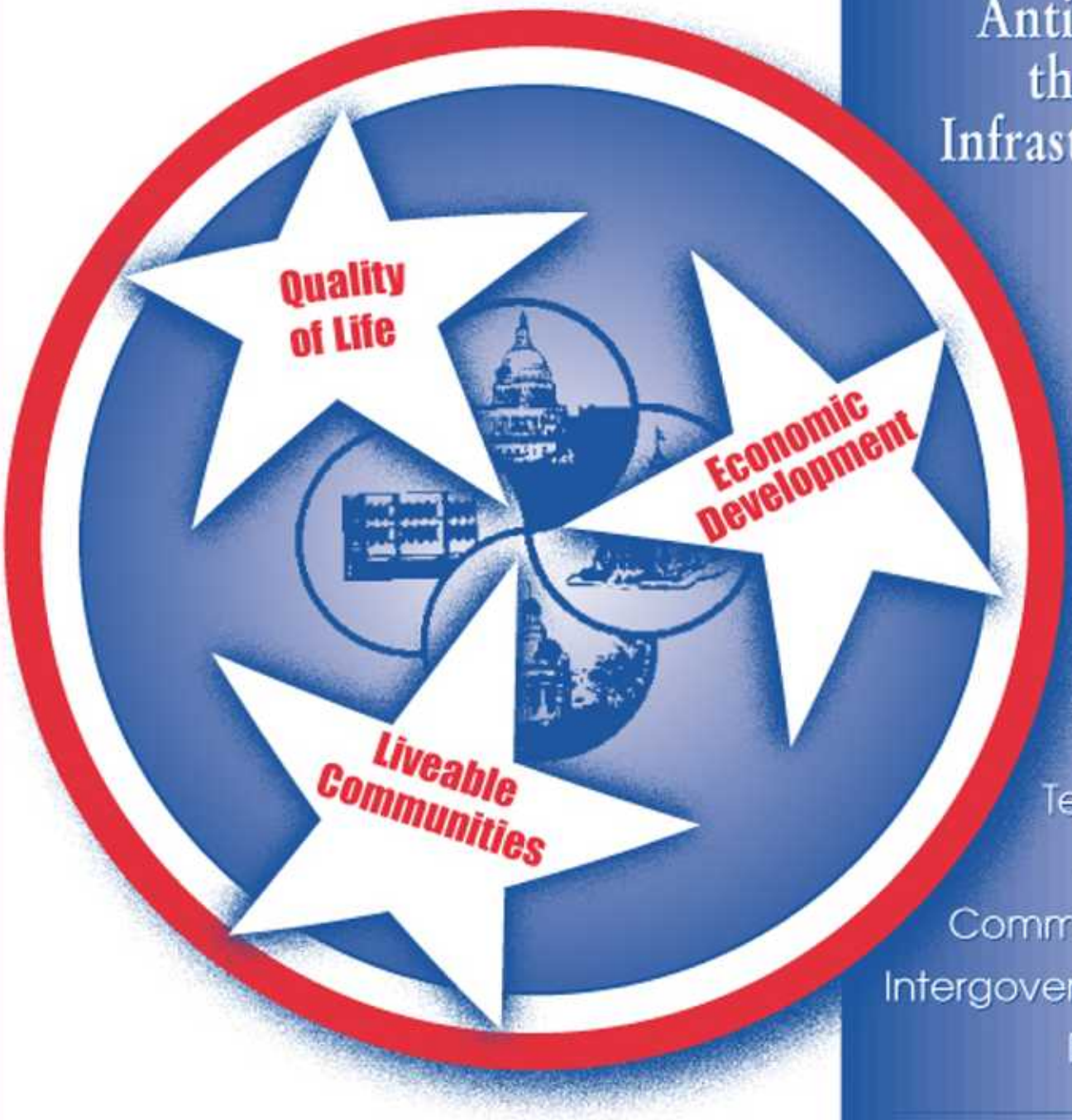
A Commission Report to the 102nd General Assembly

BUILDING TENNESSEE'S TOMORROW

Anticipating the State's Infrastructure Needs



Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations

March 2002

State of Tennessee
Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations

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March 2002

The Honorable John S. Wilder
Speaker of the Senate

The Honorable Jimmy Naifeh
Speaker, House of Representatives

Members of the General Assembly

State Capitol
Nashville, TN 37243

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Transmitted herewith is the third in a series of reports on Tennessee's infrastructure needs by the Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (TACIR) pursuant to Public Chapter 817, Acts of 1996. That act requires the TACIR to compile and maintain an inventory of infrastructure needed in Tennessee and present these needs and associated costs to the General Assembly during its regular legislative session. The inventory, by law, is designed to support the development by state and local officials of goals, strategies and programs to

- improve the quality of life of all Tennesseans,
- support livable communities, and
- enhance and encourage the overall economic development of the state through the provision of adequate and essential public infrastructure.

This report represents the TACIR's continuing efforts to improve the inventory, the two primary examples being inclusion for the first time of needs identified by state agencies in capital budget requests submitted to the Governor and refinement of the county comparisons to exclude regional projects, thereby more accurately describing the differences across counties in relation to population. Each year, the TACIR staff and staff of the nine development districts who gather information for the inventory strive to improve accuracy and coverage. Evidence of this improvement is a decrease in the difference between reported costs and costs estimated from the inventory based on population, land area and fiscal data.

Future reports will focus on the new information included in the inventory such as funding availability and location in relation to boundaries established under the Growth Policy Act (Public Chapter 1101, Acts of 1998) as required by Public Chapter 672, Acts of 2000.

Sincerely,

Senator Robert Rochelle
Chairman

Harry A. Green, Ph.D.
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Publication Layout and Printing by

Tennessee Department of General Services
Printing Division / Graphic Arts

The staff of the TACIR would like to acknowledge the contributions of L. Mark McAdoo, M.S., who served as project manager from October 1999 through November 2001 and played a major role in improving the quality of the inventory. The staff would also like to acknowledge the support of Robert Freeman, who served as executive director for the East Tennessee Development District through the first three inventories.

Executive Summary

Adequate infrastructure is essential to economic growth, just as economic growth is essential to individual prosperity. Recognizing this, the Tennessee General Assembly charged the Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (TACIR) with developing and maintaining an inventory of the infrastructure needs "in order for the state, municipal and county governments of Tennessee to develop goals, strategies and programs which would

- improve the quality of life of its citizens,
- support livable communities, and
- enhance and encourage the overall economic development of the state."

[Public Chapter 817, Acts of 1996.]

This report is the third in a series that presents Tennessee's public infrastructure needs as reported by local officials and the first to include needs submitted by state agencies as part of their budget requests to the Governor. It covers the five-year period of July 2001 through June 2006 and provides two basic types of information: (1) needed infrastructure improvements and (2) the condition of existing elementary and secondary (K-12) public schools. It does not include highway construction projects identified by the Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT) except those reported by local officials. The full range of needs identified by state transportation officials will be included in a later report.

Reported Infrastructure Needs

Transportation & Utilities - $8.3 billion
Education - $4.8 billion
Health, Safety & Welfare - $4.4 billion
Recreation & Culture - $1.7 billion
Economic Development - $878 million
General Government - $353 million
Grand Total - $20.5 billion

The needs reported by state and local officials fall into the six broad categories shown in the sidebar below left. A number of conclusions may be drawn from the information included in the inventory:

◆ The total need for public infrastructure improvements for 2001 through 2006 is nearly $20.5 billion—including upgrading existing public schools to good condition—an increase in reported need of more than $6.8 billion (up nearly 50 percent) since the first inventory was published three years ago and an increase of about $2.3 billion (twelve percent) from the February 2001 report, which was based on an inventory begun two years earlier.

◆ Transportation and utilities remained the single largest category and had the second largest increase in estimate costs (from $7.4 billion of $8.3 billion) since the last report. That figure will increase with the addition of the TDOT highway projects that were not reported by local officials.

◆ The second largest category is education. This category had the largest increase in estimated costs (from $3.8 billion to 4.8 billion or more than 24 percent since the last report). The education category includes public post-secondary institutions, as well as public elementary and secondary schools. Because of the effort to include needs identified by state agencies, estimated post-secondary costs grew ten-fold, accounting for all of the increase in this broad category. Infrastructure improvements needed for the

public elementary and secondary school system actually declined, indicating that Tennessee's school systems may be starting to catch up with their needs.

◆ According to the Tennessee Department of Education, all schools met the required class-size standards for school year 2001-02. While they employed a sufficient number of teachers to meet that standard, based on TACIR staff analysis, they expect to need more than $1.3 billion statewide to provide adequate classrooms for all of those teachers.

◆ According to local government officials, nearly three-fourths of all public schools in Tennessee are in good or better condition. Nevertheless they estimate the total cost for infrastructure projects needed between fiscal years 2001 and 2006 at nearly $3.6 billion. This figure includes new school construction, system-wide needs, mandate compliance, facility upgrades and technology infrastructure needs for kindergarten through high school.

◆ State or federal mandates affect about 8.9 percent of all projects in the current inventory. The lower class sizes required by the Education Improvement Act (EIA) of 1992 may be responsible for about 38 percent of the infrastructure improvement costs reported by all local school officials based on specific cost information for existing public schools gathered as part of the inventory and estimates by TACIR staff of the proportion of new school construction costs attributable to the EIA. Federal mandates account for about one percent of the total reported for schools.

Highlights of New Initiatives

Over the coming months, TACIR staff will analyze and publish information about several new bits of information gathered about infrastructure needs in this most recent inventory:

◆ Availability of funds for reported needs:
- Local
- State
- Federal
- Other (donations, etc.)

◆ Driving force behind reported needs:
- Economic Development
- Community Enhancement
- Population Growth
- Public Health or Safety
- State or Federal Mandates
- Other (deferred maintenance, etc.)

◆ Relationship between infrastructure needs and population density and growth: Is there one? If so, what is it? Does it vary with how urban or rural an area is?

◆ Location of projects in relation to boundaries established pursuant to Tennessee's Growth Policy Act [Public Chapter 1101, Acts of 1998], including a review of estimated needs through the fiscal year 2021, the period covered by most of the initial growth plans adopted under PC 1101.

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Overview

Tennessee is a low-tax state, and Tennesseans like it that way. Our citizens prefer that goods and services be provided by the private sector if at all possible. Nevertheless, there are some projects essential to the common good that the private sector cannot or will not take on. And so government must pick them up. One of the most expensive things government must do is provide the infrastructure that supports the health and welfare of its citizens.

This report is the third in a series that presents Tennessee's public infrastructure needs. It covers the five-year period of July 2001 through June 2006 and provides two basic types of information as reported by local officials: (1) needed infrastructure improvements and (2) the condition of existing elementary and secondary (K-12) public schools. The projects reported by state and local officials fall into six broad categories:

Table 1. Summary of Reported Needed Infrastructure Improvements Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006[1]

Category[2]	Number of Projects or Schools Reported		Five-year Reported Estimated Cost	
Transportation & Utilities	1,356	21.0%	$ 8,320,311,820	40.7%
Education[3]	1,635	25.3%	4,779,475,405	23.4%
Health, Safety & Welfare	2,142	33.1%	4,408,005,642	21.6%
Recreation & Culture	826	12.8%	1,712,485,731	8.4%
Economic Development	239	3.7%	878,112,513	4.3%
General Government	267	4.1%	352,856,407	1.7%
Grand Total	**6,465**	**100.0%**	**$20,451,247,518**	**100.0%**

These needs represent the best estimates that state and local officials could provide and do not represent only what they anticipate being able to afford. Additional information was gathered in the most recent inventory about availability and sources of funds. Preliminary analysis indicates that just under half of the funding necessary is expected to be available by the time these projects are needed. Nearly two-thirds of that funding is expected to come from local sources, about one-fifth is expected to come from state sources, one-tenth from federal sources and about two percent from various public-private partnerships or donations. This information will be reviewed and presented in greater depth in a later TACIR report.

1 For a complete listing of all reported needs by county and by public school system, see Appendices D and E.

2 A list of the types of projects included in the six general categories is shown in Table 3. Descriptions of the project types are included in the Glossary of Terms at the end of this report.

3 Includes improvements needed at existing schools. Number of projects includes the 1,283 schools for which needs were reported.

Why inventory public infrastructure needs?

The General Assembly proclaimed the value of public infrastructure in legislation enacted in 1996 when it deemed an inventory of those needs necessary "in order for the state, municipal and county governments of Tennessee to develop goals, strategies and programs which would

improve the quality of life of its citizens,

support livable communities, and

enhance and encourage the overall economic development of the state through the provision of adequate and essential public infrastructure."[4] The public infrastructure needs inventory on which this report is based was derived from surveys of local officials by staff of the state's developmental districts and information collected from the capital project budgets of state agencies. Local officials were asked to describe the needs they anticipated for the five-year period of July 2001 through June 2006, categorizing those needs by type of project and by stage of development. The Commission has relied entirely on state and local officials to determine the infrastructure needs of their constituents as envisioned by the public act.

"That mealy-mouthed word, infrastructure. It sticks to the roof of the mouth like peanut butter on white bread. But there is no level of human concern in America—race, economic fulfillment of the individual, fairness/equality, social justice, competitiveness, raising the national spirit and standards of living—that is not addressed, attended to, and ameliorated by the contribution that the infrastructure makes to our well-being."

Jim Lebenthal
Vice-Chair
Rebuild America Coalition

What infrastructure is included in the inventory?

For purposes of this report, based both on the direction provided in the public act and common usage, public infrastructure is defined as

capital facilities and land assets under public ownership or operated or maintained for public benefit.

Further, to be included in the inventory, infrastructure projects must not be considered normal or routine maintenance and must involve a capital cost of at least $50,000. This approach, dictated by the public act, is consistent with the characterization of capital projects adopted by the General Assembly for its annual budget.

Within these parameters, local officials are encouraged to report their needs as they relate to developing goals, strategies and programs to improve their communities. They are limited only by the very broad purposes for public infrastructure listed in the law. No independent assessment of need constrains their reporting. Further, for the current inventory, local officials were provided an opportunity to report whether projects were funded, and if so, from what source. Nevertheless, despite efforts to ensure that availability of funds played no role in whether needs were reported, it appears that in some cases local officials continue to understate their true needs and reported instead the infrastructure they plan to build or believe their tax base can support. As a result, it may again be useful to treat the inventory as a sample of statewide needs and use it to develop estimates for counties whose needs appear to be underreported. Some discussion of this type of analysis is included in this report; however, given the extensive amount of information gathered for the inventory, much more work could be done.

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4 Chapter No. 817, Public Acts of 1996. For more information about the enabling legislation, see Appendix A.

In addition, for the first time, the inventory includes capital projects requested by state agencies during the 2001-02 state budget cycle. The bulk of these projects are not expected to be funded because of the fiscal constraints currently facing the state. Most of them were not included in the Governor's recommended budget for this reason, but all are included in the current needs inventory. They include a wide array of needs representing each of the six major categories. Among the projects requested by state agencies are

- security and other health and safety needs at the state prisons—$28 million including $17 million for the Tennessee Correction Academy near Tullahoma;
- roof replacements and other major renovations at the National Guard Armories across the state—$11.7 million including $3.9 million for a soldier readiness center near New Tazewell;
- upgrades, renovations and additions to the campuses of the state's public higher education institutions—$1.1 billion including $651.0 million for new facilities at various campuses across the state;
- renovations and upgrades at the various youth development centers across the state—$15.4 million;
- renovations, upgrades and other improvements such as new cabins at the state parks and natural areas across the state—$37.3 million;
- renovations and upgrades at the state's special schools—a total of $16.1 million, half of which is needed to repair major structural problems in the cottages at the School for the Deaf in Knoxville; and
- major renovations and upgrades at the state's mental health institutes—$138.3 million including $77.4 million for the Lakeshore Mental Health Institute in Knoxville.

What have we learned about public infrastructure needs?

State and local officials report a total need for public infrastructure improvements for 2001 through 2006 of nearly $20.5 billion, including upgrading existing public schools to good condition. This represents an increase of $6.8 billion or almost 50 percent since the first inventory was published three years ago. Transportation and utilities represents the single largest category and the largest increase in estimated costs (from $5.3 billion to $8.3 billion). The second largest increase, however, was in the education category, which is attributable to two major efforts: first, the concerted effort made in 2000-01 by TACIR staff and development district staff, with the support of state education officials, to ensure that the needs of public schools were fully and consistently reported; and second, to the inclusion of public higher education needs reported by state officials in their 2001-02 budget requests submitted to the Governor. The total estimated cost for the education category, including non-K-12 education projects, increased 80 percent (from $2.7 billion to $4.8 billion).

Needs reported by local officials for public elementary and secondary school facilities declined by more than ten percent since the last report. The current inventory includes a total of just under $3.6 billion in needs, which is down almost $162 million from the last report. That report was based on an inventory begun two years earlier. The estimated costs reported for new school construction declined about $153 million (nine percent), which may indicate that Tennessee public school systems are beginning to catch up with their new school needs;

however, the estimated cost of improvements needed at existing schools increased almost $43 million, and the total for all public school facility needs remains significant at nearly 18 percent of all reported infrastructure needs.

The Education Improvement Act of 1992 (EIA) set a deadline of fall 2001 for the new standards to be met, and school systems across the state have been striving to meet them since 1992. According to the Tennessee Department of Education, all schools met the new class-size standards for school year 2001-02. While they employed a sufficient number of teachers to meet those standards, TACIR staff analysis of the projects indicates that more than $1.3 billion of the needs reported by local officials are required to provide adequate classrooms for all of those teachers. Most of that cost is reported as new school construction. (TACIR staff estimated the portion of the new school construction costs attributable to the EIA as described in Appendix F.)

Statistical analyses by TACIR staff indicate that the total statewide need could be as much as $22 billion rather than the $20.5 billion actually reported. This estimate is based on the greater of the amount actually reported for each county or the amount projected for the county if its costs were more in line with costs reported by all counties while taking into account such factors as population, population growth, the proportion of the population considered urban, property tax base, sales tax base, per capita income, and the development district for each county. All data was divided by the geographic area within each county so that counties of different sizes could be fairly compared. Based on several statistical analyses by TACIR staff, low reported infrastructure costs continue to appear to be related to relatively low tax bases and per capita income. In other words, some local officials may be reporting not their need, but what they believe their locality can realistically afford.

Projects in capital improvement plans continue to be far more likely to be under construction than are projects not included in those plans, which may indicate that a larger percentage of projects not included in plans cannot be funded. One of the questions asked on the general survey form is whether the project reported is included in a capital improvement plan.[5] More than 51 percent of the projects not included in plans were in the conceptual stage and nearly a third were in the planning and design stage. In contrast, 40 percent of projects reportedly in capital improvement plans were under construction at the time of the survey; only 20 percent were still in the conceptual stage.

State or federal mandates affect about 8.9 percent of all projects in the current inventory. Except in the case of existing public schools, it is not clear from the data gathered in the current inventory how much of the total estimated costs reported is attributable to state or federal mandates; however, the overall number of projects affected by mandates, such as the Americans with Disabilities Act, is relatively small. Specific cost information on the cost of mandates at existing public schools is gathered as part of the inventory. In addition, TACIR staff used student counts from 1992 through 2001 to estimate the proportion of new school construction costs attributable to the EIA. Combining both reported costs and TACIR estimates, state and federal mandates account for about 40 percent of all needs reported for Tennessee's public schools. Nearly all of that amount is related to providing classrooms for the teachers necessary to meet the lower class sizes required by the EIA. Federal mandates account for only one percent of the total reported for local schools.

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5 A copy of the form is included in Appendix C.

What else needs to be done?

Great strides have been made since the inception of the inventory to improve its coverage and quality. TACIR has tried to strike a balance between requiring sufficient information to satisfy the intent of the law and creating an impediment to local officials reporting their needs. By law, the inventory is required of TACIR, but it is not required of local officials. Local officials may decline to participate without penalty; similarly, they may provide only partial information, making comparisons across jurisdictions difficult.[6]

Since the passage of Public Chapter 817, the General Assembly has adopted a new growth policy act (Chapter No. 1101, Public Acts of 1998) and, further, has formally linked the two (Chapter No. 672, Public Acts 2000). TACIR is now directed to use the public infrastructure needs inventory as one element in monitoring implementation of the Growth Policy Act. This linkage requires two significant changes in the survey used to gather information for the inventory: Asking local officials to project their infrastructure needs over a twenty-year period and asking them to identify the locations of the projects they report in terms of the boundaries established pursuant to the growth policy act.[7] Estimating infrastructure needs over a twenty-year period is quite a challenge for local officials, and the information that can be derived from those projections is inherently less reliable than the information derived from the five-year reporting period of the first two inventories. Nevertheless, with staff support, the Commission will review progress toward implementing this aspect of Public Chapter 672 and recommend any changes that may be needed to meet the goals of the infrastructure inventory and the growth policy act. While this report focuses on the first five years of needs reported in the current inventory, the full 20-year data set will be reviewed over the next several months and presented in the context of the growth policy act.

Over the coming months, TACIR staff will also analyze and publish information about several new bits of information gathered about infrastructure needs in this most recent inventory.

Availability of funds for reported needs:

- Local
- State
- Federal
- Other (donations, etc.)

Driving force behind reported needs:

- Economic Development
- Community Enhancement
- Population Growth
- Public Health or Safety
- State or Federal Mandates
- Other (deferred maintenance, etc.)

Relationship between infrastructure needs and population density and growth:

- Is there one?
- If so, what is it?
- Does it vary with how urban or rural an area is?

Location of projects in relation to boundaries established pursuant to Tennessee's Growth Policy Act [Chapter No. 1101, Public Acts of 1998], including a review of estimated needs through the fiscal year 2021, the period covered by most of the initial growth plans adopted under PC 1101.

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6 For a brief summary of the history of the public infrastructure needs inventory project, see Appendix B.

7 Appendix A includes the relevant legislation.

Introduction: Basics of the Infrastructure Needs Inventory

The public infrastructure needs inventory is developed using two separate, but related inventory forms.[8] Both forms are used to gather information about needed infrastructure improvements; the second is also used to gather information about the condition of existing public school buildings, as well as the cost to meet all facilities mandates at the schools, put them in good condition and provide adequate technology infrastructure. Information about the need for new public school buildings and school-system-wide infrastructure improvements is gathered in the first form. This report begins with a statewide look at the information from both inventory forms and continues with a closer look at school systems.

In addition to gathering information from local officials, TACIR staff incorporated capital improvement requests submitted by state officials to the Governor's Office into the current inventory. Information reported in the inventory is based on the judgment of state and local officials. In many cases, information is found in the capital improvement programs of local governments. In order to be included in the inventory, projects reported by local officials must be recorded on the forms provided by TACIR. Both forms—the general form and the form for existing schools—include questions about the status of the projects reported and their relationship to state and federal mandates. Project status may be

- conceptual—an infrastructure need with an estimated cost, but not yet in the process of being planned or designed,
- planning and design—development of a set of specific drawings or activities necessary to complete a project identified as an infrastructure need, or
- construction—actual execution of a plan or design developed to complete or acquire a project identified as an infrastructure need.

Every project included in the inventory for this report was in one of these three phases during the five-year period of July 2001 through June 2006. Because the source of information from state agencies was their capital budget requests for 2001-02, all of those projects were recorded as conceptual. Each project was required to have either a beginning or an ending date within that period and an estimated capital cost of at least $50,000.

In the context of the public infrastructure needs inventory, the term mandate is defined as *any rule, regulation, or law originating from the federal or state government that affects the cost of a project.*[9] The most commonly reported mandates relate to the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), asbestos, lead, radon, underground storage tanks and the Education Improvement Act (EIA). The EIA mandate is to reduce the number of students in each public school classroom by an overall average of about 4.5. That mandate became effective in fall 2001, and Tennessee public schools had been working toward it since the passage of the EIA in 1992.

Mandates affect only 8.9% of all reported projects, but account for 39.5% of the total needs reported for public school facilities—nearly all of that is related to the EIA.

8 Both forms are included in Appendix C.
9 See the Glossary of Terms at the end of this report.

Except in the case of existing public schools, the inventory does not include estimates of the cost to comply with mandates, only whether the need was the result of a mandate; therefore, mandates themselves are not analyzed here except to report the number of projects with aspects related to mandates. Even in the case of public schools, aside from the EIA, the cost reported to TACIR as part of the public infrastructure needs inventory is relatively small at less than two percent of the total.

Reported Infrastructure Needs Statewide

Reported infrastructure needs have grown 50 percent since the 1998 inventory.

Local officials report a total need for public infrastructure improvements for 2001 through 2006 of more than $20.5 billion, including the estimated cost of upgrading existing public schools to good condition. This represents an increase of more than $6.8 billion since the first inventory was published three years ago. Transportation and utilities represents the single largest category and the largest increase in estimated cost (from under $5.3 billion to over $8.3 billion). The general government category declined, which reflects a refinement of the project type definitions and reporting.[10]

The second largest increase was in the education category (from $2.7 billion to $4.8 billion). This remarkable 80 percent increase is attributable primarily to two efforts: First, TACIR staff launched a campaign in calendar year 2000, with the support of the Tennessee Board and Department of Education, to work with development district staff and school personnel across the state to ensure that the needs of public schools were fully and consistently reported. This campaign produced a dramatic increase in the need reported by local officials for new public elementary and secondary schools and system-wide needs (from $784 million to more than $1.8 billion) between the first and second reported inventories. Second, the current inventory includes public post-secondary needs reported by state officials in their 2001-02 budget requests submitted to the Governor. This latter effort is part of an overall effort to include all infrastructure needs identified by state officials in the inventory.

Table 2. Comparison of Estimated Cost of Needed Infrastructure Improvements 1998 Inventory vs. 2001 Inventory[11]

Category[12]	Reported Cost		
	July 1997 through June 2002	July 2001 through June 2006	Difference
Transportation & Utilities	$ 5,266,418,254	$ 8,320,311,820	58.0%
Education[13]	2,652,181,076	4,779,475,405	80.2%
Health, Safety & Welfare	3,669,316,318	4,408,005,642	20.1%
Recreation & Culture	885,965,741	1,712,485,731	93.3%
Economic Development	620,462,264	878,112,513	41.5%
General Government	580,851,556	352,856,407	-39.3%
Grand Total	**$ 13,675,195,209**	**$20,451,247,518**	**49.5%**

10 Over the past two years, TACIR has shifted more resources to the infrastructure inventory making it possible to improve oversight and quality control. As a result, a great deal more attention was given to reviewing the projects included in the inventory to ensure complete and accurate reporting. In addition, the current inventory allows cross-categorization of projects. For example, rail spurs for industrial sites may be identified as both transportation and industrial site projects. Such projects were placed in the more specific category (in this example, that would be industrial sites and parks), which may account for some of the increase in the economic development category.

11 For complete listings of all reported needs by county and by public school system, see Appendices D and E.

12 For more detail on the categories, see Table 3 on page 11.

13 Includes improvements needed at existing schools.

Transportation, education, and water and wastewater dominate statewide needs.

As shown in Figure 1 below and in Table 3 opposite, three types of projects within the six broad categories presented in Table 2 dominate reported needs. Transportation needs alone represent around 35 percent of the total at $7.1 billion. Needs reported for Tennessee's public school systems follow at a total of nearly $3.6 billion or about 18 percent of the total. Those two types of projects combined with the water and wastewater projects represent nearly two-thirds of the total reported needs.

Top Concerns of Tennessee's Civil Engineers
January 2001

- **Water infrastructure**
- **Roads and bridges**
- **Schools**

American Society of Civil Engineers
www.asce.org/

The total need reported for certain other types of projects may be somewhat misleading to the extent that projects in the economic development category are not stand alone, self-contained projects, but require the support of projects in other categories like water and wastewater, transportation, or other utilities. In order to more accurately report the cost of the various types of projects included in the inventory, TACIR staff revised the inventory form to allow cross-categorization of projects as both business district development and storm water, for example. This kind of two-dimensional reporting facilitates more complete analysis of the costs of different types of infrastructure improvements. For purposes of this report, projects that directly support economic development, such as rail spurs for industrial sites, have been placed in the economic development category. This change in reporting accounts for some of the increase in that category. TACIR staff will continue to review the two-dimensional information for presentation in a later report.

Figure 1. Percent of Total Reported Cost of Infrastructure Needs by Type of Project

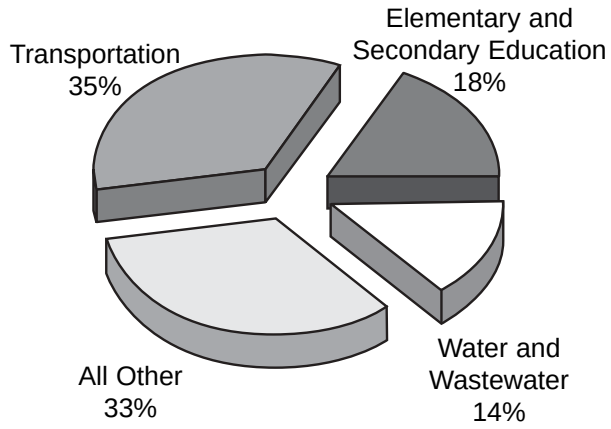


Table 3. Total Number & Estimated Cost of Needed Infrastructure

Improvements, Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006[14]

Category and Project Type[15]	Number of Projects or Schools Reported		Five-year Reported Estimated Cost	
Transportation & Utilities	**1,356**	**21.0%**	**$ 8,320,311,820**	**40.7%**
Transportation	1,216	18.8%	7,135,115,174	35.3%
Other Utilities	97	1.5%	860,450,971	4.3%
Navigation	2	0.0%	308,000,000	1.5%
Telecommunications	41	0.6%	16,745,675	0.1%
Education	**1,635**	**25.3%**	**$ 4,779,475,405**	**23.4%**
Existing School Improvements	1,283	19.8%	1,907,758,599	9.3%
New Public School Construction	169	2.6%	1,634,880,050	8.0%
Non K-12 Education[16]	153	2.4%	1,197,562,244	5.9%
School System-wide Needs	30	0.5%	39,274,512	0.2%
Health, Safety & Welfare	**2,142**	**33.1%**	**$ 4,408,005,642**	**21.6%**
Water and Wastewater	1,451	22.4%	2,926,612,999	14.3%
Law Enforcement	182	2.8%	605,389,016	3.0%
Storm Water	103	1.6%	312,564,707	1.5%
Public Health Facilities	116	1.8%	266,040,397	1.3%
Fire Protection	158	2.4%	118,290,934	0.6%
Housing	48	0.7%	92,352,882	0.5%
Solid Waste	84	1.3%	86,754,707	0.4%
Recreation & Culture	**826**	**12.8%**	**$ 1,712,485,731**	**8.4%**
Recreation	628	9.7%	862,842,800	4.2%
Libraries and Museums	97	1.5%	520,600,319	2.5%
Community Development	101	1.6%	329,042,612	1.6%
Economic Development	**239**	**3.7%**	**$ 878,112,513**	**4.3%**
Business District Development	64	1.0%	534,561,300	2.6%
Industrial Sites and Parks	175	2.7%	343,551,213	1.7%
General Government	**267**	**4.1%**	**$ 352,856,407**	**1.7%**
Public Buildings	212	3.3%	277,366,707	1.4%
Other Facilities	45	0.7%	67,436,500	0.3%
Property Acquisition	10	0.2%	8,053,200	0.0%
Grand Total	**6,465**	**100.0%**	**$ 20,451,247,518**	**100.0%**

14 For complete listings of all reported needs by county and by public school system, see Appendices D and E.

15 Descriptions of the project types are included in the Glossary of Terms at the end of the report.

16 K-12 (kindergarten through 12th grade) education includes public elementary and secondary schools. Non-K-12 projects include facilities for post-secondary programs, pre-school programs, etc., as described in the Glossary of Terms at the end of this report.

City ownership dominates four of the six major categories of need.

Although most of the projects in the public infrastructure needs inventory are reported by local officials, they may ultimately be owned or controlled by a variety of entities, including the state or federal governments or utility districts. Not surprisingly, cities will own or control two-thirds or more of the infrastructure needs in monetary terms reported in four of the six major categories. The two exceptions are the education category, nearly half of which involves counties, and the transportation and utilities category, nearly half of which belongs to the state.

Problems with Dams May Become a Larger Concern

- **More than 44% of the lock chambers in the nation's dams are over 50 years of age.**
- **Many locks are undersized for modern commercial barge movements.**

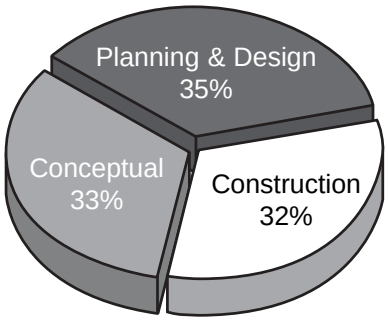
American Society of Civil Engineers
www.asce.org/

As shown in Table 4, nearly 61 percent of all education costs belong to counties and 25 percent belong to the state. State costs primarily involve public higher education institutions, which were not included in previous inventories. More than half of all transportation needs reported by local officials involve state ownership. The inclusion of all state transportation needs, which will be done in a later report, will push this figure higher. More than three-fourths of the utility costs, other than water or wastewater and telecommunications, involve special districts, which also play a significant role in water and wastewater projects. A single federal dam project reported by Hamilton County accounts for more than 97 percent of the navigation costs, and a power plant at Arnold Engineering Development Center near Tullahoma accounts for most of the remaining federal costs reported.

Stage of development varies with type of project.

As shown in Figure 2, infrastructure needs in terms of estimated costs are distributed fairly evenly among the three different stages of development, with slightly more in the conceptual stage and slightly less in the construction stage. The balance has shifted toward the conceptual stage since the last inventory because of the inclusion of state capital projects requested for 2001-02. No capital projects funded by the state's general fund were approved during the 2001-02 fiscal year. As Table 5 illustrates, the distribution varies with different types of projects. More than two-thirds of needed education improvements are in the conceptual stage. This figure is strongly affected by the state's higher education projects, but even when only new elementary and secondary schools are considered, nearly half are in the conceptual stage. Information about existing schools is not included in this analysis because there are numerous small projects in varying stages of development reported for existing schools, making it impossible to identify a single stage for each school. Infrastructure improvements related to economic development are more heavily weighted toward the planning and design stage than most other types of projects with less than twenty percent in terms of cost under construction and less than 25 percent still in the conceptual stage.

Figure 2. Percent of Total Reported Cost of Infrastructure Needs by Stage of Development*



* Excludes needs reported by state officials.

Table 4. Total Estimated Cost [in millions] of Needed Infrastructure Improvements by Project Type and Level of Government—
Five-year Period July 2001 Through June 2006

Category and Project Type[17]	City		County		State		Federal		Joint		Other	
Transportation & Utilities	**$1,926.0**	**23.1%**	**$ 801.6**	**9.6%**	**$4,024.2**	**48.4%**	**$575.0**	**6.9%**	**$530.6**	**6.4%**	**$ 463.0**	**5.6%**
Transportation	1,790.8	25.1%	784.9	11.0%	4,024.2	56.4%	-	0.0%	528.7	7.4%	6.5	0.1%
Other Utilities	122.0	14.2%	8.3	1.0%	-	0.0%	275.0	32.0%	0.3	0.0%	455.0	52.9%
Navigation	-	0.0%	8.0	2.6%	-	0.0%	300.0	97.4%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Telecommunications	13.3	79.2%	0.4	2.3%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	1.6	9.6%	1.5	9.0%
Education	**$ 643.4**	**13.5%**	**$2,909.4**	**60.9%**	**$1,196.6**	**25.0%**	**$ -**	**0.0%**	**$ 9.1**	**0.2%**	**$ 21.0**	**0.4%**
Existing School Improvements	329.3	17.3%	1,567.6	82.2%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	10.9	0.6%
New Public School Construction	301.7	18.5%	1,326.9	81.2%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	6.2	0.4%
Non K-12 Education[18]	0.4	0.0%	4.7	0.4%	1,180.5	98.6%	-	0.0%	8.9	0.7%	3.2	0.3%
School System-wide Needs	12.0	30.6%	10.2	26.0%	16.1	41.0%	-	0.0%	0.3	0.6%	0.7	1.7%
Health, Safety & Welfare	**$2,738.4**	**62.1%**	**$ 614.4**	**13.9%**	**$ 283.7**	**6.4%**	**$ -**	**0.0%**	**$222.9**	**5.1%**	**$ 548.6**	**12.4%**
Water & Wastewater	2,022.4	69.1%	151.5	5.2%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	211.5	7.2%	541.3	18.5%
Law Enforcement	184.8	30.5%	285.4	47.1%	132.0	21.8%	-	0.0%	3.1	0.5%	-	0.0%
Storm Water	270.6	86.6%	40.5	13.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	1.5	0.5%	-	0.0%
Public Health Facilities	29.3	11.0%	84.9	31.9%	151.7	57.0%	-	0.0%	0.2	0.1%	-	0.0%
Fire Protection	98.3	83.1%	10.7	9.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	5.6	4.7%	3.8	3.2%
Housing	76.8	83.1%	11.1	12.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	1.0	1.1%	3.4	3.7%
Solid Waste	56.3	64.9%	30.4	35.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.1	0.1%
Recreation & Culture	**$1,147.1**	**67.0%**	**$ 219.4**	**12.8%**	**$ 217.4**	**12.7%**	**$ 2.8**	**0.2%**	**$123.5**	**7.2%**	**$ 2.3**	**0.1%**
Recreation	600.6	69.6%	118.5	13.7%	96.3	11.2%	2.8	0.3%	42.4	4.9%	2.3	0.3%
Libraries & Museums	307.1	59.0%	55.6	10.7%	95.8	18.4%	-	0.0%	62.1	11.9%	-	0.0%
Community Development	239.4	72.7%	45.3	13.8%	25.3	7.7%	-	0.0%	19.1	5.8%	-	0.0%
Economic Development	**$ 598.4**	**68.1%**	**$ 132.9**	**15.1%**	**$ -**	**0.0%**	**$ -**	**0.0%**	**$ 93.9**	**10.7%**	**$ 52.9**	**6.0%**
Business District Development	504.1	94.3%	19.2	3.6%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	10.7	2.0%	0.6	0.1%
Industrial Sites & Parks	94.3	27.4%	113.7	33.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	83.2	24.2%	52.4	15.2%
General Government	**$ 262.9**	**74.5%**	**$ 71.7**	**20.3%**	**$ 5.2**	**1.5%**	**$ 1.0**	**0.3%**	**$ 10.4**	**2.9%**	**$ 1.7**	**0.5%**
Public Buildings	204.4	73.7%	56.6	20.4%	5.2	1.9%	1.0	0.4%	10.1	3.6%	-	0.0%
Other Facilities	50.5	74.9%	15.0	22.3%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.3	0.4%	1.7	2.4%
Property Acquisition	8.0	99.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.1	1.0%
	$7,316.2	**35.8%**	**$4,749.3**	**23.2%**	**$5,727.1**	**28.0%**	**$578.8**	**2.8%**	**$990.4**	**4.8%**	**$1,089.4**	**5.3%**

17 Descriptions of the project types are included in the Glossary of Terms at the end of this report.

18 K-12 (kindergarten through 12th grade) education includes public elementary and secondary schools. Non-K-12 projects include facilities for post-secondary programs, pre-school programs, etc., as described in the Glossary of Terms at the end of this report.

Table 5. Needed Infrastructure Improvements by Project Type and Stage of Development
Five-year Period July 2001 Through June 2006[19]

Category and Project Type[20]	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Transportation & Utilities	**479**	**35.3%**	**$2,688**	**32.3%**	**560**	**41.3%**	**$3,421**	**41.1%**	**317**	**23.4%**	**$2,212**	**26.6%**
Transportation	424	34.9%	2,639	37.0%	515	42.4%	2,769	38.8%	277	22.8%	1,728	24.2%
Other Utilities	34	35.1%	35	4.0%	32	33.0%	345	40.1%	31	32.0%	481	55.9%
Navigation	1	50.0%	8	2.6%	1	50.0%	300	97.4%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Telecommunications	20	48.8%	6	38.2%	12	29.3%	7	43.7%	9	22.0%	3	18.1%
Education	**248**	**70.5%**	**$1,918**	**66.8%**	**56**	**15.9%**	**$437**	**15.2%**	**48**	**13.6%**	**$517**	**18.0%**
New Public School Construction	86	50.9%	804	49.2%	46	27.2%	428	26.2%	37	21.9%	403	24.6%
Non K-12 Education[21]	141	92.2%	1,080	90.2%	6	3.9%	6	0.5%	6	3.9%	111	9.3%
School System-wide Needs	21	70.0%	34	86.1%	4	13.3%	3	6.2%	5	16.7%	3	6.8%
Health, Safety & Welfare	**1,012**	**47.2%**	**$1,641**	**37.2%**	**673**	**31.4%**	**$1,122**	**25.4%**	**457**	**21.3%**	**$1,645**	**37.3%**
Water & Wastewater	624	43.0%	1,042	35.6%	485	33.4%	707	24.2%	342	23.6%	1,177	40.2%
Law Enforcement	119	65.4%	283	46.7%	46	25.3%	209	34.5%	17	9.3%	114	18.8%
Storm Water	34	33.0%	42	13.5%	42	40.8%	99	31.6%	27	26.2%	172	54.9%
Public Health Facilities	84	72.4%	167	62.7%	13	11.2%	34	12.6%	19	16.4%	66	24.6%
Fire Protection	89	56.3%	54	45.8%	54	34.2%	44	36.9%	15	9.5%	21	17.4%
Housing	23	47.9%	29	31.4%	8	16.7%	7	7.4%	17	35.4%	57	61.2%
Solid Waste	39	46.4%	24	27.5%	25	29.8%	23	26.6%	20	23.8%	40	45.9%
Recreation & Culture	**407**	**49.3%**	**$562**	**32.8%**	**253**	**30.6%**	**$441**	**25.8%**	**166**	**20.1%**	**$709**	**41.4%**
Recreation	314	50.0%	380	44.0%	190	30.3%	285	33.0%	124	19.7%	198	23.0%
Libraries & Museums	47	48.5%	129	24.8%	27	27.8%	75	14.4%	23	23.7%	316	60.7%
Community Development	46	45.5%	53	16.2%	36	35.6%	81	24.6%	19	18.8%	195	59.2%
Economic Development	**128**	**53.6%**	**$215**	**24.5%**	**63**	**26.4%**	**$490**	**55.8%**	**48**	**20.1%**	**$173**	**19.7%**
Business District Development	34	53.1%	78	14.5%	18	28.1%	411	76.9%	12	18.8%	46	8.5%
Industrial Sites & Parks	94	53.7%	137	40.0%	45	25.7%	78	22.8%	36	20.6%	128	37.2%
General Government	**132**	**49.4%**	**$112**	**31.9%**	**84**	**31.5%**	**$143**	**40.4%**	**51**	**19.1%**	**$98**	**27.7%**
Public Buildings	106	50.0%	85	30.6%	60	28.3%	101	36.3%	46	21.7%	92	33.1%
Other Facilities	20	44.4%	26	38.7%	22	48.9%	39	57.3%	3	6.7%	3	4.0%
Property Acquisition	6	60.0%	2	20.6%	2	20.0%	3	41.2%	2	20.0%	3	38.2%
Grand Total	**2,406**	**46.4%**	**$7,137**	**38.5%**	**1,689**	**32.6%**	**$6,053**	**32.6%**	**1,087**	**21.0%**	**$5,354**	**28.9%**

19 For complete listings of costs by project type, stage of development and county, see Appendix 3.
20 Descriptions of the project types are included in the Glossary of Terms at the end of this report. Does not include existing public schools.
21 K-12 (kindergarten through 12th grade) education includes public elementary and secondary schools. Non-K-12 projects include facilities for post-secondary programs, pre-school programs, etc., as described in the Glossary of Terms at the end of this report.

Projects included in capital improvement programs are far more likely to be under construction.

