

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ELEMENT



ORD. 11-O-06 SEPTEMBER 12, 2011
ORD. 22-O-03 JUNE 13, 2022

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Introduction

This element of the Crystal River comprehensive plan addresses the need for public facilities and provision of municipal services. The facilities considered here are also identified in the other elements of this plan. Assumptions related to the future population growth and extent of commercial development provide a basis for identifying those facilities necessary to maintain the levels of service adopted by the City Council. Through adopting levels of service, the City of Crystal River implements the comprehensive plan's commitment to a greater quality of life for residents of the community.

Organized planning for capital improvements represents one fundamental approach to the challenge of effectively managing growth. As a concept, capital improvements programming seeks to use fiscal practice to coordinate investment in public facilities, influencing the timing, location and character of growth. The 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements answers questions of when and what scale of public facilities should be developed, where they are best located, and which funding sources will be used.

Public investment in essential services and infrastructure often takes the form of capital improvements. Capital improvements are physical assets that supply public services. Generally, capital improvements may be defined as large-scale, high cost expenditures that require multi-year financing. Many capital improvements are also long-term investments to the extent they represent non-reoccurring costs and are durable in nature. It is useful to separate an understanding of capital improvements from other types of costs. For instance, operating costs - such as maintenance, wages, or rents - are reoccurring; so they do not meet the basic definition of a capital improvement.

By adopting Capital Improvements Element (CIE) policies, a local government establishes a "level of service" standard that defines a minimum amount of services and infrastructure. Level of Service (LOS) standards function within a community to advance quality of life. LOS standards direct the availability of infrastructure, which in turn guides the location and timing of growth.

Within the framework outlined above, the CIE encompasses many individual tasks:

- Evaluating the future need for public facilities as identified in the Comprehensive Plan;
- Reviewing options for elimination of any anticipated LOS capacity deficits;
- Defining the geographic service area covered by the CIE and location of major capital improvements and ensure coordination of public facilities with the Future Land Use Map Series;
- Inventorying available existing revenue sources and funding mechanisms available to forward capital improvements;
- Estimating the cost of improvements for which the local government has fiscal responsibility;
- Analyzing the fiscal capacity of the local government to finance and construct improvements;
- Identifying local practices that guide the timing and location of capital improvements; and
- Scheduling projects with sufficient funding to achieve effective implementation through an adopted 5-year Schedule of improvements updated annually.

As a planning and policy document, the CIE does not directly authorize expenditure. Instead, the CIE sets the terms of by which the budgeting process and any local Capital Improvements Program (CIP) interact. CIE analysis identifies available resources and assesses demand for public facilities, and inventories any public facility needs identified in other comprehensive plan elements. Furthermore, the Capital Improvements Element's Goals, Objectives and Policies (GOPs) enact Level of Service standards, while indicating funding priorities. Hence, the CIE coordinates implementation of many important aspects of the comprehensive plan.

Another important function of the CIE is to establish a 5-year Schedule of Capital Improvements. The schedule functions to program expenditures that support facility development; and it acts to demonstrate that planning for public facilities, infrastructure and services, which will support quality of life, are the result of sustainable strategies. An often overlooked attribute of the CIE is its positive benefit to economic development - specifically the 5-year Schedule of Improvements determines the timing and location of public infrastructure investment. To the extent that the CIE can help clarify private sector expectations related to future availability of public services and improvements, its role is one that helps to minimize legislative risk in the business development process. Annual revision of the 5-Year Schedule of capital improvements is a key part of the CIE update process.

Best available data has been used to reflect current conditions within the community, and Element content has been structured to meet the requirements of Chapter 163, F.S. However, it should be noted that Capital Improvements monitoring, and assessment of LOS is an ongoing process, and the CIE is updated annually to reflect implementation of its priorities or changing local conditions. This fact is reflected in state statute that requires annual amendment of the CIE, including modification of the 5-year Schedule of Capital Improvements. The need to update the CIE comes from the ordinary changes of the annual budgeting cycle. Projects programmed into the current year of the schedule are completed and then deleted; new projects are added as the schedule advances one fiscal year.

Capital Improvements Element Data

Information included in this section of the element addresses data requirements that consider the need for and the location of public facilities in order to encourage the efficient use of such facilities covering at least a five-year planning period. It represents best available information on the topics which follow.

Geographic Service Area

The geographic service area for public facilities service provided by the City of Crystal River is all land area within the City's incorporated limits. Outside City boundaries services are made available pursuant to a Utility Services Area established by a particular description contained in City Code. In short, Crystal River's utility service area includes the extent of incorporated jurisdictional boundaries as well as some adjacent area in unincorporated Citrus County.

Public Education

Cities typically do not organize or directly fund capital improvements related to public education. This area is the responsibility of county affiliated school districts. The CIE adopts by reference the Citrus County School District's Five-Year District Facilities 2021-2022 Work Program. The City of Crystal River is committed to working with the Citrus County School Board by entering an interlocal agreement to jointly establish specific ways and processes which coordinate the plans of the district school board and the City.

Public Health

Within the State of Florida, the County forms the basic unit at which public health service is organized and most services provided. A range of services are available including health protection, health promotion and disease protection, and health treatment. Efforts at the county-level are augmented through partnership with the Florida Department of Health. The Citrus

County Health Department has an office in Lecanto serving the County and the Cities of Crystal River and Inverness.

Other Non-Jurisdictional Facilities

No state agencies, other than the Florida Department of Transportation, plan capital expenditures in Crystal River that would impact LOS for public facilities. In addition, the City of Crystal River has contracted with a firm to privatize solid waste collection and disposal and does not maintain solid waste service related capital improvements. The City will review arrangements for non-jurisdiction facilities as applicable through annual update of the Capital Improvements Element.

Inventory of Funding Sources

This section inventories the financial resources that are available to fund capital improvements each year. The inventory lists the main individual revenue sources the city utilizes to finance infrastructure. Information presented is from the city's adopted 2020-2021 budget, which is the most recently available information. Accordingly, revenue figures presented here document of financial resources used by the City to fund capital improvements.

Ad Valorem Taxes – More commonly known as the property tax, this revenue source has primary importance as a major contributor to the general fund. The tax is levied in proportion to the value of all real property within the tax base. The taxable value of a parcel is total value of land and structure less any exemptions that may apply, such as the Homestead Exemption. Taxing authorities conduct regular appraisals to determine a fair valuation of property.

In general terms, a local government sets its millage rate based on a formula that relates revenues to costs. The minimum millage rate possible would be at least equal break-even revenue plus any tax abatements divided by total expenditures less other forms of income. If local governments adopt millage rates below the amount needed to adequately fund public facility services, then reserve funds or other revenue sources must be utilized to balance the budget. Florida's constitution limits ad valorem taxation against real property for municipal purposes to 10 mills. For several years, the City's millage rate remained at 4.8 mills. The City's 2021/2022 millage rate is 6.59 mills. Approximately, \$2,395,283 was collected in fiscal year 2021. The ad valorem tax provides approximately 47.5% of the total revenue for the city's general fund.

