

## VIII. Capital Improvements Plan

### A. Overview

The county's policies for capital investments are interdependent with the policies for land use and growth management. The Comprehensive Plan sets the framework for linking capital improvements with land use decisions. A CIP offers a systematic approach to planning and financing capital improvements. Although capital improvement programming cannot totally eliminate inefficiencies and the element of chance, a well-prepared CIP can offer advantages such as:

- Anticipating future capital facility needs
- Correlating projects to community goals, financial capabilities and anticipated growth
- Eliminating duplication and poorly planned expenditures
- Encouraging cooperation with other governmental units
- Establishing work schedules and cost estimates
- Facilitating federal and state grants
- Facilitating private sector improvements consistent with the Comprehensive Plan
- Developing public support for capital expenditures

The following are general guidelines for the county's annual updates of its five-year Capital Improvements Program (CIP) and a preliminary forecast of long term costs for capital facilities, based upon the 20-year growth forecast and existing and/or expected levels of service.

The following policies provide a framework for linking the CIP with the Comprehensive Plan.

- The county will expect to fund its capital improvements from a variety of sources. To fund the capital budget, year-end fund balances and reassessment revenues are supplemented by designated revenues, i.e., one-third of consumer utility taxes, one-third of BPOL license taxes, 90% of meal taxes, a portion of lodging taxes, rental income, and the 1997 NADA tangible personal property adjustment. Additionally, with school projects, the goal is to position the county to receive the best possible financing package, i.e., VPSA, VPSA loan subsidy, literary loan, etc.
- The county will expect that during the 20-year planning horizon outlined in this Plan, capital expenditures will be allocated to the various geographic areas in the county generally in proportion to the rate of population growth in each of those areas. However, the county will attempt to balance the provision of facilities and services to meet existing needs and deficiencies with the provision of facilities and services to serve new development.

## ***B. Capital Facility Cost Forecasts***

### **Overall Assumptions**

- The population of the county is projected to increase by 17,700 people between 2007 and 2027.
- Future Levels of Service are based on either state or national standards, or local demand estimates derived from current service levels.
- Capital needs included in the Plan are generally based on resources available and do not necessarily represent all of the projects that will be needed to accommodate county residents in the future.
- Capital needs will be refined by the strategic plans recommended in the Plan for economic development, education, stormwater management, and the master water and sewer plan.
- Cost figures are generally rounded to either the nearest half million or the nearest 100,000, depending upon the level of information available.
- All costs are shown at current dollar value and reflect only the actual cost of acquisition and/or construction, not operating/maintenance nor financing.

### **Summary of Total Capital Needs and Costs for 2007 – 2027**

<b><u>Facility</u></b>	<b><u>2007-12 Cost</u></b>	<b><u>2012-27 Cost</u></b>	<b><u>Total</u></b>
A) Schools	\$20.6m	\$39.0m	\$59.6m
B) Public Utilities	\$86.0m	N/A*	\$86.0m*
C) Detention	\$ 3.2m	\$ 6.0m	\$ 9.2m
D) Courts	\$ 1.0m	\$33.4m	\$34.4m
E) Emergency Services	\$ 8.0m	\$36.5m	\$44.5m
F) Government Administration	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ -0-
G) Libraries	\$ 2.9m	\$ 1.0m	\$ 3.9m
H) Parks and Recreation	\$11.9m	\$ 8.7m	\$20.6m
I) Solid Waste Management	\$ 6.3m	\$15.1m	\$21.4m
J) Stormwater Management	\$ 1.0m	\$25.0m	\$26.0m
K) Transportation	\$21.3m	\$63.8m	\$85.1m
L) Sinking Funds	<u>\$18.9m</u>	<u>\$56.6m</u>	<u>\$75.5m</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$181.1m	\$285.1m*	\$466.2m*

N/A: Not Available

\* Service Authority costs based on their 2007-2011 CIP. 2012-2027 costs will be determined when the Master Water and Sewer Plan is revised following adoption of the Comprehensive Plan.

## ***C. Schools***

The Augusta County School Board operates twelve elementary schools, four middle schools and five high schools (21 total). Additionally, Administrative offices, as well as School Maintenance and Bus/Vehicle facilities, are maintained.

Since the 1994 Comprehensive Plan, the School Average Daily Membership (ADM) has fluctuated from a low 10,468 to a high of 11,027. The 2007 ADM estimate is

10,915. During this same period, the county's new housing starts and population has increased without a corresponding increase in ADM.