Excluding improvements needed at existing schools, more than half of the infrastructure needs reported for July 2001 through June 2006 were part of some governmental entity's official capital improvement program (CIP). As shown in Table 6, more than half of the projects not part of a CIP were in the conceptual stage, less than a third were in planning and design and less than 20 percent were under construction. In contrast, projects reported as being listed in capital improvement programs were about evenly split between the planning and design stage and the construction stage; only 20 percent were still in the conceptual stage.

Table 6. Estimated Cost of Needed Infrastructure Improvements (in Millions)* by Project Stage and Inclusion in Capital Improvement Programs[22]

	Project Included in Capital Improvement Program?						
Project Stage	**Unknown**		**No**		**Yes**		**Grand Total**
Conceptual	$ 5.0	24.3%	$ 3,502.0	51.4%	$ 2,049.6	20.2%	$ 5,556.7
Planning & Design	-	0.0%	2,035.4	29.9%	4,017.4	39.6%	6,052.9
Construction	15.7	75.7%	1,271.5	18.7%	4,066.5	40.1%	5,353.7
Grand Total	**$20.7**	**100.0%**	**$ 6,809.0**	**100.0%**	**$10,133.6**	**100.0%**	**$16,963.3**

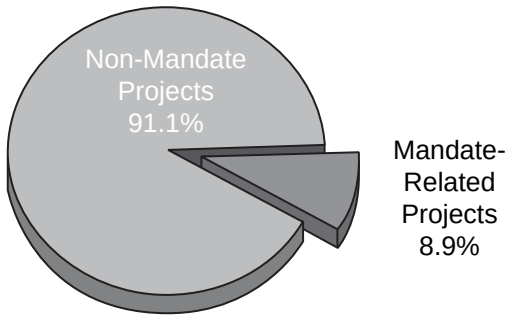
*Does not include improvements at existing schools or needs reported by state officials.

This information raises the question whether projects included in CIPs are more likely to be funded. The current inventory includes information about whether funds are available for each project, and that information will be reviewed for inclusion in a later report.

State or federal mandates affect nearly nine percent of all projects and account for forty percent of elementary and secondary school costs.

It is not clear from the data gathered in the current inventory how much of the total estimated costs reported is attributable to state or federal mandates; however, the overall number of projects affected by mandates, such as the Americans with Disabilities Act, is a relatively small portion, 8.9 percent, of the total number of projects in the inventory. Collectively, schools account for over 83 percent of the total number of projects affected by facilities mandates and were far more likely to be associated with mandates than any other type of project.[23] As shown in Table 7, schools represent the top three types of projects with mandates; storm water, solid waste and water-and-waste-water projects ranked fourth, fifth and sixth.

Figure 3. Percent of Infrastructure Projects Involving Facilities Mandates



[22] For information by county on percent of reported costs included in capital improvement plans, see Appendix D.
[23] Projects reported for existing schools were aggregated so that each school is counted only once in this figure.

Table 7. Percent of Projects Reported to Involve Facilities Mandates by Type of Project, Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006

Type of Project[24]	Number of Projects or Schools Reported[25]	Projects or Schools Affected by Mandates	
		Number	Percent
Existing School Improvements	1,283	459	35.8%
LEA System-wide Need	30	2	6.7%
K-12 New School Construction	169	14	8.3%
Storm Water	103	7	6.8%
Solid Waste	84	4	4.8%
Water and Wastewater	1,451	61	4.2%
Public Buildings	212	6	2.8%
Other Facilities	45	1	2.2%
Other Utilities	97	2	2.1%
Business District Development	64	1	1.6%
Law Enforcement	182	2	1.1%
Libraries and Museums	97	1	1.0%
Public Health Facilities	116	1	0.9%
Transportation	1,216	10	0.8%
Recreation	628	4	0.6%
Fire Protection	158	1	0.6%
Industrial Sites and Parks	175	0	0.0%
Non K-12 Education	153	0	0.0%
Community Development	101	0	0.0%
Housing	48	0	0.0%
Telecommunications	41	0	0.0%
Property Acquisition	10	0	0.0%
Navigation	2	0	0.0%
Grand Total	**6,465**	**576**	**8.9%**

TACIR staff estimate that 39.5 percent of all improvement costs reported for schools were the result of state or federal mandates,[26] with nearly all of that cost attributable to the Education Improvement Act of 1992.[27] (See Table 8.) This act was passed by the General Assembly in 1992 and required a substantial reduction in the class sizes throughout all grades in public schools by fall 2001.[28] All schools met that requirement; however, many continue to need facilities improvements to house the additional number of teachers required.

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[24] Descriptions of the project types are included in the Glossary of Terms at the end of the report.
[25] Each public school campus is counted as one project.
[26] Patterns of growth in student counts were analyzed to develop estimates of the percentage of new school construction attributable to the lower class sizes required by the Education Improvement Act of 1992 rather than to enrollment growth or replacement of existing schools.
[27] Chapter No. 535, Public Acts of 1992.
[28] Tennessee Code Annotated, § 49-3-353.

Table 8. Estimated Cost of Facilities Mandates Reported for Elementary and Secondary Schools, Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006

Type of Need	Estimated Cost [in millions]	Percent of Total
State & Federal Mandates	**$ 1,407.0**	**39.5%**
EIA Costs at New and Existing Schools	1,352.5	37.9%
Other State Mandates	14.8	0.4%
Federal Mandates	39.7	1.1%
Non-mandated Needs	**$ 2,158.9**	**60.5%**
Statewide Total	**$ 3,565.8**	**100.0%**

Table 9. Largest and Smallest Reported Infrastructure Improvement Needs by County, Excluding Projects Identified as Regional Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006

Total Estimated Rank	County	Percent of Cost	2000 State Total	Percent of Population	Cost Per State Total	Capita
1	Davidson	$ 2,772,467,905	19.2%	569,891	10.0%	$4,865
2	Shelby	1,976,869,579	13.7%	897,472	15.8%	$2,203
3	Knox	1,506,710,455	10.4%	382,032	6.7%	$3,944
4	Rutherford	569,704,507	3.9%	182,023	3.2%	$3,130
5	Hamilton	491,221,305	3.4%	307,896	5.4%	$1,595
6	Williamson	488,697,057	3.4%	126,638	2.2%	$3,859
7	Sumner	301,269,774	2.1%	130,449	2.3%	$2,309
8	Montgomery	281,654,180	2.0%	134,768	2.4%	$2,090
9	Wilson	263,525,000	1.8%	88,809	1.6%	$2,967
10	Sevier	244,213,967	1.7%	71,170	1.3%	$3,431
Top Ten Subtotal		$ 8,896,333,729	61.6%	2,891,148	50.8%	$3,077
All Others[29]		$ 5,452,269,494	37.8%	2,654,148	46.7%	$2,054
86	Houston	14,107,000	0.1%	8,088	0.1%	$1,744
87	Crockett	13,415,000	0.1%	14,532	0.3%	$ 923
88	Jackson	12,873,800	0.1%	10,984	0.2%	$1,172
89	Weakley	12,057,000	0.1%	34,895	0.6%	$ 346
90	Sequatchie	10,610,750	0.1%	11,370	0.2%	$ 933
91	Hancock	7,969,500	0.1%	6,786	0.1%	$1,174
92	Moore	6,500,000	0.0%	5,740	0.1%	$1,132
93	Lauderdale	6,498,000	0.0%	27,101	0.5%	$ 240
94	Benton	3,928,164	0.0%	16,537	0.3%	$ 238
95	Lake	2,536,000	0.0%	7,954	0.1%	$ 319
Bottom Ten Subtotal		$ 90,495,214	0.6%	143,987	2.5%	$ 628
Grand Total		**$14,439,098,437**	**100.0%**	**5,689,283**	**100.0%**	**$2,538**

[29] For information about the middle 75 counties, see Appendix D.

Reported Infrastructure Needs by County[30]

Infrastructure needs reported in the current inventory were identified as regional or multi-jurisdictional. This refinement facilitates comparisons across counties by excluding from county totals infrastructure needs that serve substantial numbers of non-residents. Examples include major transportation corridors designed to route traffic through the county to other destinations; colleges and universities; solid waste facilities that receive refuse from outside the county; and water treatment plants that serve multiple jurisdictions. Because these types of projects are excluded from the county-level analysis, the totals here will not match the totals elsewhere in this report.

Factors That May Explain Reported Infrastructure Needs

- Population
- Population gain
- Population density
- Land area
- Fiscal capacity or wealth—i.e., can we afford it?

The largest infrastructure needs are in counties with the largest population gains—smallest reported needs not so easily explained.

With regional projects factored out, the ten counties reporting the largest infrastructure needs in dollar terms are the ten counties with the largest population gains during the 1990s. Eight of those ten counties are also among the ten largest in 2000. The bottom ten counties are not as easily explained. Only three of the ten counties reporting the least needs are among the ten with the least population gain, and only five of them are among the ten with the smallest 2000 populations. Compare Tables 9, 11 and 14.

As with the last inventory, differences in reported needs cannot be fully explained without considering factors related to local fiscal capacity. TACIR staff analyzed the relationship between reported needs and possible explanatory factors including demographic and geographic factors, as well as fiscal factors. The factors are listed in the box at right. Fiscal capacity was measured in terms of tax base and per capita income. Tax base measures included total sales and taxable property value. Per capita income was included as a measure of the ability of county residents to afford higher or lower tax rates. Based on three separate but similar statistical analyses, population gain and the sales tax base play the most significant role of all of these factors across all 95 counties (see Table 10).

Table 10. Significance of Factors Affecting Reported Infrastructure Needs

	Number of Models in Which Factor Was Significant*		
Explanatory	**Highly Significant**	**Significant**	**Not Significant**
2000 Population	1	0	2
Population Gain	3	0	0
Population Density*	1	n/a	n/a
Taxable Sales	3	0	0
Taxable Property Value	2	0	1
Per Capita Income	2	0	1
Land Area*	1	n/a	n/a

* Total number of models was three. Density and land area were used to make counties more comparable, rather than as separate factors, in two of the three models.

30 For detailed information on each county, see Appendix D.

Higher costs per capita are associated with larger population gains.

As shown in Table 11, the cost per capita for the ten counties with the largest population gains exceeds that for the ten with the smallest gains by more than $1,400 ($3,077 versus $1,666) indicating that high growth comes at a price. While the top ten counties for the greatest population gains collectively report much higher than average needs per capita, only four of the ten (Davidson, Knox, Williamson and Sevier) are among the ten counties reporting the very highest needs per capita. (See Table 12.) The relationship between population gain and infrastructure needs per capita is not entirely clear from the inventory and bears further investigation.

Table 11. Infrastructure Improvement Needs Reported by Counties with the Largest and Smallest Population Gains, Excluding Projects Identified as Regional—Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006

Rank	County	1990 Population	2000 Population	Population Gain	Total Estimated Cost	Cost Per Capita
1	Shelby	826,330	897,472	71,142	$ 1,976,869,579	$ 2,203
2	Rutherford	118,570	182,023	63,453	569,704,507	$ 3,130
3	Davidson	510,784	569,891	59,107	2,772,467,905	$ 4,865
4	Knox	335,749	382,032	46,283	1,506,710,455	$ 3,944
5	Williamson	81,021	126,638	45,617	488,697,057	$ 3,859
6	Montgomery	100,498	134,768	34,270	281,654,180	$ 2,090
7	Sumner	103,281	130,449	27,168	301,269,774	$ 2,309
8	Hamilton	285,536	307,896	22,360	491,221,305	$ 1,595
9	Wilson	67,675	88,809	21,134	263,525,000	$ 2,967
10	Sevier	51,043	71,170	20,127	244,213,967	$ 3,431
Top Ten Subtotal		**2,480,487**	**2,891,148**	**410,661**	**$ 8,896,333,729**	**$ 3,077**
All Others[31]		**2,290,349**	**2,685,016**	**394,667**	**$ 5,354,334,908**	**$ 1,994**
86	Moore	4,721	5,740	1,019	6,500,000	$ 1,132
87	Perry	6,612	7,631	1,019	17,640,000	$ 2,312
88	Grundy	13,362	14,332	970	29,082,800	$ 2,029
89	Lake	7,129	7,954	825	2,536,000	$ 319
90	Clay	7,238	7,976	738	20,480,000	$ 2,568
91	Obion	31,717	32,450	733	34,605,000	$ 1,066
92	Van Buren	4,846	5,508	662	28,455,000	$ 5,166
93	Pickett	4,548	4,945	397	14,320,000	$ 2,896
94	Haywood	19,437	19,797	360	26,841,500	$ 1,356
95	Hancock	6,739	6,786	47	7,969,500	$ 1,174
Bottom Ten Subtotal		**106,349**	**113,119**	**6,770**	**$ 188,429,800**	**$ 1,666**
Grand Total		**4,877,185**	**5,689,283**	**812,098**	**$14,439,098,437**	**$ 2,538**

31 For information about the middle 75 counties, see Appendix D.

Table 12. Population Factors for the Ten Counties Reporting Highest and Lowest Infrastructure Needs per Capita
Excluding Projects Identified as Regional, Five-year Period July 2001 Through June 2006

Rank	County	Population 1990	Population 2000	Population Change	Growth Rate	Land Area [square miles]	Population Density	Total Reported Cost	Cost Per Capita
1	Stewart	9,479	12,370	2,891	30.5%	458	27	$ 69,034,000	$ 5,581
2	Van Buren	4,846	5,508	662	13.7%	273	20	28,455,000	$ 5,166
3	Bedford	30,411	37,586	7,175	23.6%	474	79	186,961,000	$ 4,974
4	Davidson	510,784	569,891	59,107	11.6%	502	1,135	2,772,467,905	$ 4,865
5	Knox	335,749	382,032	46,283	13.8%	508	751	1,506,710,455	$ 3,944
6	Hardin	22,633	25,578	2,945	13.0%	578	44	99,975,087	$3,909
7	Williamson	81,021	126,638	45,617	56.3%	583	217	488,697,057	$ 3,859
8	Marion	24,860	27,776	2,916	11.7%	500	56	99,829,840	$ 3,594
9	Sevier	51,043	71,170	20,127	39.4%	592	120	244,213,967	$3,431
10	Loudon	31,255	39,086	7,831	25.1%	229	171	132,207,225	$ 3,382
Top Ten Subtotal		**1,102,081**	**1,297,635**	**195,554**	**17.7%**	**4,697**	**276**	**$ 5,628,551,536**	**$ 4,338**
All Others[32]		**3,567,198**	**4,147,306**	**580,108**	**16.3%**	**32,280**	**128**	**$ 8,671,776,866**	**$ 2,091**
86	Sequatchie	8,863	11,370	2,507	28.3%	266	43	10,610,750	$ 933
87	Crockett	13,378	14,532	1,154	8.6%	265	55	13,415,000	$ 923
88	Carroll	27,514	29,475	1,961	7.1%	599	49	26,328,148	$ 893
89	White	20,090	23,102	3,012	15.0%	377	61	17,125,000	$ 741
90	Hardeman	23,377	28,105	4,728	20.2%	668	42	20,748,000	$ 738
91	Tipton	37,568	51,271	13,703	36.5%	459	112	25,523,973	$ 498
92	Weakley	31,972	34,895	2,923	9.1%	580	60	12,057,000	$ 346
93	Lake	7,129	7,954	825	11.6%	163	49	2,536,000	$ 319
94	Lauderdale	23,491	27,101	3,610	15.4%	470	58	6,498,000	$ 240
95	Benton	14,524	16,537	2,013	13.9%	395	42	3,928,164	$ 238
Bottom Ten Subtotal		**207,906**	**244,342**	**36,436**	**17.5%**	**4,243**	**58**	**$ 138,770,035**	**$ 568**
Grand Total		**4,877,185**	**5,689,283**	**812,098**	**16.7%**	**41,220**	**138**	**$14,439,098,437**	**$ 2,538**

32 For information about the middle 75 counties, see Appendix D.

High growth rates do not necessarily mean high costs per capita.

Much attention is given to county growth rates, and infrastructure costs are often thought to be higher in areas with high growth rates. However, only two counties, Williamson and Sevier, are among both the ten reporting the greatest infrastructure needs per capita and the ten with the highest growth rates. Compare Tables 12 and 13.

Table 13. Cost of Needed Infrastructure Improvements Reported by the Ten Counties with the Highest and Lowest Population Growth Rates —Excluding Projects Identified as Regional—Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006

Rank	County	1990 Population	2000 Population	Population Gain	Total Estimated Cost	Cost Per Capita
1	Williamson	81,021	126,638	56.3%	$ 488,697,057	$ 3,859
2	Rutherford	118,570	182,023	53.5%	569,704,507	$ 3,130
3	Sevier	51,043	71,170	39.4%	244,213,967	$ 3,431
4	Meigs	8,033	11,086	38.0%	22,375,000	$ 2,018
5	Tipton	37,568	51,271	36.5%	25,523,973	$ 498
6	Cumberland	34,736	46,802	34.7%	120,194,351	$ 2,568
7	Jefferson	33,016	44,294	34.2%	56,551,041	$ 1,277
8	Montgomery	100,498	134,768	34.1%	281,654,180	$ 2,090
9	Hickman	16,754	22,295	33.1%	64,460,000	$ 2,891
10	Cheatham	27,140	35,912	32.3%	86,305,500	$ 2,403
Top Ten Subtotal		**508,379**	**726,259**	**42.9%**	**$ 1,959,679,576**	**$ 2,698**
All Others[33]		**3,960,473**	**4,532,708**	**14.4%**	**$ 11,812,081,645**	**$ 2,606**
86	Grundy	13,362	14,332	7.3%	29,082,800	$ 2,029
87	Carroll	27,514	29,475	7.1%	26,328,148	$ 893
88	Dyer	34,854	37,279	7.0%	62,362,158	$ 1,673
89	Unicoi	16,549	17,667	6.8%	40,221,910	$ 2,277
90	Sullivan	143,596	153,048	6.6%	169,187,052	$ 1,105
91	Anderson	68,250	71,330	4.5%	162,478,148	$ 2,278
92	Gibson	46,315	48,152	4.0%	108,261,000	$ 2,248
93	Obion	31,717	32,450	2.3%	34,605,000	$ 1,066
94	Haywood	19,437	19,797	1.9%	26,841,500	$ 1,356
95	Hancock	6,739	6,786	0.7%	7,969,500	$ 1,174
Bottom Ten Subtotal		**408,333**	**430,316**	**5.4%**	**$ 667,337,216**	**$ 1,551**
Grand Total		**4,877,185**	**5,689,283**	**16.7%**	**$ 14,439,098,437**	**$ 2,538**

Among the high growth counties in Table 13, based on growth rates, Tipton County stands out as the one with the lowest reported needs per capita. In fact, its cost per capita is less than 20 percent of the cost per capita for that group as a whole. It is not clear why Tipton County's reported infrastructure needs are low. Population growth rates, while they are given much

33 For information about the middle 75 counties, see Appendix D.

attention, may not be the best predictor of infrastructure needs. Based on the data in the current infrastructure needs inventory, absolute population increases are much better predictors of high reported needs.

The bottom ten counties for total reported needs are not as easily explained as the top ten counties.

Eight counties appear both in the top ten for total infrastructure needs reported and in the top ten for population. This consistency might indicate that there is a strong relationship between total population or population density and infrastructure needs. However, both TACIR's statistical analysis (see Table 10) and inspection of the data indicate that this is not the case. Counties in the top and bottom groups in Tables 14 and 15 fall both well above and well below the statewide figure of $2,538 per capita.

Table 14. Infrastructure Improvement Needs Reported by Most and Least Populous Counties—Excluding Projects Identified as Regional—Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006

Rank	County	2000 Population	Percent of Total	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total	Cost Per Capita
1	Shelby	897,472	15.8%	$ 1,976,869,579	13.7%	$ 2,203
2	Davidson	569,891	10.0%	2,772,467,905	19.2%	$ 4,865
3	Knox	382,032	6.7%	1,506,710,455	10.4%	$ 3,944
4	Hamilton	307,896	5.4%	491,221,305	3.5%	$ 1,595
5	Rutherford	182,023	3.2%	569,704,507	3.9%	$ 3,130
6	Sullivan	153,048	2.7%	169,187,052	1.2%	$ 1,105
7	Montgomery	134,768	2.4%	281,654,180	2.0%	$ 2,090
8	Sumner	130,449	2.3%	301,269,774	2.1%	$ 2,309
9	Williamson	126,638	2.2%	488,697,057	3.4%	$ 3,859
10	Washington	107,198	1.9%	204,916,724	1.4%	$ 1,912
Top Ten Subtotal		**2,991,415**	**52.6%**	**$ 8,762,698,538**	**60.7%**	**$ 2,929**
All Others[34]		**2,624,997**	**46.1%**	**$ 5,530,638,599**	**38.3%**	**$ 2,107**
86	Jackson	10,984	0.2%	12,873,800	0.1%	$ 1,172
87	Houston	8,088	0.1%	14,107,000	0.1%	$ 1,744
88	Clay	7,976	0.1%	20,480,000	0.1%	$ 2,568
89	Lake	7,954	0.1%	2,536,000	0.0%	$ 319
90	Perry	7,631	0.1%	17,640,000	0.1%	$ 2,312
91	Trousdale	7,259	0.1%	20,880,000	0.1%	$ 2,876
92	Hancock	6,786	0.1%	7,969,500	0.1%	$ 1,174
93	Moore	5,740	0.1%	6,500,000	0.0%	$ 1,132
94	Van Buren	5,508	0.1%	28,455,000	0.2%	$ 5,166
95	Pickett	4,945	0.1%	14,320,000	0.1%	$ 2,896
Bottom Ten Subtotal		**72,871**	**1.3%**	**$ 145,761,300**	**1.0%**	**$ 2,000**
Grand Total		**5,689,283**	**100.0%**	**$14,439,098,437**	**100.0%**	**$ 2,538**

Five counties appear among the bottom ten on both lists (i.e., the least needs and the smallest populations). One of those five (Lake) also appears among the ten with the least needs per capita in Table 12. Interestingly, two of the ten counties with the lowest population densities (Stewart and Van Buren) and two of those with the highest densities (Davidson and Knox) are

34 For information about the middle 75 counties, see Appendix D.

Table 15. Infrastructure Improvement Needs Reported by the Most and Least Densely Populated Counties—Excluding Projects Identified as Regional —Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006

Rank	County	2000 Population	Land Area [sq. mi.]	Population per Square Mile	Total Estimated Cost	Cost Per Capita
1	Shelby	897,472	755	1,189	$ 1,976,869,579	$ 2,203
2	Davidson	569,891	502	1,135	2,772,467,905	$ 4,865
3	Knox	382,032	508	751	1,506,710,455	$ 3,944
4	Hamilton	307,896	542	568	491,221,305	$ 1,595
5	Sullivan	153,048	413	371	169,187,052	$ 1,105
6	Hamblen	58,128	161	361	134,069,058	$ 2,306
7	Washington	107,198	326	329	204,916,724	$ 1,912
8	Rutherford	182,023	619	294	569,704,507	$ 3,130
9	Bradley	87,965	329	268	211,260,900	$ 2,402
10	Montgomery	134,768	539	250	281,654,180	$ 2,090
Top Ten Subtotal		**2,880,421**	**4,695**	**613**	**$ 8,318,061,665**	**$ 2,888**
All Others[35]		**2,699,883**	**32,585**	**83**	**$ 5,832,002,000**	**$ 2,160**
86	Clay	7,976	236	34	20,480,000	$ 2,568
87	Humphreys	17,929	532	34	29,145,000	$ 1,626
88	Fentress	16,625	499	33	41,880,000	$ 2,519
89	Hancock	6,786	222	31	7,969,500	$ 1,174
90	Bledsoe	12,367	406	30	27,485,000	$ 2,222
91	Pickett	4,945	163	30	14,320,000	$ 2,896
92	Stewart	12,370	458	27	69,034,000	$ 5,581
93	Wayne	16,842	734	23	32,626,272	$ 1,937
94	Van Buren	5,508	273	20	28,455,000	$ 5,166
95	Perry	7,631	415	18	17,640,000	$ 2,312
Bottom Ten Subtotal		**108,979**	**3,939**	**28**	**$ 289,034,772**	**$ 2,652**
Grand Total		**5,689,283**	**41,220**	**138**	**$14,439,098,437**	**$ 2,538**

among the ten reporting the greatest needs per capita. Compare Tables 12 and 15. These top ten and bottom ten comparisons do not appear to support the notion that higher population densities correlate to lower infrastructure costs per capita, but no conclusions can be drawn in that regard without examining the 75 counties in the middle.

35 For information about the middle 75 counties, see Appendix D.

When population factors do not explain the relatively low costs reported by some counties, local tax base factors may.

As with the previous inventory, comparisons of the top ten and bottom ten counties in the current inventory don't shed much light on what's happening in the counties that don't show up in the top and bottom ten, yet the 75 counties in the middle based on population represent nearly 38 percent[36] of the total reported outside of the four largest counties in the state. In order to better understand the more general patterns across all counties, TACIR staff applied some relatively straightforward statistical correlation and regression analyses similar to those used to develop the education fiscal capacity indices used to allocate the local share of Tennessee's education funding formula.[37] These analyses may also suggest other factors that may account for the presence of some counties in the bottom ten when population factors do not. They certainly suggest areas for more in-depth analysis than could be accomplished with the resources currently available for this project.

Regression and correlation analysis allow us to compare several sets of data to determine whether and how they are related.

Both the total number and the total cost reported for infrastructure needs by county are highly correlated (> 0.90)[38] with population, increases in population and the population living in urban areas. However, both are equally highly correlated with local tax base variables and per capita income. And of course, there is a high correlation between the population variables and the tax base variables. High correlations mean that patterns of differences (e.g., across counties) for one variable are very similar to patterns of differences for another variable. Multiple linear regression analysis makes it possible to determine which of those variables, when analyzed in combination, are more strongly related to the infrastructure needs reported across the state. This statistical process produces measures of both the strength and the size of the relationships between a single item of interest and a set of items thought to influence that single item. The process in this case was used to compare reported infrastructure needs by county to each county's 2000 population, its population growth between 1990 and 2000, the proportion of its population considered urban, its property tax base, its sales tax base and its per capita income.[39] Three different models were used to analyze this information, and the results for all were consistent.[40]

As indicated by Table 10, population gain and taxable sales had the most consistent and the strongest relationship to reported infrastructure needs in terms of estimated costs for the current inventory. This is a change from the results reported for the previous inventory. At that time, the total estimated costs were most strongly related to the property tax base. The reason for this change is not clear; however, it may be the result of several factors, including better reporting and the exclusion of regional projects. All three regression models produced better results with the current inventory than with the last, indicating that the inventory itself may be of higher quality.

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36 This percentage is much less than in the previous inventory, primarily because regional projects have been excluded from the current county-level analysis.

37 The Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, *Local Fiscal Capacity for Funding Education in Tennessee* (July 1994).

38 The highest possible correlation is 1.00.

39 The tax base and per capita income variables are an average of the data available for the most recent three years.

40 Density and land area were used to make counties more comparable, rather than as separate factors, in two of the three models.

Another function of multiple linear regression analysis is to make estimates of what a variable might be expected to be based on a set of other variables. This is possible because the analysis produces factors, called coefficients, that can be multiplied by the variables to calculate an expected value for the variable being predicted. Estimates derived by applying the coefficients produced by the cost analysis based on the current inventory and factoring out the influence of development districts, indicate that the current inventory captured around 90 percent of the infrastructure needs in the state, which is consistent with the previous inventory. If the total cost by county is based on the greater of the reported cost or the cost produced by the regression analysis, the statewide total could be anywhere between $22.2 and $22.4 billion rather than the $20.5 billion actually reported. Further analysis is beyond the scope of this report, but this information will assist staff in improving the inventory and may serve as the basis of future staff reports.

Reported Public School Conditions And Needs[41]

Four major factors contribute to a public school system's need for infrastructure:

growth in student populations
compliance with class size standards
natural wear-and-tear or neglect
structural age

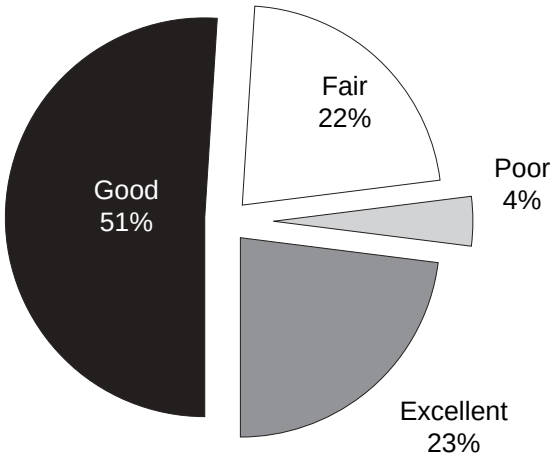
In addition, school systems are expected to comply with mandates, upgrade facilities, and add new technology infrastructure to keep up with changing times. According to local officials, most of Tennessee's public school buildings are in good or excellent condition; nevertheless, significant needs remain. Infrastructure improvements, including new schools as well as improvements and additions to existing schools that need to be in some phase of development during the five-year period of July 2001 through June 2006, are estimated at $3.6 billion. This figure is nearly $162 million less than that reported in the last inventory, which was begun two years ago. The decline may indicate that Tennessee's school systems are beginning to catch up with their facilities needs, though clearly they have not yet done so.

Table 16. Total Reported Cost of Public School Infrastructure Needs[41, 42] by Type of Need—Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006

Type of Need	Estimated Cost [in millions]	Percent of Total
New School Construction	**$1,634.9**	**45.8%**
EIA-related Needs[43]	*1,202.4*	*33.7%*
Enrollment Growth & Other New School Needs	*432.4*	*12.1%*
Existing Schools	**$1,907.8**	**53.5%**
Facility Component Upgrades	*1,472.7*	*41.3%*
Technology	*230.5*	*6.5%*
EIA Mandate	*150.0*	*4.2%*
Federal Mandates	*39.7*	*1.1%*
Other State Mandates	*14.8*	*0.4%*
System-wide Needs	**$23.2**	**0.7%**
Statewide Total	**$3,565.8**	**100.0%**

41 This section of the report covers only local public school systems. It does not include the state's special schools, and therefore, totals presented here will not match totals elsewhere in this report.
42 Detailed information for each school system is presented in Appendix E.
43 TACIR staff analyzed patterns of growth in student counts to develop estimates of the percentage of new school construction attributable to the lower class sizes required by the Education Improvement Act of 1992 rather than to enrollment growth or replacement of existing schools. For a description of the TACIR methodology, see Appendix F.

Figure 4. Condition of Schools as Reported by Local Officials



Seventy-four percent of Tennessee's public schools are in good or excellent condition, but upgrades of $1.5 billion are still needed.

Defining what constitutes a high-quality learning environment is subjective in nature and difficult to quantify. While the optimum condition for schools may be a qualitative rating of excellent, as a practical matter, the goal of the inventory is to capture the cost of getting our schools in good condition—both overall and for each facility component.[44] As shown in Figure 4, nearly three-fourths of Tennessee's public schools are in good or excellent condition. However, even schools in good or excellent condition overall can have components in less than good condition.

As shown in Table 17, just over 90 percent of Tennessee's public school systems rate at least half of their school buildings good to excellent. Only two school systems indicate that none of their buildings are in good or excellent condition. The cost of putting all public schools in good condition varies among the school systems depending on the percentage of schools already in good or excellent condition. The cost per student for the two systems that rate none of their school buildings good or excellent is nearly three times the statewide cost per student.

Table 17. Cost per Student to Put All Schools in Good Condition by Percent of Schools Currently in Good or Excellent Condition

Percent of Schools Good or Excellent	Number of School Systems	Percent of School Systems	Cost per Student to Put All Schools in Good Condition
None	2	1.4%	$ 3,504
Less than 25%	1	0.7%	$ 887
25% to 50%	10	7.2%	$ 3,309
50% to 75%	17	12.3%	$ 1,343
75% to 100%	108	78.3%	$ 627
Total	**138**	**100.0%**	**$ 1,248**

Local school officials report a need to upgrade one or more facility components at 47 percent of all schools at a total estimated cost of almost $1.5 billion as shown in Table 16 on the preceding page. This figure is almost $340 million more than the amount recorded in the inventory two years ago, but is offset to a great extent by the nearly $275 million decrease in needs attributable to the EIA at new and existing schools.

[44] See the Education Survey Form, Section B-9, in Appendix C for more specific information about the facility rating scale.

The EIA remains the most significant mandate for Tennessee schools.

Approximately $1.4 billion is needed in order for Tennessee's public schools to comply with state and federal facilities mandates, which was a decrease of $430 million since the February 2001 report, which is based on a period two years earlier than the current timeframe. Ninety-six percent of the total mandated needs is attributable to the Education Improvement Act (EIA) adopted by the Tennessee General Assembly in 1992;[45] the remainder is attributable primarily to federal mandates. (See Figure 5 and Table 18.) One of the hallmarks of the EIA is the reduction of class size for students in all grades. Smaller classes mean more teachers, and more teachers mean more classrooms. The EIA set a deadline of fall 2001 for the new standards to be met, and school systems across the state have been striving to meet it since 1992. According to the Tennessee Department of Education, all schools hired enough teachers to meet this mandate on time. The decrease between the current and the previous inventories in the estimated cost of housing new classes created by the EIA mandate makes sense given these facts.

Figure 5. Percent of Reported Cost of Facilities Mandates at Public Schools by Type of Mandate

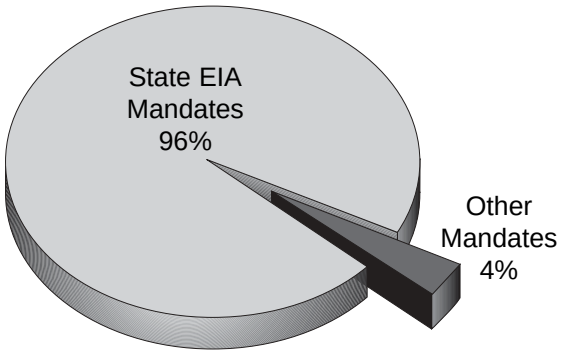


Table 18. Total Reported Cost of Facilities Mandates at Public Schools Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006

Mandates	Estimated Cost [in millions]	Percent of Total Mandate Cost
State Mandate Total	**$1,367.3**	**97.2%**
State-EIA (New & Existing Schools)	*1,352.5*	*96.1%*
State-Fire Codes	*11.5*	*0.8%*
State-Other	*3.3*	*0.2%*
Federal Mandate Total	**$ 39.7**	**2.8%**
Asbestos	*21.3*	*1.5%*
Americans with Disabilities Act	*15.1*	*1.1%*
Special Education	*1.9*	*0.1%*
Title I	*0.5*	*0.0%*
Underground Storage Tanks	*0.4*	*0.0%*
Lead	*0.3*	*0.0%*
Radon	*0.2*	*0.0%*
Mandate Total	**$1,407.0**	**100.0%**

[45] TACIR staff analyzed patterns of growth in student counts to develop estimates of the percentage of new school construction attributable to the lower class sizes required by the Education Improvement Act of 1992 rather to enrollment growth or replacement of existing schools. For a description of the TACIR methodology, see Appendix F.

Average cost per student to meet infrastructure needs varies widely.

Drawing conclusions about the variation across school systems in reported infrastructure needs is difficult. Based on the information provided by local officials for their schools and the estimates developed by TACIR staff for new school construction attributable to the EIA, the overwhelming majority of school systems (92 of the 137 full-service systems) have the classroom space they need for the teachers hired to meet the new class-size standards imposed fall 2001. Most of the remaining school systems can meet that need for less than $500 per student. This is a dramatic improvement since the previous inventory of needs and indicates in general that Tennessee's public school systems planned well to the meet the new requirement with adequate facilities. (See Table 19 above)[46]

Table 19. Number of School Systems by Range of EIA-Related Infrastructure Cost per Student Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006

Reported EIA Costs per Student	Number of School Systems	Percent of School Systems
None	92	67.2%
Less than $500	31	22.6%
$500 to $1,000	6	4.4%
$1,000 to $1,500	2	1.5%
$1,500 to $2,000	4	2.9%
More than $2,000	2	1.5%
Total	**137***	**100.0%**

* There are 138 public school systems in Tennessee. The Carroll County system was removed from all statistical analyses because it does not serve elementary school students and therefore is not comparable to the other 137 systems.

While EIA-related needs have declined dramatically, upgrade needs at existing schools have increased. Local officials assessed the condition of classrooms and other facilities at their existing schools and reported a total need of $1.5 billion (see Table 16) to upgrade them to good condition. This figure is about $340 million or thirty percent more than the figure presented in the February 2001 report. The difference may result in part from a change in the inventory format designed to better align facility ratings with estimated costs to put them in good condition and increased efforts by TACIR staff to interpret and verify reported needs.

Table 20. Number of School Systems by Range of Upgrade Costs per Student Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006

Reported Upgrade Cost per Student	Number of School Systems	Percent of School Systems
None	43	31.4%
Less than $500	64	46.7%
$500 to $1,000	12	8.8%
$1,000 to $1,500	9	6.6%
$1,500 to $2,000	5	3.6%
More than $2,000	4	2.9%
Total	**137***	**100.0%**

* There are 138 public school systems in Tennessee. The Carroll County system was removed from all statistical analyses because it does not serve elementary school students and therefore is not comparable to the other 137 systems.

As shown in Table 20, nearly a third of all systems report no need to upgrade their facilities, and nearly half report that they can put all of their facilities in good condition for less than $1,000 per student system wide. This is no small amount, but nine school systems report a cost of more than triple that amount per student. TACIR staff attempted to limit the subjectivity

[46] Appendix E includes the cost per student for each school system.

inherent in rating the condition of schools by carefully defining the terms used to do so in the survey itself (see Appendix C). However, with 138 school systems, it is impossible to ensure that the condition of all facilities is rated in a consistent manner. Determining the reasons for the variation in reported needs would require more information than was gathered for the infrastructure inventory. Differences among schools systems in the costs they estimate to put their schools in good condition may relate to the judgment of local officials or, in the case of unusually high costs per student, may reflect either neglect or attempts to set a higher standard.

Table 21. Number of School Systems by Range of Technology Infrastructure Costs per Student Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006

Technology Cost per Student	Number of School Systems	Percent School Systems
$0	24	17.5%
Less than $100	57	41.6%
$100 to $200	28	20.4%
$200 to $300	7	5.1%
$300 to $400	9	6.6%
More than $400	12	8.8%
Total	**137***	**100.0%**

* There are 138 public school systems in Tennessee. The Carroll County system was removed from all statistical analyses because it does not serve elementary school students and therefore is not comparable to the other 137 systems.

As shown in Table 16, local officials estimated a total need for $231 million in technology infrastructure at existing schools. While the total amount is slightly higher than the amount reported in the previous inventory, more school systems are reporting no new technology needs, and about the same number are reporting needs of less than $100 per student system wide. Twenty-four school systems now report no need to upgrade technology in their schools, which is nine more than in the previous inventory. The same number of systems (twelve) report needs of more than $400 per student. (See Table 21 above.) Reasons for variations like these include local priorities; in the case of relatively low costs, earlier efforts to meet technology needs; and in the case of relatively high costs, current or planned efforts to provide more state-of-the-art technology. It cannot be said without further study whether any of these costs are unreasonably high or whether other estimates are low.

Appendices

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation

The original legislation establishing the public infrastructure needs inventory was passed in 1996 as Public Chapter 817. That act gave the Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (TACIR) responsibility for the inventory and directed the Commission to implement the inventory through contracts with the nine development districts across the state. The act also provided a funding mechanism based on Tennessee Valley Authority revenue sharing funds.

The January 1999 report to the 101st General Assembly acknowledged the relationship between Public Chapter 817 and a new law passed in 1998, Public Chapter 1101, which is known as the growth policy act. Public Chapter 1101 directed all local governments with the exception of those in the two metropolitan counties of Davidson and Moore to work together to establish growth boundaries for incorporated areas, planned growth areas outside those boundaries, and rural areas. In order to do so, those local governments were required by Section 7 of that act to "determine and report the current costs and the projected costs of core infrastructure".

Since that time, the General Assembly has enacted a new law expressly linking the infrastructure and growth policy initiatives. Chapter 672, Public Acts of 2000, specified in Section 3 that implementation of city and county growth plans' "infrastructure, urban services and public facility elements" were to be monitored by means of the public infrastructure needs inventory of Public Chapter 817.

The full text of Public Chapters 817 and 672 and Section 7 of Public Chapter 1101 are presented in the following pages.

CHAPTER NO. 817

SENATE BILL NO. 2097

By Rochelle

Substituted for: House Bill No. 3257

By Rhinehart

AN ACT To amend Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 4, Chapter 10 and Section 67-9-102(b)(3), relative to a statewide public infrastructure needs inventory.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE:

SECTION 1. Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 4, Chapter 10, is amended by adding the following as a new section:

Section __. (a) In order for the commission to fulfill its obligations to study and report on the existing, necessary and desirable allocation of state and local fiscal resources, the powers and functions of local governments, and relationship between the state and local governments, and its duties to engage in activities for the accomplishment of these various studies and reports, the commission shall annually compile and maintain an inventory of needed infrastructure within this state. The information and data gathered by such an annual inventory is deemed necessary in order for the state, municipal and county governments of Tennessee to develop goals, strategies and programs which would improve the quality of life of its citizens, support livable communities and enhance and encourage the overall economic development of the state through the provision of adequate and essential public infrastructure. All funds necessary and required for this inventory shall be administered through the commission's annual budget and such funds shall be in addition to the commission's annual operational budget amounts. The inventory shall include, at a minimum, needed public infrastructure facilities which would enhance and encourage economic development, improve the quality of life of the citizens and support livable communities within each municipality, utility district, county and development district region of the state and shall include needs for transportation, water and wastewater, industrial sites, municipal solid waste, recreation, low and moderate income housing, telecommunications, other infrastructure needs such as public buildings (including city halls, courthouses and K-12 educational facilities) and other public facilities needs as deemed necessary by the commission. The data shall be compiled on a county-by-county basis within each development district area. In order to accomplish this inventory, the commission shall annually contract for the services of the state's nine (9) development districts and shall compensate each of the development districts at a rate of five cents ($.05) per capita or fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), whichever is greater. The per capita amount shall be based upon the population counts within each development district as determined from the latest county population estimates reported by

the United States Department of Commerce, U.S. Bureau of the Census or its federal functional equivalent. From funds allocated to the commission for the purpose of conducting this annual inventory, the commission shall retain for its necessary administration and coordination costs for this annual inventory one and one-half cents ($.015) per capita based upon the state total population as determined by the latest county population estimates reported by the United States Department of Commerce, U.S. Bureau of the Census or its federal functional equivalent.

(b) In compiling the public infrastructure needs inventory on a county-by-county basis, at a minimum, the commission shall consult with each county executive, mayor, local planning commission, utility district, county road superintendent and other appropriate local and state officials concerning planned and/or anticipated public infrastructure needs over the next five (5) year period, together with estimated costs and time of need within that time frame.

(c) The public infrastructure needs inventory shall not include projects considered to be normal or routine maintenance. Moreover, infrastructure needs projects included in the inventory should involve a capital cost of not less than fifty thousand dollars ($50,000). The infrastructure needs inventory shall not duplicate the extensive needs data currently maintained by various state agencies on state facilities which are presently available to the commission. Provided, however, this limitation does not prohibit one (1) or more counties or municipalities from identifying a need for a vocational educational facility or a community college or a new public health building in a particular local area. In addition, the commission may request various state agencies to supply various needs data that may be available in such areas as highway or rail bridges, airports or other areas.

(d) The annual public infrastructure needs inventory by each development district shall be conducted utilizing standard statewide procedures and summary format as determined by the commission to facilitate ease and accuracy in summarizing statewide needs and costs.

(e) The public infrastructure needs inventory shall be completed by the development districts and submitted to the commission no later than June 30 of each year.

(f) The annual inventory of statewide public infrastructure needs and costs for provision of adequate and essential public infrastructure shall be presented by the commission to the Tennessee General Assembly at its next regular annual session following completion of the inventory each year.