Sales Tax – The State of Florida levies a 6% tax upon retail sales, commercial rentals, admission fees for entertainment as well as numerous other transactions. The Florida Legislature shares a portion of the money collected with cities and counties. Of the 6% tax, one half of 1% is returned to be distributed between the county and cities in each county. Crystal River will receive approximately \$184,654 in the 2020-2021 fiscal year from the sales tax. This money is used to supplement the general fund of the city.

State Revenue Sharing – State revenue sharing is a return of the state collected cigarette, intangibles, and motor fuels taxes to local governments. The local government has the flexibility

to use these funds at its discretion. Crystal River's share for the 2020-2021 fiscal year will be \$361,362. This money traditionally goes to the general fund.

Local Option Fuel Tax – Counties have the option of adopting a tax of up to six cents per gallon on gasoline. The revenue generated must be used for transportation, but it is not limited to capital improvements. Citrus County has adopted the full six cents tax and distributes a portion of the proceeds to the municipalities. Crystal River will receive \$194,902 in fiscal year 2020-2021 and of that, 100% is dedicated to capital improvements.

Franchise Fees – This This source includes monies collected at the County level and distributed from the Clerk of the Circuit Court as specified in Florida Statutes. The franchise fee is a tax levied on electric companies, solid waste collection companies, and propane dealers in exchange for the privilege to do business in the city. This source will generate over \$402,754 during fiscal year 2020-2021.

Utility Service Tax – The utility tax is levied by the city on individuals who use electric, natural gas, or fuel oil. Five percent of the total bill is to be remitted to the city. This source of revenue only began in the 1980's and will provide over \$527,668 in fiscal year 2020-2021 for Crystal River.

Water and Sewer User Charges – Aside from general fund revenues, the City also charges to recover the costs of public services provided. It is common for cities to organize provision of public services and utilities on an enterprise basis. Under this approach, users pay for the value of public services to fund capacity increase as feasible on a for profit basis. For the 2020-2021 budget year, the City estimates \$3,397,758 in enterprise fund operating revenue from water and sewer user fees. An additional \$5,000 was collected in connection fees. Enterprise funds can be spent on capital improvements related to the water system, however, most of the funds generated go toward the utilities operating budget and its debt service.

Water and Sewer Expansion Fees – The expansion fees are collected on each new subscriber to either water or sewer service. The fees are restricted to be used for capital improvements that add to the capacity of the system. For FY 2020-2021, the expansion fees for water and sewer are \$6,085 and \$4,910, respectively.

Impact Fees – Impact fees are assessed on all new construction to offset their impact on public facilities. Citrus County has adopted a series of impact fee ordinances to collect funds for road improvements, parks, schools, libraries, law enforcement facilities, EMS facilities, and public buildings facilities. The City has entered an agreement to collect impact fees on behalf of the County. All the money collected is forwarded to the Board of County Commissioners to be placed in trust funds until the funds are needed.

Special Assessments – Special assessments are levied against residents or property owners who directly benefit from the new service or facility. In this way, special assessments function to achieve fairness by structuring the fee in proportion to benefits received. The City periodically

uses special assessment to provide needed infrastructure or repair existing facilities. For Fiscal Year 2020-2021, the City's approved budget included about \$1,988 in special assessment fees.

Debt – Crystal River has used revenue bonds to finance water and sewer improvement projects. The City will pay \$590,000 in debt service for water and sewer bond loans in 2021. Typically, Cities use general obligation bonds or revenue bonds to fund large capital improvement projects. General obligation bonds are backed by general fund revenue, while revenue bonds are repaid by new cash flow created by associated project development.

Federal and State Grants – State and federal agencies administer grant programs which can be used to finance new facilities, provided the City qualifies for funding. While grant opportunities may be numerous, award of funds is often competitive and grant agreements frequently impose conditions or restrictions. As a result, there is a cost and risk associated with grant seeking. Grant funds also generally count as planned funding sources under the definition of financial feasibility. Still grant funds can prove to be significant enhancements local government fiscal capacity.

Miscellaneous Revenue – This category encompasses a variety of minor fee, license and permit revenue sources not already covered, including interest income collected on public funds. These funds amount to \$7,263 in 2020-2021. Interest income totaled \$21,480 during this same period.

Capital Improvements Needs Assessment

The process for prioritizing capital improvements begins with a recounting of the findings of individual comprehensive plan elements. Plan elements contain detailed and specific analysis. Those findings can help identify and explain what anticipated public facility needs must be addressed by the end of the planning timeframe.

In broadest terms, it is the purpose of this section of the CIE to present a full examination of municipal public facilities, defining what unmet needs might exist over a five-year planning period to 2025. Any necessary expansion, replacement or construction of new facilities will appear on the 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements. The comprehensive plan's Evaluation and Appraisal Report assesses the performance of public facilities over a five- and ten-year planning period.

Operating Level of Service analysis presents evaluation of where and how LOS will be maintained during the 5-year schedule period. In so doing, it then becomes necessary to demonstrate whether the City has adequate financial resources to fund and maintain public facilities through a five-year planning period. Official city budget projections of revenue and operating expenditures are used, and funding is reflected by presentation of the 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements. It also follows that such evaluation invites larger discussion of the policies and practices that guide municipal expenditure on improvement projects.

Needs Identified in Comprehensive Plan Elements

The role of the Capital Improvements Element is to coordinate a response to the public facility needs identified throughout other elements of the comprehensive plan. As a result of the Evaluation and Appraisal Report (EAR) of the comprehensive plan, no existing or projected level of service deficiencies have been identified. In the future, coordination will be achieved by annual update of Capital Improvement Element, including 5-Year Schedule information.

Current and Projected Operating Level of Service

By assessing capital facilities' performance, the CIE documents how well-planned levels of service have been achieved, or what, if any, LOS deficiencies exist. For the planning period as a whole, operating level of service analysis makes a determination of whether or not LOS deficiency will be encountered during the 5-Year Schedule period.

Operating level of service quantifies the demand for services provided by public facilities for the purposes of general planning evaluation. Understand how operating LOS analysis demonstrates compliance with LOS is straightforward. In this analysis, *design capacity* is the total, potential output in services produced from an existing capital improvement. Compliance for infrastructure LOS standards is shown by contrasting demand for public facility infrastructure against a system's stated design capacity. Performing this operation establishes whether surplus capacity exists beyond what is necessary to achieve LOS standards. When existing capacity has a positive value, it indicates that the minimum, required LOS standard has been exceeded thereby achieving LOS compliance. Oppositely, a negative existing capacity would show a planned level of service have not been achieved; signaling that a deficiency in LOS provision has been identified. A result of zero indicates LOS can be maintained but no surplus capacity exists to accommodate future demand.