The following chart reflects by school the year the facility was constructed/renovated as well as the September 2006 ADM and program capacity.

	<u>Const/Renov-Exp.</u>	<u>Sept. ADM</u>	<u>Program Capacity</u>
<b><u>Elementary</u></b>			
Beverley Manor	1961/1974	371	520
Hugh Cassell	1973/1993	472	500
Churchville	2000	322	540
Clymore	1995	703	750
Craigsville	1931/1974/1999	152	360
Ladd	1965/1973/1976	319	360
North River	1999/1970 (small wing)	285	440
Riverheads	1970/1974/1993	564	600
Stuarts Draft	1995	620	750
Stump	1955/1968/1979/1999	370	480
Verona	1967/1976	400	420
Wilson	1958/1967/1977/1993	<u>333</u>	<u>340</u>
		4,911	6,060
<b><u>Middle</u></b>			
Beverley Manor	1988/1993	806	800
Stewart	1980	670	720
Stuarts Draft	1978/1993	581	960
Wilson	2006	<u>539</u>	<u>520</u>
		2,596	3,000
<b><u>High School</u></b>			
Buffalo Gap	1962/1969/1997	601	740
Fort Defiance	1962/1975/1996	899	960
Riverheads	1962/1976/1997	561	600
Stuarts Draft	1970/2007*	789	940
Wilson	1970/2007*	<u>749</u>	<u>900</u>
		3,599	4,140
	Totals:	11,106	13,200

\* Reflects projects currently under construction

The School Board's capital program reflects the following projects:

### **1. Elementary Schools**

- Addition to Verona Elementary to relieve overcrowding at Clymore \$ 5.0m
- Addition to Hugh Cassell Elementary \$ 5.0m
- Addition to Wilson Elementary \$10.0m
- Gyms at Riverheads and Stump Elementaries \$ 3.0m

The School Board indicates that the continued use or relocation of Ladd Elementary School will impact the need and scope of improvements to Cassell and Wilson. Much will depend on the impact of future growth in the Fishersville and Stuarts Draft areas as a result of the Comprehensive Plan update. The gyms at Riverheads and Stump Elementaries will address school programming and community recreation needs.

## **2. Middle Schools**

The School Board will continue to analyze programming, transportation and operational efficiencies as it relates to the construction of additional middle schools. Growth anticipated by the Comprehensive Plan will impact the decision on whether to:

- Continue to share a middle school for Buffalo Gap and Riverheads (Beverley Manor – status quo)
- Construct middle school annex(es) to Buffalo Gap and Riverheads High Schools
- Construct stand-alone middle schools
- Expand capacity at existing middle schools

Contributing factors include availability of land and utilization of Beverley Manor Middle School for other purposes.

The cost for two middle schools could range from \$13 million to \$18 million each, while expanding existing middle schools could cost \$5 million.

## **3. High Schools**

Land acquisition is envisioned by the School Board for additional facilities at Fort Defiance (parking and athletic fields) as well as at Buffalo Gap (sewage disposal system, athletic fields and possible middle school). Estimated cost \$400-600,000.

The Comprehensive Plan and growth forecasts in school attendance zones will determine if existing high schools can accommodate growth and whether further evaluation is necessary. There are two scenarios to consider:

- Expansion capacity at schools in Urban Service Areas (Stuarts Draft, Wilson and Fort Defiance)
- Boundary line adjustments to equalize school attendance zones

## **4. School Support Facilities**

School Administrative offices, Maintenance facilities and Bus/Vehicle Garage are currently located in surplus military (WWII) structures. The county's Government Center Master Plan has planned for the eventual relocation of the facilities to Verona. The cost to relocate these facilities could total \$7 million to \$10 million.

#### ***D. Public Utilities***

Public water and sewer service is provided by the Augusta County Service Authority. The Service Authority was established in 1966 by action of the Board of Supervisors and chartered by the State Corporation Commission. The Service Authority Board of Directors, consisting of seven members appointed by the Augusta County Board of Supervisors, is responsible for providing water and sewer service to county residents. The Authority is subject to regulatory directives of both state and federal agencies, including the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Clean Water Act, Homeland Security and initiatives to clean the Chesapeake Bay. Regulatory compliance impacts issues regarding infrastructure, as well as the demand for more advanced levels of treatment for water and wastewater. The Service Authority's 5-year Capital Plan implements these improvements. The Service Authority's current Master Water and Sewer Plan support the following:

- Development of, and adherence to, the Master Plan which supports the county's Comprehensive Plan
- Creation of a Geographical Informational System (GIS) with multiple layers that can guide capital investment decisions in regards to repair and replacement as well as new construction
- Review of site plans and inspection of infrastructure constructed and/or dedicated for compliance with the Authority's Construction Standards Manual
- Use of the Service Authority's rate model that annually examines rates to cover all costs for maintaining infrastructure as well as operating facilities, and
- Data gathering from SCADA systems that allow monitoring of remote locations to protect and maintain public water and sewer infrastructure

The Service Authority's 5-year CIP separates capital needs into three sub areas, i.e., water system, wastewater system and planning/operating. Projected costs for the 2007-2011 CIP adopted by the Board in June 2006 are as follows:

Water System Capital Improvements	\$ 9.5m
Wastewater System Capital Improvements	\$74.3m
Planning/Operating Capital Improvements	<u>\$ 2.2m</u>
Total:	\$86.0m

Water system projects include membrane filtration systems at several existing sources required by the Virginia Department of Health, land acquisition and water tank replacements at four to five locations to meet new county fire flow regulations and source water protection land acquisitions as well as the development of supplementary wells. Wastewater projects are related to the new nutrient reduction regulations mandated under the Chesapeake Bay Initiative. Facilities will be brought up to permitted capacities for volume as well as to technology levels for nutrient reduction. Upon adoption of the county's Comprehensive Plan, the Service Authority will undertake Master Planning that includes water and sewer modeling based on

population projections, changes in density and planning policy areas, and other utility goals stated in the county's Plan.

The Service Authority's funding sources include budgeted revenues from rate payers, Virginia Resources Authority (VRA) low interest loans, regulatory agency grants and capital reserves (generated from connection fees and rate payer revenue).

Countywide projects identified in the Comprehensive Plan, as well as economic development initiatives, that benefit businesses and citizens outside the existing customer base typically require supplemental funding from the county in order to provide full funding for the county projects to minimize the impact on Service Authority capital needs.

### ***E. Detention***

The county is a member of the Shenandoah Valley Juvenile Detention Home Commission (SVJDHC) and Middle River Regional Jail Authority (MRRJA).

#### **1. SVJDHC**

Current facility, occupied in 2003, cost \$10 million and has a rated capacity of 55 beds. Members include cities of Staunton, Harrisonburg, Lexington and Waynesboro, as well as Counties of Augusta, Rockbridge and Rockingham. Average Daily Population is 20 or 36% of capacity. Unused beds are rented to non-member jurisdictions and to the state. Housing pods consist of four 10-bed units and one 15-bed unit. The Master Plan allows for two additional units. The 20-year expansion needs could include an additional 10-bed unit at a cost of \$1.1 million. This expansion would be dependent upon Court-directed post dispositional admissions. The county's admissions currently average 19% of total population. County share of the \$1.1 million expansion is \$209,000.

#### **2. MRRJA**

Current facility, occupied in 2006, cost \$59 million and has a rated capacity of 402 beds (double bunking in cell blocks and triple bunking in dormitory work release areas have resulted in a revised capacity of 798). Members include the cities of Staunton and Waynesboro and the County of Augusta. Average Daily Population is 392 or 97.5% of the rated capacity and less than 50% of the revised capacity of 798. Unused beds are currently rented to non-member jurisdictions and to the state.

The Master Plan provides for phased expansions:

- Men's Blocks C & D    94 beds        \$ 2.1m by 2012
- Women's Wing        144 beds       \$ 4.8m by 2012
- Men's Wing            647 beds       \$19.2m by 2027

The county's admissions currently average 35% of total population. Based on current utilization, the county's share of capital projects would be 35%.

## ***F. Courts***

Based on current caseloads, court calendars, and future caseload trends projected by the Virginia Supreme Court, it appears that by the year 2027, County Circuit, General District and Juvenile and Domestic Relations (J&D) District Courts will each require two courtrooms. The J&D District Court is shared with the City of Staunton and prior to 2027 a third courtroom may be needed on some days (could be offset by sharing General District Court space).

Court facilities recently constructed in Virginia contain an average of 12,000 to 15,000 gross square feet of space per courtroom for a facility which houses the Courts, Court Clerks, Commonwealth's Attorney, Juvenile Probation, law library, required detention holding and security (bailiff) facilities. Thus, in 2027 a facility of between 72,000 and 90,000 square feet would appear to be needed in Augusta County.