SECTION 2. Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 4-10-107, is amended by adding the following as a new subdivision (d):

(d) In addition to any funds appropriated by the General Assembly to the commission, the commission is authorized to receive annual allocations of funds from the Tennessee State Revenue Sharing Act, Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 67-9-102(b)(3), for the purpose of conducting an annual public infrastructure needs inventory to aid in the provision of adequate and essential public infrastructure statewide for the improvement of the quality of life of Tennessee citizens, the support of livable communities and the enhancement and encouragement of the overall economic development of the state.

SECTION 3. Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 67-9-102(b)(3), is amended by adding the following immediately before the last sentence in said subdivision:

If, in any year there are funds remaining after the allocation provided for in subdivisions (b)(1) and (2) of this subsection, or there are no impacted areas and after any allocation to the University of Tennessee as provided for in this subdivision, then any remaining

funds, not to exceed twenty percent (20%) of the total of such impact funds per year, shall be allocated by the Comptroller of the Treasury to the Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. The Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations shall utilize such funds for an annual inventory of statewide public infrastructure needs. This annual inventory of statewide public infrastructure needs is to be used to support efforts by state, county and municipal governments of Tennessee in developing goals, strategies and programs to provide adequate and essential public infrastucture which is needed to enhance and encourage economic development, support livable communities and improve the quality of life for the citizens of this state.

SECTION 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 1996, the public welfare requiring it.

PASSED: April 11, 1996

JOHN S. WILDER
SPEAKER OF THE SENATE

JIMMY NAIFEH, *SPEAKER*
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APPROVED this 25th day of April 1996

DON SUNDQUIST, *GOVERNOR*

Chapter No. 672] PUBLIC ACTS, 2000

CHAPTER NO. 672

SENATE BILL NO. 3052

By Rochelle

Substituted for: House Bill No. 3099

By Rinks

AN ACT To amend Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 4-10-109 and Section 67-9-102, relative to the statewide public infrastructure needs inventory.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE:

SECTION 1. Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 67-9-102(b)(3), is amended by deleting the fifth sentence and by substituting instead the following:

In order to accomplish this inventory, the commission shall annually contract for the services of the state's nine (9) development districts or an agency or entity of state or local government or higher education and shall compensate each of the development districts or the agency or entity of state or local government or higher education at the rate of five cents ($0.05) per capita or fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), whichever is greater.

SECTION 2. Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 4-10-109(a), is amended by adding the following language immediately after the final sentence:

The commission shall annually contract for the services of the state's nine (9) development districts to accomplish this inventory. However, if the executive director finds that a development district has not adequately fulfilled a prior inventory contract, then instead of the development district which has not fulfilled its contract obligations, the executive director may annually contract with another agency or entity of state or local government or higher education to perform the inventory within that district's area.

SECTION 3. Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 4-10-109(b), is amended by adding the following language immediately after the final sentence:

From those cities and counties with adopted growth plans in accordance with Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 6, Chapter 58, Part 1, the commission shall gather and report the infrastructure, urban services and public facilities needs reported in the growth plans. These infrastructure needs were factors in the determination of urban growth boundaries for cities and the planned growth areas for counties. Implementation of the cities and counties growth plans' infrastructure, urban services and public facility elements are to be monitored by means of the five (5) year inventory of public infrastructure needs.

SECTION 4. Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 4-10-109(d), is amended by adding the following after the word "district":

or an agency or entity of state or local government or higher education

SECTION 5. Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 4-10-109(e), is amended by adding the following after the word "district":

or an agency or entity of state or local government or higher education

SECTION 6. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law, the public welfare requiring it.

PASSED: April 10, 2000

JOHN S. WILDER
SPEAKER OF THE SENATE

JIMMY NAIFEH, *SPEAKER*
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APPROVED this 25th day of April 2000

DON SUNDQUIST, GOVERNOR

CHAPTER NO. 1101

SENATE BILL NO. 3278

By Rochelle

Substituted for: House Bill No. 3295

By Kisber, Walley, Rinks, McDaniel, Curtiss

AN ACT To amend Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 4; Title 5; Title 6; Title 7; Title 13; Title 49; Title 67 and Title 68, relative to growth.

SECTION 7.

(a)

(1) The urban growth boundaries of a municipality shall:

(A) Identify territory that is reasonably compact yet sufficiently large to accommodate residential and nonresidential growth projected to occur during the next twenty (20) years;

(B) Identify territory that is contiguous to the existing boundaries of the municipality;

(C) Identify territory that a reasonable and prudent person would project as the likely site of high density commercial, industrial and/or residential growth over the next twenty (20) years based on historical experience, economic trends, population growth patterns and topographical characteristics; (if available, professional planning, engineering and/or economic studies may also be considered);

(D) Identify territory in which the municipality is better able and prepared than other municipalities to efficiently and effectively provide urban services; and

(E) Reflect the municipality's duty to facilitate full development of resources within the current boundaries of the municipality and to manage and control urban expansion outside of such current boundaries, taking into account the impact to agricultural lands, forests, recreational areas and wildlife management areas.

(2) Before formally proposing urban growth boundaries to the coordinating committee, the municipality shall develop and report population growth projections; such projections shall be developed in conjunction with the University of Tennessee. The municipality shall also determine and report the current costs and the projected costs of core infrastructure, urban services and public facilities necessary to facilitate full development of resources within the current boundaries of the municipality and to expand such infrastructure, services and facilities throughout the territory under consideration for inclusion within the urban growth boundaries. The municipality shall also determine and report on the need for additional land suitable for high density, industrial, commercial and residential development, after taking into account all areas within the municipality's current boundaries that can be used, reused or redeveloped to meet such needs. The municipality shall examine and report on agricultural lands, forests, recreational areas and wildlife management areas within the territory under consideration for inclusion within the urban growth boundaries and shall examine and report on the likely long-term effects of urban expansion on such agricultural lands, forests, recreational areas and wildlife management

areas.

(3) Before a municipal legislative body may propose urban growth boundaries to the coordinating committee, the municipality shall conduct at least two (2) public hearings. Notice of the time, place and purpose of the public hearing shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipality not less than fifteen (15) days before the hearing.

(b)

(1) Each planned growth area of a county shall:

(A) Identify territory that is reasonably compact yet sufficiently large to accommodate residential and nonresidential growth projected to occur during the next twenty (20) years;

(B) Identify territory that is not within the existing boundaries of any municipality;

(C) Identify territory that a reasonable and prudent person would project as the likely site of high or moderate density commercial, industrial and/or residential growth over the next twenty (20) years based on historical experience, economic trends, population growth patterns and topographical characteristics; (if available, professional planning, engineering and/or economic studies may also be considered);

(D) Identify territory that is not contained within urban growth boundaries; and

(E) Reflect the county's duty to manage natural resources and to manage and control urban growth, taking into account the impact to agricultural lands, forests, recreational areas and wildlife management areas.

(2) Before formally proposing any planned growth area to the coordinating committee, the county shall develop and report population growth projections; such projections shall be developed in conjunction with the University of Tennessee. The county shall also determine and report the projected costs of providing urban type core infrastructure, urban services and public facilities throughout the territory under consideration for inclusion within the planned growth area as well as the feasibility of recouping such costs by imposition of fees or taxes within the planned growth area. The county shall also determine and report on the need for additional land suitable for high density industrial, commercial and residential development after taking into account all areas within the current boundaries of municipalities that can be used, reused or redeveloped to meet such needs. The county shall also determine and report on the likelihood that the territory under consideration for inclusion within the planned growth area will eventually incorporate as a new municipality or be annexed. The county shall also examine and report on agricultural lands, forests, recreational areas and wildlife management areas within the territory under consideration for inclusion within the planned growth area and shall examine and report on the likely long-term effects of urban expansion on such agricultural lands, forests, recreational areas and wildlife management areas.

(3) Before a county legislative body may propose planned growth areas to the coordinating committee, the county shall conduct at least two (2) public hearings Notice of the time, place and purpose of the public hearing shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the county not less than fifteen (15) days before the hearing.

(c)

(1) Each rural area shall:

(A) Identify territory that is not within urban growth boundaries;

(B) Identify territory that is not within a planned growth area;

(C) Identify territory that, over the next twenty (20) years, is to be preserved as agricultural lands, forests, recreational areas, wildlife management areas or for uses other than high density commercial, industrial or residential development; and

(D) Reflect the county's duty to manage growth and natural resources in a manner which reasonably minimizes detrimental impact to agricultural lands, forests, recreational areas and wildlife management areas.

(2) Before a county legislative body may propose rural areas to the coordinating committee, the county shall conduct at least two (2) public hearings. Notice of the time, place and purpose of the public hearing shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the county not less than fifteen (15) days before the hearing.

(d) Notwithstanding the extraterritorial planning jurisdiction authorized for municipal planning commissions designated as regional planning commissions in Title 13, Chapter 3, nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize municipal planning commission jurisdiction beyond an urban growth boundary; provided, however, in a county without county zoning, a municipality may provide extraterritorial zoning and subdivision regulation beyond its corporate limits with the approval of the county legislative body.

Appendix B: Project History

On April 11, 1996, the General Assembly passed the Public Infrastructure Needs Inventory Act, sponsored by Senator Robert Rochelle (Senate District 17) and Representative Shelby Rhinehart (House District 37). This Act was signed into law by Governor Don Sundquist as Public Chapter 817, on April 25, 1996.

The Rebuild Tennessee Coalition (RTC) and the Tennessee Development District Association (TDDA) advocated the Public Infrastructure Needs Inventory Act. The RTC was established in 1992 as a chapter of the national Rebuild America Coalition. The RTC is an association of public and private organizations along with individuals who are committed to encouraging investment in Tennessee's infrastructure. The TDDA is comprised of the nine development districts that provide economic planning and development assistance to the local governments in their respective regions.

The Act, which became effective July 1, 1996, directs TACIR to compile and maintain an inventory of needed infrastructure within this state. TACIR staff manages the implementation of the inventory and staff from each of Tennessee's nine development districts survey public officials within their jurisdiction to develop the inventory under the direction of TACIR.

The first inventory was done in 1997 through 1998. The first report was published in January 1999. This infrastructure inventory is a dynamic and progressive program that has evolved since its inception. This is the third report in the continuing inventory of Tennessee's infrastructure needs. The report reflects several improvements over the first inventory.

- Communication and partnerships among stakeholders have been improved.
- Standardized procedures have been clarified to enhance reporting consistency.
- Quality control has been augmented with statistical analysis and cross-referencing data.
- A dedicated effort was made to better capture new school construction needs.
- The inventory forms have been redesigned to capture new data to support further analysis in future reports of fiscal and growth policy.
- The database has been redesigned to facilitate more efficient data management.
- The format of the report has been updated to include a more analytical perspective by standardizing cost estimates on a per capita basis and investigating the relationship between reported need versus funding-based variables and need-based variables.

Appendix C: Inventory Forms

Two separate forms were used to collect data for the Public Infrastructure Needs Inventory on which this report was based. The General Survey Form was used to record information about the need for new or improved infrastructure, including new schools. The Education Survey Form is used to record additional information about the conditions and facility needs at existing public schools from kindergarten through high school.

Survey forms from the United States General Accounting Office (GAO) provided the original model for the forms used in the first infrastructure needs inventory in Tennessee during 1997. Since that time, the forms have been further customized to more meet the requirements of Chapter No. 1101, Public Acts of 1998, and Chapter No. 672, Public Acts of 2000 (see Appendix A).

Staff from Tennessee's nine development districts use the inventory forms to gather information from local government officials and agencies in each county. They include at a minimum

- county executives,
- mayors,
- local planning commissions,
- local public building authorities,
- local education agencies,
- utility districts, and
- county road superintendents.

Participation by local officials is voluntary.

State of Tennessee
Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations
General Infrastructure Survey Form
Includes K-12 New School Construction & System-wide Needs

Include projects planned from July 1, 2001, through June 30, 2021.
Record all information based on the project status as of July 1, 2001.

Each project must involve a cost of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) or greater to be included in this inventory of needs.

1. **Project Number:** _____--_____
   An 8-digit alphanumeric identifier that is auto generated by the development district during data entry.

2. **Is this a multi-jurisdiction regional project?**
   Yes or No _____

3. **Development District(s):** _____
   _____
   The regional development district that serves this location.

4. **County(ies):** _____
   _____
   County where the project is located or multiple counties if this is a regional project.

5. **City(ies):** _____
   _____
   The city or cities in which this project is located. If outside a municipality, record as "**unincorporated**".

6. **Level of Government Responsible for the Project:**
   ____ City ____ Federal
   ____ County ____ Joint (multiple levels of government)
   ____ State ____ Other (utility district or public-private venture, etc.)

7. **Entity(ies) Responsible for the Project:** _____
   _____
   _____
   The entity that will oversee the implementation of the project.

8. **Ownership**: _____
   _____
   _____
   The entity (e.g., agency, department, etc.) that will hold legal title to the capital facility or land asset upon completion of the project.

9. **Local Education Agency** (LEA), if applicable
   LEA Number: _____
   LEA Name: _____

10. **Type of Project:** (Select a maximum of one classification from each list.)

Category List A
- ____ K-12 New School Construction
- ____ LEA System-wide Need
- ____ Non K-12 Education
- ____ Business District Development
- ____ Community Development
- ____ Fire Protection
- ____ Housing
- ____ Industrial Sites & Parks
- ____ Law Enforcement
- ____ Libraries & Museums
- ____ Navigation
- ____ Public Buildings
- ____ Public Health Facilities
- ____ Recreation
- ____ Solid Waste
- ____ Other Facilities

Category List B
- ____ Property Acquisition
- ____ Stormwater
- ____ Telecommunications
- ____ Transportation
- ____ Water & Wastewater
- ____ Other Utilities (Elec., Nat. Gas, and Multiple Services)

11. **Project Name:** _____

12. **Project Description:** _____
    _____
    _____

13a. **What is the primary reason for this project?**
   _____ Economic Development _____ Community Enhancement
   _____ Population Growth _____ Public Health or Safety
   _____ Federal Mandate _____ State Mandate
   _____ Other _____
   _____ Combination (check all that apply)

13b. **If the primary reason for the project is mandate compliance, then identify the applicable mandates.** _____
    _____

14a. **What is the estimated cost of this project? $** _____

14b. **Are sufficient funds available to complete this project?** Yes or No _____

14c. **List available dollars and funding sources** (show all that apply)
   Local contribution $_____
   Local Source (funds or bonds)_____
   State contribution $_____
   State Source (agency)_____
   Federal contribution $_____
   Federal Source (agency)_____

14d. **If there are not sufficient funds to complete this needed project, how much additional funding will be needed? $** _____

15. Project FY Start Date: _____
Fiscal year (July 1 – June 30) when project cost will commence

16. Project FY End Date: _____
Fiscal year (July 1 – June 30) when the completed project will begin to provide the intended public benefit

17. Stage of project development as of July 1, 2001:

____ **Conceptual:** has an estimated cost, but not yet in planning & design

____ **Planning & Design:** has specific engineering or architectural drawings

____ **Construction:** design plans are being executed

If the project was reported in a prior survey, you may need to report the project stage as Complete or Canceled if work is no longer active.

____ **Completed:** construction or acquisition is concluded and the capital facility or land asset is available to provide the intended public benefit.

____ **Canceled:** terminated at any stage from conceptual through design or construction

18. If this project is now complete, provide the total square footage and the final cost.
Square footage _____ Final cost $_____

19. Is this project listed in a capital improvement plan (CIP)? Yes or No _____

20a. Is this project linked to other projects in the survey? Yes or No _____
Projects are "linked" if two or more projects are required to achieve a functional result (e.g., a transportation project might be linked to an industrial site project or a utility project might be linked to a public building project, etc.).

20b. If this project is linked, provide the other project name(s) and project number(s).

Name of linked project	**Project Number of linked project** (The development district staff person can supply this information.)

21. Location of Project: _____
_____

22. Identify the P.C. 1101 Growth Boundary in which this project will be located.

____ Existing city limits of an incorporated area
____ Urban Growth Boundary of an incorporated area
____ Planned Growth Area established by the county
____ Rural Area designated by the county
____ Combination (check here and others that apply)
____ This entity does not have an official growth plan.
_____ Site location has not been determined.
This is only valid for projects in the conceptual stage.

23. Respondent/Contact Person: _____
The person who provided the answers to this form.

24. Contact Person's Title: _____

25. Contact Entity: _____

26. Contact Person's Telephone Number: _____

27. Surveyor: _____
Contractor who interviews local public officials or otherwise gathers the data recorded in the survey.

State of Tennessee
Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations
Existing School Facility Survey Form

Include projects planned from July 1, 2001, through June 30, 2021.
Record all information based on the project status as of July 1, 2001.

Each component project at the school must involve a cost of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) or greater to be included in this inventory of needs.

A. SCHOOL IDENTIFICATION

A1. School Number: _____-- _____
A two part 7-digit number that is unique to each school. It is the same numbering system used by the TN Dept. of Education to identify each Local Education Agency (LEA) and school facility.

A2. Development District: _____
The development district that serves this school.

A3. County: _____
The county in which this school campus is located.

A4. LEA Name:
_____
The name of the school system that operates this school campus.

A5. School Name:
_____
The legal name of the school

B. CAMPUS AND PROJECT INFORMATION

B1. Construction date of main campus building: _____
Indicate the year of construction for the main building on campus.

B2. Recent construction or renovations:
List each project that occurred within the last five years if its cost was equal to or greater than $50,000. List projects by category (e.g., new school, classroom, science lab, auditorium, cafeteria, library and gym projects should be listed separately).

Project	Year Completed	Sq. Footage	Total Cost
			$
			$
			$
			$
			$

B3. Are any of this school's facilities shared with another educational institution?
Yes or No: _____ If "yes", list the shared facility, the institution with which it is shared and the reason for sharing (e.g., ABC High School is sharing 10 classrooms with XYZ College for night classes and sharing a gymnasium with QRS Middle School because the middle school does not have an adequate gym).

Shared Facility	Institution	Reason

B4. Does this school conduct programs/classes off-campus because of inadequate facilities?
Yes or No: _____ If "yes", list the program, the off-campus location, and reason (e.g., ABC Middle School has a library research class at MNO High School because the middle school does not have an adequate library).

Program	Off-Campus Location	Reason

B5. Is there a plan to close this facility within the next five years?
Yes or No: _____ If "yes", provide the date of closure and identify the replacement facility if applicable.

Date of Planned Closure	Name of the Replacement School	Project Number of the Replacement School

B6. Is there a plan to change the function of this facility within the next five years?
Yes or No: _____ If "yes", provide the date of change and identify the new function.

Date of Planned Change in Function	New Function

B7. List all technology infrastructure needs at this facility. Technology infrastructure includes capital assets such as electronic devices and computers. For purposes of this inventory, technology does not include application software (e.g., Accelerated Reader, MS-Office) or telecommunication devices (e.g., telephones, radios). Technology infrastructure projects may be included regardless of cost. All other projects included in this inventory must involve a capital cost of not less than fifty thousand dollars ($50,000).

Technology Infrastructure Need	Cost Estimate
	$
	$
	$
	$
	$
	$

B8. Record the costs this school will incur to comply with federal and state facility mandates. Federal and state mandates are any rule, regulation, or law originating from the federal or state government that result in a project to be implemented at the local level. Record a mandate project only if the entire project is the result of a mandate. Costs associated with the Education Improvement Act of 1992 (EIA) will be captured only in section C; therefore, do not report EIA costs in this table. If there are other federal or state mandates not shown in the table, then list the level of government, the mandate, the compliance need, and the cost in the blank rows of the table.

Level of Government	Mandate	Describe compliance need(s):	Cost of Compliance
Federal	Americans with Disabilities Act		$
Federal	Asbestos		$
Federal	Lead		$
Federal	Radon		$
Federal	Underground Storage Tanks		$
State	Fire Codes		$
State	Special Education		$
Check one _____ State _____ Federal			$
Check one _____ State _____ Federal			$
Check one _____ State _____ Federal			$
Check one _____ State _____ Federal			$

B9. Using the facility rating scale provided here, rate the condition of the various facility components at this school and estimate the cost to bring all components to a "Good" condition. (Do not include costs recorded in sections B 7, B 8 or section C.)

FACILITY RATING SCALE:

Excellent: can be maintained in a "like new" condition and continually meet all building code and functional requirements with only minimal routine maintenance.

Good: does not meet the definition of "excellent", but the structural integrity is sound and the facility can meet building code and functional requirements with only routine or preventive maintenance or minor repairs that do not hinder the facility's use.

Fair: structural integrity is sound, but the maintenance or repairs required to ensure that it meets building code or functional requirements hinder—but do not disrupt—the facility's use.

Poor: repairs required to keep the structural integrity sound or to ensure that it meets building code or functional requirements are costly and disrupt—or in the case of an individual component may prevent—the facility's use.

STAGE OF PROJECT: The current stage of development for a project recorded in the Public Infrastructure Needs Inventory should be recorded based on its status as of July 1, 2001, and it may be any one of the following:

Conceptual: identified as an infrastructure need with an estimated cost, but not yet in the process of being planned or designed.

Planning/Design: development of a set of specific drawings or activities necessary to complete a project identified as an infrastructure need.

Construction: actual execution of a plan or design developed to complete or acquire a project identified as an infrastructure need.

If the project was reported in a prior survey, you may need to report the project stage as Complete or Canceled if work is no longer active.

Completed: construction or acquisition is concluded and the capital facility or land asset is available to provide the intended public benefit.

Canceled: terminated at any stage from conceptual through design or construction; eliminated from consideration for any reason other than completion; to be removed from the Public Infrastructure Needs Inventory.

Component	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Number of components to be upgraded	Overall stage of upgrade projects	Number of components to be replaced	Overall stage of replacement projects	Total cost to upgrade or replace components rated less than good (Must be ≥ $50,000)
Example: *Classrooms (Permanent)*	*2*	*10*	*6*	*2*	*6*	*Conceptual*	*2*	*Planning & design*	*$250,000*
Classrooms (Permanent)									$
Classrooms (Portable)									$
Science Labs									$
Auditorium									$
Cafeteria									$
Library/Media Center									$
Indoor Physical Ed. Facilities/ Gymnasium									$
									$
									$
									$
									$
									$

B10. Rate the overall condition of the entire school. Consider the ratings given to each of the various components in question B9 when evaluating the overall condition of the entire school, and then apply the definitions in the FACILITY RATING SCALE.

Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor

C. EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1992 (EIA)

The EIA is a law enacted by the Tennessee General Assembly in 1992 that had the effect of, among other things, requiring additional teachers and therefore additional classrooms to be in place by the beginning of the 2001-2002 school year. Record only EIA related costs here. Other costs related to facility condition (e.g., restrooms, libraries, etc.) should be reported in section B9.

C1. As of July 1, 2001, does this facility have enough classrooms to accommodate the EIA teacher-pupil ratio? Yes or No _____ If "yes", then skip to section D. If "no", continue.

C2. If there are not enough classrooms, then please explain how the EIA requirement will be met for school year 2001-2002.

_____

_____

C3. How many additional classrooms will this school need to comply with the EIA in school year 2001-2002?

_____

C4. Estimate the cost for each addition of classrooms (permanent or portable) necessary to comply with the EIA teacher-pupil ratio in school year 2001-2002.

Count and description of project	Stage of Project	Cost
Example: *10 Permanent Classrooms*	*Planning and Design*	*$800,000*
		$
		$
		$
		$

D. RESPONDENT INFORMATION AND SURVEYOR IDENTIFICATION

D1. Respondent/Contact Person: _____

Person who provided the answers to this form.

D2. Contact Person's Title: _____

D3. Contact Entity: _____

D4. Contact Person's Telephone Number: _____

D5. Surveyor: _____

Development District Staff Person(s)/ Interviewer (i.e., Contractor who gathers the data recorded in the survey).

Appendix D: Reported Public Infrastructure Needs by County[47]

Table D-1a: *Total Public Infrastructure Needs by County – Number and Estimated Cost*

Table D-1b: *Total Public Infrastructure Needs by County and by Stage of Development*

Table D-2a: *Transportation Projects by County – Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in Capital Improvement Plans*

Table D-2b: *Transportation Projects by County and by Stage of Development – Number and Estimated Cost*

Table D-3a: *Other Utility Projects by County - Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in Capital Improvement Plans*

Table D-3b: *Other Utilities Projects by County and by Stage of Development – Number and Estimated Cost*

Table D-4a: *Navigation Projects by County – Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in Capital Improvement Plans*

Table D-4b: *Navigation Projects by County and by Stage of Development – Number and Estimated Cost*

Table D-5a: *Telecommunication Projects by County – Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in Capital Improvement Plans*

Table D-5b: *Telecommunication Projects by County and by Stage of Development – Number and Estimated Cost*

Table D-6a: *Water and Wastewater Projects by County – Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in Capital Improvement Plans*

Table D-6b: *Water and Wastewater by County and by Stage of Development – Number and Estimated Cost*

Table D-7a: *Law Enforcement Projects by County – Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in Capital Improvement Plans*

Table D-7b: *Law Enforcement Projects by County and by Stage of Development – Number and Estimated Cost*

Table D-8a: *Storm Water Projects by County - Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in Capital Improvement Plans*

Table D-8b: *Storm Water Projects by County and by Stage of Development – Number and Estimated Cost*

Table D-9a: *Housing Projects by County – Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in Capital Improvement Plans*

Table D-9b: *Housing Projects by County and by Stage of Development – Number and Estimated Cost*

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47 Excludes public school system infrastructure needs [elementary and secondary education].

Table D-10a: *Fire Protection Projects by County – Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in Capital Improvement Plans*

Table D-10b: *Fire Protection Projects by County and by Stage of Development – Number and Estimated Cost*

Table D-11a: *Solid Waste Projects by County – Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in Capital Improvement Plans*

Table D-11b: *Solid Waste Projects by County and by Stage of Development – Number and Estimated Cost*

Table D-12a: *Public Health Facility Projects by County – Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in Capital Improvement Plans*

Table D-12b: *Public Health Facility Projects by County and by Stage of Development – Number and Estimated Cost*

Table D-13: *Improvement Projects at Existing Schools by County– Number and Estimated Cost*

Table D-14a: *New Public School Construction Projects by County – Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in Capital Improvement Plans*

Table D-14b: *New Public School Construction by County and by Stage of Development – Number and Estimated Cost*

Table D-15a: *Non-K12 Education Projects by County – Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in Capital Improvement Plans*

Table D-15b: *Non-K12 Education Projects by County and by Stage of Development – Number and Estimated Cost*

Table D-16a: *Public School System-wide Projects by County – Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in Capital Improvement Plans*

Table D-16b: *Public School System-wide Projects by County and by Stage of Development – Number and Estimated Cost*

Table D-17a: *Recreation Projects by County – Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in Capital Improvement Plans*

Table D-17b: *Recreation Projects by County and by Stage of Development – Number and Estimated Cost*

Table D-18a: *Library and Museum Projects by County – Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in Capital Improvement Plans*

Table D-18b: *Library and Museum by County and by Stage of Development – Number and Estimated Cost*

Table D-19a: *Community Development Projects by County – Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in Capital Improvement Plans*

Table D-19b: *Community Development Projects by County and by Stage of Development – Number and Estimated Cost*

Table D-1a. Total Public Infrastructure Needs by County

Number and Estimated Cost—Five Year Period July 2001 through June 2006

County	Number of Projects or Schools	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total	Cost Per Capita	2000 Population
Anderson	106	$165,878,148	0.8%	$ 2,326	71,330
Bedford	66	191,461,000	0.9%	$ 5,094	37,586
Benton	13	4,607,164	0.0%	$ 279	16,537
Bledsoe	32	86,295,000	0.4%	$ 6,978	12,367
Blount	117	246,281,235	1.2%	$ 2,327	105,823
Bradley	125	242,454,900	1.2%	$ 2,756	87,965
Campbell	54	94,311,772	0.5%	$ 2,366	39,854
Cannon	28	27,911,236	0.1%	$ 2,176	12,826
Carroll	40	32,528,148	0.2%	$ 1,104	29,475
Carter	65	84,137,500	0.4%	$ 1,483	56,742
Cheatham	64	132,355,500	0.6%	$ 3,686	35,912
Chester	25	38,982,600	0.2%	$ 2,509	15,540
Claiborne	39	294,477,327	1.4%	$ 9,861	29,862
Clay	12	46,480,000	0.2%	$ 5,827	7,976
Cocke	29	94,203,756	0.5%	$ 2,807	33,565
Coffee	81	183,047,200	0.9%	$ 3,812	48,014
Crockett	14	13,415,000	0.1%	$ 923	14,532
Cumberland	54	199,079,351	1.0%	$ 4,254	46,802
Davidson	569	2,999,706,130	14.7%	$ 5,264	569,891
Decatur	34	61,499,137	0.3%	$ 5,242	11,731
DeKalb	22	78,320,782	0.4%	$ 4,495	17,423
Dickson	56	386,141,150	1.9%	$ 8,948	43,156
Dyer	36	87,840,201	0.4%	$ 2,356	37,279
Fayette	26	47,716,700	0.2%	$ 1,656	28,806
Fentress	22	135,100,512	0.7%	$ 8,126	16,625
Franklin	44	370,573,145	1.8%	$ 9,437	39,270
Gibson	52	108,261,000	0.5%	$ 2,248	48,152
Giles	34	70,486,830	0.3%	$ 2,394	29,447
Grainger	30	52,145,560	0.3%	$ 2,524	20,659
Greene	81	137,614,525	0.7%	$ 2,188	62,909
Grundy	30	29,882,800	0.1%	$ 2,085	14,332
Hamblen	63	206,848,058	1.0%	$ 3,558	58,128
Hamilton	215	939,328,305	4.6%	$ 3,051	307,896
Hancock	22	8,634,500	0.0%	$ 1,272	6,786

Table D-1a (continued)

County	Number of Projects or Schools	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total	Cost Per Capita	2000 Population
Hardeman	64	198,703,000	1.0%	$ 7,070	28,105
Hardin	43	102,662,087	0.5%	$ 4,014	25,578
Hawkins	83	122,509,028	0.6%	$ 2,287	53,563
Haywood	32	40,741,500	0.2%	$ 2,058	19,797
Henderson	53	128,897,873	0.6%	$ 5,050	25,522
Henry	23	50,349,000	0.2%	$ 1,618	31,115
Hickman	21	165,585,000	0.8%	$ 7,427	22,295
Houston	26	62,172,000	0.3%	$ 7,687	8,088
Humphreys	37	119,145,000	0.6%	$ 6,645	17,929
Jackson	25	13,573,800	0.1%	$ 1,236	10,984
Jefferson	52	61,931,041	0.3%	$ 1,398	44,294
Johnson	39	36,881,776	0.2%	$ 2,108	17,499
Knox	320	1,829,983,882	8.9%	$ 4,790	382,032
Lake	8	2,536,000	0.0%	$ 319	7,954
Lauderdale	8	10,138,000	0.0%	$ 374	27,101
Lawrence	59	63,751,030	0.3%	$ 1,597	39,926
Lewis	19	17,724,000	0.1%	$ 1,559	11,367
Lincoln	45	61,935,200	0.3%	$ 1,976	31,340
Loudon	64	223,092,225	1.1%	$ 5,708	39,086
McMinn	66	171,130,100	0.8%	$ 3,491	49,015
McNairy	83	132,295,640	0.6%	$ 5,366	24,653
Macon	28	75,792,500	0.4%	$ 3,718	20,386
Madison	148	241,443,488	1.2%	$ 2,629	91,837
Marion	56	100,579,840	0.5%	$ 3,621	27,776
Marshall	73	86,337,831	0.4%	$ 3,226	26,767
Maury	74	142,003,945	0.7%	$ 2,043	69,498
Meigs	19	68,575,000	0.3%	$ 6,186	11,086
Monroe	51	83,899,584	0.4%	$ 2,153	38,961
Montgomery	108	315,817,868	1.5%	$ 2,343	134,768
Moore	7	21,000,000	0.1%	$ 3,659	5,740
Morgan	31	155,535,000	0.8%	$ 7,872	19,757
Obion	34	34,885,000	0.2%	$ 1,075	32,450
Overton	23	29,260,662	0.1%	$ 1,454	20,118
Perry	17	17,790,000	0.1%	$ 2,331	7,631

Table D-1a (continued)

County	Number of Projects or Schools	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total	Cost Per Capita	2000 Population
Pickett	14	14,530,000	0.1%	$ 2,938	4,945
Polk	27	302,114,250	1.5%	$ 18,823	16,050
Putnam	79	211,154,233	1.0%	$ 3,388	62,315
Rhea	24	33,436,200	0.2%	$ 1,177	28,400
Roane	73	117,730,500	0.6%	$ 2,268	51,910
Robertson	77	229,421,940	1.1%	$ 4,215	54,433
Rutherford	190	953,181,332	4.7%	$ 5,237	182,023
Scott	27	46,427,240	0.2%	$ 2,198	21,127
Sequatchie	17	60,810,750	0.3%	$ 5,348	11,370
Sevier	112	254,413,967	1.2%	$ 3,575	71,170
Shelby	571	2,246,996,230	11.0%	$ 2,504	897,472
Smith	46	53,802,545	0.3%	$ 3,038	17,712
Stewart	26	165,198,000	0.8%	$ 13,355	12,370
Sullivan	220	342,153,462	1.7%	$ 2,236	153,048
Sumner	157	502,356,774	2.5%	$ 3,851	130,449
Tipton	24	25,523,973	0.1%	$ 498	51,271
Trousdale	16	20,880,000	0.1%	$ 2,876	7,259
Unicoi	52	45,971,910	0.2%	$ 2,602	17,667
Union	21	85,650,000	0.4%	$ 4,810	17,808
Van Buren	15	31,415,000	0.2%	$ 5,704	5,508
Warren	46	193,173,970	0.9%	$ 5,047	38,276
Washington	124	326,256,224	1.6%	$ 3,043	107,198
Wayne	39	40,926,272	0.2%	$ 2,430	16,842
Weakley	26	24,317,000	0.1%	$ 697	34,895
White	20	37,125,000	0.2%	$ 1,607	23,102
Williamson	205	652,662,057	3.2%	$ 5,154	126,638
Wilson	60	437,222,000	2.1%	$ 4,923	88,809
Regional	18	109,732,617	0.5%	$ 19	5,689,283
Statewide	**6,465**	**$20,451,247,518**	**100.0%**	**$ 3,595**	**5,689,283**

Table D-1b. Total Public Infrastructure Needs by County and by Stage of Development

Number and Estimated Cost -- Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Anderson	31	32.6%	$ 26.1	16.6%	32	33.7%	$ 31.7	20.1%	32	33.7%	$ 100.0	63.3%
Bedford	31	56.4%	101.2	61.2%	22	40.0%	63.7	38.5%	2	3.6%	0.4	0.2%
Benton	3	50.0%	1.3	32.8%	3	50.0%	2.6	67.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bledsoe	21	72.4%	45.6	54.9%	4	13.8%	15.8	19.1%	4	13.8%	21.6	26.0%
Blount	43	43.0%	111.9	45.9%	29	29.0%	70.2	28.8%	28	28.0%	61.7	25.3%
Bradley	31	30.7%	53.2	26.7%	60	59.4%	127.9	64.2%	10	9.9%	18.2	9.1%
Campbell	23	45.1%	41.9	51.0%	20	39.2%	25.3	30.8%	8	15.7%	15.0	18.2%
Cannon	6	28.6%	3.4	21.3%	5	23.8%	7.4	46.7%	10	47.6%	5.1	32.0%
Carroll	10	37.0%	13.6	47.6%	12	44.4%	6.8	23.9%	5	18.5%	8.1	28.5%
Carter	34	57.6%	43.8	52.1%	19	32.2%	26.0	31.0%	6	10.2%	14.2	16.9%
Cheatham	32	62.7%	76.9	58.4%	12	23.5%	34.7	26.3%	7	13.7%	20.2	15.3%
Chester	7	33.3%	4.0	10.4%	10	47.6%	14.0	36.1%	4	19.0%	20.7	53.5%
Claiborne	15	41.7%	22.6	7.7%	14	38.9%	45.6	15.5%	7	19.4%	225.8	76.8%
Clay	2	22.2%	1.2	2.9%	4	44.4%	31.2	74.2%	3	33.3%	9.6	22.9%
Cocke	12	54.5%	28.1	37.8%	5	22.7%	6.0	8.1%	5	22.7%	40.2	54.1%
Coffee	30	46.2%	77.7	45.3%	27	41.5%	33.5	19.5%	8	12.3%	60.2	35.1%
Crockett	3	27.3%	3.3	24.8%	3	27.3%	1.0	7.5%	5	45.5%	8.9	67.7%
Cumberland	32	71.1%	58.2	30.1%	6	13.3%	58.8	30.4%	7	15.6%	76.6	39.6%
Davidson	130	29.5%	471.8	17.4%	129	29.3%	617.6	22.7%	181	41.1%	1,627.2	59.9%
Decatur	17	54.8%	17.2	28.0%	10	32.3%	36.7	59.8%	4	12.9%	7.5	12.2%
DeKalb	7	38.9%	5.5	7.2%	2	11.1%	26.2	34.0%	9	50.0%	45.3	58.8%
Dickson	39	72.2%	339.2	88.0%	13	24.1%	23.1	6.0%	2	3.7%	23.4	6.1%
Dyer	12	50.0%	26.6	32.7%	7	29.2%	20.2	24.9%	5	20.8%	34.5	42.4%
Fayette	11	55.0%	19.1	40.2%	8	40.0%	27.1	57.1%	1	5.0%	1.3	2.7%
Fentress	15	83.3%	30.9	23.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	16.7%	102.3	76.8%
Franklin	19	48.7%	57.1	15.5%	15	38.5%	307.3	83.5%	5	12.8%	3.6	1.0%

Table D-1b. (continued)

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Gibson	20	54.1%	20.3	20.2%	14	37.8%	74.3	74.1%	3	8.1%	5.7	5.7%
Giles	16	47.1%	39.3	55.7%	14	41.2%	30.8	43.7%	4	11.8%	0.5	0.7%
Grainger	13	46.4%	39.5	77.4%	5	17.9%	4.4	8.6%	10	35.7%	7.2	14.0%
Greene	38	64.4%	70.7	81.5%	17	28.8%	12.7	14.7%	4	6.8%	3.3	3.8%
Grundy	13	56.5%	16.9	73.9%	7	30.4%	3.7	16.0%	3	13.0%	2.3	10.0%
Hamblen	15	34.9%	71.3	34.9%	21	48.8%	94.3	46.2%	7	16.3%	38.5	18.9%
Hamilton	51	37.0%	209.5	23.4%	71	51.4%	643.6	71.9%	16	11.6%	41.7	4.7%
Hancock	9	50.0%	2.8	39.3%	3	16.7%	0.6	8.8%	6	33.3%	3.7	51.9%
Hardeman	29	52.7%	128.3	64.8%	20	36.4%	68.1	34.4%	6	10.9%	1.7	0.9%
Hardin	14	40.0%	4.7	4.7%	15	42.9%	74.9	74.5%	6	17.1%	20.8	20.7%
Hawkins	41	60.3%	79.0	71.1%	21	30.9%	22.0	19.8%	6	8.8%	10.2	9.2%
Haywood	12	42.9%	5.5	14.9%	11	39.3%	22.2	59.8%	5	17.9%	9.4	25.3%
Henderson	20	42.6%	38.0	29.8%	17	36.2%	48.5	38.1%	10	21.3%	41.0	32.2%
Henry	8	47.1%	35.0	74.8%	5	29.4%	6.3	13.4%	4	23.5%	5.5	11.9%
Hickman	15	71.4%	158.7	95.8%	3	14.3%	4.1	2.5%	3	14.3%	2.8	1.7%
Houston	16	66.7%	56.9	91.8%	5	20.8%	1.9	3.0%	3	12.5%	3.2	5.2%
Humphreys	22	71.0%	87.9	74.1%	6	19.4%	25.4	21.4%	3	9.7%	5.3	4.5%
Jackson	13	61.9%	6.9	64.6%	3	14.3%	1.9	17.4%	5	23.8%	1.9	18.1%
Jefferson	23	46.0%	29.4	47.7%	16	32.0%	16.5	26.8%	11	22.0%	15.7	25.5%
Johnson	19	61.3%	16.4	48.4%	9	29.0%	13.7	40.4%	3	9.7%	3.8	11.2%
Knox	106	45.3%	526.8	35.5%	65	27.8%	475.0	32.0%	63	26.9%	481.0	32.4%
Lake	3	60.0%	1.0	41.7%	1	20.0%	0.1	5.7%	1	20.0%	1.2	52.6%
Lauderdale	4	50.0%	3.9	38.9%	4	50.0%	6.2	61.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lawrence	23	46.9%	29.6	47.4%	20	40.8%	29.1	46.7%	6	12.2%	3.7	5.9%
Lewis	14	73.7%	14.6	82.1%	3	15.8%	3.0	16.6%	2	10.5%	0.2	1.3%
Lincoln	24	58.5%	15.4	25.8%	8	19.5%	13.2	22.0%	9	22.0%	31.2	52.2%
Loudon	29	49.2%	48.9	22.0%	17	28.8%	123.0	55.2%	13	22.0%	50.8	22.8%

Table D-1b. (continued)

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
McMinn	33	61.1%	91.2	58.5%	11	20.4%	50.4	32.3%	10	18.5%	14.5	9.3%
McNairy	39	51.3%	11.7	8.9%	22	28.9%	76.8	58.3%	15	19.7%	43.3	32.9%
Macon	5	25.0%	19.3	26.2%	4	20.0%	28.2	38.4%	11	55.0%	26.0	35.3%
Madison	74	59.7%	101.7	43.2%	36	29.0%	96.4	40.9%	14	11.3%	37.3	15.8%
Marion	26	56.5%	34.2	40.6%	11	23.9%	7.7	9.1%	9	19.6%	42.4	50.3%
Marshall	27	41.5%	44.5	52.9%	26	40.0%	18.5	22.0%	12	18.5%	21.1	25.1%
Maury	32	44.4%	68.2	48.1%	27	37.5%	29.5	20.8%	13	18.1%	44.1	31.1%
Meigs	8	53.3%	12.9	19.0%	3	20.0%	8.1	12.0%	4	26.7%	46.6	69.0%
Monroe	11	28.9%	11.8	14.5%	16	42.1%	19.5	24.0%	11	28.9%	50.1	61.5%
Montgomery	18	19.1%	76.8	26.5%	22	23.4%	51.2	17.7%	54	57.4%	161.9	55.9%
Moore	6	85.7%	20.9	99.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	0.2	0.7%
Morgan	13	48.1%	21.0	13.7%	7	25.9%	123.1	80.3%	7	25.9%	9.3	6.1%
Obion	15	62.5%	23.9	72.7%	8	33.3%	8.4	25.6%	1	4.2%	0.6	1.7%
Overton	7	46.7%	8.0	36.6%	4	26.7%	10.2	46.9%	4	26.7%	3.6	16.6%
Perry	8	57.1%	6.3	43.9%	2	14.3%	0.6	4.1%	4	28.6%	7.4	51.9%
Pickett	6	50.0%	2.3	16.3%	2	16.7%	5.3	37.3%	4	33.3%	6.6	46.4%
Polk	14	66.7%	286.7	95.8%	5	23.8%	3.1	1.0%	2	9.5%	9.5	3.2%
Putnam	53	79.1%	147.2	73.9%	3	4.5%	3.4	1.7%	11	16.4%	48.6	24.4%
Rhea	10	52.6%	18.0	62.4%	4	21.1%	3.0	10.2%	5	26.3%	7.9	27.4%
Roane	28	45.9%	40.0	36.4%	22	36.1%	40.4	36.7%	11	18.0%	29.5	26.9%
Robertson	36	47.4%	173.3	75.5%	23	30.3%	37.7	16.4%	17	22.4%	18.4	8.0%
Rutherford	76	46.9%	542.9	58.1%	52	32.1%	261.3	28.0%	34	21.0%	130.0	13.9%
Scott	6	31.6%	10.9	28.4%	4	21.1%	4.2	11.0%	9	47.4%	23.3	60.6%
Sequatchie	6	42.9%	2.6	4.4%	6	42.9%	6.7	11.1%	2	14.3%	50.6	84.5%
Sevier	50	51.5%	100.7	40.9%	31	32.0%	91.2	37.1%	16	16.5%	54.0	22.0%
Shelby	95	25.6%	304.3	18.9%	207	55.8%	819.0	51.0%	69	18.6%	483.2	30.1%
Smith	18	47.4%	11.2	22.3%	9	23.7%	13.7	27.2%	11	28.9%	25.4	50.5%