TABLE 1A. EXISTING OPERATING LEVEL OF SERVICE SUMMARY (2020)

Area	LOS Standard	Operating LOS	Design Capacity	Surplus Capacity	LOS Outcome
Sanitary Sewer	151 gal. per capita per day average and peak flow	133 gallons per capita per day (mgd)	1.5 mgd	0.79 average mgd	Compliant
Solid Waste (Citrus County)	2.5 lbs of solid waste per capita per day	3.94 lbs of solid waste per capita per day	2.35 million cubic yards of landfill storage	1.22 million cubic yards of landfill storage	Compliant
Drainage	25-Year, 24-Hour Storm	Chapter 62-330 FAC	Achieved onsite	Achieved onsite	Compliant
Potable Water	128 gallons per capita per day	121 gallons per capita per day average	1.44 average mgd	0.70 average mgd	Compliant

Area	LOS Standard	Operating LOS	Design Capacity	Surplus Capacity	LOS Outcome
Parks/Recreation	1 acre/1,000 residents	26.3 acres/1,000 residents	84 acres	80.81 acres	Compliant
Transportation	LOS “C” Peak Hour	LOS “C” Peak Hour	NA	(LOS Analysis in Transportation Element)	Compliant

Source: City of Crystal River (2020)

The Table 1A above outlines public facility provision within the City of Crystal River in detail showing how the City achieves LOS compliance for each public facility type,

Table 1B repeats operating LOS assessment but presents analysis to the end of the schedule’s 5-Year planning period. Current levels of consumption are carried forward and projected based on forecast population growth using medium population projections from the University of Florida Bureau of Business and Economic Research (BEER). The table demonstrates that existing facilities, systems and improvements will easily provide surplus 2025 capacity to maintain LOS standards for the schedule period. Once again, no capital improvements deficiencies have been identified in the planning period.

TABLE 1B. 5-YEAR OPERATING LOS 2024-2025 CAPACITY SUMMARY

Area	LOS Standard	Operating LOS	Design Capacity	Surplus Capacity	LOS Outcome
Sanitary Sewer	151 gal. per capita per day average and peak flow	133 gallons per capita per day (mgd)	1.5 average mgd	1.11 average mgd	Compliant
Solid Waste (Citrus County)	2.5 lbs of solid waste per capita per day	3.94 lbs of solid waste per capita per day	2.35 million cubic yards of landfill storage	0.60 million cubic yards of landfill storage	Compliant
Drainage	25-Year, 24-Hour Storm	Chapter 62.330 FAC	Achieved through onsite design	NA	Compliant
Potable Water	128 gallons per capita per day	121 gallons per capita per day average	1.44 average mgd	0.623 average mgd	Compliant
Parks/Recreation	1 acre/1,000 residents	23.75 acres/1,000 residents	84 acres	80.5 Acres	Compliant
Transportation	LOS “D” Peak Hour	LOS “C” Peak Hour	NA	(LOS Analysis in Transportation Element)	Compliant

Source: City of Crystal River (2020)

LOS determinations for sanitary sewer, solid waste and potable water are made at the system level. System attributes are evaluated for both the current budget year and to the end of the 5-year schedule period, ensuring adequate surplus capacity exists to provide LOS. As opposed to determination on a system-wide basis, drainage level of service references applicable FDOT and SWFWMD rule and is accomplished through permitting of development at the site level.

In contrast, major streets have an assigned level of service relating to their individual functional classification. Assessment of level of service for roadway facilities requires detailed examination of traffic counts, which measure the volume of traffic occurring during periods of peak use. Transportation facilities are analyzed by segment to determine LOS for generalized planning purposes in the Transportation Element. Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) traffic counts are available from the *Florida Traffic Information* database. For roadways within the County and City Street systems 48-hour count data was used to develop comparable 2018 AADT traffic volumes. From traffic count data, peak hour directional volumes were calculated, and projection of AADT was accomplished through application of historical growth rate factor.

The City of Crystal River has adopted a level of service standard of LOS D peak hour for all functionally classified roadways within the City. Adoption of local level of service standards all arterial and collector roadways within its system is an attempt to stay consistent with the quality of service expressed in FDOT Policy for automobile mode LOS target in urbanized areas. It is the finding of this element that analysis of present roadway LOS and projected daily traffic volumes indicate no deficiencies exist or are projected through 2025. (Reference full information as presented within the Multi-Modal Transportation Element of this Plan.)

Finally, the City has adopted a number of levels of service for parkland and recreational facilities. Levels of service for recreational facilities are organized on a per capita threshold basis; In addition, the Recreation Element presents a detailed LOS analysis by recreational facility type. Evaluation of that analysis contained in the Recreation and Open Space Element for operating LOS shows the City is in compliance with adopted standards for park land and recreational facilities to the extent that information exists for facility types. Specifically, with over 23 acres of public park land per capita, the City has supplied multiples of the minimum amounts of recreation area needed to maintain LOS. For the preceding reasons, CIE analysis concludes that no known level of service deficiencies exist or are projected to occur based population trends for recreational facilities or public parks.

In sum, operating Level of Service Analysis has, therefore, identified no existing or forecast deficiencies within the 5-Year Schedule period. Adequate surplus capacity exists for all public facilities such that it most unlikely deficiencies would be encountered during the planning timeframe given current population growth trends. Because of this fact, the City cannot experience adverse fiscal impacts resulting from the need to address LOS deficiency during the current planning timeframe. The City may periodically allocate revenue for public facility enhancements, but financial impact will be managed through the budget process and annual update of the CIE.

Assessment of Fiscal Capacity

Having earlier examined revenue sources and established the effectiveness of local LOS standards in the previous section, attention can now shift to the task of depicting municipal revenues and expenditures for planning purpose. The CIE is required to highlight those factors likely to have a significant impact on revenue and expenditures on capital improvements during the planning time frame, which includes the following:

- Projections of debt service outstanding bonds and overall debt capacity;
- Projection of ad valorem tax base including the millage ratio and assessment rate;
- Projection of Impact Fees;
- Projections of other tax bases and revenue sources; and
- Projections of operating cost

Tables below present a list of funding sources based on official projections of municipal revenues. These same figures are used as inputs to the municipal budget process as well as the 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements Analysis clearly shows city expenses are expected to exceed revenues in the current year as well as each forecast year until 2025. This fact supports the millage rate adjustment to 6.59 mills in the fiscal year 2021-2022 to support programmed improvements. Revenues and expenditures are shown by category.