While the Master Plan for the Government Center has identified sites for the Courts to be relocated from Staunton to Verona, desire has been expressed to maintain the courts downtown. The short-term strategy is to renovate the current Courts Building to incorporate space vacated by the Sheriff's Office and Jail (\$1 million). The longer term strategy would be to work with Staunton to find suitable space for the J&D District Court and J&D Probation. The 2027 strategy may still be to consolidate some or all of the courts at the Government Center, which would require a referendum of county voters. The estimated cost of a 90,000 square foot Courts facility is \$33.4 million. The cost for a downtown location could be higher due to land costs, site limitations, architectural requirements, parking garage, etc.

## ***G. Emergency Services***

Emergency Operations Center – There are two capital projects identified for the county's Emergency Operations Center (EOC). Both projects are anticipated to fall within the 20-year planning period.

- New Center – to accommodate future growth (personnel and technology) the current EOC could be located in the Fire Training Center and built as part of the Public Safety Building that would also include Fire & Rescue administrative offices and Fire/Rescue training classrooms. Estimated cost for equipment only is \$4.5 million (the building costs are included in the Fire Training Center estimate below).
- EOC Radio System Upgrade – The current system was installed in 1998 at a cost of \$2.3 million. The FCC has mandated that all radio stations will have to be converted to “narrowband” by 2013. The estimated cost for this upgrade is \$11.2 million.

Fire and Rescue – The 2000 Fire and Rescue Study was updated in 2005. The study recommended a number of capital projects to enhance the ability of volunteer and paid service providers to meet the needs of the community.

- Fire Training Center – Phase I, construction of a building, is underway at a cost of \$1.6 million. Phase II would include the development, planning, design, and construction of a classroom/office building. The offices would have Fire/Rescue Administration offices and 911 operations center. Estimated cost \$4.8 million.
- Fire Stations – The Master Plan anticipates the need for four new stations (three new and one replacement) over the next twenty years. The estimates include one station in the first 5 years and three in the next fifteen years. The stations involved could be Company 10, and ones north, south, and east of the City of Staunton. The estimated cost per location: \$6 million for a total of \$24 million over the next 20 years.

## ***H. Government Administration***

The county’s current square footage in the Government Center totals 112,755. This includes the original square footage of 83,107 and 29,648 added in 2003. It is not envisioned that additional square footage will be needed for General Government purposes prior to 2027. Staffing space needs will be met by other agencies relocating from current space in the Government Center to new facilities. Principally, it is envisioned that School’s Pupil Services will relocate to the proposed School Administration office. This will free up 4,190 square feet in the Government Center. Additionally, space has been earmarked for the Fire & Rescue Administrative offices and the EOC on the grounds of the Fire & Rescue Training Center. This will free up 3,042 square feet and 3,685 square feet respectively in the Government Center. However, as service needs increase, an additional 10,000- 15,000 square feet of office space may be required. The estimated cost: \$1,500,000.

## ***I. Libraries***

The Library Board’s Five-Year Plan identifies two capital projects. The first project is the expansion of the Central Library to construct a new Children’s Wing. The recently completed Master Plan provides for the Children’s Wing. The second phase recommends relocating the main entrance to improve Library visibility from Route 250 and improved access to the building for persons with disabilities. Since the opening of the main Library, Library use has increased substantially:

- Collection            239%
- Circulation           163%
- Patron visits         531%
- Patrons                 77%

It is envisioned that both phases of the Master Plan will be needed by 2012.



Phase I	\$1,035,887
Phase II	<u>1,821,439</u>
	\$2,857,326

The Library Five-Year Plan also proposes a second Branch Library. The construction estimate for 2012-2027 is \$1 million.

## ***J. Parks and Recreation***

The 2003 Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan provided a 20-year blueprint for Augusta County. Successful implementation will be dependent upon continued community support for the operation of recreation programs (Ruritan Clubs and Athletic Associations) and their ability to leverage private sector funding for operating and capital projects.

The following projects are based upon the recommendations of the Master Plan:

### **1. Major Parks/Open Space**

- Acquire 40-50 acres of land in or near Fishersville for a major park. Facilities may include recreation center, playground, group and individual picnic area, athletic fields, parking, restrooms, maintenance building. Projected cost \$2 - 3 million.
- Acquire a minimum of 15-20 acres of land for a park in the Churchville area. Facilities may include group and individual picnic areas, restrooms, parking, athletic fields. Projected cost. \$750,000 - \$1,000,000.
- If Natural Chimneys is transferred to county ownership ongoing capital improvements will need to be made including expansion of water and sewer hookups, new playground, repairs to swimming pool or replacement. Projected cost \$400,000 - \$600,000.
- Acquire additional land near Stuarts Draft Park for possible recreation center and branch library. Projected cost \$2 - \$4 million.
- Construct picnic shelter, basketball courts, walking trail, and public restrooms at Augusta Springs park site. Projected cost \$150,000 - \$200,000.

