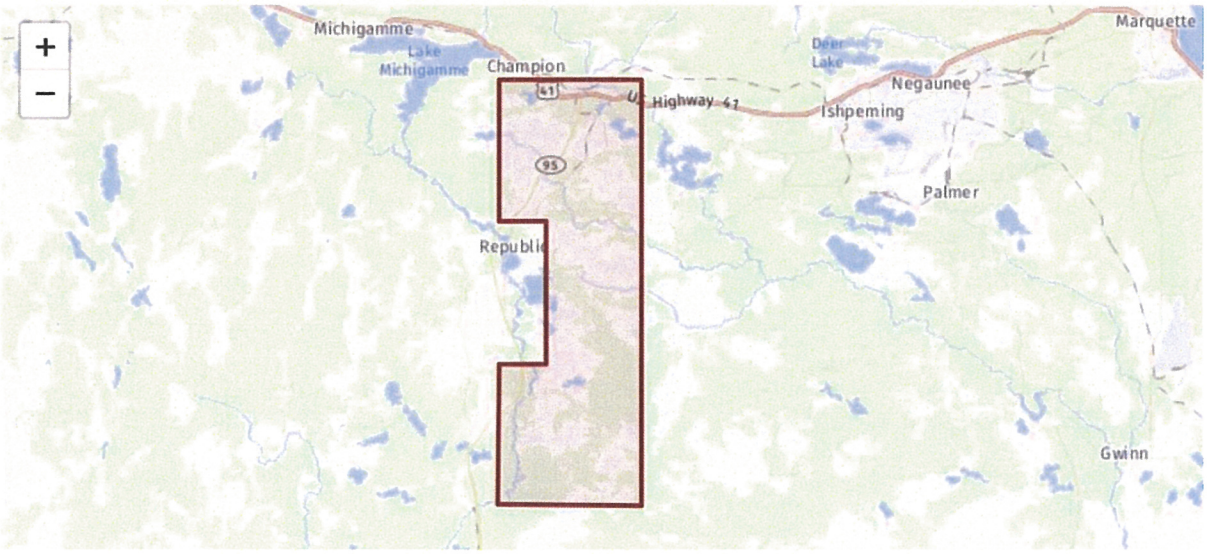
CHAPTER 5.0-COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