Table 2. City of Crystal River 5-Year Projection of General Fund Revenue in Dollars

-	Actual					
-	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025
(year)	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
Ad Valorem Taxes	2,293,416	2,395,283	3,465,371	3,500,025	3,535,025	3,570,376
Franchise Fees - Electric	473,397	402,754	463,029	467,660	472,336	477,060
Utility Service Taxes	624,551	527,668	622,748	628,975	635,265	641,617
State Collected Revenue - Telecommunication;	203,020	184,654	206,926	208,996	211,086	213,196
Professional & Occupational License	48,377	44,542	44,542	44,987	45,437	45,892
Building Permits	181,774	156,150	189,150	191,042	192,952	194,881
Other Licenses & Permits	7,870	7,263	7,243	7,315	7,389	7,462
State Shared Revenues	387,731	361,362	390,145	394,047	397,987	401,967
General Government	157,745	128,080	130,000	131,300	132,613	133,939
Other Charge for Service - PumpBoat	2,650	1,500	1,500	1,515	1,530	1,545
Court Cases	28,687	29,450	28,845	29,133	29,425	29,719
Violation of Local Ord.	750	5,000	5,000	5,050	5,101	5,152
Interest Earnings	38,365	21,480	4,375	4,419	4,463	4,508
Rents & Royalties	38,196	73,774	36,887	37,256	37,628	38,005
Special Assessments	2,789	1,988	1,988	2,008	2,028	2,048

-	Actual					
-	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025
Other Misc. Revenues	2,430	20,185	10,435	10,539	10,645	10,751
Insurance Reimbursement	3,534	17,559	-	-	-	-
Transfers from Other Funds	324,814	338,314	324,814	328,062	331,343	334,656
Funding Renewal & Replacement - Fire& PW	179,000	149,000	249,000	249,000	249,000	249,000
Reserve Transfer	-	174,258	-	-	-	-
TOTAL REVENUE	4,999,095	5,040,264	6,181,999	6,241,329	6,301,253	6,361,775

Source: City of Crystal River, Adopted Budget Fiscal Year 2022, Adopted September 15, 2021.

Table 3. City of Crystal River 5 -Year Projection of Operating Expenses in Dollars

-	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025
(year)	0	1	2	3	4	5
Council & Attorney Fees	362,523	400,776	480,321	493,099	507,556	522,440
City Administration	399,504	471,018	537,912	509,683	533,584	561,969
Finance Department	336,618	291,476	321,891	331,772	345,394	361,428
Planning Department	689,659	648,534	706,898	730,403	761,264	797,018
Fire Department	307,659	308,736	330,688	335,928	343,045	351,289
Public Works Admin.	736,331	756,625	942,198	964,958	1,014,944	1,074,732
Facility and Vehicle Maint.	229,268	235,825	222,617	229,296	236,174	243,260
Roads and Streets	236,200	240,400	248,400	255,852	263,528	271,433
Parks	231,152	240,989	386,321	396,441	406,864	417,600
Community Services	99,599	-	-	-	-	-
Marketing	105,336	8,700	18,700	19,261	19,839	20,434
Non-Departmental	51,187	35,025	45,025	46,376	47,767	49,200
Law Enforcement	992,706	1,025,380	1,063,974	1,095,893	1,128,770	1,162,633
Transfers	350,000	363,064	1,025,137	1,288,000	1,137,000	499,000
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURE	5,127,742	5,026,548	6,330,082	6,996,962	6,745,729	6,332,436

Source: City of Crystal River, Adopted Budget Fiscal Year 2022, Adopted September 15, 2021

5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements

The City of Crystal River funds public facilities through a combination of general fund revenue and dedicated funding sources. Projects listed in Years 1 to 3 of the 5-Year schedule utilize only dedicated funds that are available and under City control, while projects in later years may utilize planned funds where are anticipated to become “committed” as the schedule advances on an annual basis.

Annually, the City’s budget process coordinates the need to achieve financial feasibility through an updated 5-Year Schedule of Improvements, development of a capital budget, and all other fiscal practices that have proven effective at the local level. Within the structure of the city’s general fund and enterprise revenues, there are a number of revenue categories dedicated to funding only capital improvements. Such revenue source can easily be seen to be the inputs to the capital budgeting process that result in output of projects programmed as part of a funded 5-year schedule of capital improvements. Briefly, these revenue sources would include but are not limited to any of the following:

- General fund transfers including available cash, budgeted revenue, funds for parks and equipment;
- Impact fees;
- The water and sewer user and expansion fees designated for utility capital facilities that add capacity to those systems;
- Outside agency cooperative funding;
- The Capital Improvement Fund is derived from 1/3 state revenue sharing and the local option gas tax as limited to infrastructure;
- Interest income and miscellaneous revenue.

The 5-year Schedule of Capital Improvements contains a complete list of capital improvements projects. Scheduled improvements are necessary to maintain level of service standards over the planning period, while satisfying the goals, objectives and policies of the comprehensive plan. The schedule covers construction, extension, and increase of capacity for capital facilities over 5-year capital improvements planning increment. As part of that schedule, facility cost, revenue sources, location and any phasing of future facilities will be addressed.

Committed funding sources include ad valorem taxes, bonds, state and federal funds, tax revenue, impact fees, and developer contributions subject to an executed and enforceable agreement. Planned funding sources are those in which the local government has only contingent rights to utilize the revenue source, such as a grant, a proposed bond, or other potential source of funding that requires a referendum. Per 163.3177(3) (a) 4. Florida Statutes, the 5-Year Schedule must

identify any publicly funded projects of federal, state, or local government, and which may include privately funded projects for which the City has no fiscal responsibility. Projects necessary to ensure that any adopted level-of-service standards are achieved and maintained for the 5-year period must be identified as either funded or unfunded and given a level of priority for funding. The schedule must include transportation improvements included in the Hernando/Citrus Metropolitan Planning Organization's (MPO) Long Range Transportation Plan adopted pursuant to s. 339.175(7) to the extent that such improvements are relied upon to ensure concurrency and financial feasibility. The schedule must be coordinated with the MPO's Transportation Improvement Program adopted pursuant to s. 339.175(8).

Revenue and expenditure totals utilized in the 5-Year Schedule are identical to those found in the City's adopted budget. Revenues exceed expenditures in the current year as well as each forecast year, meaning that adequate funding resources should exist to support programmed improvements. These same figures confirm that the City's 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements presents a funded program of capital improvements for the 5-year planning period.

Table 4 - 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements (General Fund)