Table D-1b. (continued)

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Stewart	13	56.5%	120.1	83.0%	5	21.7%	7.5	5.2%	5	21.7%	17.2	11.9%
Sullivan	88	51.5%	110.3	38.3%	61	35.7%	123.8	43.0%	22	12.9%	54.0	18.7%
Sumner	68	54.8%	277.6	56.7%	32	25.8%	138.0	28.2%	24	19.4%	73.8	15.1%
Tipton	7	63.6%	21.2	87.4%	3	27.3%	1.7	6.8%	1	9.1%	1.4	5.8%
Trousdale	11	78.6%	14.8	72.2%	3	21.4%	5.7	27.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unicoi	31	67.4%	21.1	47.5%	12	26.1%	22.8	51.2%	3	6.5%	0.6	1.3%
Union	9	47.4%	10.1	11.9%	6	31.6%	58.7	69.0%	4	21.1%	16.3	19.1%
Van Buren	8	57.1%	12.6	40.0%	4	28.6%	18.7	59.5%	2	14.3%	0.2	0.5%
Warren	11	30.6%	10.7	5.7%	18	50.0%	68.1	36.2%	7	19.4%	109.5	58.2%
Washington	54	53.5%	146.3	45.6%	33	32.7%	76.5	23.8%	14	13.9%	98.3	30.6%
Wayne	11	35.5%	11.6	34.0%	13	41.9%	8.7	25.6%	7	22.6%	13.7	40.3%
Weakley	17	89.5%	17.7	76.6%	2	10.5%	5.4	23.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
White	9	52.9%	23.8	64.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	47.1%	13.0	35.3%
Williamson	78	45.3%	336.1	55.9%	47	27.3%	157.1	26.1%	47	27.3%	108.4	18.0%
Wilson	27	57.4%	262.7	60.5%	11	23.4%	63.2	14.6%	9	19.1%	108.3	24.9%
Regional	18	100.0%	109.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Statewide	2,406	46.4%	$ 7,136.9	38.5%	1,689	32.6%	$ 6,052.9	32.6%	1,087	21.0%	$ 5,353.7	28.9%

* Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-2a. Transportation Projects by County

Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in CIP*—Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006**

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	9	$ 55,228,000	0.8%	98.1%	$ 774
Bedford	11	48,020,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 1,278
Bledsoe	5	45,250,000	0.6%	88.4%	$ 3,659
Blount	32	54,249,000	0.8%	64.8%	$ 513
Bradley	38	79,123,000	1.1%	42.1%	$ 899
Campbell	10	36,005,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 903
Cannon	4	3,650,000	0.1%	72.6%	$ 285
Carroll	1	400,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 14
Carter	13	28,310,000	0.4%	82.7%	$ 499
Cheatham	15	83,230,000	1.2%	0.8%	$ 2,318
Chester	5	21,675,600	0.3%	73.4%	$ 1,395
Claiborne	8	230,995,000	3.2%	0.7%	$ 7,735
Clay	3	37,000,000	0.5%	100.0%	$ 4,639
Cocke	3	11,500,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 343
Coffee	8	48,890,000	0.7%	2.8%	$ 1,018
Cumberland	11	69,870,000	1.0%	100.0%	$ 1,493
Davidson	114	646,537,000	9.1%	99.9%	$ 1,134
Decatur	7	33,450,137	0.5%	0.0%	$ 2,851
DeKalb	3	59,000,000	0.8%	100.0%	$ 3,386
Dickson	26	293,050,000	4.1%	0.0%	$ 6,790
Dyer	1	2,000,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 54
Fentress	4	118,500,000	1.7%	100.0%	$ 7,128
Franklin	3	2,450,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 62
Gibson	6	67,653,000	0.9%	90.9%	$ 1,405
Giles	6	12,700,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 431
Grainger	1	3,000,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 145
Greene	6	18,260,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 290
Grundy	1	1,350,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 94
Hamblen	11	70,682,856	1.0%	26.7%	$ 1,216
Hamilton	64	262,924,401	3.7%	87.2%	$ 854
Hancock	3	650,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 96
Hardeman	18	143,847,000	2.0%	64.7%	$ 5,118
Hardin	8	83,287,487	1.2%	0.0%	$ 3,256
Hawkins	18	33,862,500	0.5%	0.0%	$ 632

Table D-2a. (continued)

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Haywood	7	22,170,000	0.3%	31.9%	$ 1,120
Henderson	14	94,175,873	1.3%	41.6%	$ 3,690
Henry	3	2,800,000	0.0%	1.8%	$ 90
Hickman	3	122,000,000	1.7%	0.0%	$ 5,472
Houston	5	48,275,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 5,969
Humphreys	9	100,475,000	1.4%	0.0%	$ 5,604
Jackson	6	1,200,000	0.0%	91.7%	$ 109
Jefferson	5	17,275,000	0.2%	58.9%	$ 390
Johnson	5	3,227,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 184
Knox	52	174,470,278	2.4%	94.0%	$ 457
Lawrence	13	13,068,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 327
Lewis	3	2,350,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 207
Lincoln	5	4,325,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 138
Loudon	13	120,543,685	1.7%	1.1%	$ 3,084
McMinn	8	111,975,000	1.6%	40.6%	$ 2,285
McNairy	16	107,473,640	1.5%	42.5%	$ 4,359
Macon	5	36,500,000	0.5%	100.0%	$ 1,790
Madison	30	100,138,635	1.4%	60.6%	$ 1,090
Marion	4	15,425,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 555
Marshall	7	5,489,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 205
Maury	10	15,901,245	0.2%	95.4%	$ 229
Meigs	3	56,000,000	0.8%	15.2%	$ 5,051
Monroe	4	37,605,000	0.5%	0.3%	$ 965
Montgomery	20	49,386,200	0.7%	100.0%	$ 366
Morgan	4	120,325,000	1.7%	0.0%	$ 6,090
Overton	6	13,250,000	0.2%	52.8%	$ 659
Perry	3	6,920,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 907
Pickett	3	4,850,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 981
Polk	1	280,000,000	3.9%	0.0%	$ 17,445
Putnam	18	121,525,000	1.7%	99.9%	$ 1,950
Rhea	1	300,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 11
Roane	4	2,830,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 55
Robertson	13	115,895,000	1.6%	3.3%	$ 2,129
Rutherford	44	168,407,233	2.4%	62.7%	$ 925

Table D-2a. (continued)

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Scott	1	4,000,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 189
Sequatchie	2	50,325,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 4,426
Sevier	24	75,631,300	1.1%	77.1%	$ 1,063
Shelby	118	762,615,579	10.7%	98.3%	$ 850
Smith	10	17,500,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 988
Stewart	6	117,214,000	1.6%	0.0%	$ 9,476
Sullivan	54	95,466,000	1.3%	99.4%	$ 624
Sumner	47	299,705,289	4.2%	0.0%	$ 2,297
Trousdale	1	3,200,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 441
Unicoi	7	15,085,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 854
Union	3	49,000,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 2,752
Van Buren	3	10,700,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 1,943
Warren	9	54,930,000	0.8%	100.0%	$ 1,435
Washington	15	78,320,000	1.1%	97.0%	$ 731
Wayne	4	8,282,736	0.1%	0.0%	$ 492
Weakley	1	75,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 2
White	4	10,800,000	0.2%	95.4%	$ 467
Williamson	52	338,699,500	4.7%	45.1%	$ 2,675
Wilson	22	331,400,000	4.6%	16.4%	$ 3,732
Regional	10	9,015,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 2
Statewide	**1,216**	**$ 7,135,115,174**	**100.0%**	**49.8%**	**$ 1,254**

* Capital Improvement Program (CIP).
** Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-2b. Transportation Projects by County and by Stage of Development

Number and Estimated Cost -- Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Anderson	1	11.1%	$ 1.0	1.8%	4	44.4%	$ 1.7	3.0%	4	44.4%	$ 52.6	95.2%
Bedford	7	63.6%	44.5	92.6%	3	27.3%	3.5	7.3%	1	9.1%	0.1	0.1%
Bledsoe	2	40.0%	14.0	30.9%	1	20.0%	15.0	33.1%	2	40.0%	16.3	35.9%
Blount	21	65.6%	33.0	60.8%	8	25.0%	13.2	24.4%	3	9.4%	8.1	14.8%
Bradley	4	10.5%	5.4	6.8%	33	86.8%	73.6	93.0%	1	2.6%	0.2	0.2%
Campbell	6	60.0%	26.2	72.8%	3	30.0%	6.3	17.4%	1	10.0%	3.5	9.7%
Cannon	1	25.0%	1.0	27.4%	1	25.0%	0.3	8.2%	2	50.0%	2.4	64.4%
Carroll	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%
Carter	5	38.5%	6.2	21.7%	7	53.8%	21.9	77.2%	1	7.7%	0.3	1.1%
Cheatham	8	53.3%	51.3	61.6%	5	33.3%	23.5	28.2%	2	13.3%	8.5	10.2%
Chester	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	80.0%	5.8	26.6%	1	20.0%	15.9	73.4%
Claiborne	1	12.5%	0.3	0.1%	5	62.5%	14.2	6.2%	2	25.0%	216.5	93.7%
Clay	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	30.0	81.1%	1	33.3%	7.0	18.9%
Cocke	2	66.7%	6.5	56.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	5.0	43.5%
Coffee	5	62.5%	3.5	7.2%	2	25.0%	0.4	0.8%	1	12.5%	45.0	92.0%
Cumberland	4	36.4%	13.3	19.0%	4	36.4%	38.5	55.1%	3	27.3%	18.1	25.9%
Davidson	25	21.9%	130.5	20.2%	40	35.1%	269.8	41.7%	49	43.0%	246.2	38.1%
Decatur	1	14.3%	0.7	2.1%	3	42.9%	25.9	77.4%	3	42.9%	6.9	20.5%
DeKalb	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	25.0	42.4%	2	66.7%	34.0	57.6%
Dickson	25	96.2%	290.6	99.1%	1	3.8%	2.5	0.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Dyer	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%
Fentress	2	50.0%	16.5	13.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	50.0%	102.0	86.1%
Franklin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	2.0	81.6%	2	66.7%	0.5	18.4%
Gibson	2	33.3%	5.2	7.7%	2	33.3%	57.5	85.0%	2	33.3%	5.0	7.3%

Table D-2b. (continued)

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Giles	3	50.0%	0.8	6.3%	3	50.0%	11.9	93.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grainger	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	3.0	100.0%
Greene	3	50.0%	16.6	90.6%	3	50.0%	1.7	9.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grundy	1	100.0%	1.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hamblen	1	9.1%	3.0	4.2%	9	81.8%	64.7	91.5%	1	9.1%	3.0	4.2%
Hamilton	14	21.9%	73.2	27.8%	47	73.4%	183.9	69.9%	3	4.7%	5.9	2.2%
Hancock	2	66.7%	0.5	69.2%	1	33.3%	0.2	30.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hardeman	5	27.8%	78.8	54.7%	12	66.7%	64.7	45.0%	1	5.6%	0.4	0.2%
Hardin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	75.0%	64.1	77.0%	2	25.0%	19.2	23.0%
Hawkins	10	55.6%	16.6	49.2%	6	33.3%	9.0	26.6%	2	11.1%	8.2	24.2%
Haywood	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	85.7%	18.2	82.0%	1	14.3%	4.0	18.0%
Henderson	1	7.1%	23.0	24.4%	9	64.3%	45.1	47.9%	4	28.6%	26.1	27.7%
Henry	2	66.7%	2.8	98.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0.1	1.8%
Hickman	3	100.0%	122.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Houston	5	100.0%	48.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Humphreys	6	66.7%	77.0	76.6%	2	22.2%	20.9	20.8%	1	11.1%	2.6	2.6%
Jackson	4	66.7%	0.2	16.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	33.3%	1.0	83.3%
Jefferson	2	40.0%	1.2	6.8%	2	40.0%	10.4	60.2%	1	20.0%	5.7	33.0%
Johnson	3	60.0%	2.7	84.3%	2	40.0%	0.5	15.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Knox	16	30.8%	44.8	25.7%	20	38.5%	85.8	49.2%	16	30.8%	43.8	25.1%
Lawrence	7	53.8%	4.3	32.9%	4	30.8%	7.2	55.2%	2	15.4%	1.6	11.9%
Lewis	2	66.7%	2.3	95.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0.1	4.3%
Lincoln	1	20.0%	1.6	37.0%	2	40.0%	1.5	35.3%	2	40.0%	1.2	27.7%
Loudon	5	38.5%	12.0	9.9%	7	53.8%	107.1	88.8%	1	7.7%	1.5	1.2%
McMinn	4	50.0%	68.3	61.0%	2	25.0%	43.0	38.4%	2	25.0%	0.7	0.6%

Table D-2b. (continued)

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
McNairy	3	18.8%	0.3	0.3%	6	37.5%	68.8	64.0%	7	43.8%	38.4	35.7%
Macon	1	20.0%	3.0	8.2%	1	20.0%	25.0	68.5%	3	60.0%	8.5	23.3%
Madison	1	3.3%	0.1	0.1%	22	73.3%	76.6	76.5%	7	23.3%	23.5	23.5%
Marion	3	75.0%	0.4	2.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	15.0	97.2%
Marshall	3	42.9%	0.4	7.1%	2	28.6%	1.5	27.3%	2	28.6%	3.6	65.6%
Maury	3	30.0%	4.2	26.1%	6	60.0%	10.9	68.3%	1	10.0%	0.9	5.6%
Meigs	1	33.3%	8.5	15.2%	1	33.3%	7.5	13.4%	1	33.3%	40.0	71.4%
Monroe	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	50.0%	2.6	6.9%	2	50.0%	35.0	93.1%
Montgomery	1	5.0%	0.4	0.8%	4	20.0%	17.8	35.9%	15	75.0%	31.3	63.3%
Morgan	1	25.0%	0.1	0.1%	2	50.0%	120.0	99.7%	1	25.0%	0.2	0.2%
Overton	3	50.0%	3.8	28.3%	2	33.3%	8.5	64.2%	1	16.7%	1.0	7.5%
Perry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0.5	7.9%	2	66.7%	6.4	92.1%
Pickett	2	66.7%	0.9	17.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	4.0	82.5%
Polk	1	100.0%	280.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Putnam	14	77.8%	115.0	94.7%	1	5.6%	3.0	2.5%	3	16.7%	3.5	2.9%
Rhea	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Roane	1	25.0%	0.3	10.6%	2	50.0%	1.9	66.4%	1	25.0%	0.7	23.0%
Robertson	8	61.5%	106.5	91.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	38.5%	9.4	8.1%
Rutherford	12	27.3%	52.9	31.4%	19	43.2%	73.7	43.8%	13	29.5%	41.8	24.8%
Scott	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	4.0	100.0%
Sequatchie	1	50.0%	0.3	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	50.0	99.4%
Sevier	9	37.5%	11.2	14.8%	10	41.7%	35.6	47.1%	5	20.8%	28.8	38.1%
Shelby	10	8.5%	8.3	1.1%	84	71.2%	520.5	68.3%	24	20.3%	233.8	30.7%
Smith	8	80.0%	7.0	40.0%	1	10.0%	5.5	31.4%	1	10.0%	5.0	28.6%
Stewart	4	66.7%	112.1	95.7%	1	16.7%	5.0	4.3%	1	16.7%	0.1	0.1%

Table D-2b. (continued)

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Sullivan	21	38.9%	15.0	15.7%	27	50.0%	66.6	69.8%	6	11.1%	13.9	14.6%
Sumner	26	55.3%	182.0	60.7%	12	25.5%	102.2	34.1%	9	19.1%	15.5	5.2%
Trousdale	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	3.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unicoi	5	71.4%	0.6	3.9%	1	14.3%	14.0	92.8%	1	14.3%	0.5	3.3%
Union	1	33.3%	5.0	10.2%	1	33.3%	30.0	61.2%	1	33.3%	14.0	28.6%
VanBuren	1	33.3%	0.4	3.7%	2	66.7%	10.3	96.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Warren	2	22.2%	1.4	2.6%	5	55.6%	47.0	85.6%	2	22.2%	6.5	11.8%
Washington	6	40.0%	36.8	46.9%	7	46.7%	33.3	42.5%	2	13.3%	8.3	10.5%
Wayne	2	50.0%	8.0	96.6%	1	25.0%	0.2	2.3%	1	25.0%	0.1	1.1%
Weakley	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
White	1	25.0%	0.5	4.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	75.0%	10.3	95.4%
Williamson	22	42.3%	195.7	57.8%	14	26.9%	74.0	21.9%	16	30.8%	69.0	20.4%
Wilson	13	59.1%	217.9	65.8%	4	18.2%	32.5	9.8%	5	22.7%	81.0	24.4%
Regional	10	100.0%	9.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Statewide	424	34.9%	$ 2,638.7	37.0%	515	42.4%	$ 2,768.6	38.8%	277	22.8%	$ 1,727.8	24.2%

* Only those counties that report projects in this category are shown.

Table D-3a. Other Utility Projects by County

Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in CIP*—Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006**

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	8	$ 19,375,000	2.3%	100.0%	$ 272
Bedford	1	1,500,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 40
Bledsoe	2	5,200,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 420
Blount	7	11,900,000	1.4%	100.0%	$ 112
Chester	1	100,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 6
Cocke	5	9,170,000	1.1%	0.0%	$ 273
Coffee	7	1,229,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 26
Davidson	1	380,637,000	44.2%	100.0%	$ 668
Decatur	1	1,250,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 107
Fayette	1	1,200,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 42
Franklin	2	276,000,000	32.1%	0.0%	$7,028
Greene	3	1,200,000	0.1%	72.9%	$ 19
Hancock	2	750,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 111
Hawkins	3	2,835,000	0.3%	70.5%	$ 53
Henderson	2	1,650,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 65
Houston	1	800,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 99
Jackson	1	750,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 68
Knox	1	180,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 0
Lawrence	4	2,774,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 69
Loudon	1	3,000,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 77
McNairy	2	1,200,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 49
Marion	1	2,250,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 81
Meigs	1	250,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 23
Monroe	1	2,170,346	0.3%	0.0%	$ 56
Montgomery	8	20,700,000	2.4%	100.0%	$ 154
Putnam	1	1,000,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 16
Roane	4	2,453,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 47
Robertson	4	3,029,940	0.4%	100.0%	$ 56
Rutherford	4	2,264,685	0.3%	100.0%	$ 12
Sevier	3	43,750,000	5.1%	100.0%	$ 615
Shelby	1	700,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 1
Stewart	1	2,000,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 162
Sumner	2	585,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 4
Unicoi	3	1,300,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 74
Washington	4	52,748,000	6.1%	5.2%	$ 492
Wayne	2	550,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 33
Wilson	1	2,000,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 23
Statewide	97	$ 860,450,971	100.0%	58.5%	$ 151

* Capital Improvement Program (CIP).
** Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

TableD-3b. Other Utility Projects by County and by Stage of Development

Number and Estimated Cost--Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Anderson	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%	6	75.0%	$ 14.7	75.7%	2	25.0%	$ 4.7	24.3%
Bedford	1	100.0%	1.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bledsoe	1	50.0%	0.2	3.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	5.0	96.2%
Blount	3	42.9%	7.0	58.8%	1	14.3%	2.0	16.8%	3	42.9%	2.9	24.4%
Chester	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cocke	4	80.0%	8.0	86.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	1.2	13.1%
Coffee	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	100.0%	1.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Davidson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	380.6	100.0%
Decatur	1	100.0%	1.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Fayette	1	100.0%	1.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	1	50.0%	1.0	0.4%	1	50.0%	275.0	99.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Greene	1	33.3%	0.3	27.1%	2	66.7%	0.9	72.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hancock	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.4	46.7%	1	50.0%	0.4	53.3%
Hawkins	2	66.7%	0.8	29.5%	1	33.3%	2.0	70.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Henderson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	1.7	100.0%
Houston	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.8	100.0%
Jackson	1	100.0%	0.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Knox	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lawrence	1	25.0%	0.1	2.8%	1	25.0%	1.0	37.7%	2	50.0%	1.7	59.5%
Loudon	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	3.0	100.0%
McNairy	1	50.0%	0.2	16.7%	1	50.0%	1.0	83.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Marion	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2.3	100.0%
Meigs	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Monroe	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2.2	100.0%
Montgomery	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	100.0%	20.7	100.0%

Table D-3b. (continued)

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost[in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost[in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost[in millions]**	
Putnam	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%
Roane	1	25.0%	0.8	30.6%	3	75.0%	1.7	69.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Robertson	1	25.0%	1.3	42.9%	1	25.0%	0.4	12.4%	2	50.0%	1.4	44.7%
Rutherford	3	75.0%	2.0	88.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	0.3	11.6%
Sevier	2	66.7%	3.8	8.6%	1	33.3%	40.0	91.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Shelby	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Stewart	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sumner	2	100.0%	0.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unicoi	3	100.0%	1.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Washington	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	50.0%	1.6	3.1%	2	50.0%	51.1	96.9%
Wayne	1	50.0%	0.3	54.5%	1	50.0%	0.3	45.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wilson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Statewide	34	35.1%	$ 34.6	4.0%	32	33.0%	$ 345.0	40.1%	31	32.0%	$ 480.8	55.9%

* Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-4a. Navigation Projects by County

Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in CIP* -- Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006**

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Decatur	1	$ 8,000,000	2.6%	0.0%	$ 682
Hamilton	1	300,000,000	97.4%	100.0%	$ 974
Statewide	2	$ 308,000,000	100.0%	97.4%	$ 54

* Capital Improvement Program (CIP).
** Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-4b. Navigation Projects by County and by Stage of Development

Number and Estimated Cost -- Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Decatur	1	100.0%	$ 8.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%
Hamilton	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	300.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Statewide	1	50.0%	$ 8.0	2.6%	1	50.0%	$ 300.0	97.4%	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%

* Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-5a. Telecommunications Projects by County

Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in CIP*—Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006**

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Blount	1	$ 150,000	0.9%	100.0%	$ 1
Bradley	1	160,000	1.0%	100.0%	$ 2
Cannon	2	200,000	1.2%	50.0%	$ 16
Carter	1	750,000	4.5%	0.0%	$ 13
Chester	1	100,000	0.6%	100.0%	$ 6
Cumberland	2	500,000	3.0%	100.0%	$ 11
Davidson	2	1,161,000	6.9%	100.0%	$ 2
Dyer	1	500,000	3.0%	0.0%	$ 13
Fentress	2	800,000	4.8%	100.0%	$ 48
Hamblen	1	1,500,000	9.0%	100.0%	$ 26
Haywood	1	140,000	0.8%	0.0%	$ 7
Loudon	1	1,500,000	9.0%	0.0%	$ 38
McNairy	1	66,000	0.4%	100.0%	$ 3
Macon	1	300,000	1.8%	100.0%	$ 15
Montgomery	2	275,000	1.6%	100.0%	$ 2
Overton	1	50,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 2
Pickett	1	600,000	3.6%	100.0%	$ 121
Putnam	3	700,000	4.2%	100.0%	$ 11
Shelby	3	4,283,675	25.6%	100.0%	$ 5
Smith	4	800,000	4.8%	100.0%	$ 45
Sullivan	1	185,000	1.1%	100.0%	$ 1
Sumner	1	265,000	1.6%	0.0%	$ 2
Warren	4	1,100,000	6.6%	100.0%	$ 29
Washington	1	160,000	1.0%	0.0%	$ 1
White	2	500,000	3.0%	100.0%	$ 22
Statewide	**41**	**$ 16,745,675**	**100.0%**	**79.6%**	**$ 3**

* Capital Improvement Program (CIP).
** Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

TableD-5b. Telecommunication Projects by County and by Stage of Development

Number and Estimated Cost--Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost[in millions]		Number		Cost[in millions]		Number		Cost[in millions]	
Blount	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%	1	100.0%	$ 0.2	100.0%
Bradley	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cannon	1	50.0%	0.1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0.1	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Carter	1	100.0%	0.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Chester	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cumberland	2	100.0%	0.5	1.0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Davidson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	1.2	100.0%
Dyer	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Fentress	1	50.0%	0.5	62.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.3	37.5%
Hamblen	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Haywood	1	100.0%	0.1	1.0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Loudon	1	100.0%	1.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
McNairy	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Macon	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%
Montgomery	1	50.0%	0.1	18.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.2	81.8%
Overton	1	100.0%	0.1	1.0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pickett	1	100.0%	0.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Putnam	2	66.7%	0.3	42.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0.4	57.1%
Shelby	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	4.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Smith	3	75.0%	0.6	75.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	0.2	25.0%
Sullivan	1	100.0%	0.2	1.0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sumner	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Warren	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	100.0%	1.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Washington	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
White	1	50.0%	0.2	40.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.3	60.0%
Statewide	20	48.8%	$ 6.4	38.2%	12	29.3%	$ 7.3	43.7%	9	22.0%	$ 3.0	18.1%

* Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-6a. Improvement Projects at Existing Schools by County

Number and Estimated Cost—Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006**

County	Number of Schools with Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Per Capita
Anderson	11	$ 7,980,905	0.4%	$ 112
Bedford	11	26,136,000	1.4%	$ 695
Benton	7	709,164	0.0%	$ 43
Bledsoe	3	3,370,000	0.2%	$ 272
Blount	17	2,517,000	0.1%	$ 24
Bradley	24	43,049,400	2.3%	$ 489
Campbell	3	12,160,000	0.6%	$ 305
Cannon	7	12,044,201	0.6%	$ 939
Carroll	13	4,080,648	0.2%	$ 138
Carter	6	120,500	0.0%	$ 2
Cheatham	13	577,500	0.0%	$ 16
Chester	4	300,000	0.0%	$ 19
Claiborne	3	442,000	0.0%	$ 15
Clay	3	4,510,000	0.2%	$ 565
Cocke	7	19,943,756	1.0%	$ 594
Coffee	16	11,653,200	0.6%	$ 243
Crockett	3	300,000	0.0%	$ 21
Cumberland	9	5,505,956	0.3%	$ 118
Davidson	84	283,106,905	14.8%	$ 497
Decatur	2	175,000	0.0%	$ 15
DeKalb	4	1,353,40	0.1%	$ 78
Dickson	2	516,150	0.0%	$ 12
Dyer	12	6,592,158	0.3%	$ 177
Fayette	6	206,700	0.0%	$ 7
Fentress	4	1,900,000	0.1%	$ 114
Franklin	5	2,585,000	0.1%	$ 66
Gibson	14	8,028,000	0.4%	$ 167
Giles	0	0	0.0%	$ 0
Grainger	2	1,070,000	0.1%	$ 52
Greene	22	50,865,525	2.7%	$ 809
Grundy	7	7,052,400	0.4%	$ 492
Hamblen	20	2,756,202	0.1%	$ 47
Hamilton	77	44,421,405	2.3%	$ 144
Hancock	4	1,500,000	0.1%	$ 221
Hardeman	9	595,000	0.0%	$ 21
Hardin	8	2,236,600	0.1%	$ 87

Table D-6a. (continued)

County	Number of Schools with Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Per Capita
Hawkins	15	11,397,528	0.6%	$ 213
Haywood	4	3,539,000	0.2%	$ 179
Henderson	6	1,369,000	0.1%	$ 54
Henry	6	3,590,000	0.2%	$ 115
Hickman	0	0	0.0%	$ 0
Houston	2	247,000	0.0%	$ 31
Humphreys	6	505,000	0.0%	$ 28
Jackson	4	2,918,800	0.2%	$ 266
Jefferson	2	280,000	0.0%	$ 6
Johnson	8	2,960,576	0.2%	$ 169
Knox	86	347,159,427	18.2%	$ 909
Lake	3	256,000	0.0%	$ 32
Lauderdale	0	0	0.0%	$ 0
Lawrence	10	1,286,900	0.1%	$ 32
Lewis	0	0	0.0%	$ 0
Lincoln	4	2,161,200	0.1%	$ 69
Loudon	5	380,540	0.0%	$ 10
McMinn	12	15,093,500	0.8%	$ 308
McNairy	7	504,000	0.0%	$ 20
Macon	3	2,370,000	0.1%	$ 116
Madison	24	6,087,850	0.3%	$ 66
Marion	9	16,366,200	0.9%	$ 589
Marshall	8	2,304,131	0.1	$ 86
Maury	2	180,000	0.0%	$ 3
Meigs	4	1,025,000	0.1%	$ 92
Monroe	13	2,472,000	0.1%	$ 63
Montgomery	14	25,949,200	1.4%	$ 193
Moore	0	0	0.0%	$ 0
Morgan	4	2,132,000	0.1%	$ 108
Obion	10	2,009,000	0.1%	$ 62
Overton	8	7,510,662	0.4%	$ 373
Perry	3	3,450,000	0.2%	$ 452
Pickett	2	320,000	0.0%	$ 65
Polk	6	2,885,000	0.2%	$ 180
Putnam	12	12,089,233	0.6%	$ 194

Table D-6a (continued)

County	Number of Schools with Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Per Capita
Rhea	5	4,585,000	0.2%	$ 161
Roane	10	7,835,000	0.4%	$ 151
Robertson	1	0	0.0%	$ 0
Rutherford	27	18,989,042	1.0%	$ 104
Scott	8	8,000,000	0.4%	$ 379
Sequatchie	3	866,500	0.0%	$ 76
Sevier	15	8,516,916	0.4%	$ 120
Shelby	183	640,458,579	33.6%	$ 714
Smith	8	3,567,545	0.2%	$ 201
Stewart	3	20,480,000	1.1%	$1,656
Sullivan	43	54,050,050	2.8%	$ 353
Sumner	33	12,929,900	0.7%	$ 99
Tipton	11	1,265,632	0.1%	$ 25
Trousdale	2	380,000	0.0%	$ 52
Unicoi	6	1,472,050	0.1%	$ 83
Union	2	635,000	0.0%	$ 36
Van Buren	1	5,000	0.0%	$ 1
Warren	10	4,877,970	0.3%	$ 127
Washington	23	5,115,326	0.3%	$ 48
Wayne	8	6,969,000	0.4%	$ 414
Weakley	7	1,230,000	0.1%	$ 35
White	3	325,000	0.0%	$ 14
Williamson	33	51,045,667	2.7%	$ 403
Wilson	11	3,000,000	0.2%	$ 34
Statewide	**1,200**	**$ 1,907,758,599**	**100.0%**	**$ 335**

** No data is available related to Capital Improvement Plans or stage of development.

Table D-7a. New Public School Construction Projects by County

Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in CIP*—Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006**

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Bedford	2	$ 19,600,000	1.2%	0.0%	$ 521
Blount	6	59,750,000	3.7%	91.2%	$ 565
Bradley	5	39,448,000	2.4%	68.4%	$ 448
Cannon	1	6,757,035	0.4%	100.0%	$ 527
Carroll	1	6,200,000	0.4%	100.0%	$ 210
Carter	1	6,000,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 106
Claiborne	2	25,000,000	1.5%	0.0%	$ 837
Cocke	1	27,000,000	1.7%	0.0%	$ 804
Coffee	3	30,375,000	1.9%	47.7%	$ 633
Crockett	2	7,000,000	0.4%	50.0%	$ 482
Cumberland	2	15,603,395	1.0%	100.0%	$ 333
Davidson	21	168,968,000	10.3%	100.0%	$ 296
Dickson	2	30,500,000	1.9%	75.4%	$ 707
Dyer	2	30,000,000	1.8%	100.0%	$ 805
Fayette	1	14,500,000	0.9%	100.0%	$ 503
Franklin	2	47,000,000	2.9%	0.0%	$ 1,197
Gibson	1	8,000,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 166
Giles	1	5,889,280	0.4%	0.0%	$ 200
Grainger	1	20,000,000	1.2%	0.0%	$ 968
Greene	1	13,500,000	0.8%	0.0%	$ 215
Hamblen	1	25,000,000	1.5%	0.0%	$ 430
Hamilton	1	7,000,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 23
Henderson	3	15,000,000	0.9%	53.3%	$ 588
Henry	2	21,000,000	1.3%	0.0%	$ 675
Hickman	1	20,000,000	1.2%	0.0%	$ 897
Knox	8	112,000,000	6.9%	100.0%	$ 293
Lincoln	1	3,200,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 102
Loudon	2	13,000,000	0.8%	0.0%	$ 333
Madison	5	31,500,000	1.9%	81.0%	$ 343
Marion	3	33,500,000	2.0%	62.7%	$ 1,206
Marshall	3	20,800,000	1.3%	0.0%	$ 777
Maury	2	26,233,000	1.6%	0.0%	$ 377
Monroe	2	14,000,000	0.9%	0.0%	$ 359
Montgomery	3	25,500,000	1.6%	100.0%	$ 189
Morgan	1	4,600,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 233
Obion	1	4,000,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 123

Table D-7a (continued)

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Polk	1	8,500,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 530
Putnam	1	33,000,000	2.0%	100.0%	$ 530
Rhea	3	12,240,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 431
Roane	2	9,500,000	0.6%	57.9%	$ 183
Robertson	10	39,700,000	2.4%	96.2%	$ 729
Rutherford	13	231,900,800	14.2%	100.0%	$ 1,274
Scott	2	10,000,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 473
Sevier	5	31,500,000	1.9%	100.0%	$ 443
Shelby	9	42,767,119	2.6%	77.3%	$ 48
Smith	1	15,000,000	0.9%	100.0%	$ 847
Stewart	1	16,000,000	1.0%	0.0%	$ 1,293
Sullivan	1	300,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 2
Sumner	6	68,216,585	4.2%	86.4%	$ 523
Tipton	2	17,000,000	1.0%	0.0%	$ 332
Trousdale	1	4,000,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 551
Wayne	2	12,481,836	0.8%	0.0%	$ 741
Williamson	11	119,250,000	7.3%	20.7%	$ 942
Wilson	1	6,100,000	0.4%	100.0%	$ 69
Statewide	**169**	**$ 1,634,880,050**	**100.0%**	**63.3%**	**$ 287**

* Capital Improvement Program (CIP).
** Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

D-7b. New Public School Construction Projects by County and by Stage of Development

Number and Estimated Cost -- Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Bedford	1	50.0%	$ 5.6	0.3	1	50.0%	$ 14.0	71.4%	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%
Blount	2	33.3%	28.0	46.9%	1	16.7%	5.0	8.4%	3	50.0%	26.8	44.8%
Bradley	3	60.0%	12.4	31.6%	2	40.0%	27.0	68.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cannon	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	6.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Carroll	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	6.2	100.0%
Carter	0	0.0%	0	0.0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	6.0	100.0%
Claiborne	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	25.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cocke	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	27.0	100.0%
Coffee	2	66.7%	24.4	80.2%	1	33.3%	6.0	19.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Crockett	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	7.0	100.0%
Cumberland	2	100.0%	15.6	1.0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Davidson	7	35.0%	68.5	41.3%	9	45.0%	63.0	38.0%	4	20.0%	34.4	20.8%
Dickson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	7.5	24.6%	1	50.0%	23.0	75.4%
Dyer	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	30.0	100.0%
Fayette	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	14.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	1	50.0%	24.0	0.5	1	50.0%	23.0	48.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Gibson	1	100.0%	8.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Giles	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	5.9	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grainger	1	100.0%	20.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Greene	1	100.0%	13.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hamblen	1	100.0%	25.0	1.0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hamilton	1	100.0%	7.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Henderson	2	66.7%	7.0	46.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	8.0	53.3%
Henry	2	100.0%	21.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hickman	1	100.0%	20.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Knox	7	87.5%	100.0	0.9	1	12.5%	12.0	10.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	3.2	100.0%
Loudon	2	100.0%	13.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

D-7b. (continued)

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Madison	3	60.0%	19.0	60.3%	2	40.0%	12.5	39.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Marion	1	33.3%	12.5	37.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	21.0	62.7%
Marshall	1	33.3%	7.0	0.3	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	13.8	66.3%
Maury	2	100.0%	26.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Monroe	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	7.0	50.0%	1	50.0%	7.0	50.0%
Montgomery	2	66.7%	15.5	60.8%	1	33.3%	10.0	39.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Morgan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	4.6	100.0%
Obion	1	100.0%	4.0	1.0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Polk	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	8.5	100.0%
Putnam	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	33.0	100.0%
Rhea	3	100.0%	12.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Roane	1	50.0%	4.0	42.1%	1	50.0%	5.5	57.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Robertson	8	80.0%	28.7	0.7	2	20.0%	11.0	27.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rutherford	6	46.2%	93.5	40.3%	4	30.8%	94.4	40.7%	3	23.1%	44.0	19.0%
Scott	2	100.0%	10.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sevier	4	80.0%	26.0	82.5%	1	20.0%	5.5	17.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Shelby	2	22.2%	10.3	24.2%	6	66.7%	22.7	53.1%	1	11.1%	9.7	22.7%
Smith	0	0.0%	0	0.0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	15.0	100.0%
Stewart	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	16.0	100.0%
Sullivan	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sumner	2	33.3%	19.7	28.9%	1	16.7%	11.0	16.1%	3	50.0%	37.5	54.9%
Tipton	2	100.0%	17.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Trousdale	1	100.0%	4.0	1.0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wayne	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	12.5	100.0%
Williamson	6	54.5%	78.0	65.4%	4	36.4%	32.8	27.5%	1	9.1%	8.5	7.1%
Wilson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	6.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Statewide	85	50.6%	$ 801.1	49.1%	46	27.4%	$ 428.2	26.2%	37	22.0%	$ 402.6	24.7%

* Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-8a. Non-K12 Education Projects by County

Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in CIP*—Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006**

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Blount	2	$ 20,450,000	1.7%	0.0%	$ 193
Bradley	1	120,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 1
Campbell	1	2,500,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 63
Cheatham	1	1,500,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 42
Cumberland	1	4,150,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 89
Davidson	5	13,365,000	1.1%	0.0%	$ 23
Dickson	1	6,300,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 146
Dyer	6	22,434,200	1.9%	0.0%	$ 602
Franklin	2	7,500,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 191
Hamblen	5	20,379,000	1.7%	0.0%	$ 351
Hamilton	10	95,095,000	7.9%	0.0%	$ 309
Henry	1	300,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 10
Knox	29	173,447,427	14.5%	0.0%	$ 454
Lawrence	1	600,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 15
Lincoln	1	5,300,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 169
Loudon	1	3,585,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 92
McNairy	1	350,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 14
Madison	1	420,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 5
Marion	1	200,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 7
Marshall	1	1,200,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 45
Maury	3	14,170,000	1.2%	0.0%	$ 204
Montgomery	4	8,525,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 63
Moore	3	13,350,000	1.1%	0.0%	$ 2,326
Morgan	1	1,000,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 51
Putnam	5	14,455,000	1.2%	0.0%	$ 232
Roane	1	1,850,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 36
Rutherford	13	303,710,000	25.4%	0.0%	$ 1,669
Shelby	23	226,699,000	18.9%	1.3%	$ 253
Sullivan	5	33,420,000	2.8%	0.1%	$ 218
Sumner	2	16,130,000	1.3%	0.0%	$ 124
Warren	2	102,750,000	8.6%	97.3%	$ 2,684
Washington	7	22,230,000	1.9%	0.0%	$ 207
Weakley	6	12,260,000	1.0%	0.0%	$ 351
Williamson	1	17,800,000	1.5%	0.0%	$ 141
Regional	5	30,017,617	2.5%	0.0%	$ 5
Statewide	**153**	**$ 1,197,562,244**	**100.0%**	**9.0%**	**$ 210**

* Capital Improvement Program (CIP).
** Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-8b. Non K-12 Public Education Projects by County and by Stage of Development

Number and Estimated Cost -- Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Blount	2	100.0%	$ 20.5	1.0	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%
Bradley	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Campbell	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cheatham	1	100.0%	1.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cumberland	1	100.0%	4.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Davidson	5	100.0%	13.4	1.0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Dickson	1	100.0%	6.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Dyer	6	100.0%	22.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	2	100.0%	7.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hamblen	5	100.0%	20.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hamilton	10	100.0%	95.1	1.0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Henry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Knox	29	100.0%	173.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lawrence	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	5.3	100.0%
Loudon	0	0.0%	0	0.0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	3.6	100.0%
McNairy	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%
Madison	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Marion	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Marshall	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.2	100.0%
Maury	3	100.0%	14.2	1.0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Montgomery	4	100.0%	8.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Moore	3	100.0%	13.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Morgan	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Table D-8b. Non K-12 Public Education Projects by County and by Stage of Development

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Putnam	5	100.0%	14.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Roane	1	100.0%	1.9	1.0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rutherford	13	100.0%	303.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Shelby	21	91.3%	223.7	98.7%	1	4.3%	2.0	0.9%	1	4.3%	1.0	0.4%
Sullivan	4	80.0%	33.4	99.9%	1	20.0%	0.1	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sumner	2	100.0%	16.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Warren	1	50.0%	2.8	0.0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	100.0	97.3%
Washington	7	100.0%	22.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Weakley	6	100.0%	12.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Williamson	1	100.0%	17.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Regional	5	100.0%	30.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Statewide	141	92.2%	$ 1,080.5	90.2%	6	3.9%	$ 5.7	0.5%	6	3.9%	$ 111.4	9.3%

* Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-9a. Public School System-wide Projects by County

Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in CIP*—Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006**

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	2	$ 6,725,000	17.1%	93.7%	$ 94
Blount	1	250,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 2
Davidson	6	2,438,000	6.2%	89.2%	$ 4
Fentress	1	1,690,512	4.3%	0.0%	$ 102
Gibson	2	680,000	1.7%	41.2%	$ 14
Grainger	1	1,000,000	2.5%	0.0%	$ 48
Hamblen	1	400,000	1.0%	100.0%	$ 7
Henry	1	200,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 6
Johnson	1	225,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 13
Knox	2	12,314,000	31.4%	0.0%	$ 32
Loudon	1	75,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 2
McMinn	1	250,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 5
Madison	1	966,000	2.5%	0.0%	$ 11
Maury	1	5,000,000	12.7%	0.0%	$ 72
Roane	2	1,500,000	3.8%	66.7%	$ 29
Scott	1	100,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 5
Sequatchie	2	1,100,000	2.8%	0.0%	$ 97
Sevier	1	1,000,000	2.5%	100.0%	$ 14
Sullivan	1	2,500,000	6.4%	100.0%	$ 16
Van Buren	1	861,000	2.2%	0.0%	$ 156
Statewide	**30**	**$ 39,274,512**	**100.0%**	**34.8%**	**$ 7**

* Capital Improvement Program (CIP).
** Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-9b. Public School System-wide Projects by County and by Stage of Development

Number and Estimated Cost -- Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Anderson	2	100.0%	$ 6.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%
Blount	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%
Davidson	5	62.5%	6.8	82.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	37.5%	1.4	17.4%
Fentress	1	100.0%	1.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Gibson	2	100.0%	0.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grainger	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hamblen	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Henry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Johnson	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Knox	2	100.0%	12.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Loudon	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
McMinn	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Madison	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Maury	1	100.0%	5.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Roane	1	50.0%	0.5	33.3%	1	50.0%	1.0	66.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Scott	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sequatchie	1	50.0%	0.5	45.5%	1	50.0%	0.6	54.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sevier	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%
Sullivan	1	100.0%	2.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Van Buren	1	100.0%	0.9	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Statewide	23	71.9%	$ 39.6	87.8%	4	12.5%	$ 2.8	6.2%	5	15.6%	$ 2.7	5.9%

* Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-10a. Water and Wastewater Projects by County

Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in CIP*—Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006**