5.3 Additional Public Facilities and Services continued

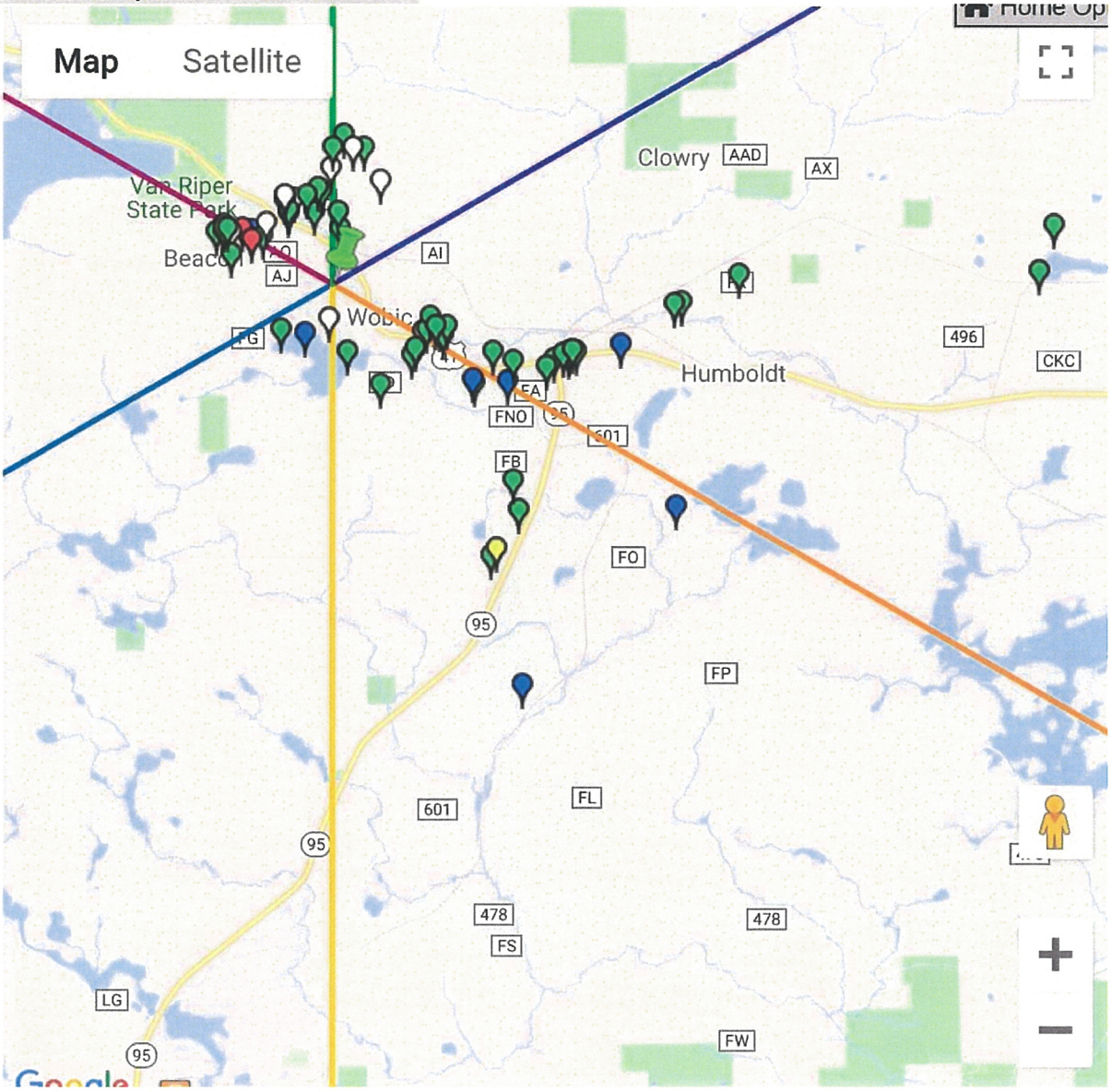
NMU has deployed a Commercial Grade Band 41 LTE network in and around Humboldt Township. Following are four maps which show the approximate location of users that are serviced from their Champion, Republic, and Ely Cell Sites. The majority of the users connected to these sites live in Humboldt Township. A map with the Humboldt Township boundary is included below for generalized reference.