	FY2021	FY2021	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
	Adopted	Activity 2/28/2021	Projected	Proposed	Proposed	Proposed	Proposed
RESOURCES / REVENUES							
Local Option Gas Tax	\$ 194,902	\$ 69,372	\$ 179,924	\$ 207,192	\$ 209,264	\$ 211,357	\$ 213,470
State Shared Revenue	\$ 44,174	\$ 14,760	\$ 44,282	\$ 41,987	\$ 42,407	\$ 42,831	\$ 43,259
Interest Earnings	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,985	\$ 4,510	\$ 3,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
Legislative Funding for City Hall Rebuild	\$ -						
State Appropriation - Linear Park	\$ -						
FDLE Grant - Chamber Streaming Equipment		\$ 40,038	\$ 40,038				
SWFMD - HSP Agreement 50/50	\$ 100,000		\$ 77,435				
Yeoman's Park Contest - Bark for your Park				\$ 15,000			
Koos FEMA Reimbursement	\$ 160,000		\$ 160,000				
Koos Reimb Agreement	\$ 255,000		\$ 255,000				
FWS - Boat Ramp Relocation							
Transfer from GF Operating	\$ 300,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 400,000
Transfer from Kings Bay Paddlecraft Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
	\$ 1,055,076	\$ 251,155	\$ 1,061,190	\$ 1,017,179	\$ 902,671	\$ 805,187	\$ 707,729
Transfers from R&R Cash for Capital Purchases:							
Transfer from Fire for R&R Reserves	\$ 60,000		\$ 113,600	\$ -	\$ 575,000	\$ 450,000	
Transfer from PW for R&R Reserves	\$ 186,000		\$ 172,454	\$ 184,500	\$ 289,000	\$ 187,000	\$ 99,000
Transfer from GF-Parking Meter Revenue Excess	\$ -				\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	\$ 246,000	\$ -	\$ 286,054	\$ 184,500	\$ 864,000	\$ 637,000	\$ 99,000
Other Revenue Sources							
CIC - Citrus Information Cooperative	\$ -			\$ -			
FMIT Safety Grant	\$ -						
Property Appraiser (GIS fund)	\$ -						
Grant - Pumpboat Replacement				\$ 106,500			
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 106,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Carryforward Funding	\$ 634,924			\$ 10,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Resources	\$ 1,936,000	\$ 251,155	\$ 1,347,244	\$ 1,318,179	\$ 1,766,671	\$ 1,442,187	\$ 806,729
REQUIREMENTS / EXPENDITURES							
City Hall Equipment /City Owned Building Projects							
City Hall Rebuild #17-11	\$ -						
Computer Replacements	\$ 7,000	\$ 578	\$ 7,000	\$ 7,000			
Chamber Streaming Equipment	\$ -	\$ 40,477	\$ 40,445	\$ -			
Mausoleum Granite Repair	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 150,000			
Mausoleum Roof Replacement	\$ 15,000	\$ -	\$ 15,000	\$ -			

	FY2021	FY2021	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
	<u>Adopted</u>	<u>Activity 2/28/2021</u>	<u>Projected</u>	<u>Proposed</u>	<u>Proposed</u>	<u>Proposed</u>	<u>Proposed</u>
Noise Meters	\$ 2,000	\$ -	\$ 2,000	\$ -			
Parking Lots/Driveways Repaving - #17-13	\$ 10,000		\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 13,500	\$ 14,000
Pumpboat Motor (repairs)	\$ 5,000			\$ 5,000			
Train Depot Windows	\$ 5,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,500			
Water Barricades	\$ 5,000		\$ -	\$ 5,000			
Water Tower Treatment/Paint				\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000
Waterfronts Building Repl/Marina Services	0						
	\$ 49,000	\$ 41,055	\$ 74,445	\$ 219,500	\$ 47,000	\$ 48,500	\$ 49,000
<u>Parks' Improvement Projects:</u>							
Copeland Park - seal/stripe BB & parkinglot pave - #19-07	\$ 7,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,000
Copeland Park - chain link fence replace	\$ -	\$ 23,480	\$ 23,480				
Copeland Park - General Improvments	\$ -			\$ 30,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000
Copeland Park - Water Drinking Fountain #21-19			\$ 7,000	\$ -			
	\$ 7,000	\$ 23,480	\$ 30,480	\$ 30,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 20,000
Hunter Springs Park Buoy Replacement	\$ -		\$ -	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000
KBP -Master Plan/ Repl FY2025	\$ 30,000		\$ 30,000				
KBP -Kiosk Plexiglass replacement panels				\$ 2,000			
KBP - General Improvements				\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
	\$ 30,000	\$ -	\$ 30,000	\$ 62,000	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000
Legrone Park - signage	\$ -		\$ -	\$ 10,000			
Legrone Park - YMCA Building	\$ -		20,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Legrone Park - resurface Racketball Court	\$ -			\$ 20,000			\$ 20,000
Legrone Park - Shade Canopy - #17-16	\$ 10,500		\$ 17,500	\$ -			
Legrone Park - seal & strip BB & Parking - #17-16	\$ 7,000		\$ -			\$ 10,000	
Legrone Park - resurface Tennis Courts - #21-04	\$ 30,000		\$ 25,000				\$ 30,000
	\$ 47,500	\$ -	\$ 62,500	\$ 30,000	\$ -	\$ 10,000	\$ 50,000
Cutler Spur Dog Park/Yeoman's Pet Park - #19-14	\$ -			\$ 20,000			
Splash Pad/Linear Park - #16-08 / #21-09	\$ 155,000	\$ 24	\$ 155,000	\$ 25,000			
Parks - Miscellaneous	\$ 35,000	\$ -	\$ 35,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
Boat Ramp Relocation	\$ -						
Connection to County Trail System	\$ -						
Crosstown Trail Connection to Plantation	\$ -						
Lighting - Path/KBD to 3rd (solar lighting) #18-05	0			6,000	6000	6000	6000
	\$ 190,000	\$ 24	\$ 190,000	\$ 71,000	\$ 26,000	\$ 26,000	\$ 26,000
<u>Public Works Equipment Purchases</u>							
Blower for Ventrac (attachments edger)				\$ 9,000			

	FY2021	FY2021	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
	<u>Adopted</u>	<u>Activity 2/28/2021</u>	<u>Projected</u>	<u>Proposed</u>	<u>Proposed</u>	<u>Proposed</u>	<u>Proposed</u>
Excavator - mini (50/50 split W&S)				\$ 27,500			
Lift - large 4 post for trolley, dump truck				\$ -	\$ 35,000		
Shop Gate Realign & Auto Opener	\$ 20,000	\$ 9,245					
Shop Material Bins	\$ -			\$ 3,000			
Storage Units - 40' Conex boxes	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 8,000			
Street Sweeper for Stormwater Cleanup (Riverwalk)	\$ -			\$ -		\$ 130,000	
Trailer - Enclosed for Equipment (7' x 16')	\$ 7,000						
	\$ 33,000	\$ 15,245	\$ 6,000	\$ 47,500	\$ 35,000	\$ 130,000	\$ -
<u>Road and Street Projects</u>							
Sidewalks - New Installation	\$ 25,000		\$ 22,448	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000
Sidewalk - Repair #MAINT	\$ 10,000		\$ 10,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
Street Resurfacing - annual projects	\$ 175,000		\$ 150,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000
Parking Lots & Driveways - repave			\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000
Street Striping and Marking	\$ 100,000		\$ 75,000	\$ -	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000
Bridge Foundation Repairs/DOT Inspection #16-09	\$ 275,000		\$ 275,000	\$ -			
US 44 New Traffic Signal - #21-17			\$ -	\$ 50,000			
	\$ 585,000	\$ -	\$ 542,448	\$ 295,000	\$ 280,000	\$ 280,000	\$ 280,000
	\$ -						
<u>Signage Projects</u>							
Welcome Signs - Freshen up 3 locations - #2015P	\$ 6,000	\$ -	\$ 6,000	\$ 5,000	\$ -	\$ 5,000	\$ -
Street Signs Replacement Plan	\$ 15,000	\$ -	\$ 10,000	\$ 7,500	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
Wayfinding Signage	\$ 2,500		\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500
Noise Ordinance Enforcement Signage	\$ 10,000	\$ -	\$ 5,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,000	\$ -
	\$ 33,500	\$ -	\$ 23,500	\$ 15,000	\$ 7,500	\$ 17,500	\$ 7,500
<u>Stormwater/Water Quality</u>							
Stormwater Impr - Culverts, Drainage, Treatment	\$ 200,000	\$ 5,382	\$ 50,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
Stormwater Feasibility Study	\$ -						
Paradise Pt. Stormwater = #19-01	\$ 50,000		\$ 50,000	\$ -			
HSP DRA Improvements - #18-12	\$ -	\$ 117,682	\$ 154,870	\$ -			
	\$ 250,000	\$ 123,064	\$ 254,870	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
Guard Rails - new & repl old #17-06	\$ 50,000		\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000
Hurricane Hermine - Koos House	\$ 415,000		\$ 415,000	\$ -			
	\$ 465,000	\$ -	\$ 440,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000