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	27	$ 39,125,243	1.3%	74.5%	$ 549
Bedford	21	49,755,000	1.7%	0.0%	$ 1,324
Benton	2	2,231,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 135
Bledsoe	12	12,040,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 974
Blount	24	61,998,235	2.1%	44.6%	$ 586
Bradley	33	30,004,000	1.0%	82.4%	$ 341
Campbell	16	20,285,000	0.7%	18.9%	$ 509
Cannon	2	1,500,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 117
Carroll	8	3,848,000	0.1%	3.9%	$ 131
Carter	29	41,689,000	1.4%	7.4%	$ 735
Cheatham	9	16,543,000	0.6%	4.9%	$ 461
Chester	4	3,950,000	0.1%	87.3%	$ 254
Claiborne	16	24,002,327	0.8%	2.1%	$ 804
Clay	3	2,150,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 270
Cocke	6	17,290,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 515
Coffee	30	33,625,000	1.1%	20.1%	$ 700
Crockett	6	4,015,000	0.1%	1.2%	$ 276
Cumberland	7	79,390,000	2.7%	100.0%	$ 1,696
Davidson	57	428,188,000	14.6%	98.2%	$ 751
Decatur	8	8,164,000	0.3%	35.8%	$ 696
DeKalb	6	11,150,000	0.4%	100.0%	$ 640
Dickson	8	35,609,000	1.2%	0.0%	$ 825
Dyer	5	3,270,000	0.1%	81.7%	$ 88
Fayette	6	13,800,000	0.5%	56.5%	$ 479
Fentress	4	7,500,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 451
Franklin	15	29,430,000	1.0%	0.0%	$ 749
Gibson	9	13,750,000	0.5%	22.5%	$ 286
Giles	12	20,962,550	0.7%	0.0%	$ 712
Grainger	16	18,425,560	0.6%	0.0%	$ 892
Greene	22	28,043,000	1.0%	36.2%	$ 446
Grundy	13	18,163,000	0.6%	16.5%	$ 1,267
Hamblen	10	26,130,000	0.9%	67.9%	$ 450
Hamilton	19	27,196,500	0.9%	25.6%	$ 88
Hancock	7	4,354,500	0.1%	0.0%	$ 642
Hardeman	12	5,471,000	0.2%	47.5%	$ 195

Table D-10a (continued)

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Hardin	13	13,523,000	0.5%	94.6%	$ 529
Hawkins	26	60,369,000	2.1%	0.0%	$ 1,127
Haywood	6	8,190,000	0.3%	33.2%	$ 414
Henderson	14	12,495,000	0.4%	12.0%	$ 490
Henry	2	11,000,000	0.4%	54.5%	$ 354
Hickman	7	5,650,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 253
Houston	13	9,710,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 1,201
Humphreys	7	6,075,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 339
Jackson	3	1,900,000	0.1%	84.2%	$ 173
Jefferson	23	18,271,441	0.6%	47.7%	$ 413
Johnson	14	19,714,200	0.7%	0.0%	$ 1,127
Knox	32	118,529,156	4.1%	90.8%	$ 310
Lake	3	1,950,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 245
Lauderdale	1	1,565,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 58
Lawrence	21	28,483,500	1.0%	0.0%	$ 713
Lewis	5	6,500,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 572
Lincoln	22	18,099,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 578
Loudon	22	45,338,000	1.5%	72.7%	$ 1,160
McMinn	19	12,196,600	0.4%	0.0%	$ 249
McNairy	19	12,262,000	0.4%	18.9%	$ 497
Macon	5	18,145,000	0.6%	44.9%	$ 890
Madison	71	71,067,000	2.4%	98.5%	$ 774
Marion	24	28,720,000	1.0%	10.4%	$ 1,034
Marshall	35	23,882,700	0.8%	56.8%	$ 892
Maury	21	39,061,000	1.3%	74.4%	$ 562
Meigs	6	4,000,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 361
Monroe	15	17,721,738	0.6%	0.0%	$ 455
Montgomery	29	108,450,000	3.7%	85.4%	$ 805
Moore	3	6,650,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 1,159
Morgan	11	22,313,000	0.8%	29.2%	$ 1,129
Obion	9	23,150,000	0.8%	1.7%	$ 713
Overton	1	2,000,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 99
Perry	5	2,670,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 350
Pickett	1	1,500,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 303
Polk	11	7,529,250	0.3%	0.0%	$ 469

Table D-10a (continued)

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Putnam	8	13,950,000	0.5%	97.1%	$ 224
Rhea	7	6,311,200	0.2%	0.0%	$ 222
Roane	28	56,022,500	1.9%	44.2%	$ 1,079
Robertson	23	48,980,000	1.7%	73.5%	$ 900
Rutherford	49	150,375,222	5.1%	73.0%	$ 826
Scott	8	11,923,000	0.4%	10.1%	$ 564
Sequatchie	6	7,225,250	0.2%	0.0%	$ 635
Sevier	42	78,182,697	2.7%	57.2%	$ 1,099
Shelby	21	123,909,967	4.2%	100.0%	$ 138
Smith	9	10,170,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 574
Stewart	7	3,625,000	0.1%	73.8%	$ 293
Sullivan	55	114,879,912	3.9%	74.9%	$ 751
Sumner	29	59,971,500	2.0%	20.3%	$ 460
Tipton	4	2,308,341	0.1%	78.3%	$ 45
Trousdale	10	10,800,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 1,488
Unicoi	18	11,695,520	0.4%	0.0%	$ 662
Union	6	30,250,000	1.0%	0.0%	$ 1,699
Van Buren	1	8,000,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 1,452
Warren	10	11,476,000	0.4%	100.0%	$ 300
Washington	33	107,529,500	3.7%	59.2%	$ 1,003
Wayne	5	3,230,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 192
Weakley	4	6,352,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 182
White	4	22,500,000	0.8%	11.1%	$ 974
Williamson	53	49,791,890	1.7%	100.0%	$ 393
Wilson	8	45,425,000	1.6%	30.8%	$ 511
Statewide	**1,451**	**$ 2,926,612,999**	**100.0%**	**58.1%**	**$ 514**

* Capital Improvement Program (CIP).
** Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-10b. Water and Wastewater Projects by County and by Stage of Development

Number and Estimated Cost -- Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Anderson	4	14.8%	$ 4.2	0.1	11	40.7%	$ 10.2	26.0%	12	44.4%	$ 24.7	63.2%
Bedford	8	38.1%	35.0	70.3%	12	57.1%	14.5	29.1%	1	4.8%	0.3	0.6%
Benton	1	50.0%	0.6	26.9%	1	50.0%	1.6	73.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bledsoe	9	75.0%	11.1	91.8%	2	16.7%	0.7	5.7%	1	8.3%	0.3	2.5%
Blount	6	25.0%	17.3	27.8%	9	37.5%	34.2	55.2%	9	37.5%	10.5	17.0%
Bradley	14	42.4%	6.5	0.2	12	36.4%	5.7	19.1%	7	21.2%	17.8	59.3%
Campbell	1	6.3%	0.5	2.5%	11	68.8%	8.7	43.0%	4	25.0%	11.1	54.5%
Cannon	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	1.5	100.0%
Carroll	3	37.5%	1.3	32.5%	5	62.5%	2.6	67.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Carter	17	58.6%	30.9	74.0%	8	27.6%	2.9	7.0%	4	13.8%	7.9	19.0%
Cheatham	4	44.4%	1.4	0.1	3	33.3%	5.1	30.9%	2	22.2%	10.0	60.4%
Chester	1	25.0%	1.5	38.0%	2	50.0%	2.0	49.4%	1	25.0%	0.5	12.7%
Claiborne	8	50.0%	10.1	42.1%	5	31.3%	4.9	20.3%	3	18.8%	9.0	37.6%
Clay	1	33.3%	1.0	46.5%	2	66.7%	1.2	53.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cocke	2	33.3%	11.1	64.2%	3	50.0%	2.2	12.7%	1	16.7%	4.0	23.1%
Coffee	13	43.3%	12.5	0.4	12	40.0%	7.2	21.5%	5	16.7%	13.9	41.4%
Crockett	3	50.0%	3.3	80.9%	1	16.7%	0.4	9.6%	2	33.3%	0.4	9.5%
Cumberland	5	71.4%	6.7	8.4%	1	14.3%	20.0	25.2%	1	14.3%	52.7	66.4%
Davidson	9	15.8%	22.8	5.3%	7	12.3%	17.0	4.0%	41	71.9%	388.4	90.7%
Decatur	3	37.5%	2.3	27.6%	4	50.0%	5.3	64.9%	1	12.5%	0.6	7.6%
DeKalb	1	16.7%	0.5	0.0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	83.3%	10.7	95.5%
Dickson	3	37.5%	32.5	91.2%	4	50.0%	2.8	7.8%	1	12.5%	0.4	1.1%
Dyer	3	60.0%	0.6	18.3%	1	20.0%	2.5	76.5%	1	20.0%	0.2	5.2%
Fayette	1	16.7%	0.5	3.6%	4	66.7%	12.0	87.0%	1	16.7%	1.3	9.4%
Fentress	4	100.0%	7.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	7	46.7%	21.2	0.7	6	40.0%	5.3	17.8%	2	13.3%	3.0	10.1%

D-10b. (continued)

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Gibson	1	11.1%	0.5	3.6%	8	88.9%	13.3	96.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Giles	4	33.3%	13.3	63.4%	7	58.3%	7.5	35.9%	1	8.3%	0.1	0.6%
Grainger	10	62.5%	13.5	73.4%	3	18.8%	3.3	17.9%	3	18.8%	1.6	8.7%
Greene	12	54.5%	16.1	57.4%	6	27.3%	8.7	30.8%	4	18.2%	3.3	11.8%
Grundy	7	53.8%	14.6	0.8	5	38.5%	2.8	15.3%	1	7.7%	0.8	4.1%
Hamblen	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	60.0%	11.2	43.0%	4	40.0%	14.9	57.0%
Hamilton	7	36.8%	3.3	12.3%	4	21.1%	4.8	17.5%	8	42.1%	19.1	70.2%
Hancock	3	42.9%	1.6	35.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	57.1%	2.8	64.4%
Hardeman	3	25.0%	1.8	32.0%	7	58.3%	2.6	46.9%	2	16.7%	1.2	21.1%
Hardin	5	38.5%	3.2	0.2	6	46.2%	9.3	68.5%	2	15.4%	1.1	7.8%
Hawkins	11	42.3%	48.5	80.4%	12	46.2%	10.0	16.5%	3	11.5%	1.8	3.0%
Haywood	4	66.7%	3.5	42.4%	1	16.7%	0.2	2.6%	1	16.7%	4.5	54.9%
Henderson	5	35.7%	4.2	33.2%	6	42.9%	3.0	24.4%	3	21.4%	5.3	42.4%
Henry	1	50.0%	6.0	54.5%	1	50.0%	5.0	45.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hickman	3	42.9%	1.4	0.2	1	14.3%	1.4	24.8%	3	42.9%	2.8	50.3%
Houston	8	61.5%	7.8	80.7%	5	38.5%	1.9	19.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Humphreys	4	57.1%	3.6	59.7%	2	28.6%	1.3	20.6%	1	14.3%	1.2	19.8%
Jackson	1	33.3%	0.3	15.8%	1	33.3%	1.3	68.4%	1	33.3%	0.3	15.8%
Jefferson	8	34.8%	6.7	36.7%	10	43.5%	4.9	26.6%	5	21.7%	6.7	36.7%
Johnson	7	50.0%	10.7	0.5	4	28.6%	5.2	26.3%	3	21.4%	3.8	19.3%
Knox	5	15.6%	6.9	5.8%	9	28.1%	20.5	17.3%	18	56.3%	91.2	76.9%
Lake	2	66.7%	0.8	38.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	1.2	61.5%
Lauderdale	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lawrence	9	42.9%	17.9	62.8%	10	47.6%	10.1	35.5%	2	9.5%	0.5	1.8%
Lewis	5	100.0%	6.5	1.0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lincoln	18	81.8%	11.6	63.9%	3	13.6%	4.9	27.3%	1	4.5%	1.6	8.8%

D-10b. (continued)

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Loudon	10	45.5%	11.3	24.8%	4	18.2%	5.0	11.0%	8	36.4%	29.1	64.2%
McMinn	12	63.2%	7.2	59.2%	5	26.3%	4.0	32.6%	2	10.5%	1.0	8.2%
McNairy	9	47.4%	4.9	40.0%	6	31.6%	4.5	36.5%	4	21.1%	2.9	23.6%
Macon	1	20.0%	10.0	0.6	1	20.0%	0.1	0.4%	3	60.0%	8.1	44.5%
Madison	59	83.1%	57.7	81.1%	7	9.9%	2.8	4.0%	5	7.0%	10.6	14.9%
Marion	15	62.5%	18.9	65.8%	6	25.0%	6.2	21.7%	3	12.5%	3.6	12.5%
Marshall	12	34.3%	10.0	41.7%	18	51.4%	11.7	48.9%	5	14.3%	2.3	9.4%
Maury	6	28.6%	5.7	14.5%	9	42.9%	13.3	34.1%	6	28.6%	20.1	51.5%
Meigs	5	83.3%	3.4	0.9	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%	0.6	15.0%
Monroe	4	26.7%	6.5	36.7%	6	40.0%	5.6	31.6%	5	33.3%	5.6	31.7%
Montgomery	3	10.3%	40.3	37.2%	10	34.5%	9.0	8.3%	16	55.2%	59.2	54.6%
Moore	2	66.7%	6.5	97.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0.2	2.3%
Morgan	4	36.4%	16.1	72.0%	5	45.5%	3.1	14.1%	2	18.2%	3.1	14.0%
Obion	5	55.6%	15.2	0.7	3	33.3%	7.4	32.0%	1	11.1%	0.6	2.4%
Overton	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%
Perry	3	60.0%	1.6	59.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	40.0%	1.1	40.1%
Pickett	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.5	100.0%
Polk	8	72.7%	5.5	72.7%	2	18.2%	1.1	14.3%	1	9.1%	1.0	13.0%
Putnam	6	75.0%	6.5	0.5	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	25.0%	7.5	53.8%
Rhea	3	42.9%	3.1	48.5%	2	28.6%	2.1	33.3%	2	28.6%	1.2	18.2%
Roane	11	39.3%	18.3	32.7%	11	39.3%	29.8	53.2%	6	21.4%	7.9	14.1%
Robertson	9	39.1%	30.7	62.7%	8	34.8%	12.5	25.5%	6	26.1%	5.8	11.8%
Rutherford	16	32.7%	49.2	32.7%	20	40.8%	60.1	40.0%	13	26.5%	41.1	27.3%
Scott	1	12.5%	0.3	0.0	3	37.5%	3.7	31.2%	4	50.0%	8.0	66.7%
Sequatchie	2	33.3%	1.3	18.0%	4	66.7%	5.9	82.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sevier	25	59.5%	53.3	68.1%	11	26.2%	7.4	9.5%	6	14.3%	17.5	22.4%

D-10b. (continued)

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Shelby	3	14.3%	2.2	1.8%	12	57.1%	30.9	24.9%	6	28.6%	90.8	73.3%
Smith	1	11.1%	0.5	4.9%	2	22.2%	5.5	54.1%	6	66.7%	4.2	41.0%
Stewart	3	42.9%	1.3	0.4	2	28.6%	1.6	44.1%	2	28.6%	0.8	20.7%
Sullivan	26	47.3%	33.8	29.5%	21	38.2%	45.9	39.9%	8	14.5%	35.2	30.6%
Sumner	12	41.4%	28.7	47.9%	10	34.5%	15.8	26.4%	7	24.1%	15.4	25.7%
Tipton	2	50.0%	1.0	41.5%	2	50.0%	1.4	58.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Trousdale	9	90.0%	10.3	95.4%	1	10.0%	0.5	4.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unicoi	13	72.2%	6.4	0.5	5	27.8%	5.3	45.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Union	1	16.7%	0.5	1.7%	2	33.3%	27.5	90.9%	3	50.0%	2.3	7.4%
Van Buren	1	100.0%	8.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Warren	3	30.0%	5.5	48.2%	5	50.0%	4.6	40.3%	2	20.0%	1.3	11.5%
Washington	16	48.5%	62.2	57.8%	13	39.4%	31.3	29.1%	4	12.1%	14.1	13.1%
Wayne	0	0.0%	0	0.0	5	100.0%	3.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Weakley	2	50.0%	1.0	15.0%	2	50.0%	5.4	85.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
White	3	75.0%	22.0	97.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	0.5	2.2%
Williamson	21	39.6%	17.0	34.2%	16	30.2%	23.1	46.4%	16	30.2%	9.7	19.4%
Wilson	3	37.5%	12.0	26.4%	2	25.0%	6.6	14.6%	3	37.5%	26.8	59.0%
Statewide	624	43.0%	$ 1,042.2	35.6%	485	33.4%	$ 707.2	24.2%	342	23.6%	$ 1,177.2	40.2%

* Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-11a. Law Enforcement Projects by County

Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in CIP*—Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006**

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Bledsoe	4	$ 3,500,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 283
Bradley	4	21,662,000	3.6%	91.6%	$ 246
Campbell	1	8,000,000	1.3%	0.0%	$ 201
Carroll	1	90,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 3
Carter	2	2,060,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 36
Cheatham	2	2,500,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 70
Claiborne	3	9,350,000	1.5%	0.0%	$ 313
Cocke	1	3,000,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 89
Coffee	2	18,600,000	3.1%	0.0%	$ 387
Davidson	28	134,182,425	22.2%	88.1%	$ 235
Dickson	2	7,000,000	1.2%	0.0%	$ 162
Dyer	2	8,660,000	1.4%	0.0%	$ 232
Fayette	4	13,830,000	2.3%	94.0%	$ 480
Fentress	1	2,500,000	0.4%	100.0%	$ 150
Franklin	2	275,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 7
Gibson	2	600,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 12
Giles	1	120,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 4
Grainger	1	5,000,000	0.8%	0.0%	$ 242
Greene	1	2,000,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 32
Hamblen	1	500,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 9
Hamilton	5	12,773,999	2.1%	0.0%	$ 41
Hardeman	3	3,500,000	0.6%	78.6%	$ 125
Hardin	2	580,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 23
Hawkins	1	200,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 4
Haywood	1	2,000,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 101
Henderson	2	900,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 35
Hickman	4	11,125,000	1.8%	0.0%	$ 499
Houston	1	2,000,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 247
Jackson	1	2,500,000	0.4%	100.0%	$ 228
Jefferson	6	18,380,000	3.0%	0.0%	$ 415
Johnson	2	5,195,000	0.9%	0.0%	$ 297
Knox	12	94,333,482	15.6%	96.4%	$ 247
Lauderdale	2	2,670,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 99
Lawrence	1	501,630	0.1%	0.0%	$ 13
Loudon	1	3,200,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 82

Table D-11a (continued)

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
McMinn	5	6,940,000	1.1%	0.0%	$ 142
Macon	1	6,000,000	1.0%	100.0%	$ 294
Madison	2	4,675,003	0.8%	42.8%	$ 51
Marshall	2	5,400,000	0.9%	0.0%	$ 202
Maury	2	1,194,700	0.2%	79.5%	$ 17
Monroe	2	371,000	0.1%	48.2%	$ 10
Montgomery	3	560,000	0.1%	71.4%	$ 4
Morgan	4	2,415,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 122
Obion	1	1,000,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 31
Perry	2	3,150,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 413
Pickett	1	5,000,000	0.8%	100.0%	$ 1,011
Putnam	2	1,550,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 25
Roane	1	5,000,000	0.8%	0.0%	$ 96
Robertson	1	1,300,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 24
Rutherford	8	3,366,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 18
Sevier	2	2,840,000	0.5%	100.0%	$ 40
Shelby	15	42,471,777	7.0%	99.2%	$ 47
Smith	2	2,650,000	0.4%	100.0%	$ 150
Stewart	1	3,000,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 243
Sullivan	1	70,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 0
Sumner	2	1,200,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 9
Union	1	150,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 8
Van Buren	1	7,900,000	1.3%	100.0%	$ 1,434
Warren	1	14,000,000	2.3%	100.0%	$ 366
Washington	3	6,000,000	1.0%	0.0%	$ 56
Wayne	1	1,200,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 71
White	1	1,500,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 65
Williamson	2	800,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 6
Wilson	1	197,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 2
Regional	2	70,200,000	11.6%	0.0%	$ 12
Statewide	182	$ 605,389,016	100.0%	56.6%	$ 106

* Capital Improvement Program (CIP).
** Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

TableD-11b. Law Enforcement Projects by County and by Stage of Development

Number and Estimated Cost –Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Bledsoe	4	100.0%	$ 3.5	1.0	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%
Bradley	2	50.0%	12.8	59.1%	2	50.0%	8.9	40.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Campbell	1	100.0%	8.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Carroll	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Carter	2	100.0%	2.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cheatham	2	100.0%	2.5	1.0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Claiborne	3	100.0%	9.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cocke	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	3.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Coffee	2	100.0%	18.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Davidson	16	57.1%	23.4	17.4%	10	35.7%	108.6	81.0%	2	7.1%	2.2	1.6%
Dickson	1	50.0%	1.0	0.1	1	50.0%	6.0	85.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Dyer	1	50.0%	0.2	1.8%	1	50.0%	8.5	98.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Fayette	4	100.0%	13.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Fentress	1	100.0%	2.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	2	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Gibson	2	100.0%	0.6	1.0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Giles	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%
Grainger	1	100.0%	5.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Greene	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hamblen	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hamilton	2	40.0%	0.9	0.1	3	60.0%	11.9	93.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hardeman	3	100.0%	3.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hardin	1	50.0%	0.1	13.8%	1	50.0%	0.5	86.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hawkins	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Haywood	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Henderson	2	100.0%	0.9	1.0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Table D-11b. (continued)

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Hickman	4	100.0%	11.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Houston	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%
Jackson	1	100.0%	2.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	6	100.0%	18.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Johnson	1	50.0%	0.2	0.0	1	50.0%	5.0	96.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Knox	4	33.3%	9.6	10.2%	4	33.3%	4.4	4.7%	4	33.3%	80.3	85.1%
Lauderdale	2	100.0%	2.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lawrence	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Loudon	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	3.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
McMinn	5	100.0%	6.9	1.0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Macon	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	6.0	100.0%
Madison	2	100.0%	4.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Marshall	2	100.0%	5.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Maury	2	100.0%	1.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Monroe	0	0.0%	0	0.0	1	50.0%	0.2	51.8%	1	50.0%	0.2	48.2%
Montgomery	1	33.3%	0.2	28.6%	1	33.3%	0.3	44.6%	1	33.3%	0.2	26.8%
Morgan	3	75.0%	2.3	95.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	0.1	4.1%
Obion	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Perry	2	100.0%	3.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pickett	0	0.0%	0	0.0	1	100.0%	5.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Putnam	2	100.0%	1.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Roane	1	100.0%	5.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Robertson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rutherford	8	100.0%	3.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sevier	1	50.0%	1.2	0.4	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1.6	56.3%
Shelby	4	26.7%	6.9	16.3%	8	53.3%	15.8	37.2%	3	20.0%	19.7	46.4%

Table D-11b. (continued)

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Smith	1	50.0%	2.5	94.3%	1	50.0%	0.2	5.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Stewart	1	100.0%	3.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sullivan	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sumner	0	0.0%	0	0.0	2	100.0%	1.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Union	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Van Buren	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	7.9	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Warren	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	14.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Washington	3	100.0%	6.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wayne	1	100.0%	1.2	1.0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
White	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.5	100.0%
Williamson	1	50.0%	0.6	68.8%	1	50.0%	0.3	31.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wilson	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Regional	2	100.0%	70.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Statewide	119	65.4%	$ 282.9	46.7%	46	25.3%	$ 208.6	34.5%	17	9.3%	$ 113.9	18.8%

* Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-12a. Storm Water Projects by County

Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in CIP*—Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006**

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	3	$ 2,125,000	0.7%	52.9%	$ 30
Bradley	1	7,150,500	2.3%	100.0%	$ 81
Campbell	2	1,600,000	0.5%	37.5%	$ 40
Carroll	1	100,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 3
Cheatham	1	600,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 17
Coffee	1	255,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 5
Crockett	1	1,500,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 103
Cumberland	1	300,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 6
Davidson	29	152,037,000	48.6%	100.0%	$ 267
Decatur	1	250,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 21
Franklin	1	1,000,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 25
Greene	2	10,500,000	3.4%	0.0%	$ 167
Hamblen	1	900,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 15
Hamilton	3	35,660,000	11.4%	100.0%	$ 116
Haywood	2	400,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 20
Jefferson	2	650,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 15
Johnson	1	50,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 3
Knox	5	39,210,000	12.5%	100.0%	$ 103
Lawrence	1	4,500,000	1.4%	0.0%	$ 113
McMinn	1	1,400,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 29
McNairy	2	1,600,000	0.5%	18.8%	$ 65
Madison	1	300,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 3
Maury	2	1,010,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 15
Obion	2	650,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 20
Polk	1	500,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 31
Putnam	1	50,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 1
Robertson	2	1,232,000	0.4%	100.0%	$ 23
Rutherford	1	250,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 1
Shelby	18	31,070,207	9.9%	100.0%	$ 35
Sullivan	3	495,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 3
Sumner	2	1,330,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 10
Unicoi	1	5,000,000	1.6%	0.0%	$ 283
Washington	1	5,500,000	1.8%	100.0%	$ 51
Weakley	1	1,000,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 29
Williamson	5	2,390,000	0.8%	58.2%	$ 19
Statewide	**103**	**$ 312,564,707**	**100.0%**	**89.5%**	**$ 55**

* Capital Improvement Program (CIP).
** Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-12b. Stormwater Projects by County and by Stage of Development

Number and Estimated Cost -- Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Anderson	1	33.3%	$ 1.0	0.5	1	33.3%	$ 0.1	5.9%	1	33.3%	$ 1.0	47.1%
Bradley	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	7.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Campbell	1	50.0%	1.0	62.5%	1	50.0%	0.6	37.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Carroll	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%
Cheatham	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.6	100.0%
Coffee	1	100.0%	0.3	1.0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Crockett	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.5	100.0%
Cumberland	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Davidson	3	10.3%	9.1	6.0%	16	55.2%	47.3	31.1%	10	34.5%	95.6	62.9%
Decatur	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	0	0.0%	0	0.0	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Greene	2	100.0%	10.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hamblen	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.9	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hamilton	1	33.3%	0.7	1.9%	1	33.3%	25.0	70.1%	1	33.3%	10.0	28.0%
Haywood	2	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	2	100.0%	0.7	1.0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Johnson	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Knox	1	20.0%	0.6	1.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	80.0%	38.6	98.5%
Lawrence	1	100.0%	4.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
McMinn	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
McNairy	2	100.0%	1.6	1.0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Madison	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Maury	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Obion	1	50.0%	0.5	76.9%	1	50.0%	0.2	23.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Table D-12b. (continued)

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Polk	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Putnam	1	100.0%	0.1	1.0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Robertson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.4	33.7%	1	50.0%	0.8	66.3%
Rutherford	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%
Shelby	5	27.8%	2.1	6.8%	9	50.0%	6.8	21.8%	4	22.2%	22.2	71.4%
Sullivan	1	33.3%	0.2	34.3%	2	66.7%	0.3	65.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sumner	1	50.0%	1.0	0.8	1	50.0%	0.3	24.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unicoi	1	100.0%	5.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Washington	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	5.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Weakley	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Williamson	3	60.0%	1.4	56.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	40.0%	1.0	43.5%
Statewide	34	33.0%	$ 42.1	13.5%	42	40.8%	$ 98.8	31.6%	27	26.2%	$ 171.7	54.9%

* Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-13a. Public Health Facility Projects by County

Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in CIP*—Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006**

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	1	$ 2,000,000	0.8%	0.0%	$ 28
Benton	1	500,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 30
Bledsoe	1	1,000,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 81
Cannon	2	210,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 16
Coffee	2	7,000,000	2.6%	0.0%	$ 146
Cumberland	3	800,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 17
Davidson	16	28,528,000	10.7%	94.0%	$ 50
Grainger	1	300,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 15
Greene	6	4,144,000	1.6%	0.0%	$ 66
Grundy	1	240,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 17
Hamilton	2	3,330,000	1.3%	0.0%	$ 11
Hardeman	1	37,000,000	13.9%	0.0%	$ 1,316
Hardin	1	300,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 12
Henderson	1	300,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 12
Hickman	1	400,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 18
Knox	15	92,593,397	34.8%	10.6%	$ 242
Lewis	1	350,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 31
Lincoln	1	18,000,000	6.8%	0.0%	$ 574
Madison	1	500,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 5
Maury	2	2,130,000	0.8%	0.0%	$ 31
Monroe	1	1,000,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 26
Montgomery	3	8,510,000	3.2%	100.0%	$ 63
Morgan	1	300,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 15
Pickett	1	600,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 121
Polk	1	300,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 19
Putnam	4	730,000	0.3%	61.6%	$ 12
Robertson	1	200,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 4
Rutherford	6	12,080,000	4.5%	0.0%	$ 66
Shelby	23	35,250,000	13.2%	73.4%	$ 39
Smith	3	450,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 25
Stewart	1	350,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 28
Sullivan	2	330,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 2
Sumner	2	2,440,000	0.9%	0.0%	$ 19

Table D-13a (continued)

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Union	1	175,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 10
Van Buren	1	250,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 45
Warren	1	150,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 4
Wayne	1	2,000,000	0.8%	0.0%	$ 119
White	2	300,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 13
Wilson	1	1,000,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 11
Statewide	**116**	**$ 266,040,397**	**100.0%**	**28.1%**	**$ 47**

* Capital Improvement Program (CIP).
** Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-13b. Public Health Facility Projects by County and by Stage of Development

Number and Estimated Cost -- Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Anderson	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%	1	100.0%	$ 2.0	100.0%
Benton	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bledsoe	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cannon	1	50.0%	0.2	71.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.1	28.6%
Coffee	2	100.0%	7.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cumberland	2	66.7%	0.3	0.4	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0.5	62.5%
Davidson	8	50.0%	1.9	6.8%	2	12.5%	21.0	73.7%	6	37.5%	5.6	19.5%
Grainger	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%
Greene	6	100.0%	4.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grundy	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hamilton	2	100.0%	3.3	1.0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hardeman	1	100.0%	37.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hardin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%
Henderson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hickman	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Knox	14	93.3%	82.8	0.9	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	6.7%	9.8	10.6%
Lewis	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	18.0	100.0%
Madison	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Maury	2	100.0%	2.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Monroe	0	0.0%	0	0.0	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Montgomery	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	7.9	92.6%	1	33.3%	0.6	7.4%
Morgan	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pickett	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.6	100.0%

Table D-13b. (continued)

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Polk	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Putnam	4	100.0%	0.7	1.0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Robertson	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rutherford	6	100.0%	12.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Shelby	18	78.3%	9.4	26.6%	3	13.0%	0.4	1.1%	2	8.7%	25.5	72.3%
Smith	2	66.7%	0.3	66.7%	1	33.3%	0.2	33.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Stewart	0	0.0%	0	0.0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%
Sullivan	2	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sumner	1	50.0%	0.5	20.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1.9	79.5%
Union	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Van Buren	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Warren	1	100.0%	0.2	1.0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wayne	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
White	2	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wilson	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Statewide	84	72.4%	$ 166.9	62.7%	13	11.2%	$ 33.6	12.6%	19	16.4%	$ 65.5	24.6%

* Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-14a. Fire Protection Projects by County

Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in CIP*—Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006**

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	2	$ 2,750,000	2.3%	72.7%	$ 39
Bedford	1	550,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 15
Blount	2	350,000	0.3%	57.1%	$ 3
Bradley	7	4,343,000	3.7%	77.6%	$ 49
Campbell	2	800,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 20
Carroll	3	509,500	0.4%	19.6%	$ 17
Carter	1	612,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 11
Cheatham	4	4,435,000	3.7%	92.1%	$ 123
Cumberland	1	1,200,000	1.0%	100.0%	$ 26
Davidson	13	17,110,000	14.5%	100.0%	$ 30
Decatur	1	250,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 21
Dyer	2	900,000	0.8%	100.0%	$ 24
Fayette	3	600,000	0.5%	33.3%	$ 21
Giles	1	750,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 25
Greene	4	6,000,000	5.1%	0.0%	$ 95
Grundy	1	325,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 23
Hamblen	1	500,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 9
Hamilton	2	4,600,000	3.9%	0.0%	$ 15
Hancock	1	500,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 74
Hardeman	1	150,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 5
Hawkins	2	1,050,000	0.9%	0.0%	$ 20
Haywood	1	300,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 15
Henderson	2	325,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 13
Jefferson	1	50,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 1
Johnson	1	500,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 29
Knox	2	4,525,000	3.8%	100.0%	$ 12
Lauderdale	1	300,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 11
Lincoln	1	300,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 10
Loudon	1	1,530,000	1.3%	100.0%	$ 39
McMinn	1	1,500,000	1.3%	0.0%	$ 31
McNairy	9	1,784,000	1.5%	15.4%	$ 72
Marshall	2	370,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 14
Maury	4	1,550,000	1.3%	64.5%	$ 22
Monroe	2	730,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 19
Montgomery	2	850,000	0.7%	100.0%	$ 6
Obion	1	150,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 5

Table D-14a (continued)

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Putnam	4	775,000	0.7%	100.0%	$ 12
Roane	2	400,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 8
Robertson	5	2,060,000	1.7%	72.8%	$ 38
Rutherford	3	2,760,000	2.3%	100.0%	$ 15
Scott	1	50,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 2
Sevier	1	500,000	0.4%	100.0%	$ 7
Shelby	14	22,523,434	19.0%	100.0%	$ 25
Sullivan	4	1,610,000	1.4%	100.0%	$ 11
Sumner	5	2,930,000	2.5%	0.0%	$ 22
Tipton	1	300,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 6
Unicoi	4	720,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 41
Warren	2	950,000	0.8%	100.0%	$ 25
Washington	8	3,374,000	2.9%	55.5%	$ 31
Wayne	1	200,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 12
Weakley	1	1,000,000	0.8%	0.0%	$ 29
Williamson	13	13,090,000	11.1%	73.2%	$ 103
Wilson	3	2,000,000	1.7%	25.0%	$ 23
Statewide	**158**	**$ 118,290,934**	**100.0%**	**68.1%**	**$ 21**

* Capital Improvement Program (CIP).
** Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-14b. Fire Protection Projects by County and by Stage of Development

Number and Estimated Cost -- Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Anderson	2	100.0%	$ 2.8	1.0	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%
Bedford	1	100.0%	0.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Blount	1	50.0%	0.2	57.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.2	42.9%
Bradley	2	28.6%	2.6	60.1%	4	57.1%	1.6	35.9%	1	14.3%	0.2	4.0%
Campbell	2	100.0%	0.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Carroll	1	33.3%	0.1	0.1	2	66.7%	0.4	85.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Carter	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cheatham	2	50.0%	0.3	7.6%	2	50.0%	4.1	92.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cumberland	1	100.0%	1.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Davidson	5	38.5%	4.6	27.1%	6	46.2%	6.0	35.0%	2	15.4%	6.5	38.0%
Decatur	1	100.0%	0.3	1.0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Dyer	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0.9	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Fayette	1	33.3%	0.2	33.3%	2	66.7%	0.4	66.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Giles	1	100.0%	0.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Greene	4	100.0%	6.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grundy	1	100.0%	0.3	1.0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hamblen	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hamilton	1	50.0%	0.4	8.7%	1	50.0%	4.2	91.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hancock	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%
Hardeman	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hawkins	2	100.0%	1.1	1.0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Haywood	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Henderson	2	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Johnson	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Knox	2	100.0%	4.5	1.0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lauderdale	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Table D-14b. (continued)

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Lincoln	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Loudon	1	100.0%	1.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
McMinn	1	100.0%	1.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
McNairy	7	77.8%	1.6	0.9	2	22.2%	0.1	7.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Marshall	1	50.0%	0.2	54.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.2	45.9%
Maury	3	75.0%	1.3	82.3%	1	25.0%	0.3	17.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Monroe	1	50.0%	0.5	68.5%	1	50.0%	0.2	31.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Montgomery	1	50.0%	0.4	41.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.5	58.8%
Obion	1	100.0%	0.2	1.0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Putnam	3	75.0%	0.5	67.7%	1	25.0%	0.3	32.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Roane	1	50.0%	0.1	25.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.3	75.0%
Robertson	3	60.0%	1.0	48.5%	1	20.0%	0.8	38.8%	1	20.0%	0.3	12.6%
Rutherford	1	33.3%	1.4	50.2%	1	33.3%	0.8	28.1%	1	33.3%	0.6	21.7%
Scott	1	100.0%	0.1	1.0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sevier	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Shelby	1	7.1%	1.0	4.4%	11	78.6%	16.0	71.1%	2	14.3%	5.5	24.5%
Sullivan	2	50.0%	0.5	29.2%	2	50.0%	1.1	70.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sumner	4	80.0%	2.4	82.9%	1	20.0%	0.5	17.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Tipton	0	0.0%	0	0.0	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unicoi	2	50.0%	0.2	23.6%	1	25.0%	0.5	69.4%	1	25.0%	0.1	6.9%
Warren	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Washington	4	50.0%	2.1	62.2%	4	50.0%	1.3	37.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wayne	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Weakley	1	100.0%	1.0	1.0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Williamson	10	76.9%	6.5	49.5%	1	7.7%	0.8	6.1%	2	15.4%	5.8	44.4%
Wilson	1	33.3%	1.0	50.0%	2	66.7%	1.0	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Statewide	89	56.3%	$ 54.1	45.8%	54	34.2%	$ 43.6	36.9%	15	9.5%	$ 20.5	17.4%

* Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-15a. Housing Projects by County

Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in CIP*—Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006**

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Bedford	2	$ 850,000	0.9%	58.8%	$ 23
Cannon	2	1,000,000	1.1%	50.0%	$ 78
Carroll	1	500,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 17
Cheatham	1	1,000,000	1.1%	0.0%	$ 28
Clay	2	720,000	0.8%	100.0%	$ 90
Crockett	1	500,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 34
Cumberland	2	775,000	0.8%	100.0%	$ 17
Davidson	3	52,550,000	56.9%	100.0%	$ 92
DeKalb	3	3,024,382	3.3%	16.5%	$ 174
Dickson	1	500,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 12
Gibson	2	1,300,000	1.4%	23.1%	$ 27
Haywood	1	540,000	0.6%	100.0%	$ 27
Henry	1	5,000,000	5.4%	100.0%	$ 161
Humphreys	3	2,330,000	2.5%	0.0%	$ 130
Jackson	3	2,080,000	2.3%	51.9%	$ 189
Lewis	1	1,000,000	1.1%	0.0%	$ 88
Lincoln	1	500,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 16
Macon	2	2,637,500	2.9%	5.2%	$ 129
Obion	1	146,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 4
Overton	1	500,000	0.5%	100.0%	$ 25
Perry	2	1,500,000	1.6%	0.0%	$ 197
Pickett	1	500,000	0.5%	100.0%	$ 101
Putnam	2	4,650,000	5.0%	100.0%	$ 75
Robertson	1	500,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 9
Smith	1	500,000	0.5%	100.0%	$ 28
Sumner	2	2,750,000	3.0%	90.9%	$ 21
Trousdale	1	500,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 69
Wayne	2	3,000,000	3.2%	0.0%	$ 178
White	1	500,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 22
Wilson	1	500,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 6
Statewide	**48**	**$ 92,352,882**	**100.0%**	**77.2%**	**$ 16**

* Capital Improvement Program (CIP).
** Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-15b. Housing Projects by County and by Stage of Development

Number and Estimated Cost -- Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Bedford	1	50.0%	$ 0.4	0.4	1	50.0%	$ 0.5	58.8%	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%
Cannon	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	1.0	100.0%
Carroll	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cheatham	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clay	1	50.0%	0.2	30.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.5	69.4%
Crockett	0	0.0%	0	0.0	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cumberland	1	50.0%	0.5	64.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.3	35.5%
Davidson	1	33.3%	12.1	23.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	40.5	77.0%
DeKalb	1	33.3%	1.3	44.3%	1	33.3%	1.2	39.1%	1	33.3%	0.5	16.5%
Dickson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Gibson	2	100.0%	1.3	1.0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Haywood	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%
Henry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	5.0	100.0%
Humphreys	3	100.0%	2.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jackson	2	66.7%	1.6	76.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0.5	24.0%
Lewis	0	0.0%	0	0.0	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lincoln	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Macon	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.1	5.2%	1	50.0%	2.5	94.8%
Obion	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Overton	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%
Perry	2	100.0%	1.5	1.0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pickett	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%
Putnam	1	50.0%	1.7	35.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	3.0	64.5%
Robertson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Table D-15b. (continued)

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Smith	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%
Sumner	1	50.0%	2.5	0.9	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.3	9.1%
Trousdale	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wayne	1	50.0%	0.5	16.7%	1	50.0%	2.5	83.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
White	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wilson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%
Statewide	23	47.9%	$ 29.0	31.4%	8	16.7%	$ 6.8	7.4%	17	35.4%	$ 56.5	61.2%

* Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-16a. Solid Waste Projects by County

Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in CIP*—Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006**

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	1	$ 4,000,000	4.6%	0.0%	$ 56
Bedford	2	450,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 12
Bledsoe	1	125,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 10
Blount	1	75,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 1
Campbell	1	850,000	1.0%	0.0%	$ 21
Cannon	2	150,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 12
Cheatham	1	100,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 3
Chester	1	150,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 10
Cumberland	2	115,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 2
Davidson	9	28,900,000	33.3%	100.0%	$ 51
Dyer	1	2,300,000	2.7%	0.0%	$ 62
Fentress	2	105,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 6
Grainger	1	900,000	1.0%	0.0%	$ 44
Grundy	1	362,400	0.4%	0.0%	$ 25
Hamilton	1	2,600,000	3.0%	100.0%	$ 8
Hardeman	1	750,000	0.9%	100.0%	$ 27
Hawkins	3	410,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 8
Haywood	1	50,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 3
Henderson	1	90,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 4
Houston	1	100,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 12
Jackson	1	50,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 5
Knox	2	1,350,000	1.6%	100.0%	$ 4
McMinn	1	150,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 3
McNairy	1	60,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 2
Macon	1	80,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 4
Madison	1	750,000	0.9%	100.0%	$ 8
Maury	2	180,000	0.2%	66.7%	$ 3
Meigs	1	250,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 23
Monroe	1	50,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 1
Montgomery	1	75,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 1
Overton	2	1,600,000	1.8%	93.8%	$ 80
Putnam	2	180,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 3
Rhea	1	5,000,000	5.8%	0.0%	$ 176
Roane	2	205,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 4
Robertson	1	75,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 1

Table D-16a (continued)

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Scott	1	500,000	0.6%	100.0%	$ 24
Shelby	4	11,650,807	13.4%	100.0%	$ 13
Smith	1	90,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 5
Sullivan	4	1,186,500	1.4%	33.7%	$ 8
Sumner	3	8,000,000	9.2%	0.0%	$ 61
Warren	2	665,000	0.8%	100.0%	$ 17
Washington	3	1,375,000	1.6%	14.5%	$ 13
Williamson	10	10,050,000	11.6%	79.4%	$ 79
Wilson	2	600,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 7
Statewide	**84**	**$ 86,754,707**	**100.0%**	**67.5%**	**$ 15**

* Capital Improvement Program (CIP).
** Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-16b. Solid Waste Projects by County and by Stage of Development

Number and Estimated Cost -- Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Anderson	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%	1	100.0%	$ 4.0	100.0%
Bedford	2	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bledsoe	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Blount	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Campbell	1	100.0%	0.9	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cannon	0	0.0%	0	0.0	1	50.0%	0.1	66.7%	1	50.0%	0.1	33.3%
Cheatham	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%
Chester	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cumberland	2	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Davidson	1	11.1%	1.2	4.2%	3	33.3%	4.8	16.6%	5	55.6%	22.9	79.2%
Dyer	0	0.0%	0	0.0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2.3	100.0%
Fentress	2	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grainger	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.9	100.0%
Grundy	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%
Hamilton	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hardeman	0	0.0%	0	0.0	1	100.0%	0.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hawkins	3	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Haywood	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Henderson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Houston	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jackson	0	0.0%	0	0.0	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Knox	2	100.0%	1.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
McMinn	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
McNairy	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Table D-16b. (continued)