Township Of Humboldt Boundary Map



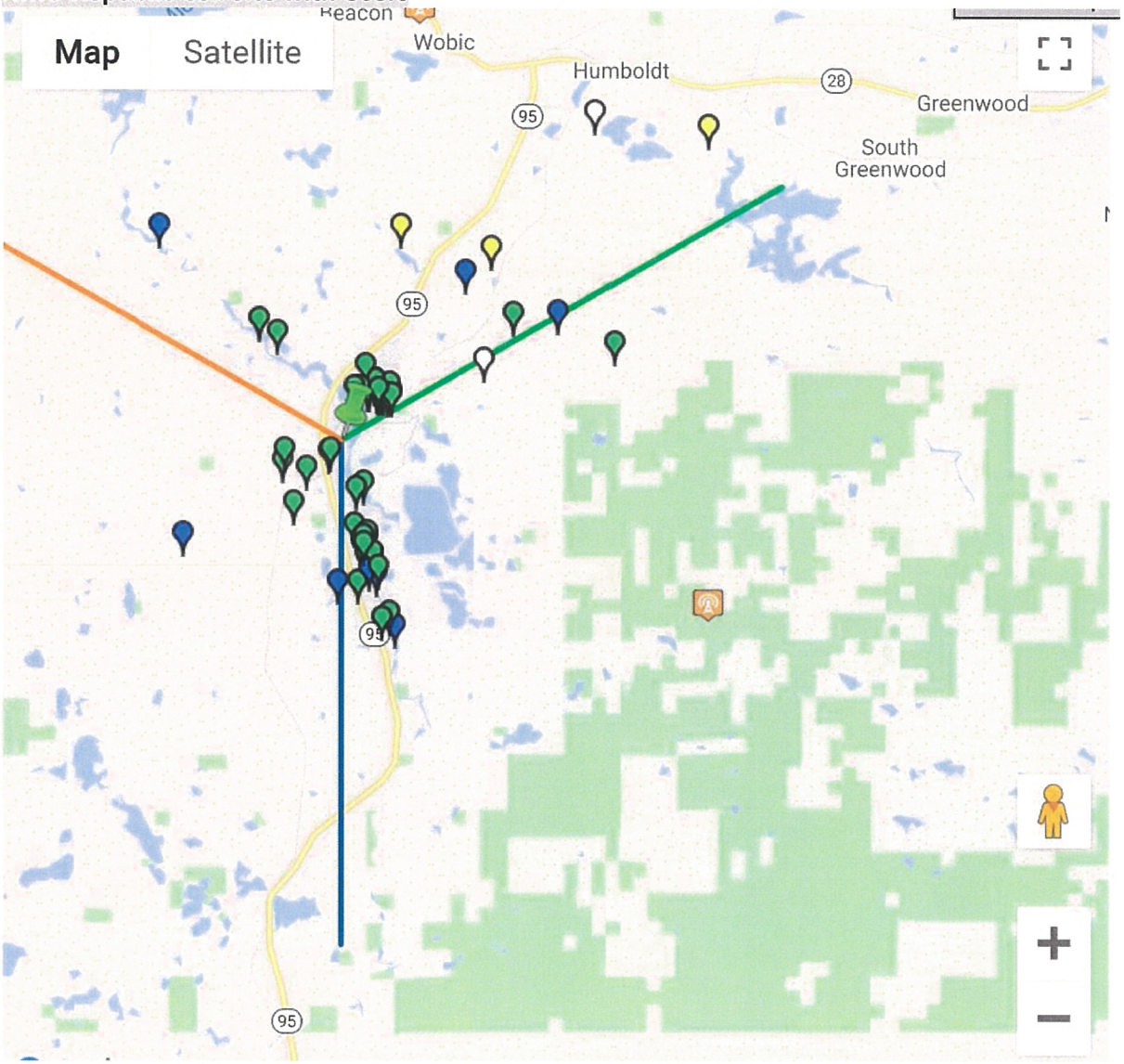
5.3 Additional Public Facilities and Services continued

NMU Champion Cell Site with Users



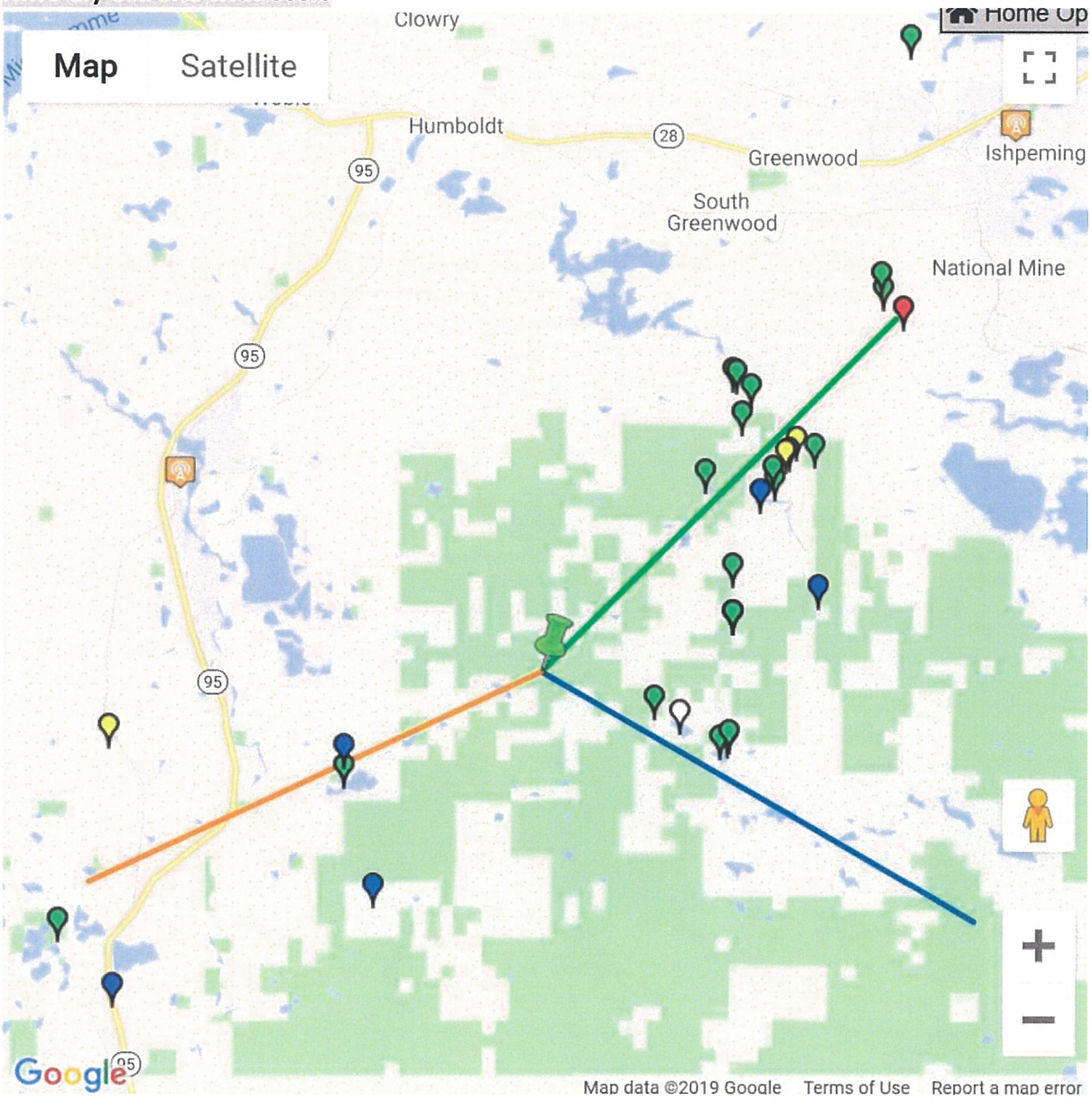
5.3 Additional Public Facilities and Services continued