Water & Sewer Fund	FY2021	FY2021	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026
	<u>Adopted</u>	<u>2/28/2021</u>	<u>Projected</u>	<u>Proposed</u>	<u>Proposed</u>	<u>Proposed</u>	<u>Proposed</u>	<u>Proposed</u>
<u>Resources /REVENUES - Non-Designated</u>								
Earnings on Investments	\$ 6,754	\$ 1,478	\$ 12,914	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,020	\$ 2,040	\$ 2,061	\$ 2,081
Transfer from W&S Operating Fund	\$ 525,313	\$ 208,333	\$ 525,313	\$ 500,000	\$ 512,500	\$ 525,313	\$ 538,445	\$ 551,906
Transfers from Renewal/Replacement	\$ 30,000				\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Assessments	\$ 35,000	\$ 47,751	\$ 105,800	\$ 50,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000
SWMD - Reclaimed Water #1243A								
Grant - Grit Removal			\$ 84,519					
DEP Master Plan			\$ 139,500	\$ -				
Carryforward Funding	\$937,500			\$ -				
Total Non-Designated Revenue	\$ 1,534,567	\$ 257,562	\$ 868,046	\$ 552,000	\$ 544,520	\$ 557,353	\$ 570,506	\$ 583,988
	FY2021	FY2021	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026
<u>Projects/ EXPENDITURES - Non-Designated</u>								
	<u>Adopted</u>	<u>2/28/2021</u>	<u>Projected</u>	<u>Proposed</u>	<u>Proposed</u>	<u>Proposed</u>	<u>Proposed</u>	<u>Proposed</u>
Truck Replacements	\$ 115,000	\$ 38,344	\$ 97,652	\$ 28,000				
Sewer Cleaner/ Camera System	\$ -							
Pole Barn Pump/Generator	\$ 250,000		\$ 250,000	\$ -				
Omni-Site Communication Equipment	\$ -		\$ -	\$ 16,000				
Vacuum Truck Repl			\$ -	\$ 318,000				
Ground Penetrating Radar Unit			\$ -	\$ 15,000				
Spray Pump Motor Rebuild			\$ -	\$ 20,000				
Mower Replacement			\$ -	\$ 12,000				
Manhole Infiltration/Repairs	\$ 75,000		\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000				
Relocate 5th St. Generator	\$ -							
Bmap Consulting	\$ 2,500		\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500				
Utility Easements	\$ -							
Backflow Preventer Program- #1343H	\$ 3,000		\$ 3,000	\$ -				
Water Tower - paint/logo	\$ 15,000		\$ 15,000	\$ -				
Rate & Expansion Fee Study			\$ -	\$ 50,000				
Hwy 19 FDOT Engineering - #1343B	\$ 35,000	\$ 3,739	\$ 310,469	\$ -				
Hwy 19 Widening Utility Relocation #1343B	\$ -							
<u>Wastewater Treatment Plant Projects:</u>								
Grit removal from aeration tanks	\$ 150,000		\$ 84,519	\$ -				
Steel Digester Replacement	\$ -							
WWTP Capital Repairs	\$ -		\$ -	\$ 30,000				

	FY2021 Adopted	FY2021 2/28/2021	FY2021 Projected	FY2022 Proposed	FY2023 Proposed	FY2024 Proposed	FY2025 Proposed	FY2026 Proposed
Wastewater Gravity Collection Projects:								
Inflow & Infiltration	\$ 150,000	\$ 110,127	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
AirVac Projects:								
Raise Breathers for Flood Protection	\$ -		\$ -	\$ 20,000				
Spare pit valves and controllers	\$ -		\$ -	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
Spare vacuum pump & motor and sewage pump	\$ -							
Vacuum Leak Detection Lights	\$ 80,000		\$ 80,000	\$ -				
Wastewater Lift Stations/Forcemain Projects:								
Lift Station - Rehab	\$ -		\$ 150,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000
	\$ -							
LS Rehab - Pipe & Pumps Only (No panel)	\$ 75,000							
Woodland Lift Stations	\$ 75,000							
Paradise Pt Forcemain Re-Route & LS #15, 16 & 32	\$ 200,000		\$ 244,100	\$ -				
Landscaping around Lift Stations	\$ 7,500							
Backup Generators (4)	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -				
Water Tower Generator to LS #29	\$ -							
Spray Field/Reclaim Projects:								
Spare Parts Allowance	\$ -				\$ 75,000			
Water Plant Projects:								
	\$ -							
Ground Storage Tank Coating #2015G	\$ 75,000		\$ 59,316	\$ -				
Jockey Pump Replacement #2015G	\$ 30,000		\$ -	\$ 75,000				
Well#2-WP-#2015F	\$ 40,000		\$ -	\$ 130,000				
	\$ -							
Water Distribution Projects:								
Insertion Valves for System Isolation	\$ -							
Leak Detection & Repair #17-18	\$ 50,000		\$ -	\$ 25,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
Valves Replacement	\$ -				\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000
Line Renewal/Repl. - Woodland Est - #1343C	\$ -							
Line Repl. - various sites to mitigate water loss	\$ 50,000		\$ -	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
Sewer Master Plan	\$ 150,000		\$ 139,500	\$ -				
Water Line Repl - NE 5th St	\$ -							
12" Watermain Loop on NW 6th Avenue	\$ -				\$ 125,000			
Pelican Bay WW Pkg Plant			\$ 377,590	\$ -				

