

Short & Long Term Planning

Presented by: Division of Rural Services



PLANNING IS IMPORTANT



Proper planning can make things a lot easier, both on the roads and on the commissioners.



Planning Overview

- Service Area Revenue
- Code requirements
- Definitions
- Planning 101
 - **Short-term plan/goal**
 - **Long-term plan/goal**
- Capital improvements project



Service Area Revenue

Service areas can be funded through a combination of funding sources:

- **property taxes** (a mill levy)
- **interest earnings**
- **grants** (if available)

The Borough's fiscal year begins on July 1st and ends on June 30th



Code Requirements

On or before March 15th of each year submit a detailed plan

- describing the commission's proposed short-term and long-term maintenance,
- permanent improvements and strategic plans together with an account of how the plan varies from those of previous years

(Title 14, Section 14.04.150; Commission – Duties)



Definitions

Short-Term Planning: A period of 1-year to generally 3-5 years

Long-Term Planning: A planning period for >5 years

Regular Maintenance: Work performed every year by the service area (snow removal, road grading, or pothole patching)



Definitions (cont.)

Periodic Maintenance: Work that is not performed every year, but should be done every 3-5 years

Contingencies: Reserve funds in the budget for unforeseen events

Action Plan: The steps or tasks required to meet goals



PLANNING 101

Goals: What is desired in three, five, or even 20 years?

Objectives: What does the service area want at the end of the planning process?

Gather Information: Road condition assessments, cost estimates, current bid tabs, spending reports, maps, and past plans submitted by the service area



PLANNING 101 (cont.)

Action Plan: Who, what, where, how and when?

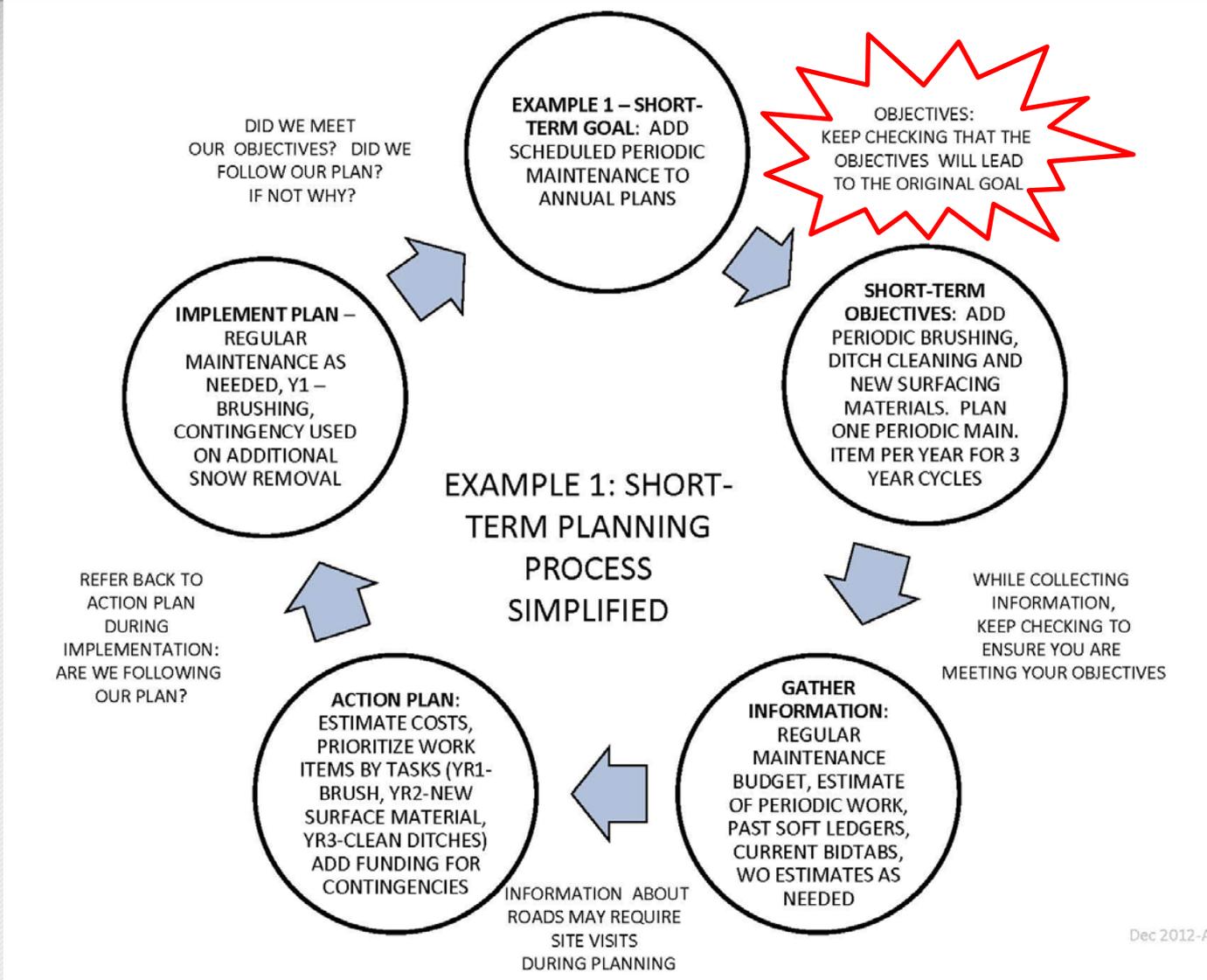
Implement Plan: To bring about and put into practice.