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Macon	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%
Madison	0	0.0%	0	0.0	1	100.0%	0.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Maury	1	50.0%	0.1	66.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.1	33.3%
Meigs	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Monroe	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Montgomery	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%
Overton	0	0.0%	0	0.0	1	50.0%	1.5	93.8%	1	50.0%	0.1	6.3%
Putnam	2	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rhea	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	5.0	100.0%
Roane	2	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Robertson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Scott	0	0.0%	0	0.0	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Shelby	1	25.0%	3.0	25.7%	2	50.0%	8.2	70.0%	1	25.0%	0.5	4.3%
Smith	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sullivan	2	50.0%	0.5	41.2%	2	50.0%	0.7	58.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sumner	3	100.0%	8.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Warren	2	100.0%	0.7	1.0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Washington	3	100.0%	1.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Williamson	3	30.0%	4.2	41.7%	4	40.0%	2.5	24.6%	3	30.0%	3.4	33.6%
Wilson	2	100.0%	0.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Statewide	39	46.4%	$ 23.9	27.5%	25	29.8%	$ 23.1	26.6%	20	23.8%	$ 39.8	45.9%

* Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-17a. Recreation Projects by County

Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in CIP*—Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006**

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	30	$ 11,780,800	1.4%	88.7%	$ 165
Bedford	8	1,850,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 49
Benton	3	1,167,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 71
Bledsoe	2	14,060,000	1.6%	0.0%	$ 1,137
Blount	11	5,642,000	0.7%	58.3%	$ 53
Bradley	2	395,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 4
Campbell	11	8,981,772	1.0%	71.0%	$ 225
Cannon	2	125,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 10
Carroll	5	11,775,000	1.4%	11.9%	$ 399
Carter	8	2,866,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 51
Cheatham	5	8,200,000	1.0%	0.0%	$ 228
Chester	1	75,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 5
Claiborne	5	3,608,000	0.4%	26.3%	$ 121
Coffee	2	7,000,000	0.8%	0.0%	$ 146
Crockett	1	100,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 7
Cumberland	2	1,810,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 39
Davidson	81	168,800,800	19.6%	99.9%	$ 296
Decatur	2	400,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 34
DeKalb	1	868,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 50
Dickson	5	1,640,000	0.2%	15.2%	$ 38
Dyer	1	2,883,843	0.3%	0.0%	$ 77
Fayette	1	500,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 17
Fentress	1	1,530,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 92
Franklin	3	2,748,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 70
Gibson	5	5,250,000	0.6%	47.6%	$ 109
Giles	3	360,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 12
Grainger	4	1,000,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 48
Greene	6	1,626,000	0.2%	30.8%	$ 26
Grundy	3	325,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 23
Hamblen	4	17,500,000	2.0%	6.9%	$ 301
Hamilton	16	11,552,000	1.3%	21.6%	$ 38
Hancock	3	380,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 56
Hardeman	9	2,740,000	0.3%	14.6%	$ 97
Hardin	4	735,000	0.1%	25.2%	$ 29
Hawkins	7	1,745,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 33
Haywood	3	512,500	0.1%	74.1%	$ 26

Table D-17a (continued)

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Henderson	3	1,568,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 61
Henry	5	5,564,000	0.6%	5.4%	$ 179
Hickman	1	160,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 7
Houston	1	140,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 17
Humphreys	3	410,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 23
Jefferson	6	2,679,000	0.3%	95.9%	$ 60
Johnson	3	3,430,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 196
Knox	47	124,093,040	14.4%	51.4%	$ 325
Lake	1	200,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 25
Lauderdale	1	3,500,000	0.4%	100.0%	$ 129
Lawrence	2	858,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 21
Lewis	4	3,800,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 334
Lincoln	4	2,050,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 65
Loudon	9	17,990,000	2.1%	91.1%	$ 460
McMinn	6	3,175,000	0.4%	96.9%	$ 65
McNairy	11	1,963,000	0.2%	79.0%	$ 80
Macon	3	6,560,000	0.8%	100.0%	$ 322
Madison	2	2,669,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 29
Marion	2	221,040	0.0%	0.0%	$ 8
Marshall	5	4,567,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 171
Maury	7	16,453,000	1.9%	96.2%	$ 237
Meigs	1	700,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 63
Monroe	4	2,472,500	0.3%	76.4%	$ 63
Montgomery	13	24,500,000	2.8%	100.0%	$ 182
Morgan	3	1,350,000	0.2%	92.6%	$ 68
Obion	2	380,000	0.0%	26.3%	$ 12
Overton	1	150,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 7
Pickett	1	210,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 42
Polk	1	75,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 5
Putnam	4	400,000	0.0%	62.5%	$ 6
Rhea	1	250,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 9
Roane	9	7,575,000	0.9%	0.0%	$ 146
Robertson	10	12,950,000	1.5%	65.6%	$ 238
Rutherford	14	27,578,350	3.2%	100.0%	$ 152
Scott	4	7,854,240	0.9%	6.4%	$ 372
Sequatchie	1	150,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 13
Sevier	7	3,356,200	0.4%	100.0%	$ 47

Table D-17a (continued)

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Shelby	67	167,213,777	19.4%	97.7%	$ 186
Stewart	4	1,929,000	0.2%	34.7%	$ 156
Sullivan	20	13,716,000	1.6%	87.6%	$ 90
Sumner	11	12,787,500	1.5%	0.6%	$ 98
Tipton	1	500,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 10
Unicoi	8	3,649,340	0.4%	0.0%	$ 207
Union	4	2,268,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 127
Van Buren	3	2,149,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 390
Warren	1	80,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 2
Washington	15	9,544,398	1.1%	97.9%	$ 89
Wayne	5	1,377,700	0.2%	0.0%	$ 82
Weakley	3	1,100,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 32
White	1	300,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 13
Williamson	18	29,695,000	3.4%	85.9%	$ 234
Wilson	4	21,500,000	2.5%	118.6%	$ 242
Regional	1	500,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 0
Statewide	**628**	**$ 862,842,800**	**100.0%**	**71.9%**	**$ 152**

* Capital Improvement Program (CIP).
** Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-17b. Recreation Projects by County and by Stage of Development

Number and Estimated Cost -- Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Anderson	15	50.0%	$ 3.3	28.0%	9	30.0%	$ 4.1	35.1%	6	20.0%	$ 4.4	36.9%
Bedford	6	75.0%	1.6	86.5%	2	25.0%	0.3	13.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Benton	2	66.7%	0.7	58.2%	1	33.3%	0.5	41.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bledsoe	2	100.0%	14.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Blount	3	27.3%	4.0	70.9%	5	45.5%	1.0	17.2%	3	27.3%	0.7	11.9%
Bradley	2	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Campbell	6	54.5%	2.1	23.8%	3	27.3%	6.6	73.0%	2	18.2%	0.3	3.2%
Cannon	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0.1	100.0%
Carroll	2	40.0%	10.3	87.5%	1	20.0%	0.1	0.6%	2	40.0%	1.4	11.9%
Carter	6	75.0%	2.4	83.3%	2	25.0%	0.5	16.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cheatham	4	80.0%	6.9	84.1%	1	20.0%	1.3	15.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Chester	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Claiborne	3	60.0%	2.9	80.4%	1	20.0%	0.5	14.1%	1	20.0%	0.2	5.5%
Coffee	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	6.8	97.1%	1	50.0%	0.2	2.9%
Crockett	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cumberland	2	100.0%	1.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Davidson	31	38.3%	81.0	48.0%	22	27.2%	28.8	17.1%	28	34.6%	59.0	34.9%
Decatur	2	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
DeKalb	1	100.0%	0.9	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Dickson	2	40.0%	1.2	72.0%	3	60.0%	0.5	28.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Dyer	1	100.0%	2.9	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Fayette	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Fentress	1	100.0%	1.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	3	100.0%	2.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Table D-17b. (continued)

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Gibson	2	40.0%	1.8	33.3%	2	40.0%	2.8	52.4%	1	20.0%	0.8	14.3%
Giles	1	33.3%	0.2	41.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	0.2	58.3%
Grainger	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	0.1	10.0%	3	75.0%	0.9	90.0%
Greene	3	50.0%	1.0	61.5%	3	50.0%	0.6	38.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grundy	3	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hamblen	4	100.0%	17.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hamilton	6	37.5%	6.8	58.4%	7	43.8%	1.5	13.1%	3	18.8%	3.3	28.5%
Hancock	2	66.7%	0.3	78.9%	1	33.3%	0.1	21.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hardeman	7	77.8%	2.6	96.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	22.2%	0.1	3.6%
Hardin	3	75.0%	0.2	32.0%	1	25.0%	0.5	68.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hawkins	7	100.0%	1.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Haywood	2	66.7%	0.4	74.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0.1	25.9%
Henderson	3	100.0%	1.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Henry	3	60.0%	5.2	93.7%	1	20.0%	0.1	0.9%	1	20.0%	0.3	5.4%
Hickman	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Houston	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Humphreys	3	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	1	16.7%	0.1	3.7%	2	33.3%	0.1	4.8%	3	50.0%	2.5	91.5%
Johnson	2	66.7%	0.6	17.5%	1	33.3%	2.8	82.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Knox	18	38.3%	70.8	57.0%	17	36.2%	15.0	12.1%	12	25.5%	38.3	30.9%
Lake	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lauderdale	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	3.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lawrence	2	100.0%	0.9	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lewis	4	100.0%	3.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Table D-17b. (continued)

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Lincoln	2	50.0%	1.3	61.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	50.0%	0.8	39.0%
Loudon	6	66.7%	5.9	33.0%	2	22.2%	2.1	11.4%	1	11.1%	10.0	55.6%
McMinn	4	66.7%	2.6	80.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	33.3%	0.6	19.7%
McNairy	8	72.7%	1.1	56.7%	3	27.3%	0.9	43.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Macon	2	66.7%	6.1	92.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0.5	7.6%
Madison	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	2.5	93.7%	1	50.0%	0.2	6.3%
Marion	2	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Marshall	2	40.0%	0.9	19.2%	2	40.0%	3.6	78.9%	1	20.0%	0.1	1.9%
Maury	1	14.3%	0.4	2.4%	4	57.1%	2.1	12.6%	2	28.6%	14.0	85.0%
Meigs	1	100.0%	0.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Monroe	3	75.0%	2.3	94.2%	1	25.0%	0.1	5.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Montgomery	5	38.5%	11.5	46.9%	4	30.8%	6.4	25.9%	4	30.8%	6.7	27.1%
Morgan	1	33.3%	0.1	7.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	1.3	92.6%
Obion	1	50.0%	0.3	73.7%	1	50.0%	0.1	26.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Overton	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pickett	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Polk	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Putnam	3	75.0%	0.4	87.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	0.1	12.5%
Rhea	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Roane	6	66.7%	7.2	94.4%	3	33.3%	0.4	5.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Robertson	4	40.0%	2.2	16.8%	5	50.0%	10.5	80.9%	1	10.0%	0.3	2.3%
Rutherford	8	57.1%	17.9	64.9%	4	28.6%	7.6	27.7%	2	14.3%	2.1	7.5%
Scott	1	25.0%	0.5	6.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	75.0%	7.4	93.6%
Sequatchie	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Table D-17b. (continued)

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Sevier	3	42.9%	2.7	80.0%	4	57.1%	0.7	20.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Shelby	13	19.4%	15.3	9.2%	44	65.7%	130.4	78.0%	10	14.9%	21.5	12.9%
Stewart	3	75.0%	1.3	65.3%	1	25.0%	0.7	34.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sullivan	17	85.0%	5.2	37.7%	1	5.0%	5.0	36.5%	2	10.0%	3.5	25.8%
Sumner	5	45.5%	2.9	22.6%	3	27.3%	6.7	52.4%	3	27.3%	3.2	25.0%
Tipton	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unicoi	3	37.5%	1.0	26.0%	4	50.0%	2.6	72.6%	1	12.5%	0.1	1.4%
Union	2	50.0%	1.5	64.7%	2	50.0%	0.8	35.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Van Buren	2	66.7%	2.1	97.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0.1	2.3%
Warren	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Washington	9	60.0%	6.2	64.8%	4	26.7%	2.3	23.7%	2	13.3%	1.1	11.5%
Wayne	3	60.0%	0.5	36.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	40.0%	0.9	63.7%
Weakley	3	100.0%	1.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
White	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%
Williamson	8	44.4%	12.5	42.2%	4	22.2%	6.2	20.9%	6	33.3%	11.0	36.9%
Wilson	3	75.0%	6.5	30.2%	1	25.0%	15.0	69.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Regional	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Statewide	314	50.0%	$ 379.6	44.0%	190	30.3%	$ 285.1	33.0%	124	19.7%	$ 198.1	23.0%

* Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-18a. Library and Museum Projects by County

Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in CIP*—Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006**

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	1	$ 155,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 2
Bedford	1	4,500,000	0.9%	0.0%	$ 120
Blount	2	11,000,000	2.1%	100.0%	$ 104
Campbell	1	500,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 13
Cannon	1	75,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 6
Cheatham	1	1,000,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 28
Chester	1	100,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 6
Cumberland	1	1,200,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 26
Davidson	13	382,265,000	73.4%	76.1%	$ 671
DeKalb	1	300,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 17
Dickson	3	5,501,000	1.1%	0.0%	$ 127
Fentress	2	475,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 29
Franklin	2	250,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 6
Greene	1	300,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 5
Grundy	1	85,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 6
Hamilton	1	1,100,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 4
Hardeman	2	175,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 6
Hardin	1	300,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 12
Henderson	1	250,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 10
Hickman	1	750,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 34
Humphreys	1	400,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 22
Jackson	2	900,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 82
Johnson	1	200,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 11
Knox	10	34,510,851	6.6%	97.1%	$ 90
Lauderdale	1	970,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 36
Lincoln	1	950,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 30
Loudon	1	750,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 19
McNairy	1	140,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 6
Macon	1	200,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 10
Madison	1	420,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 5
Marion	2	550,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 20
Maury	2	500,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 7
Meigs	1	5,500,000	1.1%	0.0%	$ 496
Morgan	1	100,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 5
Overton	1	2,000,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 99
Pickett	1	300,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 61

Table D-18a (continued)

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Polk	1	400,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 25
Roane	2	460,000	0.1%	13.0%	$ 9
Robertson	2	2,150,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 39
Rutherford	1	3,500,000	0.7%	100.0%	$ 19
Sevier	1	1,700,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 24
Shelby	12	38,289,468	7.4%	100.0%	$ 43
Smith	2	350,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 20
Sullivan	3	6,204,000	1.2%	100.0%	$ 41
Sumner	1	300,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 2
Van Buren	1	200,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 36
Warren	1	1,400,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 37
Wayne	1	150,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 9
White	1	300,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 13
Williamson	2	6,525,000	1.3%	84.3%	$ 52
Statewide	**97**	**$ 520,600,319**	**100.0%**	**76.8%**	**$ 92**

* Capital Improvement Program (CIP).
** Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-18b. Library and Museum Projects by County and by Stage of Development

Number and Estimated Cost -- Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in Millions]		Number		Cost [in Millions]		Number		Cost [in Millions]	
Anderson	1	100.0%	$ 0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%
Bedford	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	4.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Blount	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	11.0	100.0%
Campbell	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cannon	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cheatham	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%
Chester	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cumberland	1	100.0%	1.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Davidson	4	30.8%	94.5	24.7%	4	30.8%	11.1	2.9%	5	38.5%	276.6	72.4%
DeKalb	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Dickson	2	66.7%	2.8	50.0%	1	33.3%	2.8	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Fentress	2	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	2	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Greene	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grundy	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hamilton	1	100.0%	1.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hardeman	2	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hardin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%
Henderson	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hickman	1	100.0%	0.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Humphreys	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jackson	2	100.0%	0.9	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Johnson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Knox	1	10.0%	1.0	2.9%	6	60.0%	28.1	81.3%	3	30.0%	5.4	15.7%
Lauderdale	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Table D-18b. (continued)

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in Millions]		Number		Cost [in Millions]		Number		Cost [in Millions]	
Loudon	1	100.0%	0.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
McNairy	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Macon	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Madison	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Marion	1	50.0%	0.3	54.5%	1	50.0%	0.3	45.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Maury	2	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Meigs	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	5.5	100.0%
Morgan	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Overton	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pickett	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Polk	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Roane	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.1	13.0%	1	50.0%	0.4	87.0%
Robertson	1	50.0%	2.0	93.0%	1	50.0%	0.2	7.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rutherford	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	3.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sevier	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Shelby	2	16.7%	8.2	21.3%	4	33.3%	15.9	41.4%	6	50.0%	14.3	37.2%
Smith	1	50.0%	0.2	42.9%	1	50.0%	0.2	57.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sullivan	2	66.7%	6.1	99.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0.1	1.0%
Sumner	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Van Buren	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Warren	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.4	100.0%
Wayne	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%
White	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Williamson	1	50.0%	1.0	15.7%	1	50.0%	5.5	84.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Statewide	47	48.5%	$ 129.3	24.8%	27	27.8%	$ 75.2	14.4%	23	23.7%	$ 316.1	60.7%

* Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-19a. Community Development Projects by County

Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in CIP*—Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006**

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	1	$ 600,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 8
Bedford	3	26,750,000	8.1%	0.0%	$ 712
Blount	2	2,050,000	0.6%	97.6%	$ 19
Bradley	2	9,500,000	2.9%	0.0%	$ 108
Carroll	1	2,000,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 68
Carter	1	50,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 1
Cheatham	2	3,300,000	1.0%	0.0%	$ 92
Chester	2	2,050,000	0.6%	2.4%	$ 132
Cocke	2	300,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 9
Coffee	2	4,065,000	1.2%	1.6%	$ 85
Cumberland	3	660,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 14
Davidson	8	28,341,000	8.6%	100.0%	$ 50
Decatur	1	90,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 8
DeKalb	1	500,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 29
Dickson	1	400,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 9
Fentress	1	100,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 6
Giles	3	20,230,000	6.1%	0.0%	$ 687
Grainger	1	1,000,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 48
Greene	3	176,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 3
Hamblen	1	13,000,000	4.0%	0.0%	$ 224
Hamilton	3	6,025,000	1.8%	0.0%	$ 20
Hardin	2	700,000	0.2%	85.7%	$ 27
Hawkins	2	2,130,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 40
Henderson	1	200,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 8
Jackson	2	900,000	0.3%	55.6%	$ 82
Jefferson	1	125,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 3
Knox	5	170,418,750	51.8%	100.0%	$ 446
Lawrence	1	2,700,000	0.8%	0.0%	$ 68
McMinn	1	500,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 10
McNairy	3	500,000	0.2%	25.0%	$ 20
Macon	1	3,000,000	0.9%	100.0%	$ 147
Marshall	3	1,300,000	0.4%	32.3%	$ 49
Maury	2	450,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 6
Meigs	1	350,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 32
Montgomery	1	260,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 2
Overton	1	200,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 10

Table D-19a (continued)

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Perry	2	100,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 13
Putnam	4	1,250,000	0.4%	92.0%	$ 20
Roane	1	250,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 5
Robertson	1	150,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 3
Sevier	3	2,248,000	0.7%	100.0%	$ 32
Shelby	5	13,052,862	4.0%	100.0%	$ 15
Smith	2	225,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 13
Stewart	2	600,000	0.2%	33.3%	$ 49
Sullivan	2	536,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 4
Sumner	1	3,000,000	0.9%	0.0%	$ 23
Tipton	2	1,650,000	0.5%	84.8%	$ 32
Unicoi	1	300,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 17
Van Buren	1	100,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 18
Wayne	2	560,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 33
White	1	100,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 4
Statewide	**101**	**$ 329,042,612**	**100.0%**	**69.2%**	**$ 58**

* Capital Improvement Program (CIP).
** Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-19b. Community Development Projects by County and by Stage of Development

Number and Estimated Cost -- Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Anderson	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%	1	100.0%	$ 0.6	100.0%
Bedford	1	33.3%	0.3	0.9%	2	66.7%	26.5	99.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Blount	1	50.0%	0.1	2.4%	1	50.0%	2.0	97.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bradley	2	100.0%	9.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Carroll	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Carter	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cheatham	2	100.0%	3.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Chester	1	50.0%	2.0	97.6%	1	50.0%	0.1	2.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cocke	2	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Coffee	1	50.0%	4.0	98.4%	1	50.0%	0.1	1.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cumberland	2	66.7%	0.4	60.6%	1	33.3%	0.3	39.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Davidson	1	12.5%	0.4	1.4%	2	25.0%	5.6	19.8%	5	62.5%	22.3	78.8%
Decatur	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
DeKalb	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Dickson	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Fentress	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Giles	1	33.3%	15.0	74.1%	2	66.7%	5.2	25.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grainger	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Greene	3	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hamblen	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	13.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hamilton	1	33.3%	0.1	2.1%	1	33.3%	2.4	39.8%	1	33.3%	3.5	58.1%
Hardin	2	100.0%	0.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hawkins	1	50.0%	2.0	93.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.1	6.1%
Henderson	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jackson	1	50.0%	0.4	44.4%	1	50.0%	0.5	55.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Table D-19b. (continued)

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Knox	1	20.0%	5.1	3.0%	3	60.0%	5.3	3.1%	1	20.0%	160.0	93.9%
Lawrence	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
McMinn	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
McNairy	3	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Macon	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	3.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Marshall	1	33.3%	0.7	52.3%	2	66.7%	0.6	47.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Maury	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Meigs	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Montgomery	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%
Overton	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Perry	1	50.0%	0.1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0.1	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Putnam	3	75.0%	1.2	92.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	0.1	8.0%
Roane	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%
Robertson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sevier	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0.1	6.6%	2	66.7%	2.1	93.4%
Shelby	1	20.0%	0.1	0.5%	2	40.0%	8.9	68.5%	2	40.0%	4.0	31.0%
Smith	1	50.0%	0.1	33.3%	1	50.0%	0.2	66.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Stewart	1	50.0%	0.4	66.7%	1	50.0%	0.2	33.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sullivan	2	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sumner	1	100.0%	3.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Tipton	1	50.0%	0.3	15.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1.4	84.8%
Unicoi	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Van Buren	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%
Wayne	1	50.0%	0.5	89.3%	1	50.0%	0.1	10.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
White	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%
Statewide	46	45.5%	$ 53.3	16.2%	36	35.6%	$ 80.9	24.6%	19	18.8%	$ 194.9	59.2%

* Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-20a. Business District Development Projects by County

Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in CIP*—Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006**

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Bradley	1	$ 875,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 10
Campbell	1	100,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 3
Cheatham	1	100,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 3
Chester	1	1,000,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 64
Claiborne	1	1,000,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 33
Coffee	1	3,500,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 73
Cumberland	1	6,000,000	1.1%	100.0%	$ 128
Davidson	2	28,050,000	5.2%	100.0%	$ 49
Dyer	1	50,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 1
Fayette	1	350,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 12
Giles	1	5,000,000	0.9%	0.0%	$ 170
Greene	1	150,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 2
Hamblen	1	500,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 9
Hamilton	6	117,150,000	21.9%	1.3%	$ 380
Hardeman	3	1,775,000	0.3%	95.8%	$ 63
Hardin	3	500,000	0.1%	40.0%	$ 20
Hawkins	1	550,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 10
Haywood	2	750,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 38
Knox	3	310,800,000	58.1%	95.9%	$ 814
Loudon	1	3,600,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 92
McMinn	3	7,750,000	1.4%	85.2%	$ 158
McNairy	3	1,398,000	0.3%	5.0%	$ 57
Madison	3	15,300,000	2.9%	100.0%	$ 167
Marion	1	500,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 18
Marshall	1	225,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 8
Maury	3	5,650,000	1.1%	64.6%	$ 81
Obion	1	600,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 18
Polk	1	0	0.0%	0.0%	$ 0
Putnam	1	2,000,000	0.4%	100.0%	$ 32
Rhea	1	500,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 18
Rutherford	1	3,000,000	0.6%	100.0%	$ 16
Sequatchie	1	300,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 26
Sevier	2	367,300	0.1%	100.0%	$ 5
Shelby	3	6,521,000	1.2%	100.0%	$ 7
Smith	1	1,000,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 56
Sullivan	1	250,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 2
Unicoi	1	1,000,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 57
Washington	2	6,300,000	1.2%	100.0%	$ 59
Wayne	1	100,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 6
Statewide	**64**	**$ 534,561,300**	**100.0%**	**71.3%**	**$ 94**

* Capital Improvement Program (CIP).
** Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

D-20b. Business District Development Projects by County and by Stage of Development

Number and Estimated Cost -- Five-year period July 2001 through June 2006*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Bradley	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%	1	100.0%	$ 0.9	100.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%
Campbell	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%
Cheatham	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Chester	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%
Claiborne	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Coffee	1	100.0%	3.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cumberland	1	100.0%	6.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Davidson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	28.1	100.0%
Dyer	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Fayette	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Giles	1	100.0%	5.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Greene	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hamblen	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hamilton	2	33.3%	11.4	9.7%	4	66.7%	105.8	90.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hardeman	3	100.0%	1.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hardin	3	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hawkins	1	100.0%	0.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Haywood	1	50.0%	0.5	66.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.3	33.3%
Knox	1	33.3%	12.8	4.1%	2	66.7%	298.0	95.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Loudon	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	3.6	100.0%
McMinn	1	33.3%	0.7	8.4%	1	33.3%	0.5	6.5%	1	33.3%	6.6	85.2%
McNairy	2	66.7%	0.4	30.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	1.0	70.0%
Madison	2	66.7%	15.0	98.0%	1	33.3%	0.3	2.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Marion	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Marshall	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Maury	2	66.7%	5.0	88.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0.7	11.5%

D-20b. (continued)

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Obion	1	100.0%	0.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Polk	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Putnam	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rhea	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%
Rutherford	1	100.0%	3.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sequatchie	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sevier	2	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Shelby	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	2.8	42.6%	1	33.3%	3.7	57.4%
Smith	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sullivan	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unicoi	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Washington	1	50.0%	6.0	95.2%	1	50.0%	0.3	4.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wayne	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%
Statewide	34	53.1%	$ 77.7	14.5%	18	28.1%	$ 411.3	76.9%	12	18.8%	$ 45.6	8.5%

* Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-21a. Industrial Site and Park Projects by County

Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in CIP*—Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006**

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	4	$ 8,523,000	2.5%	30.2%	$ 119
Bedford	2	10,000,000	2.9%	0.0%	$ 266
Bledsoe	1	1,500,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 121
Blount	1	1,000,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 9
Bradley	2	1,000,000	0.3%	12.5%	$ 11
Campbell	4	2,330,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 58
Cannon	1	2,000,000	0.6%	100.0%	$ 156
Carroll	1	1,000,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 34
Carter	2	1,500,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 26
Cheatham	3	1,620,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 45
Clay	1	2,100,000	0.6%	100.0%	$ 263
Cocke	2	4,200,000	1.2%	0.0%	$ 125
Coffee	5	15,480,000	4.5%	0.0%	$ 322
Cumberland	3	6,000,000	1.7%	100.0%	$ 128
Decatur	3	4,000,000	1.2%	12.5%	$ 341
DeKalb	2	2,000,000	0.6%	100.0%	$ 115
Dickson	4	2,625,000	0.8%	0.0%	$ 61
Fayette	2	2,500,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 87
Franklin	2	185,145	0.1%	0.0%	$ 5
Gibson	5	2,000,000	0.6%	62.5%	$ 42
Giles	2	2,225,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 76
Grainger	1	450,00	0.1%	0.0%	$ 22
Grundy	2	1,980,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 138
Hamblen	2	20,600,000	6.0%	0.0%	$ 354
Hamilton	3	7,350,000	2.1%	78.2%	$ 24
Hardeman	4	2,600,000	0.8%	38.5%	$ 93
Hardin	1	500,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 20
Hawkins	3	6,260,000	1.8%	0.0%	$ 117
Haywood	3	2,150,000	0.6%	100.0%	$ 109
Henderson	1	75,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 3
Henry	2	895,000	0.3%	78.2%	$ 29
Hickman	2	4,000,000	1.2%	.0%	$ 179
Houston	1	500,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 62
Humphreys	7	8,350,000	2.4%	0.0%	$ 466
Jackson	1	250,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 23
Jefferson	2	3,000,000	0.9%	0.0%	$ 68
Johnson	1	1,000,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 57
Lake	1	130,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 16
Lawrence	3	7,300,000	2.1%	0.0%	$ 183
Lewis	2	2,100,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 185

Table D-21a (continued)

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Lincoln	3	6,850,000	2.0%	0.0%	$ 219
Loudon	2	4,100,000	1.2%	61.0%	$ 105
McMinn	3	5,000,000	1.5	35.0%	$ 102
McNairy	3	1,120,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 45
Marion	6	1,872,600	0.5%	0.0%	$ 67
Marshall	3	19,000,000	5.5%	0.0%	$ 710
Maury	3	10,400,000	3.0%	19.2%	$ 150
Meigs	1	500,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 45
Monroe	4	4,200,000	1.2%	0.0%	$ 108
Montgomery	3	42,022,468	12.2%	100.0%	$ 312
Moore	1	1,000,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 174
Morgan	1	1,000,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 51
Obion	1	400,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 12
Pickett	2	650,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 131
Polk	3	1,925,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 120
Putnam	2	2,250,000	0.7%	100.0%	$ 36
Rhea	3	2,850,000	0.8%	26.3%	$ 100
Roane	1	20,000,000	5.8%	100.0%	$ 385
Robertson	2	1,200,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 22
Rutherford	3	21,100,000	6.1%	52.6%	$ 116
Scott	1	4,000,000	1.2%	0.0%	$ 189
Sequatchie	2	844,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 74
Shelby	4	6,017,000	1.8%	51.5%	$ 7
Smith	1	1,000,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 56
Sullivan	3	1,180,000	0.3%	83.1%	$ 8
Sumner	2	1,000,000	0.3%	50.0%	$ 8
Trousdale	1	2,000,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 276
Unicoi	2	3,750,000	1.1%	0.0%	$ 212
Union	2	2,372,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 133
Van Buren	1	750,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 136
Warren	2	720,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 19
Washington	4	8,200,000	2.4%	73.2%	$ 76
Wayne	2	450,000	0.1%	55.6%	$ 27
Weakley	2	550,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 16
Wilson	2	20,000,000	5.8%	0.0%	$ 225
Statewide	**175**	**$ 343,551,213**	**100.0%**	**36.1%**	**$ 60**

* Capital Improvement Program (CIP).
** Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-21b. Industrial Site and Park Projects by County and by Stage of Development

Number and Estimated Cost -- Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Anderson	1	25.0%	$ 5.0	58.7%	1	25.0%	$ 1.0	11.1%	2	50.0%	$ 2.6	30.2%
Bedford	2	100.0%	10.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bledsoe	1	100.0%	1.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Blount	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%
Bradley	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Campbell	3	75.0%	1.7	70.8%	1	25.0%	0.7	29.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cannon	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Carroll	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Carter	2	100.0%	1.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cheatham	3	100.0%	1.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clay	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2.1	100.0%
Cocke	1	50.0%	1.2	28.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	3.0	71.4%
Coffee	3	60.0%	4.0	25.7%	2	40.0%	11.5	74.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cumberland	3	100.0%	6.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Decatur	1	33.3%	0.5	12.5%	2	66.7%	3.5	87.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
DeKalb	2	100.0%	2.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Dickson	3	75.0%	2.0	77.1%	1	25.0%	0.6	22.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Fayette	2	100.0%	2.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	1	50.0%	0.1	54.0%	1	50.0%	0.1	46.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Gibson	3	60.0%	1.3	62.5%	2	40.0%	0.8	37.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Giles	1	50.0%	2.0	89.9%	1	50.0%	0.2	10.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grainger	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%
Grundy	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.8	40.4%	1	50.0%	1.2	59.6%
Hamblen	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	20.6	100.0%
Hamilton	2	66.7%	5.8	78.2%	1	33.3%	1.6	21.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hardeman	3	75.0%	2.5	96.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	0.1	3.8%

Table D-21b. (continued)

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Hardin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hawkins	2	66.7%	6.0	95.8%	1	33.3%	0.3	4.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Haywood	2	66.7%	0.7	30.2%	1	33.3%	1.5	69.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Henderson	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Henry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.7	78.2%	1	50.0%	0.2	21.8%
Hickman	1	50.0%	1.5	37.5%	1	50.0%	2.5	62.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Houston	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Humphreys	5	71.4%	4.2	49.7%	1	14.3%	2.7	32.3%	1	14.3%	1.5	18.0%
Jackson	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	1	50.0%	2.0	66.7%	1	50.0%	1.0	33.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Johnson	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lake	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lawrence	1	33.3%	0.8	11.0%	2	66.7%	6.5	89.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lewis	1	50.0%	0.5	23.8%	1	50.0%	1.6	76.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	5.8	83.9%	1	33.3%	1.1	16.1%
Loudon	1	50.0%	1.6	39.0%	1	50.0%	2.5	61.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
McMinn	1	33.3%	0.5	10.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	4.5	90.0%
McNairy	1	33.3%	0.3	26.8%	1	33.3%	0.4	37.5%	1	33.3%	0.4	35.7%
Marion	1	16.7%	0.4	18.7%	3	50.0%	1.0	53.0%	2	33.3%	0.5	28.3%
Marshall	3	100.0%	19.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Maury	1	33.3%	2.0	19.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	8.4	80.8%
Meigs	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%
Monroe	2	50.0%	1.5	35.7%	2	50.0%	2.7	64.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Montgomery	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	42.0	100.0%
Moore	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Morgan	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Table D-21b. (continued)

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Obion	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pickett	2	100.0%	0.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Polk	2	66.7%	0.4	22.1%	1	33.3%	1.5	77.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Putnam	2	100.0%	2.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rhea	2	66.7%	1.6	56.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	1.3	43.9%
Roane	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	20.0	100.0%
Robertson	1	50.0%	0.7	58.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.5	41.7%
Rutherford	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	21.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Scott	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	4.0	100.0%
Sequatchie	1	50.0%	0.2	23.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.6	76.3%
Shelby	3	75.0%	2.9	48.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	3.1	51.5%
Smith	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sullivan	1	33.3%	0.6	47.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	0.6	52.6%
Sumner	2	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Trousdale	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unicoi	2	100.0%	3.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Union	1	50.0%	2.0	84.3%	1	50.0%	0.4	15.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Van Buren	1	100.0%	0.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Warren	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.4	58.3%	1	50.0%	0.3	41.7%
Washington	1	25.0%	1.0	12.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	75.0%	7.2	87.8%
Wayne	1	50.0%	0.3	55.6%	1	50.0%	0.2	44.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Weakley	2	100.0%	0.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wilson	2	100.0%	20.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Statewide	94	53.7%	$ 137.4	40.0%	45	25.7%	$ 78.4	22.8%	36	20.6%	$ 127.8	37.2%

* Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-22a. Public Building Projects by County

Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in CIP*—Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006**

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	5	$ 2,515,000	0.9%	72.2%	$ 35
Bledsoe	1	250,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 20
Blount	5	2,900,000	1.0%	43.1%	$ 27
Bradley	3	3,750,000	1.4%	0.0%	$ 43
Campbell	1	200,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 5
Cannon	2	200,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 16
Carroll	3	1,625,000	0.6%	84.6%	$ 55
Carter	1	180,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 3
Cheatham	4	7,400,000	2.7%	0.0%	$ 206
Chester	4	9,482,000	3.4%	42.0%	$ 610
Claiborne	1	80,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 3
Cocke	2	1,800,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 54
Coffee	1	1,100,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 23
Cumberland	3	5,200,000	1.9%	100.0%	$ 111
Davidson	27	41,975,000	15.1%	89.4%	$ 74
Decatur	5	3,470,000	1.3%	2.9%	$ 296
DeKalb	1	125,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 7
Dickson	1	2,500,000	0.9%	0.0%	$ 58
Dyer	2	8,250,000	3.0%	100.0%	$ 221
Fayette	1	230,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 8
Franklin	4	950,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 24
Gibson	5	1,000,000	0.4%	50.0%	$ 21
Giles	3	1,600,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 54
Greene	1	350,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 6
Hamblen	3	6,500,000	2.3%	69.2%	$ 112
Hamilton	1	550,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 2
Hancock	2	500,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 74
Hardeman	1	100,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 4
Hawkins	2	1,700,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 32
Henderson	2	500,000	0.2%	60.0%	$ 20
Hickman	1	1,500,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 67
Houston	1	400,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 49
Humphreys	1	600,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 33
Jackson	1	125,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 11
Jefferson	2	990,600	0.4%	19.2%	$ 22
Johnson	1	300,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 17

Table D-22a (continued)

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Knox	9	20,049,074	7.2%	95.8%	$ 52
Lauderdale	2	1,133,000	0.4%	100.0%	$ 42
Lawrence	1	700,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 18
Lewis	3	1,624,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 143
Lincoln	1	200,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 6
Loudon	2	3,200,000	1.2%	100.0%	$ 82
McMinn	2	1,850,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 38
McNairy	4	1,875,000	0.7%	30.7%	$ 76
Madison	5	6,650,000	2.4%	100.0%	$ 72
Marion	2	975,000	0.4%	76.9%	$ 35
Maury	4	1,606,000	0.6%	81.3%	$ 23
Monroe	2	1,107,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 28
Montgomery	2	255,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 2
Obion	5	2,400,000	0.9%	10.4%	$ 74
Overton	1	2,000,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 99
Putnam	5	600,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 10
Rhea	1	600,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 21
Roane	2	1,850,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 36
Rutherford	2	3,900,000	1.4%	89.7%	$ 21
Sevier	6	4,821,554	1.7%	77.9%	$ 68
Shelby	16	52,947,479	19.1%	100.0%	$ 59
Smith	1	500,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 28
Sullivan	9	5,785,000	2.1%	76.2%	$ 38
Sumner	6	8,816,000	3.2%	0.0%	$ 68
Tipton	1	2,500,000	0.9%	0.0%	$ 49
Unicoi	1	2,000,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 113
Union	2	800,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 45
Van Buren	1	500,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 91
Warren	1	75,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 2
Washington	3	19,500,000	7.0%	100.0%	$ 182
Wayne	1	75,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 4
Weakley	1	750,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 21
Williamson	3	11,325,000	4.1%	100.0%	$ 89
Wilson	1	3,500,000	1.3%	0.0%	$ 39
Statewide	**212**	**$ 277,366,707**	**100.0%**	**70.9%**	**$ 49**

* Capital Improvement Program (CIP).
** Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

D-22b. Public Building Projects by County and by Stage of Development

Number and Estimated Cost -- Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Anderson	4	80.0%	$ 2.0	80.1%	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%	1	20.0%	$ 0.5	19.9%
Bledsoe	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Blount	3	60.0%	1.9	65.5%	1	20.0%	0.8	25.9%	1	20.0%	0.3	8.6%
Bradley	1	33.3%	3.5	93.3%	1	33.3%	0.2	4.0%	1	33.3%	0.1	2.7%
Campbell	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cannon	1	50.0%	0.1	25.0%	1	50.0%	0.2	75.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Carroll	2	66.7%	0.4	26.2%	1	33.3%	1.2	73.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Carter	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cheatham	3	75.0%	6.7	90.5%	1	25.0%	0.7	9.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Chester	1	25.0%	0.1	1.1%	2	50.0%	6.1	64.1%	1	25.0%	3.3	34.8%
Claiborne	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%
Cocke	1	50.0%	1.0	55.6%	1	50.0%	0.8	44.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Coffee	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.1	100.0%
Cumberland	2	66.7%	0.2	3.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	5.0	96.2%
Davidson	10	37.0%	4.4	10.6%	5	18.5%	23.7	56.4%	12	44.4%	13.9	33.1%
Decatur	5	100.0%	3.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
DeKalb	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%
Dickson	1	100.0%	2.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Dyer	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	8.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Fayette	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	75.0%	0.8	78.9%	1	25.0%	0.2	21.1%
Gibson	5	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Giles	3	100.0%	1.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Greene	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hamblen	2	66.7%	4.5	69.2%	1	33.3%	2.0	30.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hamilton	1	100.0%	0.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hancock	2	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

D-22b. (continued)

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Hardeman	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hawkins	1	50.0%	1.0	58.8%	1	50.0%	0.7	41.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Henderson	2	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hickman	1	100.0%	1.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Houston	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%
Humphreys	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jackson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%
Jefferson	1	50.0%	0.2	19.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.8	80.8%
Johnson	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Knox	3	33.3%	0.8	4.2%	2	22.2%	5.8	28.7%	4	44.4%	13.4	67.1%
Lauderdale	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	1.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lawrence	1	100.0%	0.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lewis	2	66.7%	1.5	92.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0.1	7.6%
Lincoln	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Loudon	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	3.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
McMinn	2	100.0%	1.9	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
McNairy	2	50.0%	0.6	29.3%	1	25.0%	1.0	53.3%	1	25.0%	0.3	17.3%
Madison	3	60.0%	3.1	45.9%	1	20.0%	0.6	9.0%	1	20.0%	3.0	45.1%
Marion	2	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Maury	1	25.0%	0.1	3.1%	3	75.0%	1.6	96.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Monroe	1	50.0%	1.0	90.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.1	9.7%
Montgomery	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0.3	100.0%
Obion	3	60.0%	2.0	84.4%	2	40.0%	0.4	15.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Overton	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Putnam	4	80.0%	0.5	83.3%	1	20.0%	0.1	16.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rhea	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Roane	2	100.0%	1.9	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rutherford	2	100.0%	3.9	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

D-22b. (continued)

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Sevier	3	50.0%	1.7	34.5%	2	33.3%	0.2	3.2%	1	16.7%	3.0	62.2%
Shelby	3	18.8%	1.3	2.4%	8	50.0%	23.8	45.0%	5	31.3%	27.9	52.7%
Smith	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%
Sullivan	1	11.1%	1.0	17.3%	5	55.6%	4.1	70.2%	3	33.3%	0.7	12.5%
Sumner	4	66.7%	8.5	96.6%	2	33.3%	0.3	3.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Tipton	1	100.0%	2.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unicoi	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Union	2	100.0%	0.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Van Buren	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Warren	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Washington	1	33.3%	2.0	10.3%	1	33.3%	1.0	5.1%	1	33.3%	16.5	84.6%
Wayne	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Weakley	1	100.0%	0.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Williamson	1	33.3%	1.2	10.6%	1	33.3%	10.0	88.3%	1	33.3%	0.1	1.1%
Wilson	1	100.0%	3.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Statewide	106	50.0%	$ 84.7	30.6%	60	28.3%	$ 100.8	36.3%	46	21.7%	$ 91.9	33.1%

* Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-23a. Other Facility Projects by County

Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in CIP*—Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006**

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Bedford	1	$ 1,500,000	2.2%	0.0%	$ 40
Blount	3	12,000,000	17.8%	100.0%	$ 113
Bradley	1	1,875,000	2.8%	100.0%	$ 21
Carroll	1	400,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 14
Cheatham	1	250,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 7
Coffee	1	275,000	0.4%	100.0%	$ 6
Davidson	4	10,048,000	14.9%	100.0%	$ 18
Decatur	1	2,000,000	3.0%	0.0%	$ 170
Franklin	1	200,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 5
Giles	1	650,000	1.0%	0.0%	$ 22
Greene	2	500,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 8
Jefferson	1	150,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 3
Lawrence	1	979,000	1.5%	0.0%	$ 25
Loudon	1	1,300,000	1.9%	100.0%	$ 33
McMinn	3	3,350,000	5.0%	0.0%	$ 68
Marshall	1	850,000	1.3%	100.0%	$ 32
Maury	2	335,000	0.5%	100.0%	$ 5
Rhea	1	800,000	1.2%	0.0%	$ 28
Shelby	12	17,324,500	25.7%	100.0%	$ 19
Sullivan	2	9,990,000	14.8%	2.9%	$ 65
Washington	2	360,000	0.5%	100.0%	$ 3
Wayne	1	300,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 18
Williamson	1	2,000,000	3.0%	100.0%	$ 16
Statewide	**45**	**$ 67,436,500**	**100.0%**	**69.4%**	**$ 12**

* Capital Improvement Program (CIP).
** Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-23b. Other Facility Projects by County and by Stage of Development