NMU Republic Cell Site with Users



5.3 Additional Public Facilities and Services continued

NMU Ely Cell Site with Users



CHAPTER 5.0-COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

5.4 Issues and Opportunities

- The Humboldt Township Hall and ancillary buildings have been and will continue to be maintained in excellent condition.

- There are adequate burial sites and additional space available at the Township Cemetery.

- By mutual agreement, Humboldt Township Fire Department cooperates with Republic, Ishpeming and Michigamme Townships and the Michigan Dept. of Natural Resources.

- The Fire Department's fire hall is located at 15350 US Highway 41. A 40x40 foot addition for showers, bathrooms, an office and training room was completed October 26, 2018.

- Currently the Township Board is discussing creation of an emergency first responder service. Volunteers will be needed.

- Humboldt Township has a partial ownership interest in the railroad spur to Eagle Mine's Humboldt Mill. In the event that the Mill closes in about five (5) years, it is not clear what will become of the Township's interest in the railroad spur.

- Humboldt and Republic Townships have entered into a preliminary agreement regarding the potential reactivation of the railroad line between Humboldt and Republic.

- In the event that significant additional and economically accessible ore body(ies) are discovered in the region near Humboldt Township (e.g. Sidnaw & Covington area), the Township might find it in their interests to take additional ownership interest in other railroad assets to facilitate ore shipment. This rail connection might be made in the same direction via Channing as the Republic connection mentioned above.

- The Township's current (MDNR approved) 5-Year Recreation Plan is included in this Master Plan by reference.

- As the Eagle Mine and therefore also the Humboldt Mill nears the end of its useful operation, Humboldt Township will need to discuss with Lundin Mining Corporation, the disposition of the mill facilities. Simple demolition and disposal appears to be Lundin's final or fallback position. However, if the discovery of a significant new ore body(ies) occurs within the nearby region (e.g. Sidnaw and/or Covington area), Lundin may decide to temporarily mothball the mill until new ore becomes available for processing.

  Finally, Humboldt Township might want to discuss with Lundin Corporation whether there ultimately might be an alternative public use(s) for any of the mill facilities. For example: perhaps, a structure with a larger open space might be used for Road Commission winter

5.4 Issues and Opportunities

salt storage? (It is worth remembering this is the only site in the Township with utility natural gas service.)

Lundin Corporation has begun their 5-year plan for the Eagle Mine and Humboldt Mill closures now (2019).