	FY2021 Adopted	FY2021 2/28/2021	FY2021 Projected	FY2022 Proposed	FY2023 Proposed	FY2024 Proposed	FY2025 Proposed	FY2026 Proposed
Total Non-Designated Projects	\$ 1,628,000	\$ 152,210	\$ 2,038,646	\$ 1,336,500	\$ 695,000	\$ 495,000	\$ 495,000	\$ 495,000
Projected over (under) revenues	\$ (93,433)	\$ 105,352	\$ (1,170,600)	\$ (784,500)	\$ (150,480)	\$ 62,353	\$ 75,506	\$ 88,988
Non-Desig Avail \$ (9-30-20) Estm	\$ 583,595	\$ 490,162	\$ 688,947	\$ (1,371,505)	\$ (1,521,985)	\$ (1,459,632)	\$ (1,384,126)	\$ (1,295,138)
	FY2021 Adopted	FY2021 2/28/2021	FY2021 Projected	FY2022 Proposed	FY2023 Proposed	FY2024 Proposed	FY2025 Proposed	FY2026 Proposed
<u>Resources / REVENUES - Designated</u>								
Expansion Fees - Water	\$ -	\$ 3,720	\$ 10,480	\$ 5,240				
Expansion Fees - Sewer	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 20,594	\$ 17,125	\$ 500,000				
Interest -Expansion Agreements		\$ 432	\$ 922	\$ -				
	\$ -							
FEMA Grant - Lift Station Upgrades	\$ -	\$ -						
FEMA Grant - Bypass Pumps		\$ 1,591,240	\$ 1,591,240	\$ -				
SRF Water Project /Meter Repl- #18-09	\$ 2,750,000		\$ 2,500,000					
SRF Waste Treatment Upgrades								
<u>Indian Waters Phase 1 - #17-01</u>								
FL Dept Env Protection	\$ 900,000		\$ 845,000	\$ -				
Assessments	\$ 790,000		\$ 422,500	\$ -				
<u>Indian Waters Phase 2 - #17-19</u>								
FL Dept Env Protection	\$1,900,000		\$ -	\$ 2,250,000				
SW FL Management	\$975,000		\$ -	\$ 1,125,000				
Assessments	\$975,000		\$ -	\$ 1,125,000				
<u>South Sewer Project - #19-09</u>								
FL DEP & SW FL Management	\$3,633,000		\$ 375,000	\$ 3,257,813				
Assessments	\$1,210,000		\$ 125,000	\$ 1,085,938				
Carryforward Funding	\$6,207,617			\$ 8,243,400	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Designated Revenue	\$ 20,340,617	\$ 1,615,986	\$ 5,887,267	\$ 17,592,390	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<u>Projects/ EXPENDITURES - Designated</u>								
SRF Water Project /Meter Repl- #18-09	\$ 4,406,000		\$ 4,054,813	\$ -				
Lift Station upgrades/ Back up pumps & generator	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
FEMA HMGP Bypass Pumps		\$ 2,121,353	\$ 2,121,353	\$ -				
SRF Waste Treatment Plant Upgrades	\$ 3,200,000		0	\$ 2,936,268				
Replace Digester Tank								
Demo blower buildings/blower mods								
Grit Removal Aeration/Anoxic/Headworks								
Return Activated Sludge Flow Meters								

		FY2021	FY2021	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026
		<u>Adopted</u>	<u>2/28/2021</u>	<u>Projected</u>	<u>Proposed</u>	<u>Proposed</u>	<u>Proposed</u>	<u>Proposed</u>	<u>Proposed</u>
Replace Headworks - Screens & Grit Chamber									
Aeration Mixer Upgrades									
Motor Control Center Replacement							\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000	\$ -
Mobile Dewatering Electrical Connection									
SCADE for WWTP									
Indian Waters Phase #1 - #17-01/#17-19		\$ 1,690,000	\$ 66,751	\$ 1,690,000	\$ -				
Indian Waters Phase #2 - #17-01/#17-19		\$ 3,900,000	\$ 27	\$ -	\$ 4,500,000				
South Sewer Expansion - #19-09		\$ 4,843,400	\$ 18,367	\$ 500,000	\$ 4,343,750				
United Methodist County Connections		\$ 100,000		\$ 100,000	\$ -				
Total Designated Projects		\$ 18,139,400	\$ 2,206,499	\$ 8,466,166	\$ 11,780,018	\$ 100,000	\$ 350,000	\$ 350,000	\$ 100,000
Projected over (under) revenues		\$ 2,201,217	\$ (590,513)	\$ (2,578,899)	\$ 5,812,372	\$ (100,000)	\$ (350,000)	\$ (350,000)	\$ (100,000)
Desig Avail \$ (9-30-20) Estm	\$ 1,750,786	\$ 3,952,003	\$ 1,160,273	\$ (828,113)	\$ 4,984,259	\$ 4,884,259	\$ 4,534,259	\$ 4,184,259	\$ 4,084,259
TOTALS Undesg & Desig	\$ 2,334,381	\$ 4,442,165	\$ 1,849,221	\$ (1,415,118)	\$ 3,612,754	\$ 3,362,274	\$ 3,074,627	\$ 2,800,133	\$ 2,789,121
Rollforward Funding - Non-Designated:									
Pole Barn Pump/Generator									
Paradise Pt Stormwater									
Water Plant Projects									
Lift Station Rehabs									
Line Replacement									
	\$ -						\$ 8,243,400		

Source: City of Crystal River Capital Improvements Program – Fiscal Years 2020/2021 – 2025/2026

Policies and Practices

The capital improvements listed in the 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements are derived from the City of Crystal River Capital Improvement Program for the proposed fiscal year, which complements overall past practice of the municipal budgeting process including preparation of a capital budget. The location of each of these improvements is in response to either an existing deficiency or to expected development patterns. The timing of improvements hinges on expectations of when development will occur. Time frames given by existing, but not yet completed projects, was taken into account.

Effective capital improvements planning require that criteria be established to guide the provision of new public facilities. Decisions about how best to enhance existing facilities through repair, expansion, replacement or development of new facilities also requires a policy framework to ensure the best use of limited funds. Increasing demand or LOS deficiency are a frequent cause of the need to expand the scope of public facilities. However, capital improvements are long-term investments that often require communities to consider anticipated need or desired service many years into the future. For the City of Crystal River, any of the following reasons should be considered sufficient to take action related to the development of public facilities:

- When demand adversely impacts level of service performance—impacting public health, welfare, and safety—capital facilities shall be considered ready for expansion.
- Public facilities should be expanded to add LOS capacity as a necessary condition of growth and physical development patterns, especially for new development, as prescribed by the Comprehensive Plan.
- Public facilities should be expanded as whenever needed to achieve the Goals, Objectives, and Policies of the Comprehensive Plan.
- Expansion of public facilities should occur in a way that best serves the long-term financial interest of the City and given a level of priority for funding.
- The City shall accept private funding of capital improvements serving new development, pursuant to City Council approved development agreements executed with owner/developers agreeing to accept proportional cost for new improvements.
- Alternatives to development of new public facilities such as facility expansion or participation in joint facilities shall be considered during the capital improvements planning process to allow identification of the best solution in the public interest.

Capital Improvements Element Goals, Objectives, and Policies

ORD. NO. 11-O-06 - SEPTEMBER 12, 2011

ORD. NO. 22-O-03 – JUNE 13, 2022

**Capital Improvements Element
Goals, Objectives, and Policies**

GOAL 1: Public facilities will be provided in a manner that promotes long-range, orderly and efficient development that responds to present and future needs identified in individual comprehensive plan elements and coordinates land use decisions with the adopted 5-year Schedule of Capital Improvements.