### **2. Facilities**

- Envisioned for Verona is a full recreation center to include multi-purpose rooms, two full size gyms, elevated walking track and activity rooms. Projected cost \$7.0 million.
- As youth sports programs increase in size and as more adults try to stay active via adult softball, soccer, or other adult leagues, the need will occur to install lights on 6-8 fields over the next 10-15 years. Projected cost \$450,000 to \$600,000.

### **Schools**

As new or renovation construction is considered, recreation space planning, i.e., multi-purpose and meeting rooms should be taken into consideration to accommodate both educational and community recreational functions since schools generally are the community focal point.

### **3. Funding**

- Projected funding for the 2007-2012 CIP is \$11.9m. Projects include improvements to Crimora Park, Fishersville Recreation Center, Stuarts Draft Park, a new Recreation Center for Verona, and land acquisition for future park expansions in Fishersville, west of Route 262, and Verona.
- Projected funding for the 2012-2027 CIP is \$20.6m. Continuation of efforts to develop major parks, community recreation facilities and special recreation facilities as identified in Master Plan.

### ***K. Solid Waste Management***

The current landfill opened in 1998. The estimated life cycle is 2027 (based upon a 3.5% growth rate). Members of the Regional Landfill include the cities of Staunton and Waynesboro and the County of Augusta. Highland County is permitted to use the landfill as a non-member jurisdiction (1% of tonnage). Operating and capital obligations are shared by the member jurisdictions based upon tonnage. A five percent (5%) host fee is paid to Augusta County by the two cities (offsetting loss of property tax revenues associated with having the landfill sited in the county, as well as other government services, i.e., roads, trash collection, law enforcement, fire, etc.).

The five-year cost for cell development and capitalized equipment is \$11.2 million. The twenty-year cost is \$29.2 million. The county's share of costs based upon the current formula (tonnage/host fee at 51.5%) would be \$5.8 million (5 years) and \$15.1 million (20 years) respectively.

Within the next five years, it is envisioned that two additional solid waste transfer stations will be needed to address service demands. Estimated cost is 2 @ \$225,000 = \$450,000.

### ***L. Stormwater Management***

Analysis of the capital costs of stormwater management (SWM) facilities in Augusta County and throughout the nation shows that the actual costs are highly variable depending upon the specific characteristics of the area served and the design of the system. Costs can range from a few hundred dollars per dwelling unit to several thousand dollars per dwelling unit depending upon the size of the area served, the type of improvements constructed and the density and number of houses served.

It has been the county's policy to require commercial and industrial concerns to provide for their own stormwater management. With residential development, it is preferred that stormwater management systems be maintained by property owners/homeowners associations. The county's policy does allow for residential facilities (serving 25 lots or more) to be built by developer and maintained by the county once 90% of lots are built on. In order to determine the precise needs and priorities for improvements, the county can explore the feasibility of carrying out more detailed studies of countywide stormwater management needs. The cost of a countywide study could exceed \$1 million. The cost to fund regional stormwater detention facilities could exceed \$25 million. The industry standard to maintain stormwater infrastructure averages \$30/acre/year to \$150/acre/year depending upon density. Considering the acreage in Urban Service Areas (41,000 acres plus/minus) the cost would be \$1,230,000 to \$6,150,000 annually. Many communities are enacting stormwater management fees to offset the construction and maintenance costs of these facilities.

### ***M. Transportation***

Although transportation facilities are primarily the responsibility of the Virginia Department of Transportation, estimates of future capital costs are included here in order to provide a framework for understanding the magnitude of transportation needs which the county will face as growth continues.

However, accurately estimating future capital costs for transportation improvements is virtually impossible due to four major factors:

- Local road needs will be greatly affected by the traffic levels and patterns generated by through traffic that originates outside the county, yet these traffic impacts are not known; and
- The extent, location and design of road improvements are not known and are also likely to change substantially over the course of time; and
- The extent to which the distributed road network envisioned in the Comp Plan is implemented; and
- The needs for specific improvements to the road network will likely emerge in an unpredictable pattern due to the size of the areas committed for urban development. The actual costs and locations of road improvements can vary greatly over time and space within the designated growth areas. The costs will occur in a somewhat dispersed pattern.