Number and Estimated Cost -- Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Bedford	1	100.0%	$ 1.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%
Blount	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	12.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bradley	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.9	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Carroll	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cheatham	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Coffee	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Davidson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	50.0%	8.3	82.8%	2	50.0%	1.7	17.2%
Decatur	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Giles	1	100.0%	0.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Greene	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lawrence	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Loudon	1	100.0%	1.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
McMinn	1	33.3%	1.4	40.3%	1	33.3%	1.0	29.9%	1	33.3%	1.0	29.9%
Marshall	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.9	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Maury	2	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rhea	1	100.0%	0.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Shelby	6	50.0%	9.1	52.6%	6	50.0%	8.2	47.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sullivan	2	100.0%	10.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Washington	2	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wayne	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Williamson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Statewide	20	44.4%	$ 26.1	38.7%	22	48.9%	$ 38.6	57.3%	3	6.7%	$ 2.7	4.0%

* Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-24a. Property Acquisition Projects by County

Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in CIP* -- Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006**

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	1	$ 2,995,200	37.2%	100.0%	$ 42
Davidson	1	2,518,000	31.3%	100.0%	$ 4
Jefferson	1	80,000	1.0%	0.0%	$ 2
Johnson	1	80,000	1.0%	0.0%	$ 5
Marshall	2	950,000	11.8%	0.0%	$ 35
Shelby	3	1,230,000	15.3%	100.0%	$ 1
Williamson	1	200,000	2.5%	100.0%	$ 2
Statewide	10	$ 8,053,200	100.0%	86.2%	$ 1

* Capital Improvement Program (CIP).
** Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-24b. Property Acquisition Projects by County and by Stage of Development

Number and Estimated Cost -- Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Anderson	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%	1	100.0%	$ 3.0	100.0%
Davidson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%
Johnson	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Marshall	2	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Shelby	2	66.7%	0.4	35.0%	1	33.3%	0.8	65.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Williamson	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Statewide	6	60.0%	$ 1.7	20.6%	2	20.0%	$ 3.3	41.2%	2	20.0%	$ 3.1	38.2%

* Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-25a. Infrastructure Improvement Needs by County Ranked by Total Cost

—Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006

County	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total	2000 Population	Percent of Total	Cost Per Capita
Davidson	$ 2,772,467,905	19.2%	569,891	10.0%	$ 4,865
Shelby	1,976,869,579	13.7%	897,472	15.8%	$ 2,203
Knox	1,506,710,455	10.4%	382,032	6.7%	$ 3,944
Rutherford	569,704,507	3.9%	182,023	3.2%	$ 3,130
Hamilton	491,221,305	3.4%	307,896	5.4%	$ 1,595
Williamson	488,697,057	3.4%	126,638	2.2%	$ 3,859
Sumner	301,269,774	2.1%	130,449	2.3%	$ 2,309
Wilson	263,525,000	1.8%	88,809	1.6%	$ 2,967
Dickson	107,026,150	0.7%	43,156	0.8%	$ 2,480
Franklin	83,625,145	0.6%	39,270	0.7%	$ 2,129
Sullivan	169,187,052	1.2%	153,048	2.7%	$ 1,105
Washington	204,916,724	1.4%	107,198	1.9%	$ 1,912
Montgomery	281,654,180	2.0%	134,768	2.4%	$ 2,090
Polk	22,114,250	0.2%	16,050	0.3%	$ 1,378
Claiborne	73,227,327	0.5%	29,862	0.5%	$ 2,452
Sevier	244,213,967	1.7%	71,170	1.3%	$ 3,431
Blount	206,931,235	1.4%	105,823	1.9%	$ 1,955
Bradley	211,260,900	1.5%	87,965	1.5%	$ 2,402
Madison	141,484,485	1.0%	91,837	1.6%	$ 1,541
Robertson	146,296,940	1.0%	54,433	1.0%	$ 2,688
Loudon	132,207,225	0.9%	39,086	0.7%	$ 3,382
Putnam	176,369,233	1.2%	62,315	1.1%	$ 2,830
Hamblen	134,069,058	0.9%	58,128	1.0%	$ 2,306
Cumberland	120,194,351	0.8%	46,802	0.8%	$ 2,568
Hardeman	20,748,000	0.1%	28,105	0.5%	$ 738
Warren	53,423,970	0.4%	38,276	0.7%	$ 1,396
Bedford	186,961,000	1.3%	37,586	0.7%	$ 4,974
Coffee	145,147,200	1.0%	48,014	0.8%	$ 3,023
McMinn	85,690,100	0.6%	49,015	0.9%	$ 1,748
Hickman	64,460,000	0.4%	22,295	0.4%	$ 2,891
Anderson	162,478,148	1.1%	71,330	1.3%	$ 2,278
Stewart	69,034,000	0.5%	12,370	0.2%	$ 5,581

Table D-25a (continued)

County	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total	2000 Population	Percent of Total	Cost Per Capita
Morgan	28,420,000	0.2%	19,757	0.3%	$ 1,438
Maury	120,758,945	0.8%	69,498	1.2%	$ 1,738
Fentress	41,880,000	0.3%	16,625	0.3%	$ 2,519
Cheatham	86,305,500	0.6%	35,912	0.6%	$ 2,403
McNairy	63,375,640	0.4%	24,653	0.4%	$ 2,571
Greene	132,945,525	0.9%	62,909	1.1%	$ 2,113
Henderson	75,479,873	0.5%	25,522	0.4%	$ 2,957
Hawkins	88,359,028	0.6%	53,563	0.9%	$ 1,650
Humphreys	29,145,000	0.2%	17,929	0.3%	$ 1,626
Roane	115,880,500	0.8%	51,910	0.9%	$ 2,232
Gibson	108,261,000	0.7%	48,152	0.8%	$ 2,248
Hardin	99,975,087	0.7%	25,578	0.4%	$ 3,909
Marion	99,829,840	0.7%	27,776	0.5%	$ 3,594
Marshall	62,808,831	0.4%	26,767	0.5%	$ 2,347
Bledsoe	27,485,000	0.2%	12,367	0.2%	$ 2,222
Union	40,682,000	0.3%	17,808	0.3%	$ 2,284
Carter	69,496,500	0.5%	56,742	1.0%	$ 1,225
Monroe	63,459,584	0.4%	38,961	0.7%	$ 1,629
Cocke	94,203,756	0.7%	33,565	0.6%	$ 2,807
Campbell	93,427,772	0.6%	39,854	0.7%	$ 2,344
Dyer	62,362,158	0.4%	37,279	0.7%	$ 1,673
DeKalb	52,452,782	0.4%	17,423	0.3%	$ 3,011
Macon	50,792,500	0.4%	20,386	0.4%	$ 2,492
Giles	47,420,280	0.3%	29,447	0.5%	$ 1,610
Meigs	22,375,000	0.2%	11,086	0.2%	$ 2,018
Lawrence	60,341,400	0.4%	39,926	0.7%	$ 1,511
Houston	14,107,000	0.1%	8,088	0.1%	$ 1,744
Jefferson	56,551,041	0.4%	44,294	0.8%	$ 1,277
Decatur	35,429,137	0.2%	11,731	0.2%	$ 3,020
Sequatchie	10,610,750	0.1%	11,370	0.2%	$ 933
Lincoln	54,535,200	0.4%	31,340	0.6%	$ 1,740
Smith	53,802,545	0.4%	17,712	0.3%	$ 3,038

Table D-25a (continued)

County	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total	2000 Population	Percent of Total	Cost Per Capita
Grainger	52,145,560	0.4%	20,659	0.4%	$ 2,524
Henry	45,135,000	0.3%	31,115	0.5%	$ 1,451
Fayette	46,536,700	0.3%	28,806	0.5%	$ 1,616
Clay	20,480,000	0.1%	7,976	0.1%	$ 2,568
Unicoi	40,221,910	0.3%	17,667	0.3%	$ 2,277
Scott	46,177,240	0.3%	21,127	0.4%	$ 2,186
Wayne	32,626,272	0.2%	16,842	0.3%	$ 1,937
Haywood	26,841,500	0.2%	19,797	0.3%	$ 1,356
Chester	32,482,600	0.2%	15,540	0.3%	$ 2,090
White	17,125,000	0.1%	23,102	0.4%	$ 741
Johnson	34,686,776	0.2%	17,499	0.3%	$ 1,982
Obion	34,605,000	0.2%	32,450	0.6%	$ 1,066
Rhea	31,986,200	0.2%	28,400	0.5%	$ 1,126
Van Buren	28,455,000	0.2%	5,508	0.1%	$ 5,166
Carroll	26,328,148	0.2%	29,475	0.5%	$ 893
Grundy	29,082,800	0.2%	14,332	0.3%	$ 2,029
Overton	29,260,662	0.2%	20,118	0.4%	$ 1,454
Cannon	27,911,236	0.2%	12,826	0.2%	$ 2,176
Tipton	25,523,973	0.2%	51,271	0.9%	$ 498
Weakley	12,057,000	0.1%	34,895	0.6%	$ 346
Moore	6,500,000	0.0%	5,740	0.1%	$ 1,132
Trousdale	20,880,000	0.1%	7,259	0.1%	$ 2,876
Perry	17,640,000	0.1%	7,631	0.1%	$ 2,312
Lewis	16,724,000	0.1%	11,367	0.2%	$ 1,471
Pickett	14,320,000	0.1%	4,945	0.1%	$ 2,896
Jackson	12,873,800	0.1%	10,984	0.2%	$ 1,172
Crockett	13,415,000	0.1%	14,532	0.3%	$ 923
Lauderdale	6,498,000	0.0%	27,101	0.5%	$ 240
Hancock	7,969,500	0.1%	6,786	0.1%	$ 1,174
Benton	3,928,164	0.0%	16,537	0.3%	$ 238
Lake	2,536,000	0.0%	7,954	0.1%	$ 319
Statewide	**$14,439,098,437**	**100.0%**	**5,689,283**	**100.0%**	**$ 2,538**

Table D-25b. Infrastructure Improvement Needs by County Ranked by Population

—Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006

County	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total	2000 Population	Percent of Total	Cost Per Capita
Shelby	$1,976,869,579	13.7%	897,472	15.8%	$ 2,203
Davidson	2,772,467,905	19.2%	569,891	10.0%	$ 4,865
Knox	1,506,710,455	10.4%	382,032	6.7%	$ 3,944
Hamilton	491,221,305	3.4%	307,896	5.4%	$ 1,595
Rutherford	569,704,507	3.9%	182,023	3.2%	$ 3,130
Sullivan	169,187,052	1.2%	153,048	2.7%	$ 1,105
Montgomery	281,654,180	2.0%	134,768	2.4%	$ 2,090
Sumner	301,269,774	2.1%	130,449	2.3%	$ 2,309
Williamson	488,697,057	3.4%	126,638	2.2%	$ 3,859
Washington	204,916,724	1.4%	107,198	1.9%	$ 1,912
Blount	206,931,235	1.4%	105,823	1.9%	$ 1,955
Madison	141,484,485	1.0%	91,837	1.6%	$ 1,541
Wilson	263,525,000	1.8%	88,809	1.6%	$ 2,967
Bradley	211,260,900	1.5%	87,965	1.5%	$ 2,402
Anderson	162,478,148	1.1%	71,330	1.3%	$ 2,278
Sevier	244,213,967	1.7%	71,170	1.3%	$ 3,431
Maury	120,758,945	0.8%	69,498	1.2%	$ 1,738
Greene	132,945,525	0.9%	62,909	1.1%	$ 2,113
Putnam	176,369,233	1.2%	62,315	1.1%	$ 2,830
Hamblen	134,069,058	0.9%	58,128	1.0%	$ 2,306
Carter	69,496,500	0.5%	56,742	1.0%	$ 1,225
Robertson	146,296,940	1.0%	54,433	1.0%	$ 2,688
Hawkins	88,359,028	0.6%	53,563	0.9%	$ 1,650
Roane	115,880,500	0.8%	51,910	0.9%	$ 2,232
Tipton	25,523,973	0.2%	51,271	0.9%	$ 498
McMinn	85,690,100	0.6%	49,015	0.9%	$ 1,748
Gibson	108,261,000	0.7%	48,152	0.8%	$ 2,248
Coffee	145,147,200	1.0%	48,014	0.8%	$ 3,023
Cumberland	120,194,351	0.8%	46,802	0.8%	$ 2,568
Jefferson	56,551,041	0.4%	44,294	0.8%	$ 1,277
Dickson	107,026,150	0.7%	43,156	0.8%	$ 2,480
Lawrence	60,341,400	0.4%	39,926	0.7%	$ 1,511
Campbell	93,427,772	0.6%	39,854	0.7%	$ 2,344
Franklin	83,625,145	0.6%	39,270	0.7%	$ 2,129

Table D-25b (continued)

County	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total	2000 Population	Percent of Total	Cost Per Capita
Loudon	132,207,225	0.9%	39,086	0.7%	$ 3,382
Monroe	63,459,584	0.4%	38,961	0.7%	$ 1,629
Warren	53,423,970	0.4%	38,276	0.7%	$ 1,396
Bedford	186,961,000	1.3%	37,586	0.7%	$ 4,974
Dyer	62,362,158	0.4%	37,279	0.7%	$ 1,673
Cheatham	86,305,500	0.6%	35,912	0.6%	$ 2,403
Weakley	12,057,000	0.1%	34,895	0.6%	$ 346
Cocke	94,203,756	0.7%	33,565	0.6%	$ 2,807
Obion	34,605,000	0.2%	32,450	0.6%	$ 1,066
Lincoln	54,535,200	0.4%	31,340	0.6%	$ 1,740
Henry	45,135,000	0.3%	31,115	0.5%	$ 1,451
Claiborne	73,227,327	0.5%	29,862	0.5%	$ 2,452
Carroll	26,328,148	0.2%	29,475	0.5%	$ 893
Giles	47,420,280	0.3%	29,447	0.5%	$ 1,610
Fayette	46,536,700	0.3%	28,806	0.5%	$ 1,616
Rhea	31,986,200	0.2%	28,400	0.5%	$ 1,126
Hardeman	20,748,000	0.1%	28,105	0.5%	$ 738
Marion	99,829,840	0.7%	27,776	0.5%	$ 3,594
Lauderdale	6,498,000	0.0%	27,101	0.5%	$ 240
Marshall	62,808,831	0.4%	26,767	0.5%	$ 2,347
Hardin	99,975,087	0.7%	25,578	0.4%	$ 3,909
Henderson	75,479,873	0.5%	25,522	0.4%	$ 2,957
McNairy	63,375,640	0.4%	24,653	0.4%	$ 2,571
White	17,125,000	0.1%	23,102	0.4%	$ 741
Hickman	64,460,000	0.4%	22,295	0.4%	$ 2,891
Scott	46,177,240	0.3%	21,127	0.4%	$ 2,186
Grainger	52,145,560	0.4%	20,659	0.4%	$ 2,524
Macon	50,792,500	0.4%	20,386	0.4%	$ 2,492
Overton	29,260,662	0.2%	20,118	0.4%	$ 1,454
Haywood	26,841,500	0.2%	19,797	0.3%	$ 1,356
Morgan	28,420,000	0.2%	19,757	0.3%	$ 1,438
Humphreys	29,145,000	0.2%	17,929	0.3%	$ 1,626
Union	40,682,000	0.3%	17,808	0.3%	$ 2,284
Smith	53,802,545	0.4%	17,712	0.3%	$ 3,038

Table D-25b (continued)

County	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total	2000 Population	Percent of Total	Cost Per Capita
Unicoi	40,221,910	0.3%	17,667	0.3%	$ 2,277
Johnson	34,686,776	0.2%	17,499	0.3%	$ 1,982
DeKalb	52,452,782	0.4%	17,423	0.3%	$ 3,011
Wayne	32,626,272	0.2%	16,842	0.3%	$ 1,937
Fentress	41,880,000	0.3%	16,625	0.3%	$ 2,519
Benton	3,928,164	0.0%	16,537	0.3%	$ 238
Polk	22,114,250	0.2%	16,050	0.3%	$ 1,378
Chester	32,482,600	0.2%	15,540	0.3%	$ 2,090
Crockett	13,415,000	0.1%	14,532	0.3%	$ 923
Grundy	29,082,800	0.2%	14,332	0.3%	$ 2,029
Cannon	27,911,236	0.2%	12,826	0.2%	$ 2,176
Stewart	69,034,000	0.5%	12,370	0.2%	$ 5,581
Bledsoe	27,485,000	0.2%	12,367	0.2%	$ 2,222
Decatur	35,429,137	0.2%	11,731	0.2%	$ 3,020
Sequatchie	10,610,750	0.1%	11,370	0.2%	$ 933
Lewis	16,724,000	0.1%	11,367	0.2%	$ 1,471
Meigs	22,375,000	0.2%	11,086	0.2%	$ 2,018
Jackson	12,873,800	0.1%	10,984	0.2%	$ 1,172
Houston	14,107,000	0.1%	8,088	0.1%	$ 1,744
Clay	20,480,000	0.1%	7,976	0.1%	$ 2,568
Lake	2,536,000	0.0%	7,954	0.1%	$ 319
Perry	17,640,000	0.1%	7,631	0.1%	$ 2,312
Trousdale	20,880,000	0.1%	7,259	0.1%	$ 2,876
Hancock	7,969,500	0.1%	6,786	0.1%	$ 1,174
Moore	6,500,000	0.0%	5,740	0.1%	$ 1,132
Van Buren	28,455,000	0.2%	5,508	0.1	$ 5,166
Pickett	14,320,000	0.1%	4,945	0.1%	$ 2,896
Statewide	**$14,439,098,437**	**100.0%**	**5,689,283**	**100.0%**	**$ 2,538**

Table D-26. Infrastructure Improvement Needs by County Ranked by Population Density

—Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006

County	2000 Population	Land Area [sq.mi.]	Population Per Square Mile	Total Estimated Cost	Cost Per Capita
Shelby	897,472	755	1,189	$ 1,976,869,579	$ 2,203
Davidson	569,891	502	1,135	2,772,467,905	$ 4,865
Knox	382,032	509	751	1,506,710,455	$ 3,944
Hamilton	307,896	543	567	491,221,305	$ 1,595
Sullivan	153,048	413	371	169,187,052	$ 1,105
Hamblen	58,128	161	361	134,069,058	$ 2,306
Washington	107,198	326	329	204,916,724	$ 1,912
Rutherford	182,023	619	294	569,704,507	$ 3,130
Bradley	87,965	329	267	211,260,900	$ 2,402
Montgomery	134,768	539	250	281,654,180	$ 2,090
Sumner	130,449	529	247	301,269,774	$ 2,309
Williamson	126,638	583	217	488,697,057	$ 3,859
Anderson	71,330	338	211	162,478,148	$ 2,278
Blount	105,823	559	189	206,931,235	$ 1,955
Loudon	39,086	229	171	132,207,225	$ 3,382
Carter	56,742	341	166	69,496,500	$ 1,225
Madison	91,837	557	165	141,484,485	$ 1,541
Jefferson	44,294	274	162	56,551,041	$ 1,277
Putnam	62,315	401	155	176,369,233	$ 2,830
Roane	51,910	361	144	115,880,500	$ 2,232
Sevier	71,170	592	120	244,213,967	$ 3,431
Cheatham	35,912	303	119	86,305,500	$ 2,403
Robertson	54,433	477	114	146,296,940	$ 2,688
McMinn	49,015	430	114	85,690,100	$ 1,748
Maury	69,498	613	113	120,758,945	$ 1,738
Coffee	48,014	429	112	145,147,200	$ 3,023
Tipton	51,271	459	112	25,523,973	$ 498
Hawkins	53,563	487	110	88,359,028	$ 1,650
Greene	62,909	622	101	132,945,525	$ 2,113
Unicoi	17,667	186	95	40,221,910	$ 2,277
Rhea	28,400	316	90	31,986,200	$ 1,126
Warren	38,276	433	88	53,423,970	$ 1,396

Table D-26 (continued)

County	2000 Population	Land Area [sq.mi.]	Population Per Square Mile	Total Estimated Cost	Cost Per Capita
Dickson	43,156	490	88	107,026,150	$ 2,480
Campbell	39,854	480	83	93,427,772	$ 2,344
Gibson	48,152	603	80	108,261,000	$ 2,248
Union	17,808	224	80	40,682,000	$ 2,284
Bedford	37,586	474	79	186,961,000	$ 4,974
Cocke	33,565	434	77	94,203,756	$ 2,807
Grainger	20,659	280	74	52,145,560	$ 2,524
Dyer	37,279	511	73	62,362,158	$ 1,673
Marshall	26,767	375	71	62,808,831	$ 2,347
Franklin	39,270	553	71	83,625,145	$ 2,129
Claiborne	29,862	434	69	73,227,327	$ 2,452
Cumberland	46,802	682	69	120,194,351	$ 2,568
Macon	20,386	307	66	50,792,500	$ 2,492
Lawrence	39,926	617	65	60,341,400	$ 1,511
Trousdale	7,259	114	64	20,880,000	$ 2,876
Monroe	38,961	635	61	63,459,584	$ 1,629
White	23,102	377	61	17,125,000	$ 741
Weakley	34,895	580	60	12,057,000	$ 346
Obion	32,450	545	60	34,605,000	$ 1,066
Johnson	17,499	299	59	34,686,776	$ 1,982
Lauderdale	27,101	471	58	6,498,000	$ 240
DeKalb	17,423	305	57	52,452,782	$ 3,011
Meigs	11,086	195	57	22,375,000	$ 2,018
Smith	17,712	314	56	53,802,545	$ 3,038
Marion	27,776	500	56	99,829,840	$ 3,594
Henry	31,115	562	55	45,135,000	$ 1,451
Lincoln	31,340	570	55	54,535,200	$ 1,740
Crockett	14,532	265	55	13,415,000	$ 923
Chester	15,540	289	54	32,482,600	$ 2,090
Carroll	29,475	599	49	26,328,148	$ 893
Henderson	25,522	520	49	75,479,873	$ 2,957
Lake	7,954	163	49	2,536,000	$ 319
Cannon	12,826	266	48	27,911,236	$ 2,176
Giles	29,447	611	48	47,420,280	$ 1,610

Table D-26 (continued)

County	2000 Population	Land Area [sq.mi.]	Population Per Square Mile	Total Estimated Cost	Cost Per Capita
Overton	20,118	433	46	29,260,662	$ 1,454
Moore	5,740	129	44	6,500,000	$ 1,132
Hardin	25,578	578	44	99,975,087	$ 3,909
McNairy	24,653	560	44	63,375,640	$ 2,571
Sequatchie	11,370	266	43	10,610,750	$ 933
Hardeman	28,105	668	42	20,748,000	$ 738
Benton	16,537	395	42	3,928,164	$ 238
Fayette	28,806	705	41	46,536,700	$ 1,616
Houston	8,088	200	40	14,107,000	$ 1,744
Lewis	11,367	282	40	16,724,000	$ 1,471
Scott	21,127	532	40	46,177,240	$ 2,186
Grundy	14,332	361	40	29,082,800	$ 2,029
Morgan	19,757	522	38	28,420,000	$ 1,438
Haywood	19,797	533	37	26,841,500	$ 1,356
Polk	16,050	435	37	22,114,250	$ 1,378
Hickman	22,295	613	36	64,460,000	$ 2,891
Jackson	10,984	309	36	12,873,800	$ 1,172
Decatur	11,731	334	35	35,429,137	$ 3,020
Clay	7,976	236	34	20,480,000	$ 2,568
Humphreys	17,929	532	34	29,145,000	$ 1,626
Fentress	16,625	499	33	41,880,000	$ 2,519
Hancock	6,786	222	31	7,969,500	$ 1,174
Bledsoe	12,367	406	30	27,485,000	$ 2,222
Pickett	4,945	163	30	14,320,000	$ 2,896
Stewart	12,370	458	27	69,034,000	$ 5,581
Wayne	16,842	734	23	32,626,272	$ 1,937
Van Buren	5,508	274	20	28,455,000	$ 5,166
Perry	7,631	415	18	$17,640,000	$ 2,312
Statewide	**5,689,283**	**41,224**	**138**	**$14,439,098,437**	**$ 2,538**

Table D-27. Infrastructure Improvement Needs by County Ranked by Population Rate

—Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006

County	1990 Population	2000 Population	Population Growth Rate	Total Estimated Cost	Cost Per Capita
Williamson	81,021	126,638	56.3%	$488,697,057	$ 3,859
Rutherford	118,570	182,023	53.5%	569,704,507	$ 3,130
Sevier	51,050	71,170	39.4%	244,213,967	$ 3,431
Meigs	8,033	11,086	38.0%	22,375,000	$ 2,018
Tipton	37,568	51,271	36.5%	25,523,973	$ 498
Cumberland	34,736	46,802	34.7%	120,194,351	$ 2,568
Jefferson	33,016	44,294	34.2%	56,551,041	$ 1,277
Montgomery	100,498	134,768	34.1%	281,654,180	$ 2,090
Hickman	16,754	22,295	33.1%	64,460,000	$ 2,891
Cheatham	27,140	35,912	32.3%	86,305,500	$ 2,403
Wilson	67,675	88,809	31.2%	263,525,000	$ 2,967
Robertson	41,492	54,433	31.2%	146,296,940	$ 2,688
Stewart	9,479	12,370	30.5%	69,034,000	$ 5,581
Union	13,694	17,808	30.0%	40,682,000	$ 2,284
Sequatchie	8,863	11,370	28.3%	10,610,750	$ 933
Macon	15,906	20,386	28.2%	50,792,500	$ 2,492
Bledsoe	9,669	12,367	27.9%	27,485,000	$ 2,222
Monroe	30,541	38,961	27.6%	63,459,584	$ 1,629
Johnson	13,766	17,499	27.1%	34,686,776	$ 1,982
Maury	54,812	69,498	26.8%	120,758,945	$ 1,738
Sumner	103,281	130,449	26.3%	301,269,774	$ 2,309
Smith	14,143	17,712	25.2%	53,802,545	$ 3,038
Loudon	31,255	39,086	25.1%	132,207,225	$ 3,382
Marshall	21,539	26,767	24.3%	62,808,831	$ 2,347
Bedford 3	0,411	37,586	23.6%	186,961,000	$ 4,974
Blount	85,962	105,823	23.1%	206,931,235	$ 1,955
Dickson	35,061	43,156	23.1%	107,026,150	$ 2,480
Lewis	9,247	11,367	22.9%	16,724,000	$ 1,471
Trousdale	5,920	7,259	22.6%	20,880,000	$ 2,876
Cannon	10,467 1	2,826	22.5%	27,911,236	$ 2,176
Moore	4,696	5,740	22.2%	6,500,000	$ 1,132
DeKalb	14,360	17,423	21.3%	52,452,782	$ 3,011
Putnam	51,373	62,315	21.3%	176,369,233	$ 2,830
Chester	12,819	15,540	21.2%	32,482,600	$ 2,090

Table D-27 (continued)

County	1990 Population	2000 Population	Population Growth Rate	Total Estimated Cost	Cost Per Capita
Wayne	13,935	16,842	20.9%	32,626,272	$ 1,937
Grainger	17,095	20,659	20.8%	52,145,560	$ 2,524
Hardeman	23,377	28,105	20.2%	20,748,000	$ 738
Hawkins	44,565	53,563	20.2%	88,359,028	$ 1,650
Bradley	73,712	87,965	19.3%	211,260,900	$ 2,402
Coffee	40,343	48,014	19.0%	145,147,200	$ 3,023
Jackson	9,297	10,984	18.1%	12,873,800	$ 1,172
Madison	77,982	91,837	17.8%	141,484,485	$ 1,541
Polk	13,643	16,050	17.6%	22,114,250	$ 1,378
Henderson	21,844	25,522	16.8%	75,479,873	$ 2,957
Rhea	24,344	28,400	16.7%	31,986,200	$ 1,126
Washington	92,336	107,198	16.1%	204,916,724	$ 1,912
Warren	32,992	38,276	16.0%	53,423,970	$ 1,396
McMinn	42,383	49,015	15.6%	85,690,100	$ 1,748
Perry	6,612	7,631	15.4%	17,640,000	$ 2,312
Lauderdale	23,491	27,101	15.4%	6,498,000	$ 240
Houston	7,018	8,088	15.2%	14,107,000	$ 1,744
Cocke	29,141	33,565	15.2%	94,203,756	$ 2,807
Hamblen	50,480	58,128	15.2%	134,069,058	$ 2,306
Scott	18,358	21,127	15.1%	46,177,240	$ 2,186
White	20,090	23,102	15.0%	17,125,000	$ 741
Giles	25,741	29,447	14.4%	47,420,280	$ 1,610
Claiborne	26,137	29,862	14.3%	73,227,327	$ 2,452
Morgan	17,300	19,757	14.2%	28,420,000	$ 1,438
Overton	17,636	20,118	14.1%	29,260,662	$ 1,454
Benton	14,524	16,537	13.9%	3,928,164	$ 238
Knox	335,749	382,032	13.8%	1,506,710,455	$ 3,944
Van Buren	4,846	5,508	13.7%	28,455,000	$ 5,166
Campbell	35,079	39,854	13.6%	93,427,772	$ 2,344
Humphreys	15,813	17,929	13.4%	29,145,000	$ 1,626
Fentress	14,669	16,625	13.3%	41,880,000	$ 2,519
Lawrence	35,303	39,926	13.1%	60,341,400	$ 1,511
Hardin	22,633	25,578	13.0%	99,975,087	$ 3,909
Fayette	25,559	28,806	12.7%	46,536,700	$ 1,616

Table D-27 (continued)

County	1990 Population	2000 Population	Population Growth Rate	Total Estimated Cost	Cost Per Capita
Greene	55,832	2,909	12.7%	132,945,525	$ 2,113
Marion	24,683	27,776	12.5%	99,829,840	$ 3,594
Franklin	34,923	39,270	12.4%	83,625,145	$ 2,129
Decatur	10,472 1	1,731	12.0%	35,429,137	$ 3,020
Lake	7,129	7,954	11.6%	2,536,000	$ 319
Davidson	510,786	569,891	11.6%	2,772,467,905	$ 4,865
Henry	27,888	31,115	11.6%	45,135,000	$ 1,451
Lincoln	28,157	31,340	11.3%	54,535,200	$ 1,740
Clay	7,238	7,976	10.2%	20,480,000	$ 2,568
Carter	51,505	56,742	10.2%	69,496,500	$ 1,225
McNairy	22,422	24,653	10.0%	63,375,640	$ 2,571
Roane	47,227	51,910	9.9%	115,880,500	$ 2,232
Weakley	31,972	34,895	9.1%	12,057,000	$ 346
Pickett	4,548	4,945	8.7%	14,320,000	$ 2,896
Crockett	13,378	14,532	8.6%	13,415,000	$ 923
Shelby	826,330	897,472	8.6%	1,976,869,579	$ 2,203
Hamilton	285,536	307,896	7.8%	491,221,305	$ 1,595
Grundy	13,362	14,332	7.3%	29,082,800	$ 2,029
Carroll	27,514	29,475	7.1%	26,328,148	$ 893
Dyer	34,854	37,279	7.0%	62,362,158	$ 1,673
Unicoi	16,549	17,667	6.8%	40,221,910	$ 2,277
Sullivan	143,596	153,048	6.6%	169,187,052	$ 1,105
Anderson	68,250	71,330	4.5%	162,478,148	$ 2,278
Gibson	46,315	48,152	4.0%	108,261,000	$ 2,248
Obion	31,717	32,450	2.3%	34,605,000	$ 1,066
Haywood	19,437	19,797	1.9%	26,841,500	$ 1,356
Hancock	6,739	6,786	0.7%	$7,969,500	$ 1,174
Statewide	**4,877,185**	**5,689,283**	**16.7%**	**$14,439,098,437**	**$ 2,538**

Table D-28. Infrastructure Improvement Needs by County Ranked by Population Change

—Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006

County	1990 Population	2000 Population	Population Change	Total Estimated Cost	Cost Per Capita
Shelby	826,330	897,472	71,142	$ 1,976,869,579	$ 2,203
Rutherford	118,570	182,023	63,453	569,704,507	$ 3,130
Davidson	510,786	569,891	59,105	2,772,467,905	$ 4,865
Knox	335,749	382,032	46,283	1,506,710,455	$ 3,944
Williamson	81,021	126,638	45,617	488,697,057	$ 3,859
Montgomery	100,498	134,768	34,270	281,654,180	$ 2,090
Sumner	103,281	130,449	27,168	301,269,774	$ 2,309
Hamilton	285,536	307,896	22,360	491,221,305	$ 1,595
Wilson	67,675	88,809	21,134	263,525,000	$ 2,967
Sevier	51,050	71,170	20,120	244,213,967	$ 3,431
Blount	85,962	105,823	19,861	206,931,235	$ 1,955
Washington	92,336	107,198	14,862	204,916,724	$ 1,912
Maury	54,812	69,498	14,686	120,758,945	$ 1,738
Bradley	73,712	87,965	14,253	211,260,900	$ 2,402
Madison	77,982	91,837	13,855	141,484,485	$ 1,541
Tipton	37,568	51,27	113,703	25,523,973	$ 498
Robertson	41,492	54,433	12,941	146,296,940	$ 2,688
Cumberland	34,736	46,802	12,066	120,194,351	$ 2,568
Jefferson	33,016	44,294	11,278	56,551,041	$ 1,277
Putnam	51,373	62,315	10,942	176,369,233	$ 2,830
Sullivan	143,596	153,048	9,452	169,187,052	$ 1,105
Hawkins	44,565	53,563	8,998	88,359,028	$ 1,650
Cheatham	27,140	35,912	8,772	86,305,500	$ 2,403
Monroe	30,541	38,961	8,420	63,459,584	$ 1,629
Dickson	35,061	43,156	8,095	107,026,150	$ 2,480
Loudon	31,255	39,086	7,831	132,207,225	$ 3,382
Coffee	40,343	48,014	7,671	145,147,200	$ 3,023
Hamblen	50,480	58,128	7,648	134,069,058	$ 2,306
Bedford	30,411	37,586	7,175	186,961,000	$ 4,974
Greene	55,832	62,909	7,077	132,945,525	$ 2,113
McMinn	42,383	49,015	6,632	85,690,100	$ 1,748
Hickman	16,754	22,295	5,541	64,460,000	$ 2,891

Table D-28 (continued)

County	1990 Population	2000 Population	Population Change	Total Estimated Cost	Cost Per Capita
Warren	32,992	38,276	5,284	53,423,970	$ 1,396
Carter	51,505	56,742	5,237	69,496,500	$ 1,225
Marshall	21,539	26,767	5,228	62,808,831	$ 2,347
Campbell	35,079	39,854	4,775	93,427,772	$ 2,344
Hardeman	23,377	28,105	4,728	20,748,000	$ 738
Roane	47,227	51,910	4,683	115,880,500	$ 2,232
Lawrence	35,303	39,926	4,623	60,341,400	$ 1,511
Macon	15,906	20,386	4,480	50,792,500	$ 2,492
Cocke	29,141	33,565	4,424	94,203,756	$ 2,807
Franklin	34,923	39,270	4,347	83,625,145	$ 2,129
Union	13,694	17,808	4,114	40,682,000	$ 2,284
Rhea	24,344	28,400	4,056	31,986,200	$ 1,126
Johnson	13,766	17,499	3,733	34,686,776	$ 1,982
Claiborne	26,137	29,862	3,725	73,227,327	$ 2,452
Giles	25,741	29,447	3,706	47,420,280	$ 1,610
Henderson	21,844	25,522	3,678	75,479,873	$ 2,957
Lauderdale	23,491	27,101	3,610	6,498,000	$ 240
Smith	14,143	17,712	3,569	53,802,545	$ 3,038
Grainger	17,095	20,659	3,564	52,145,560	$ 2,524
Fayette	25,559	28,806	3,247	46,536,700	$ 1,616
Henry	27,888	31,115	3,227	45,135,000	$ 1,451
Lincoln	28,157	31,340	3,183	54,535,200	$ 1,740
Marion	24,683	27,776	3,093	99,829,840	$ 3,594
Anderson	68,250	71,330	3,080	162,478,148	$ 2,278
DeKalb	14,360	17,423	3,063	52,452,782	$ 3,011
Meigs	8,033	11,086	3,053	22,375,000	$ 2,018
White	20,090	23,102	3,012	17,125,000	$ 741
Hardin	22,633	25,578	2,945	99,975,087	$ 3,909
Weakley	31,972	34,895	2,923	12,057,000	$ 346
Wayne	13,935	16,842	2,907	32,626,272	$ 1,937
Stewart	9,479	12,370	2,891	69,034,000	$ 5,581
Scott	18,358	21,127	2,769	46,177,240	$ 2,186

Table D-28 (continued)

County	1990 Population	2000 Population	Population Growth Rate	Total Estimated Cost	Cost Per Capita
Chester	12,819	15,540	2,721	32,482,600	$ 2,090
Bledsoe	9,669	12,367	2,698	27,485,000	$ 2,222
Sequatchie	8,863	11,370	2,507	10,610,750	$ 933
Overton	17,636	20,118	2,482	29,260,662	$ 1,454
Morgan	17,300	19,757	2,457	28,420,000	$ 1,438
Dyer	34,854	37,279	2,425	62,362,158	$ 1,673
Polk	13,643	16,050	2,407	22,114,250	$ 1,378
Cannon	10,467	12,826	2,359	27,911,236	$ 2,176
McNairy	22,422	24,653	2,231	63,375,640	$ 2,571
Lewis	9,247	11,367	2,120	16,724,000	$ 1,471
Humphreys	15,813	17,929	2,116	29,145,000	$ 1,626
Benton	14,524	16,537	2,013	3,928,164	$ 238
Carroll	27,514	29,475	1,961	26,328,148	$ 893
Fentress	14,669	16,625	1,956	41,880,000	$ 2,519
Gibson	46,315	48,152	1,837	108,261,000	$ 2,248
Jackson	9,297	10,984	1,687	12,873,800	$ 1,172
Trousdale	5,920	7,259	1,339	20,880,000	$ 2,876
Decatur	10,472	11,731	1,259	35,429,137	$ 3,020
Crockett	13,378	14,532	1,154	13,415,000	$ 923
Unicoi	16,549	17,667	1,118	40,221,910	$ 2,277
Houston	7,018	8,088	1,070	14,107,000	$ 1,744
Moore	4,696	5,740	1,044	6,500,000	$ 1,132
Perry	6,612	7,631	1,019	17,640,000	$ 2,312
Grundy	13,362	14,332	970	29,082,800	$ 2,029
Lake	7,129	7,954	825	2,536,000	$ 319
Clay	7,238	7,976	738	20,480,000	$ 2,568
Obion	31,717	32,450	733	34,605,000	$ 1,066
Van Buren	4,846	5,508	662	28,455,000	$ 5,166
Pickett	4,548	4,945	397	14,320,000	$ 2,896
Haywood	19,437	19,797	360	26,841,500	$ 1,356
Hancock	6,739	6,786	47	7,969,500	$ 1,174
Statewide	**4,877,185**	**5,689,283**	**812,098**	**$14,439,098,437**	**$ 2,538**

Table D-29. Infrastructure Improvement Needs and Population Data by County Ranked by Cost Per Capita

Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006

	1990 Population	2000 Population	Population Change	Population Growth Rate	Land Area [sq. mi.]	Population Per Square Mile	Total Estimated Cost	Cost Per Capita
Polk	13,643	16,050	2,407	17.6%	435	37	$ 22,114,250	$ 1,378
Stewart	9,479	12,370	2,891	30.5%	458	27	69,034,000	$ 5,581
Claiborne	26,137	29,862	3,725	14.3%	434	69	73,227,327	$ 2,452
Franklin	34,923	39,270	4,347	12.4%	553	71	83,625,145	$ 2,129
Dickson	35,061	43,156	8,095	23.1%	490	88	107,026,150	$ 2,480
Fentress	14,669	16,625	1,956	13.3%	499	33	41,880,000	$ 2,519
Morgan	17,300	19,757	2,457	14.2%	522	38	28,420,000	$ 1,438
Houston	7,018	8,088	1,070	15.2%	200	40	14,107,000	$ 1,744
Hickman	16,754	22,295	5,541	33.1%	613	36	64,460,000	$ 2,891
Hardeman	23,377	28,105	4,728	20.2%	668	42	20,748,000	$ 738
Bledsoe	9,669	12,367	2,698	27.9%	406	30	27,485,000	$ 2,222
Humphreys	15,813	17,929	2,116	13.4%	532	34	29,145,000	$ 1,626
Meigs	8,033	11,086	3,053	38.0%	195	57	22,375,000	$ 2,018
Clay	7,238	7,976	738	10.2%	236	34	20,480,000	$ 2,568
Loudon	31,255	39,086	7,831	25.1%	229	171	132,207,225	$ 3,382
Van Buren	4,846	5,508	662	13.7%	274	20	28,455,000	$ 5,166
McNairy	22,422	24,653	2,231	10.0%	560	44	63,375,640	$ 2,571
Sequatchie	8,863	11,370	2,507	28.3%	266	43	10,610,750	$ 933
Decatur	10,472	11,731	1,259	12.0%	334	35	35,429,137	$ 3,020
Davidson	510,786	569,891	59,105	11.6%	502	1,135	2,772,467,905	$ 4,865
Rutherford	118,570	182,023	63,453	53.5%	619	294	569,704,507	$ 3,130
Bedford	30,411	37,586	7,175	23.6%	474	79	186,961,000	$ 4,974
Henderson	21,844	25,522	3,678	16.8%	520	49	75,479,873	$ 2,957
Warren	32,992	38,276	5,284	16.0%	433	88	53,423,970	$ 1,396

Table D-29. (continued)

	1990 Population	2000 Population	Population Change	Population Growth Rate	Land Area [sq. mi.]	Population Per Square Mile	Total Estimated Cost	Cost Per Capita
Wilson	67,675	88,809	21,134	31.2%	571	156	263,525,000	$ 2,967
Williamson	81,021	126,638	45,617	56.3%	583	217	488,697,057	$ 3,859
Union	13,694	17,808	4,114	30.0%	224	80	40,682,000	$ 2,284
DeKalb	14,360	17,423	3,063	21.3%	305	57	52,452,782	$ 3,011
Cumberland	34,736	46,802	12,066	34.7%	682	69	120,194,351	$ 2,568
Robertson	41,492	54,433	12,941	31.2%	477	114	146,296,940	$ 2,688
Hardin	22,633	25,578	2,945	13.0%	578	44	99,975,087	$ 3,909
Knox	335,749	382,032	46,283	13.8%	509	751	1,506,710,455	$ 3,944
Sumner	103,281	130,449	27,168	26.3%	529	247	301,269,774	$ 2,309
Coffee	40,343	48,014	7,671	19.0%	429	112	145,147,200	$ 3,023
Macon	15,906	20,386	4,480	28.2%	307	66	50,792,500	$ 2,492
Cheatham	27,140	35,912	8,772	32.3%	303	119	86,305,500	$ 2,403
Moore	4,696	5,740	1,044	22.2%	129	44	6,500,000	$ 1,132
Marion	24,683	27,776	3,093	12.5%	500	56	99,829,840	$ 3,594
Hamblen	50,480	58,128	7,648	15.2%	161	361	134,069,058	$ 2,306
Sevier	51,050	71,170	20,120	39.4%	592	120	244,213,967	$ 3,431
McMinn	42,383	49,015	6,632	15.6%	430	114	85,690,100	$ 1,748
Putnam	51,373	62,315	10,942	21.3%	401	155	176,369,233	$ 2,830
Marshall	21,539	26,767	5,228	24.3%	375	71	62,808,831	$ 2,347
Hamilton	285,536	307,896	22,360	7.8%	543	567	491,221,305	$ 1,595
Washington	92,336	107,198	14,862	16.1%	326	329	204,916,724	$ 1,912
Smith	14,143	17,712	3,569	25.2%	314	56	53,802,545	$ 3,038
Pickett	4,548	4,945	397	8.7%	163	30	14,320,000	$ 2,896
Trousdale	5,920	7,259	1,339	22.6%	114	64	20,880,000	$ 2,876

Table D-29. (continued)

	1990 Population	2000 Population	Population Change	Population Growth Rate	Land Area [sq. mi.]	Population Per Square Mile	Total Estimated Cost	Cost Per Capita
Bradley	73,712	87,965	14,253	19.3%	329	267	211,260,900	$ 2,402
Madison	77,982	91,837	13,855	17.8%	557	165	141,484,485	$ 1,541
Unicoi	16,549	17,667	1,118	6.8%	186	95	40,221,910	$ 2,277
Chester	12,819	15,540	2,721	21.2%	289	54	32,482,600	$ 2,090
Grainger	17,095	20,659	3,564	20.8%	280	74	52,145,560	$ 2,524
Cocke	29,141	33,565	4,424	15.2%	434	77	94,203,756	$ 2,807
Wayne	13,935	16,842	2,907	20.9%	734	23	32,626,272	$ 1,937
Giles	25,741	29,447	3,706	14.4%	611	48	47,420,280	$ 1,610
Shelby	826,330	897,472	71,142	8.6%	755	1,189	1,976,869,579	$ 2,203
Perry	6,612	7,631	1,019	15.4%	415	18	17,640,000	$ 2,312
Blount	85,962	105,823	19,861	23.1%	559	189	206,931,235	$ 1,955
Montgomery	100,498	134,768	34,270	34.1%	539	250	281,654,180	$ 2,090
Anderson	68,250	71,330	3,080	4.5%	338	211	162,478,148	$ 2,278
Hawkins	44,565	53,563	8,998	20.2%	487	110	88,359,028	$ 1,650
Sullivan	143,596	153,048	9,452	6.6%	413	371	169,187,052	$ 1,105
Dyer	34,854	37,279	2,425	7.0%	511	73	62,362,158	$ 1,673
Roane	47,227	51,910	4,683	9.9%	361	144	115,880,500	$ 2,232
Cannon	10,467	12,826	2,359	22.5%	266	48	27,911,236	$ 2,176
Monroe	30,541	38,961	8,420	27.6%	635	61	63,459,584	$ 1,629
Gibson	46,315	48,152	1,837	4.0%	603	80	108,261,000	$ 2,248
Scott	18,358	21,127	2,769	15.1%	532	40	46,177,240	$ 2,186
Johnson	13,766	17,499	3,733	27.1%	299	59	34,686,776	$ 1,982
Greene	55,832	62,909	7,077	12.7%	622	101	132,945,525	$ 2,113
Grundy	13,362	14,332	970	7.3%	361	40	29,082,800	$ 2,029

Table D-29. (continued)

	1990 Population	2000 Population	Population Change	Population Growth Rate	Land Area [sq. mi.]	Population Per Square Mile	Total Estimated Cost	Cost Per Capita
Campbell	35,079	39,854	4,775	13.6%	480	83	93,427,772	$ 2,344
Haywood	19,437	19,797	360	1.9%	533	37	26,841,500	$ 1,356
Maury	54,812	69,498	14,686	26.8%	613	113	120,758,945	$ 1,738
Lincoln	28,157	31,340	3,183	11.3%	570	55	54,535,200	$ 1,740
Fayette	25,559	28,806	3,247	12.7%	705	41	46,536,700	$ 1,616
Henry	27,888	31,115	3,227	11.6%	562	55	45,135,000	$ 1,451
White	20,090	23,102	3,012	15.0%	377	61	17,125,000	$ 741
Lawrence	35,303	39,926	4,623	13.1%	617	65	60,341,400	$ 1,511
Lewis	9,247	11,367	2,120	22.9%	282	40	16,724,000	$ 1,471
Carter	51,505	56,742	5,237	10.2%	341	166	69,496,500	$ 1,225
Overton	17,636	20,118	2,482	14.1%	433	46	29,260,662	$ 1,454
Jefferson	33,016	44,294	11,278	34.2%	274	162	56,551,041	$ 1,277
Hancock	6,739	6,786	47	0.7%	222	31	7,969,500	$ 1,174
Jackson	9,297	10,984	1,687	18.1%	309	36	12,873,800	$ 1,172
Rhea	24,344	28,400	4,056	16.7%	316	90	31,986,200	$ 1,126
Obion	31,717	32,450	733	2.3%	545	60	34,605,000	$ 1,066
Carroll	27,514	29,475	1,961	7.1%	599	49	26,328,148	$ 893
Crockett	13,378	14,532	1,154	8.6%	265	55	13,415,000	$ 923
Weakley	31,972	34,895	2,923	9.1%	580	60	12,057,000	$ 346
Tipton	37,568	51,271	13,703	36.5%	459	112	25,523,973	$ 498
Lauderdale	23,491	27,101	3,610	15.4%	471	58	6,498,000	$ 240
Lake	7,129	7,954	825	11.6%	163	49	2,536,000	$ 319
Benton	14,524	16,537	2,013	13.9%	395	42	3,928,164	$ 238
Statewide	4,877,185	5,689,283	812,098	16.7%	41,224	138	$14,439,098,437	$ 2,538

Table D-30. Transportation & Utilities Projects Reported to Involve Mandates

Number and Percent—Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006

	Type of Project*			
	Transportation		Other Utilities	
County**	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Bedford	1	9.1%	0	0.0%
Coffee	1	12.5%	0	0.0%
Houston	1	20.0%	0	0.0%
Lawrence	1	7.7%	1	25.0%
Montgomery	0	0.0%	1	12.5%
Perry	1	33.3%	0	0.0%
Shelby	1	0.8%	0	0.0%
Sullivan	1	1.9%	0	0.0%
Unicoi	1	14.3%	0	0.0%
Wayne	1	25.0%	0	0.0%
Williamson	1	1.9%	0	0.0%
Statewide	**10**	**0.8%**	**2**	**2.1%**

* The Transportation & Utilities Category includes Transportation, Other Utilities, Navigation, and Telecommunication projects. This table shows only those categories that included mandate related projects.