OBJECTIVE 1.1: Capital improvements will be provided to correct existing deficiencies, to accommodate desired future growth, and to replace worn-out or obsolete facilities, consistent with the other Elements of the Comprehensive Plan and in the Five Year Schedule of Improvements.

POLICIES:

- A). Crystal River will develop a 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements as a part of the annual budget development process and perform annual update for each succeeding year.
- B). Projects contained in the 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements will not conflict with the Elements of the Crystal River Comprehensive Plan.
- C). All projects will have identified funding to minimize an individual projects cumulative, potential budget impact.
- D). A capital improvements budget will be adopted annually that reflects the priorities of the 5-Year Capital Improvements Schedule.
- E). Capital improvements programming through the 5-Year Schedule shall function to eliminate public hazards where identified.
- F). Projects necessary to ensure than any adopted Level of Service (LOS) standards are achieved and maintained for the 5-year period will be identified as either funded or unfunded and given a level of priority for funding.

OBJECTIVE 1.2: Capital Improvements in the Coastal High Hazard Areas will be limited to improvements necessary to implement the goal, objectives, and policies of the Coastal Management Element.

POLICIES:

- A). The City shall expend funds to maintain LOS for existing public facilities and services within the Coastal High Hazard Area, expanding such capital improvements only in cases where such action is necessary to protect the public health, welfare and safety and in a manner consistent with the Future Land Use Map.

OBJECTIVE 1.3: The City will either provide or require the provision of the required public facilities through coordination with the 5-year Schedule of Capital Improvements when needed for new development or redevelopment.

POLICIES:

- A). The fiscal policies of the city and its budgeting process will be consistent with the Policies of the Capital Improvements Element and other Elements of the City of Crystal River Comprehensive Plan and shall support desired physical development patterns adopted in the Future Land Use Map.
- B). By performing annual update of the 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements, Crystal River will identify funds for elimination of existing capacity deficits, replace or renew existing capital facilities, and ensure the availability of public facilities and that the adequacy of those facilities meet established acceptable LOS.
- C). Crystal River will use the 5-Year Schedule as a means to budget funds to accommodate the LOS demands of new development and redevelopment.
- D.) The City of Crystal River shall follow applicable Florida statues and acceptable financial practices related to the issuance and repayment of public debt.
- E.). The City of Crystal River shall follow applicable Florida Statues and acceptable financial practices related to the issuance and repayment of debt related to special assessments, tax increment finances, or revenue bonds.
- F.) The City shall use the annual update of the Capital Improvements Element to plan for elimination of capacity deficits, while minimizing local budget impact when implementing solutions to public facility development needs.

OBJECTIVE 1.4: New development will bear a proportionate cost of any facility improvements necessitated to maintain adopted LOS standards.

POLICIES:

- A). New development will be assessed impact fees to provide funding to maintain facilities at the adopted LOS standards.
- B). Privately funded capital improvement projects, including those for which the local government has no fiscal responsibility, may be considered through a development agreement or development order such that the necessary facilities and services will be in place and available at the time of issuance of certificate of occupancy. The City shall not be responsible for funding capital improvements that are the obligation of the developer. If the developer fails to meet any capital improvement commitment that is programmed in the 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements, a plan amendment to delete the capital improvement from the Schedule shall be required.
- C). When planned funding sources require referenda to be made available, then an alternative committed funding source shall for project development be identified in the event that voter approval is not obtained.

OBJECTIVE 1.5: Development orders will be reviewed to determine if required public facilities have capacity sufficient to meet adopted LOS standards.

POLICIES:

A). The acceptable level of service for public facilities under the jurisdiction of the City of Crystal River is as follows:

Local Streets	- Peak Hour LOS D
Collector Roads	- Peak Hour LOS D
Arterial Roads	- Peak Hour LOS D
Park Land	- 1 acres/1000 population
Baseball/Softball Fields	- 1per/6000 population
Basketball Courts	- 1 per/5000 population
Community Center	- 1 per/7000 population
Multi-Purpose Field	- 1 per/5000 population
Swimming Pool	- 1 per/8000 population
Tennis Courts	- 1 per/2000 population
Bicycle Facilities	- 1 mile per/5000 population
Hiking Trails	- 1 mile per/7000 population
Sanitary Sewer	- 151 gallons per capita/per day (average and peak flow)
Potable Water	- 128 gallons per capita/per day water consumption rate.
Sanitation Service	- 2.5 lbs. per capita/day solid waste generation rate.
Stormwater Management	- The Stormwater Management level of service will be for the design storm: 25 year frequency; 24 hour duration; rainfall intensity curve zone 8, DOT drainage manual. All new development shall meet the standards of Chapter 62-330, F.A.C. SWFWMD rules. Water quality, peak discharge, and rate of post-development runoff shall not exceed pre-development conditions. For properties which do <u>not</u> discharge into Kings Bay or Crystal River, either directly or via tributary or manmade structure, the volume of post-development runoff shall not exceed pre-development volume.

- B). Facilities that serve development permitted before the adoption of this plan will either be provided by the City or the City will require the provision of the required public facilities prior to the issuance of a further development order(s).
- C). The City will not issue a development order unless the public facilities for sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage, and potable water will be available at the adopted Level of Service standard when needed to provide service to development.
- D.) Through preparation of an annual update to the Capital Improvements Element, the City shall work to correct existing public facility deficiencies, which are necessary to implement the comprehensive plan.

OBJECTIVE 1.6: The City will ensure that public facilities and services are available when needed to serve the development, or as otherwise specified in individual comprehensive plan elements.

POLICIES:

- A). Before new development is permitted, an assessment of the availability of services will be conducted in order to ensure that reservations have been made for previously permitted development.
- B). The City of Crystal River will review applications for development and a development approval will be issued only if the proposed development does not lower the level of service for the designated public facilities and services below the adopted level of service in this plan for sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage, and potable water.
- C). The City's land development code may include provisions to allow projects to be approved where such projects are determined to have a de minimis impact.

OBJECTIVE 1.7: The City hereby adopts all outside local government and external agency plans necessary to maintain and provide for Level of Service.

POLICIES:

- A). The City hereby adopts by reference the Citrus County School District's Five-Year District Facilities (2021-2022) Work Program to meet anticipated school capacity and student demands projected by the County and municipalities to ensure the availability of satisfactory classrooms for the projected student enrollment for public schools K-12 programs.
- B). The City hereby adopts by reference the Hernando/Citrus MPO 2040 LRTP, and the Florida Department of Transportation's 5-Year Work Program (2022-2026), to meet anticipated demand through improvement of state transportation facilities within the jurisdiction.
- C). The City hereby adopts by reference the Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) 2020 Regional Water Supply Plan (RWSP) – Northern Planning Region,

that provides an assessment of projected water demands and potential source of water to meet demands for the period from 2020 through 2040.

- D).** The City hereby adopts by reference the City of Crystal River – Community Redevelopment Plan (CR-CRP), as adopted on December 1, 1988 to effectively coordinate the City’s program of redevelopment with the comprehensive plan.