A further complicating factor in making cost estimates and forecasts is that the future sources, amounts and distribution of funding for improvements are not known and are likely to change substantially over the course of time.

These major unknown factors make the cost estimates for transportation facilities even more uncertain than for most other long term capital costs estimates. Therefore, this analysis is based upon the following set of significant assumptions:

- Because transportation needs – particularly road improvement needs – greatly exceed all expected funding levels, the estimates included here are guided largely by those funding limitations rather than by the actual needs for road improvements described by the policies of the Comprehensive Plan;
- The county will continue to participate in the VDOT revenue sharing program for secondary roads;
- Funding for construction of all new local streets within a new development will be provided by the developers of such projects;
- Improvements and additions to local arterial roads serving the urbanizing areas will require secondary and primary road funding;
- If major improvements to road networks are achieved in the urbanizing areas, the funding for such improvements will come from increases in allocations from the local, state and/or federal governments and from investments by developers through proffer contributions and tax increment financing;

The State Highway System Mileage Table reflects the following:

Interstate	41 miles
Primary	170 miles
Secondary	1,011 miles

Of the Secondary Roads total 718 miles are classified as paved/surface treated and 294 miles as dirt/gravel.

The 2006 Secondary Roads Six-Year Construction Program lists projects totaling \$22 million. This amount has been revised mid-year by the state to \$13.5 million. For comparison purposes, the original FY03-08 Six-Year Plan was \$30.7 million (56% reduction). Additionally, the state’s Revenue Sharing Program has been expanded to include cities and towns without an increase in funding allocation. The new guidelines change funding from providing equal allocations to all participating jurisdictions to funding for the first fifteen jurisdictions, based upon state/local funding leverage.

With regard to the Interstate/Primary Six-Year Plan, two major projects are currently listed – the first being the I-64/285 bridge and approaches (\$24.3 million) and the second being the I-64 off ramp at Route 340 (\$3.3 million).

The county has been active in preparing selective traffic studies to address growth and development issues:

- Stuarts Draft By-Pass 1999
- Route 608/285 Corridor 2000
- Route 636/640 Corridor 2004
- Route 2011/Triangle Drive 2004

The county will continue to evaluate traffic impact studies at the time of rezonings to analyze on and offsite traffic impacts on the county’s road system. Developer proffers

and, when mutually advantageous, Tax Increment Financing (TIF) will be considered to address system deficiencies and needed improvements. The possibility exists to structure “Privilege Fee” arrangements when a developer builds road improvements which may benefit other developable properties.

The funding to address paving of gravel roads can provide insight into the magnitude of costs necessary to funding transportation improvements:

$$294^* \text{ miles} \times \$721,000^{**} = \$211,974,000$$

\* Number of gravel miles

\*\* Base estimate per mile for a “regular” project. Cost for Rural Rustic \$125,000 to \$150,000 per mile.

The best estimate for future funding on an annual basis:

	<b>County</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Total</b>
Revenue Sharing	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,000,000
Secondary Six-Year Plan	<u>-0-</u>	<u>2,250,000</u>	<u>2,250,000</u>
	\$1,000,000	\$3,250,000	\$4,250,000

The 2007-12 estimate would be \$21,250,000. The 2012-27 estimate would be \$63.8m. Without additional state, local and developer funding, construction funding will be inadequate to address transportation needs.

### ***N. Capital Sinking Funds***

The board in the CIP has established a number of funds to address ongoing capital replacement/improvements:

▪ Building and Grounds – Roofs, Carpets, Painting, HVAC, Solid Waste Centers	\$400,000/year
▪ Fire & Rescue equipment – Volunteer Grants	\$200,000/year
▪ Fire Vehicle/Equipment – Aerial, Tankers, Pumpers	\$200,000/year
▪ IT/GIS – Computers, Screens, Printers, Software	\$150,000/year
▪ Flood Control Dams – Rehabilitation	\$100,000/year
▪ DSS – Office Building	\$200,000/year
▪ ACSA – Cost Sharing/Development	\$100,000/year
▪ BRCC – Local participation	\$100,000/year
▪ Infrastructure – Magisterial District Projects	\$1,400,000/year
▪ Recreation Matching Grants – Leveraged Rec. Projects	\$200,000/year
▪ Economic Development	\$300,000/year
▪ PDR – Purchase of Development Rights	<u>\$424,000/year</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,774,000/year</b>

The 2007-12 projected cost is \$18.9 million. The 2012 to 2027 cost would be \$56.6 million.