Check Back: Did the plan implementation meet the objectives?

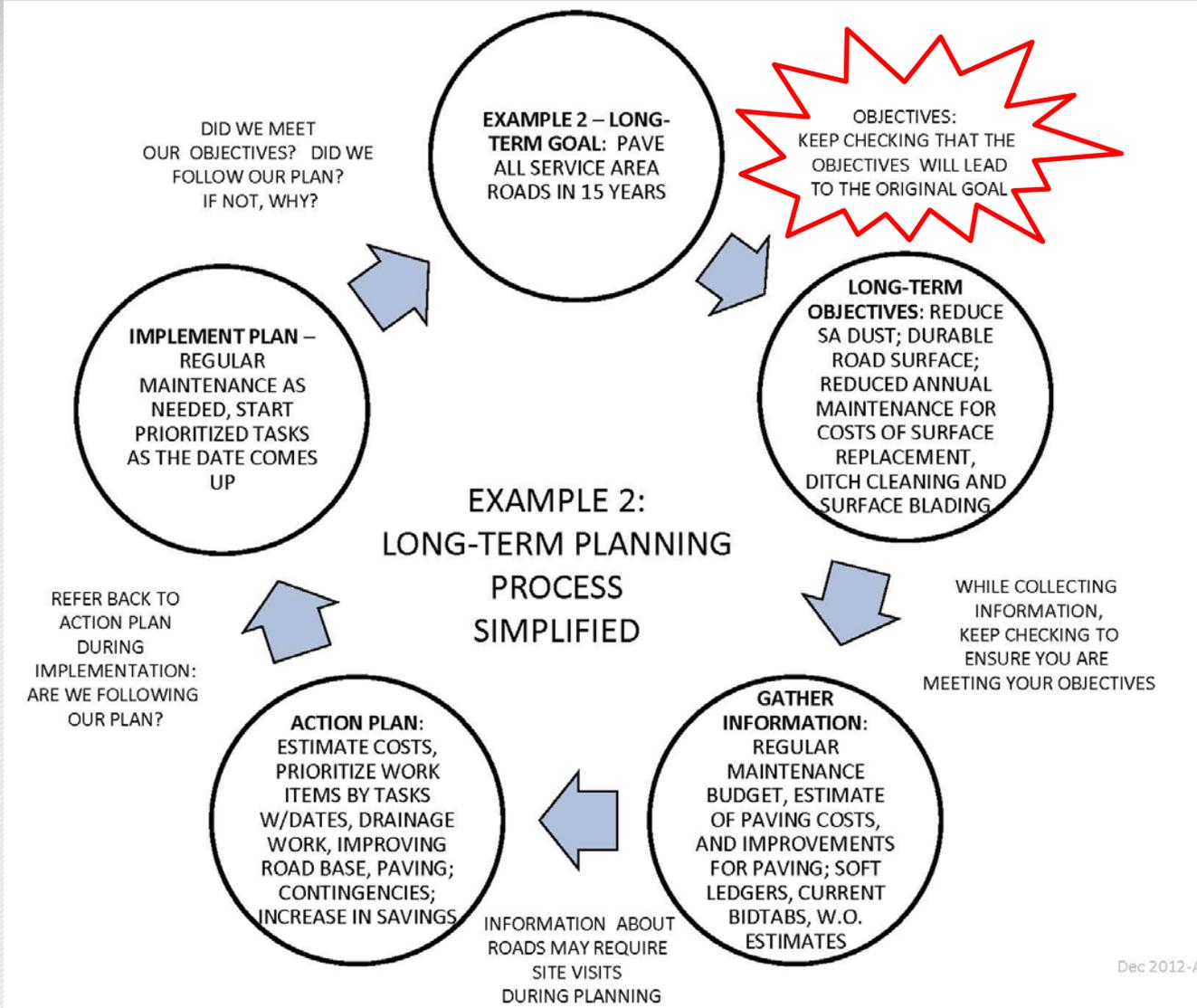
What went right?

What went wrong?

SHORT-TERM GOAL EXAMPLE



LONG-TERM GOAL EXAMPLE





Capital Improvement Project

What constitutes a capital improvement?

- If appropriation by the assembly may be required.
- If funding is from a grant or a service area match is required for a grant
- If the work will span fiscal years
(for example: work will be done in June and July)

Capital Improvement Project (cont.)



- The road is being changed – engineering is required, permitting may be required. Road width, road alignment (vertical, horizontal), major drainage changes (ditches, culverts), traffic calming devices (round-a-bouts, humps, etc.), new surface type (gravel to pavement/AST), new road construction

Capital improvement projects are managed by the Division of Design and Construction/Public Works

Questions?



THANK YOU!! for being
here, and for your
dedication
to the Service Area