CHAPTER 5.0-COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

This page intentionally blank.

CHAPTER 6.0-CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN

6.0 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

6.1 Introduction

A Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) is intended to guide elected leaders in future budgetary decisions based on the goals and objectives and project six years into the future.

State Law: The Michigan Planning and Enabling Act (MPEA) was amended through P.A. 33 of 2008 to consolidate planning requirements for cities, counties, townships and villages.

Section 65 of the MPEA states:

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

6.2 Capital Improvements Plan Elements

- The capital improvements plan details a minimum of six (6) years of public structures and improvements and is reviewed annually. (Sometimes the purchase of major vehicles, such as fire trucks, are included in a capital improvements plan.)
- The first year of a CIP is the capital budget adopted by the Township Board.
- The capital improvements plan coordinates projects to minimize construction costs.
- The capital improvements plan coordinates with the master plan and budget.
- The capital improvements plan is typically accessible online.

6.3 What is a Capital Improvement Plan?

A Capital Improvement Plan is a financial schedule that helps to prioritize the public improvements identified in the Township's Master Plan. The CIP includes any improvements or changes to the Township's physical facilities that involve a substantial investment and last a long time, for example:

- Any construction of a new asset (i.e., a public building, water/sanitary sewer mains, storm sewers, major /local roadways, pathways such as sidewalks and trails, recreation

6.3 What is a Capital Improvement Plan continued

facilities), an addition to rehabilitation of or extension of such a facility, provided that the cost is $5,000 or more and that the improvement will have a useful life of 5 years or more, or any equipment or facility physically attached to an existing capital improvement.

- Any purchase or replacement of major equipment to support Township services that cost $5,000 or more and will have a useful life of 3 years or more.

- Infrastructure: Basic assets, services, and installations needed for the functioning of the Township such as transportation systems, sanitary, storm, and water lines, parks, public buildings, etc., and the land affiliated with those assets, and often connected to the land.

6.4 Capital Outlay Projects vs Capital Improvement Plan Projects

A Capital Outlay is any non-major project having a service life of 2 years or more and is not physically dependent on a particular fixed asset. For example, office equipment and service vehicles.

6.5 Funding Sources

Capital Improvement Projects involve the outlay of substantial funds so numerous sources are necessary to provide financing over the life of the project. Most capital funding sources are ear-marked for specific purposes and cannot be transferred from one capital project to another. As such, the capital improvement plan has to be prepared with some projections regarding the amount of funds available. The following is a list of some possible funding sources:

- Internal reserve funds or set aside funds
- Bonds and/or Other Financial Mechanisms
- State Tax act 51 Funding
- Tax Increment Funding
- Tax Millages
- Federal and State Funds (e.g. USDA Rural Development, CDBG)
- Special Assessments
- Donations

CHAPTER 6.0-CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN

6.6 Who Must be Involved?

Each agency or local unit of government with the authority for public structures and improvements shall upon request furnish the planning commission with lists of plans and estimates of time and cost of those public structures and improvements.

6.7 Planning Commission (PC) Role

Section 65 of the MPEA requires the PC to "prepare" a CIP.

- The PC is involved in creating and implementing the Master Plan, and capital improvement projects are an important way to implement recommendations.
- The MPEA also requires the PC to review and provide advisory comments on public projects.
- The PC should also cooperate with adjoining units of local government and seek maximum coordination with various agencies of the state and federal government.
- Those agencies in turn must make public information available and furnish technical assistance and advice.

6.8 Preparing a CIP

Define roles, policies and set a schedule

Appoint a CIP coordinator to lead the project. In some cases, this is the Township Supervisor or it can be the Chair of the Planning Commission. This person is responsible for organizing and drafting the capital improvement plan to submit to the planning commission. This process must be supported by the Township Board because it requires collaboration between all department heads, the planning commission and the township board.

Policy Group

This group is usually made up of department heads relevant to the capital improvement planning process. For example: the Recreation Director, the Treasurer, the Clerk, the Planning Director, the Director of Public Works, Director of Finance, Police Chief, Fire Chief, Township Board members and Planning Commission representatives. When all of these positions do not exist in the township, look for a team that understands the goals and direction of growth in the township, the priorities for spending in the township and the township's finances.