**Only those counties reporting mandate related projects are included.

Table D-31. Health, Safety & Welfare Projects Reported to Involve Mandates

Number and Percent -- Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006

	Type of Project*											
	Water and Wastewater		Law Enforcement		Stormwater		Fire Protection		Solid Waste		Public Health Facilities	
County**	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Anderson	2	7.4%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
Bedford	3	14.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Blount	1	4.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bradley	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Claiborne	1	6.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Coffee	4	13.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Davidson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	7.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	3	20.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Greene	1	4.5%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hamblen	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hamilton	1	5.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hancock	3	42.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hawkins	3	11.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Houston	1	7.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Humphreys	2	28.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	1	4.3%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Johnson	2	14.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Knox	1	3.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%
Lawrence	3	14.3%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lincoln	3	13.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Loudon	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Marshall	5	14.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Maury	1	4.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Monroe	1	6.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Table D-31: Health, Safety & Welfare Projects Reported to Involve Mandates

	Type of Project*											
	Water and Wastewater		Law Enforcement		Stormwater		Fire Protection		Solid Waste		Public Health Facilities	
County**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Montgomery	2	6.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Roane	1	3.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Robertson	1	4.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sevier	2	4.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Shelby	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	4.3%
Smith	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Stewart	2	28.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sullivan	1	1.8%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sumner	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	0	0.0%
Trousdale	1	10.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unicoi	1	5.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Warren	1	10.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Washington	5	15.2%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wayne	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Statewide	61	4.2%	2	1.1%	7	6.8%	1	0.6%	4	4.8%	1	0.9%

* The Health, Safety and Welfare Category includes Water and Wastewater, Law Enforcement, Storm Water, Housing, Fire Protection, Solid Waste, and Public Health Facilities. This table shows only those categories that included mandate related projects.
**Only those counties reporting mandate related projects are included.

Table D-32. Education Projects Reported to Involve Mandates

Number and Percent — Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006

	Type of Project*					
	Improvements at Existing Schools		New Public School Construction		School System-wide Needs	
County**	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Anderson	7	25.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bedford	2	15.4%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%
Benton	2	25.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bledsoe	2	33.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Blount	6	24.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bradley	11	44.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cannon	6	85.7%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
Carroll	1	6.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Carter	1	4.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Chester	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Claiborne	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0	0.0%
Cocke	8	66.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Coffee	1	5.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cumberland	6	60.0%	2	100.0%	0	0.0%
Davidson	53	41.1%	0	0.0%	2	15.4%
Decatur	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
DeKalb	3	60.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Dyer	6	46.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Gibson	1	5.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grainger	2	28.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Greene	5	22.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hamblen	1	4.8%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%
Hamilton	12	14.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hancock	4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hawkins	11	61.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Henderson	3	33.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Henry	3	33.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jackson	3	75.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	1	9.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Johnson	4	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Knox	57	65.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lawrence	1	7.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lincoln	2	18.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
McMinn	7	43.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
McNairy	1	12.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Table D-32 (continued)

	Type of Project*					
	Improvements at Existing Schools		New Public School Construction		School System-wide Needs	
County**	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Macon	2	25.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%
Madison	22	91.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Marion	1	8.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Maury	1	5.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Meigs	4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Monroe	9	64.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Montgomery	11	37.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Morgan	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Obion	2	16.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Overton	4	44.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Perry	3	75.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pickett	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Polk	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Putnam	5	31.3%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
Rhea	3	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Roane	1	5.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rutherford	27	65.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Scott	6	66.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sequatchie	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sevier	3	12.0%	1	20.0%	0	0.0%
Shelby	79	36.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Smith	3	33.3%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
Stewart	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sullivan	16	32.7%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
Sumner	1	2.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Tipton	2	15.4%	2	100.0%	0	0.0%
Unicoi	3	42.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Union	2	28.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Washington	2	8.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wayne	5	62.5%	2	100.0%	0	0.0%
Williamson	6	17.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Statewide	**463**	**28.3%**	**14**	**8.3%**	**4**	**9.3%**

* The Education Category includes Existing School Improvements, New Public School Construction, Non K-12 Education and School System-wide Needs. This table shows only those categories that included mandate related projects.
** Only those counties reporting mandate related projects are included.

Table D-33. Recreation & Culture Projects Reported to Involve Mandates

Number and Percent — Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006

	Type of Project*			
	Recreation		Library and Museums	
County**	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Knox	1	2.1%	0	0.0%
Morgan	1	33.3%	0	0.0%
Roane	1	11.1%	1	50.0%
Sumner	1	9.1%	0	0.0%
Statewide	**4**	**0.6%**	**1**	**1.0%**

* The Recreation & Culture Category incudes Recreation, Community Development, and Library and Museum projects. This table shows only those categories that included mandate related projects.
** Only those counties reporting mandate related projects are included.

Table D-34. General Government Projects Reported to Involve Mandates

Number and Percent—Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006

	Type of Project*			
	Public Buildings		Other Facilities	
County**	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Anderson	1	20.0%	0	0.0%
Blount	1	20.0%	0	0.0%
Coffee	1	100.0%	1	100.0%
Knox	1	11.1%	0	0.0%
Lewis	1	33.3%	0	0.0%
Monroe	1	50.0%	0	0.0%
Statewide	**6**	**2.8%**	**1**	**2.2%**

* The General Government Category includes Public Buildings, Other Facilities, and Property Acquisition projects. This table shows only those categories that included mandate related projects.
** Only those counties reporting mandate related projects are included.

Appendix E: Public School System[48] Infrastructure Needs by School System

Table E-1a: County Location of Tennessee Public School Systems, Alphabetical by County

Table E-1b: County Location of Tennessee Public School Systems, Alphabetical by School System

Table E-2: Public Elementary and Secondary Education Infrastructure Needs by School System

Table E-3: Infrastructure Improvement Needs at Existing Public Schools by School System

Table E-4: Schools in Less Than Good Condition, Cost to Upgrade by School System

Table E-5: Education Improvement Act Class-size Mandate Compliance at Existing and New Schools by School System

Table E-6: State Mandate Compliance Needs by School System

Table E-7: Federal Mandate Compliance Needs by School System

Table E-8: Technology Needs by School System

Table E-9: New School Construction and System-wide Needs by School System

48 Elementary and secondary schools.

Table E-1a.
County Location of Tennessee Public School Systems
Alphabetical by County

County	School System
Anderson	Anderson County
Anderson	Clinton City
Anderson	Oak Ridge City
Bedford	Bedford County
Benton	Benton County
Bledsoe	Bledsoe County
Blount	Blount County
Blount	Alcoa City
Blount	Maryville City
Bradley	Bradley County
Bradley	Cleveland City
Campbell	Campbell County
Cannon	Cannon County
Carroll	Carroll County
Carroll	Hollow Rock-Bruceton SSD
Carroll	Huntingdon SSD
Carroll	McKenzie SSD
Carroll	South Carroll SSD
Carroll	West Carroll SSD
Carter	Carter County
Carter	Elizabethton City
Cheatham	Cheatham County
Chester	Chester County
Claiborne	Claiborne County
Clay	Clay County
Cocke	Cocke County
Cocke	Newport City
Coffee	Coffee County
Coffee	Manchester City
Coffee	Tullahoma City
Crockett	Crockett County
Crockett	Alamo City
Crockett	Bells City
Cumberland	Cumberland County
Davidson	Davidson County
Decatur	Decatur County
DeKalb	DeKalb County
Dickson	Dickson County
Dyer	Dyer County
Dyer	Dyersburg City
Fayette	Fayette County
Fentress	Fentress County
Franklin	Franklin County
Gibson	Humboldt City
Gibson	Milan SSD
Gibson	Trenton SSD
Gibson	Bradford SSD
Gibson	Gibson County SSD
Giles	Giles County
Grainger	Grainger County
Greene	Greene County
Greene	Greeneville City
Grundy	Grundy County
Hamblen	Hamblen County
Hamilton	Hamilton County
Hancock	Hancock County
Hardeman	Hardeman County
Hardin	Hardin County
Hawkins	Hawkins County
Hawkins	Rogersville City
Haywood	Haywood County
Henderson	Henderson County
Henderson	Lexington City
Henry	Henry County
Henry	Paris SSD
Hickman	Hickman County
Houston	Houston County
Humphreys	Humphreys County
Jackson	Jackson County
Jefferson	Jefferson County
Johnson	Johnson County
Knox	Knox County

Table E-1a (continued)

County	School System
Lake	Lake County
Lauderdale	Lauderdale County
Lawrence	Lawrence County
Lewis	Lewis County
Lincoln	Lincoln County
Lincoln	Fayetteville City
Loudon	Loudon County
Loudon	Lenoir City
McMinn	McMinn County
McMinn	Athens City
McMinn	Etowah City
McNairy	McNairy County
Macon	Macon County
Madison	Madison County
Marion	Marion County
Marion	Richard City SSD
Marshall	Marshall County
Maury	Maury County
Meigs	Meigs County
Monroe	Monroe County
Monroe	Sweetwater City
Montgomery	Montgomery County
Moore	Moore County
Morgan	Morgan County
Obion	Obion County
Obion	Union City
Overton	Overton County
Perry	Perry County
Pickett	Pickett County
Polk	Polk County
Putnam	Putnam County
Rhea	Rhea County
Rhea	Dayton City
Roane	Roane County
Roane	Harriman City
Robertson	Robertson County

County	School System
Rutherford	Rutherford County
Rutherford	Murfreesboro City
Scott	Scott County
Scott	Oneida SSD
Sequatchie	Sequatchie County
Sevier	Sevier County
Shelby	Shelby County
Shelby	Memphis City
Smith	Smith County
Stewart	Stewart County
Sullivan	Sullivan County
Sullivan	Bristol City
Sullivan	Kingsport City
Sumner	Sumner County
Tipton	Tipton County
Tipton	Covington City
Trousdale	Trousdale County
Unicoi	Unicoi County
Union	Union County
Van Buren	Van Buren County
Warren	Warren County
Washington	Washington County
Washington	Johnson City
Wayne	Wayne County
Weakley	Weakley County
White	White County
Williamson	Williamson County
Williamson	Franklin SSD
Wilson	Wilson County
Wilson	Lebanon SSD

Table E-1b. County Location of Tennessee Public School Systems Alphabetical by School System

School System	County
Alamo City	Crockett
Alcoa City	Blount
Anderson County	Anderson
Athens City	McMinn
Bedford County	Bedford
Bells City	Crockett
Benton County	Benton
Bledsoe County	Bledsoe
Blount County	Blount
Bradford SSD	Gibson
Bradley County	Bradley
Bristol City	Sullivan
Campbell County	Campbell
Cannon County	Cannon
Carroll County	Carroll
Carter County	Carter
Cheatham County	Cheatham
Chester County	Chester
Claiborne County	Claiborne
Clay County	Clay
Cleveland City	Bradley
Clinton City	Anderson
Cocke County	Cocke
Coffee County	Coffee
Covington City	Tipton
Crockett County	Crockett
Cumberland County	Cumberland
Davidson County	Davidson
Dayton City	Rhea
Decatur County	Decatur
DeKalb County	DeKalb
Dickson County	Dickson
Dyer County	Dyer
Dyersburg City	Dyer
Elizabethton City	Carter
Etowah City	McMinn
Fayette County	Fayette
Fayetteville City	Lincoln
Fentress County	Fentress
Franklin County	Franklin
Franklin SSD	Williamson
Gibson County	SSD Gibson
Giles County	Giles
Grainger County	Grainger
Greene County	Greene
Greeneville City	Greene
Grundy County	Grundy
Hamblen County	Hamblen
Hamilton County	Hamilton
Hancock County	Hancock
Hardeman County	Hardeman
Hardin County	Hardin
Harriman City	Roane
Hawkins County	Hawkins
Haywood County	Haywood
Henderson County	Henderson
Henry County	Henry
Hickman County	Hickman
Hollow Rock-Bruceton SSD	Carroll
Houston County	Houston
Humboldt City	Gibson
Humphreys County	Humphreys
Huntingdon SSD	Carroll
Jackson County	Jackson
Jefferson County	Jefferson
Johnson City	Washington
Johnson County	Johnson
Kingsport City	Sullivan
Knox County	Knox
Lake County	Lake
Lauderdale County	Lauderdale
Lawrence County	Lawrence

Table E-1b (continued)

School System	County
Lebanon SSD	Wilson
Lenoir City	Loudon
Lewis County	Lewis
Lexington City	Henderson
Lincoln County	Lincoln
Loudon County	Loudon
Macon County	Macon
Madison County	Madison
Manchester City	Coffee
Marion County	Marion
Marshall County	Marshall
Maryville City	Blount
Maury County	Maury
McKenzie SSD	Carroll
McMinn County	McMinn
McNairy County	McNairy
Meigs County	Meigs
Memphis City	Shelby
Milan SSD	Gibson
Monroe County	Monroe
Montgomery County	Montgomery
Moore County	Moore
Morgan County	Morgan
Murfreesboro City	Rutherford
Newport City	Cocke
Oak Ridge City	Anderson
Obion County	Obion
Oneida SSD	Scott
Overton County	Overton
Paris SSD	Henry
Perry County	Perry
Pickett County	Pickett
Polk County	Polk
Putnam County	Putnam
Rogersville City	Hawkins
Rhea	County Rhea
Richard City SSD	Marion
Roane County	Roane
Robertson County	Robertson
Rutherford County	Rutherford
Scott County	Scott
Sequatchie County	Sequatchie
Sevier County	Sevier
Shelby County	Shelby
Smith County	Smith
South Carroll SSD	Carroll
Stewart County	Stewart
Sullivan County	Sullivan
Sumner County	Sumner
Sweetwater City	Monroe
Tipton County	Tipton
Trenton SSD	Gibson
Trousdale County	Trousdale
Tullahoma City	Coffee
Unicoi County	Unicoi
Union City	Obion
Union County	Union
Van Buren County	Van Buren
Warren County	Warren
Washington County	Washington
Wayne County	Wayne
Weakley County	Weakley
West Carroll SSD	Carroll
White County	White
Williamson County	Williamson
Wilson County	Wilson

Table E-2. Public Elementary and Secondary Schools Infrastructure Needs by School System, Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student—Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006*

School System	Total Estimated Cost	Number of Students**	Cost per Student
Anderson County	$ 64,905	6,955	$ 9
Clinton City	942,000	939	$ 1,004
Oak Ridge City	13,699,000	4,452	$ 3,077
Bedford County	45,736,000	6,182	$ 7,398
Benton County	709,164	2,538	$ 279
Bledsoe County	3,370,000	1,757	$ 1,919
Blount County	56,345,000	10,706	$ 5,263
Alcoa City	5,689,000	1,262	$ 4,508
Maryville City	483,000	4,244	$ 114
Bradley County	57,427,900	8,932	$ 6,430
Cleveland City	25,069,500	4,456	$ 5,627
Campbell County	12,160,000	6,221	$ 1,955
Cannon County	18,801,236	2,083	$ 9,025
Carroll County	245,000	2	$115,305
Hollow Rock-Bruceton SSD	6,200,000	804	$ 7,716
Huntingdon SSD	575,998	1,339	$ 430
McKenzie SSD	296,000	1,314	$ 225
South Carroll SSD	244,650	409	$ 598
West Carroll SSD	2,719,000	1,148	$ 2,369
Carter County	6,016,500	6,064	$ 992
Elizabethton City	104,000	2,205	$ 47
Cheatham County	577,500	6,883	$ 84
Chester County	300,000	2,473	$ 121
Claiborne County	25,442,000	4,653	$ 5,468
Clay County	4,510,000	1,198	$ 3,764
Cocke County	46,760,756	4,658	$ 10,040
Newport City	183,000	671	$ 273
Coffee County	27,815,200	4,163	$ 6,682
Manchester City	0	1,180	$ 0
Tullahoma City	14,213,000	3,606	$ 3,942
Crockett County	7,085,000	1,650	$ 4,294
Alamo City	215,000	565	$ 381
Bells City	0	386	$ 0
Cumberland County	21,109,351	6,592	$ 3,202

Table E-2 (continued)

School System	Total Estimated Cost	Number of Students**	Cost per Student
Davidson County	454,249,905	68,016	$ 6,679
Decatur County	175,000	1,755	$ 100
DeKalb County	1,353,400	2,602	$ 520
Dickson County	31,016,150	7,961	$ 3,896
Dyer County	36,279,158	3,386	$ 10,714
Dyersburg City	313,000	3,354	$ 93
Fayette County	14,706,700	3,553	$ 4,139
Fentress County	1,900,000	2,347	$ 810
Franklin SSD	49,585,000	5,779	$ 8,580
Humboldt City	13,744,700	1,775	$ 7,743
Milan SSD	370,200	2,037	$ 182
Trenton SSD	859,500	1,417	$ 606
Bradford SSD	70,000	645	$ 109
Gibson County SSD	1,663,600	2,566	$ 648
Giles County	5,889,280	4,614	$ 1,276
Grainger County	22,070,000	3,254	$ 6,782
Greene County	40,080,525	6,966	$ 5,754
Greeneville City	24,285,000	2,580	$ 9,414
Grundy County	7,052,400	2,297	$ 3,070
Hamblen County	28,156,202	9,051	$ 3,111
Hamilton County	51,421,405	40,966	$ 1,255
Hancock County	1,500,000	1,137	$ 1,319
Hardeman County	595,000	4,578	$ 130
Hardin County	2,236,600	3,816	$ 586
Hawkins County	11,397,528	7,045	$ 1,618
Rogersville City	0	617	$ 0
Haywood County	3,539,000	3,629	$ 975
Henderson County	16,369,000	3,398	$ 4,817
Lexington City	0	887	$ 0
Henry County	24,760,000	3,192	$ 7,758
Paris SSD	30,000	1,471	$ 20
Hickman County	20,000,000	3,728	$ 5,365
Houston County	247,000	1,418	$ 174
Humphreys County	505,000	3,007	$ 168
Jackson County	2,918,800	1,636	$ 1,784
Jefferson County	280,000	6,794	$ 41

Table E-2 (continued)

School System	Total Estimated Cost	Number of Students**	Cost per Student
Johnson County	3,185,576	2,295	$ 1,388
Knox County	459,159,427	52,072	$ 8,818
Lake County	256,000	893	$ 287
Lauderdale County	0	4,594	$ 0
Lawrence County	1,286,900	6,888	$ 187
Lewis County	0	1,922	$ 0
Lincoln County	1,961,200	4,100	$ 478
Fayetteville City	3,400,000	1,080	$ 3,149
Loudon County	5,250,000	4,775	$ 1,099
Lenoir City	8,205,540	1,936	$ 4,238
McMinn County	2,520,000	5,696	$ 442
Athens City	12,697,500	1,815	$ 6,995
Etowah City	126,000	394	$ 320
McNairy County	504,000	4,099	$ 123
Macon County	2,370,000	3,561	$ 666
Madison County	37,587,850	13,817	$ 2,720
Marion County	48,625,000	4,104	$ 11,848
Richard City SSD	1,241,200	293	$ 4,231
Marshall County	23,104,131	4,781	$ 4,833
Maury County	31,413,000	11,289	$ 2,783
Meigs County	1,025,000	1,788	$ 573
Monroe County	9,266,000	4,969	$ 1,865
Sweetwater City	7,206,000	1,458	$ 4,941
Montgomery County	51,449,200	23,933	$ 2,150
Moore County	0	964	$ 0
Morgan County	6,732,000	3,246	$ 2,074
Obion County	4,315,000	4,069	$ 1,060
Union City	1,694,000	1,380	$ 1,227
Overton County	7,510,662	3,052	$ 2,461
Perry County	3,450,000	1,172	$ 2,943
Pickett County	320,000	727	$ 440
Polk County	11,385,000	2,320	$ 4,907
Putnam County	45,089,233	9,495	$ 4,749
Rhea County	16,825,000	3,715	$ 4,529
Dayton City	0	749	$ 0
Roane County	14,670,000	5,974	$ 2,456

Table E-2 (continued)

School System	Total Estimated Cost	Number of Students**	Cost per Student
Harriman City	4,165,000	1,343	$ 3,101
Robertson County	39,700,000	9,799	$ 4,052
Rutherford County	235,750,433	25,793	$ 9,140
Murfreesboro City	15,139,409	5,699	$ 2,657
Scott County	17,906,000	2,669	$ 6,710
Oneida SSD	194,000	1,202	$ 161
Sequatchie County	1,966,500	1,826	$ 1,077
Sevier County	41,016,916	12,292	$ 3,337
Shelby County	411,301,060	44,882	$ 9,164
Memphis City	271,924,638	115,878	$ 2,347
Smith County	18,567,545	3,154	$ 5,887
Stewart County	36,480,000	2,055	$ 17,750
Sullivan County	39,041,510	13,108	$ 2,979
Bristol City	4,811,500	3,596	$ 1,338
Kingsport City	12,997,040	6,276	$ 2,071
Sumner County	81,146,485	22,501	$ 3,606
Tipton County	18,185,632	9,954	$ 1,827
Covington City	80,000	937	$ 85
Trousdale County	4,380,000	1,295	$ 3,383
Unicoi County	1,472,050	2,478	$ 594
Union County	635,000	3,033	$ 209
Van Buren County	5,000	779	$ 6
Warren County	4,877,970	6,275	$ 777
Washington County	3,386,000	8,516	$ 398
Johnson City	1,729,326	6,615	$ 261
Wayne County	19,450,836	2,634	$ 7,384
Weakley County	1,230,000	4,928	$ 250
White County	325,000	3,832	$ 85
Williamson County	168,757,500	19,666	$ 8,581
Franklin SSD	1,538,167	3,818	$ 403
Wilson County	7,250,000	11,526	$ 629
Lebanon SSD	1,850,000	2,819	$ 656
Statewide	**$ 3,565,818,649**	**896,556**	**$ 3,977**

* This table includes all infrastructure needs for Tennessee's public school systems as reported by local government officials. It does not include the state's special schools.

** The average number of students attending each public school system is from year 2001 data provided by the Tennessee Department of Education and is used to calculate cost per student in each table.

Table E-3. Infrastructure Improvement Needs at Existing Public Schools by School System, Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student—Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006*

School System	Total Estimated Cost	Cost per Student
Anderson County	$ 64,905	$ 9
Clinton City	517,000	$ 551
Oak Ridge City	7,399,000	$ 1,662
Bedford County	26,136,000	$ 4,227
Benton County	709,164	$ 279
Bledsoe County	3,370,000	$ 1,919
Blount County	1,845,000	$ 172
Alcoa City	189,000	$ 150
Maryville City	483,000	$ 114
Bradley County	29,979,900	$ 3,357
Cleveland City	13,069,500	$ 2,933
Campbell County	12,160,000	$ 1,955
Cannon County	12,044,201	$ 5,781
Carroll County	245,000	$ 115,305
Hollow Rock-Bruceton SSD	0	$ 0
Huntingdon SSD	575,998	$ 430
McKenzie SSD	296,000	$ 225
South Carroll SSD	244,650	$ 598
West Carroll SSD	2,719,000	$ 2,369
Carter County	16,500	$ 3
Elizabethton City	104,000	$ 47
Cheatham County	577,500	$ 84
Chester County	300,000	$ 121
Claiborne County	442,000	$ 95
Clay County	4,510,000	$ 3,764
Cocke County	19,760,756	$ 4,243
Newport City	183,000	$ 273
Coffee County	3,440,200	$ 826
Manchester City	0	$ 0
Tullahoma City	8,213,000	$ 2,278
Crockett County	85,000	$ 52
Alamo City	215,000	$ 381
Bells City	0	$ 0
Cumberland County	5,505,956	$ 835
Davidson County	283,106,905	$ 4,162
Decatur County	175,000	$ 100

Table E-3 (continued)

School System	Total Estimated Cost	Cost per Student
DeKalb County	1,353,400	$ 520
Dickson County	516,150	$ 65
Dyer County	6,279,158	$ 1,854
Dyersburg City	313,000	$ 93
Fayette County	206,700	$ 58
Fentress County	1,900,000	$ 810
Franklin SSD	2,585,000	$ 447
Humboldt City	5,744,700	$ 3,236
Milan SSD	370,200	$ 182
Trenton SSD	179,500	$ 127
Bradford SSD	70,000	$ 109
Gibson County SSD	1,663,600	$ 648
Giles County	0	$ 0
Grainger County	1,070,000	$ 329
Greene County	26,580,525	$ 3,816
Greeneville City	24,285,000	$ 9,414
Grundy County	7,052,400	$ 3,070
Hamblen County	2,756,202	$ 305
Hamilton County	44,421,405	$ 1,084
Hancock County	1,500,000	$ 1,319
Hardeman County	595,000	$ 130
Hardin County	2,236,600	$ 586
Hawkins County	11,397,528	$ 1,618
Rogersville City	0	$ 0
Haywood County	3,539,000	$ 975
Henderson County	1,369,000	$ 403
Lexington City	0	$ 0
Henry County	3,560,000	$ 1,115
Paris SSD	30,000	$ 20
Hickman County	0	$ 0
Houston County	247,000	$ 174
Humphreys County	505,000	$ 168
Jackson County	2,918,800	$ 1,784
Jefferson County	280,000	$ 41
Johnson County	2,960,576	$ 1,290
Knox County	347,159,427	$ 6,667
Lake County	256,000	$ 287

Table E-3 (continued)

School System	Total Estimated Cost	Cost per Student
Lauderdale County	0	$ 0
Lawrence County	1,286,900	$ 187
Lewis County	0	$ 0
Lincoln County	1,961,200	$ 478
Fayetteville City	200,000	$ 185
Loudon County	250,000	$ 52
Lenoir City	130,540	$ 67
McMinn County	2,520,000	$ 442
Athens City	12,447,500	$ 6,857
Etowah City	126,000	$ 320
McNairy County	504,000	$ 123
Macon County	2,370,000	$ 666
Madison County	6,087,850	$ 441
Marion County	15,125,000	$ 3,685
Richard City SSD	1,241,200	$ 4,231
Marshall County	2,304,131	$ 482
Maury County	180,000	$ 16
Meigs County	1,025,000	$ 573
Monroe County	2,266,000	$ 456
Sweetwater City	206,000	$ 141
Montgomery County	25,949,200	$ 1,084
Moore County	0	$ 0
Morgan County	2,132,000	$ 657
Obion County	315,000	$ 77
Union City	1,694,000	$ 1,227
Overton County	7,510,662	$ 2,461
Perry County	3,450,000	$ 2,943
Pickett County	320,000	$ 440
Polk County	2,885,000	$ 1,244
Putnam County	12,089,233	$ 1,273
Rhea County	4,585,000	$ 1,234
Dayton City	0	$ 0
Roane County	3,670,000	$ 614
Harriman City	4,165,000	$ 3,101
Robertson County	0	$ 0
Rutherford County	15,350,433	$ 595
Murfreesboro City	3,638,609	$ 639

Table E-3 (continued)

School System	Total Estimated Cost	Cost per Student
Scott County	7,906,000	$ 2,963
Oneida SSD	94,000	$ 78
Sequatchie County	866,500	$ 474
Sevier County	8,516,916	$ 693
Shelby County	411,301,060	$ 9,164
Memphis City	229,157,519	$ 1,978
Smith County	3,567,545	$ 1,131
Stewart County	20,480,000	$ 9,965
Sullivan County	39,041,510	$ 2,979
Bristol City	4,811,500	$ 1,338
Kingsport City	10,197,040	$ 1,625
Sumner County	12,929,900	$ 575
Tipton County	1,185,632	$ 119
Covington City	80,000	$ 85
Trousdale County	380,000	$ 294
Unicoi County	1,472,050	$ 594
Union County	635,000	$ 209
Van Buren County	5,000	$ 6
Warren County	4,877,970	$ 777
Washington County	3,386,000	$ 398
Johnson City	1,729,326	$ 261
Wayne County	6,969,000	$ 2,645
Weakley County	1,230,000	$ 250
White County	325,000	$ 85
Williamson County	49,507,500	$ 2,517
Franklin SSD	1,538,167	$ 403
Wilson County	1,150,000	$ 100
Lebanon SSD	1,850,000	$ 656
Statewide	**$ 1,907,758,599**	**$ 2,128**

This table shows the combined cost of needs for upgrading schools to good condition, EIA class-size mandates, other state mandates, federal mandates, and technology needs at existing schools for each public schools system, as reported by local government officials. Each of these categories is shown separately in the following tables. (The state's special schools are not included.)

Table E-4. Schools in Less than Good Condition Cost to Upgrade by School System, Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student—Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006*

	Schools in Less than Good Condition		Estimated Cost	
School System**	Number	Percent of Schools	Total	Per Student
Anderson County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Clinton City	1	33.3%	451,000	$ 480
Oak Ridge City	1	12.5%	1,500,000	$ 337
Bedford County	1	7.7%	12,000,000	$ 1,941
Benton County	2	25.0%	0	$ 0
Bledsoe County	3	50.0%	1,570,000	$ 894
Blount County	2	13.3%	1,050,000	$ 98
Alcoa City	1	33.3%	0	$ 0
Maryville City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Bradley County	14	87.5%	18,990,000	$ 2,126
Cleveland City	7	77.8%	11,495,000	$ 2,580
Campbell County	3	18.8%	12,150,000	$ 1,953
Cannon County	5	71.4%	7,801,983	$ 3,745
Carroll County	1	50.0%	150,000	$ 70,595
Hollow Rock-Bruceton SSD	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Huntingdon SSD	1	33.3%	100,000	$ 75
McKenzie SSD	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
South Carroll SSD	2	100.0%	100,000	$ 245
West Carroll SSD	1	33.3%	2,350,000	$ 2,047
Carter County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Elizabethton City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Cheatham County	2	14.3%	0	$ 0
Chester County	3	50.0%	200,000	$ 81
Claiborne County	2	16.7%	395,000	$ 85
Clay County	1	25.0%	4,500,000	$ 3,756
Cocke County	4	36.4%	11,320,750	$ 2,431
Newport City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Coffee County	7	77.8%	2,700,000	$ 649
Manchester City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Tullahoma City	1	14.3%	7,250,000	$ 2,011
Crockett County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Alamo City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Bells City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Cumberland County	6	60.0%	1,240,000	$ 188
Davidson County	129	100.0%	240,323,140	$ 3,533

Table E-4 (continued)

	Schools in Less than Good Condition		Estimated Cost	
School System**	Number	Percent of Schools	Total	Per Student
Decatur County	3	50.0%	175,000	$ 100
DeKalb County	2	40.0%	175,000	$ 67
Dickson County	1	7.7%	400,000	$ 50
Dyer County	1	11.1%	6,000,000	$ 1,772
Dyersburg City	1	25.0%	100,000	$ 30
Fayette County	2	25.0%	0	$ 0
Fentress County	4	57.1%	1,900,000	$ 810
Franklin SSD	1	8.3%	2,400,000	$ 415
Humboldt City	4	80.0%	4,796,700	$ 2,702
Milan SSD	1	33.3%	150,000	$ 74
Trenton SSD	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Bradford SSD	1	50.0%	50,000	$ 78
Gibson County SSD	3	50.0%	1,650,000	$ 643
Giles County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Grainger County	2	28.6%	800,000	$ 246
Greene County	8	53.3%	6,569,000	$ 943
Greeneville City	1	14.3%	23,000,000	$ 8,915
Grundy County	5	71.4%	6,720,000	$ 2,925
Hamblen County	3	14.3%	1,367,672	$ 151
Hamilton County	47	58.0%	39,979,605	$ 976
Hancock County	3	75.0%	1,500,000	$ 1,319
Hardeman County	1	11.1%	0	$ 0
Hardin County	4	40.0%	1,650,000	$ 432
Hawkins County	8	47.1%	6,781,000	$ 963
Rogersville City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Haywood County	2	28.6%	3,375,000	$ 930
Henderson County	5	62.5%	720,000	$ 212
Lexington City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Henry County	4	66.7%	1,250,000	$ 392
Paris SSD	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Hickman County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Houston County	1	25.0%	100,000	$ 71
Humphreys County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Jackson County	4	100.0%	1,855,000	$ 1,134
Jefferson County	1	9.1%	110,000	$ 16
Johnson County	5	62.5%	1,262,000	$ 550

Table E-4 (continued)

	Schools in Less than Good Condition		Estimated Cost	
School System**	Number	Percent of Schools	Total	Per Student
Knox County	70	80.5%	307,610,777	$ 5,907
Lake County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Lauderdale County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Lawrence County	3	21.4%	350,000	$ 51
Lewis County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Lincoln County	1	11.1%	1,250,000	$ 305
Fayetteville City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Loudon County	1	10.0%	230,000	$ 48
Lenoir City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
McMinn County	2	20.0%	420,000	$ 74
Athens City	5	100.0%	8,845,000	$ 4,872
Etowah City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
McNairy County	2	25.0%	110,000	$ 27
Macon County	2	25.0%	370,000	$ 104
Madison County	7	29.2%	675,000	$ 49
Marion County	9	81.8%	15,030,000	$ 3,662
Richard City SSD	1	100.0%	450,000	$ 1,534
Marshall County	1	12.5%	1,200,000	$ 251
Maury County	1	5.6%	100,000	$ 9
Meigs County	1	25.0%	300,000	$ 168
Monroe County	1	9.1%	0	$ 0
Sweetwater City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Montgomery County	8	27.6%	19,905,000	$ 832
Moore County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Morgan County	3	42.9%	2,061,000	$ 635
Obion County	1	12.5%	150,000	$ 37
Union City	1	25.0%	300,000	$ 217
Overton County	6	66.7%	5,789,652	$ 1,897
Perry County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Pickett County	2	100.0%	225,000	$ 310
Polk County	4	66.7%	2,565,000	$ 1,106
Putnam County	8	50.0%	8,400,000	$ 885
Rhea County	1	20.0%	1,210,000	$ 326
Dayton City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Roane County	1	7.1 %	3,500,000	$ 586
Harriman City	3	60.0%	4,165,000	$ 3,101

Table E-4 (continued)

	Schools in Less than Good Condition		Estimated Cost	
School System**	Number	Percent of Schools	Total	Per Student
Robertson County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Rutherford County	13	41.9%	1,655,000	$ 64
Murfreesboro City	1	10.0%	3,638,609	$ 639
Scott County	5	83.3%	4,131,000	$ 1,548
Oneida SSD	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Sequatchie County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Sevier County	4	16.0%	7,410,000	$ 603
Shelby County	47	100.0%	404,400,000	$ 9,010
Memphis City	137	81.5%	108,424,819	$ 936
Smith County	3	33.3%	640,000	$ 203
Stewart County	2	66.7%	5,200,000	$ 2,530
Sullivan County	31	100.0%	24,714,000	$ 1,885
Bristol City	5	62.5%	4,409,000	$ 1,226
Kingsport City	2	20.0%	7,035,000	$ 1,121
Sumner County	15	39.5%	11,613,000	$ 516
Tipton County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Covington City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Trousdale County	1	33.3%	260,000	$ 201
Unicoi County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Union County	1	14.3%	50,000	$ 16
Van Buren County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Warren County	7	63.6%	4,230,000	$ 674
Washington County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Johnson City	1	9.1%	50,000	$ 8
Wayne County	5	62.5%	2,025,000	$ 769
Weakley County	1	8.3%	50,000	$ 10
White County	3	37.5%	300,000	$ 78
Williamson County	2	7.4%	42,000,000	$ 2,136
Franklin SSD	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Wilson County	8	47.1%	1,150,000	$ 100
Lebanon SSD	1	20.0%	1,670,000	$ 592
Statewide	**768**	**46.9%**	**$ 1,472,739,707**	**$ 1,643**

* As reported by local government officials. Does not include the state's special schools.
**Only school systems that report a need for upgrades are included.

Table E-5. Facilities Needs Created by the Education Improvement Act Class-size Mandate at Existing and New Schools by School System, Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student—Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006*

	Existing Schools Reporting Needs		Estimated Compliance Costs**			
School System	Number	Percent	Existing Schools	New Schools	Total	Per Student
Anderson County	0	0.0%	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Clinton City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Oak Ridge City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Bedford County	2	15.4%	11,500,000	13,091,925	24,591,925	$ 3,978
Benton County	1	12.5%	300,000	0	300,000	$ 118
Bledsoe County	2	33.3%	1,700,000	0	1,700,000	$ 968
Blount County	0	0.0%	0	35,670,482	35,670,482	$ 3,332
Alcoa City	0	0.0%	0	5,250,000	5,250,000	$ 4,160
Maryville City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Bradley County	12	75.0%	8,869,000	23,737,337	32,606,337	$ 3,651
Cleveland City	1	11.1%	720,000	9,649,359	10,369,359	$ 2,327
Campbell County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Cannon County	6	85.7%	4,008,128	4,841,149	8,849,277	$ 4,248
Carroll County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Hollow Rock-Bruceton SSD	0	0.0%	0	4,954,768	4,954,768	$ 6,166
Huntingdon SSD	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
McKenzie SSD	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
South Carroll SSD	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
West Carroll SSD	1	33.3%	250,000	0	250,000	$ 218
Carter County	0	0.0%	0	5,482,940	5,482,940	$ 904
Elizabethton City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Cheatham County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Chester County	1	16.7%	100,000	0	100,000	$ 40
Claiborne County	0	0.0%	0	25,000,000	25,000,000	$ 5,373
Clay County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Cocke County	5	45.5%	7,962,006	20,351,876	28,313,882	$ 6,079
Newport City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Coffee County	0	0.0%	0	18,526,174	18,526,174	$ 4,450
Manchester City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Tullahoma City	1	14.3%	200,000	4,341,732	4,541,732	$ 1,260
Crockett County	0	0.0%	0	5,241,407	5,241,407	$ 3,177
Alamo City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Bells City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0

Table E-5 (continued)

School System	Schools Reporting Needs for 2000-2001		Estimated Compliance Costs**			
	Number	Percent	Existing Schools	New Schools	Total	Per Student
Cumberland County	6	60.0%	2,910,000	9,608,656	12,518,656	$ 1,899
Davidson County	0	0.0%	0	168,968,000	168,968,000	$ 2,484
Decatur County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
DeKalb County	3	60.0%	1,145,400	0	1,145,400	$ 440
Dickson County	0	0.0%	0	20,004,202	20,004,202	$ 2,513
Dyer County	0	0.0%	0	30,000,000	30,000,000	$ 8,860
Dyersburg City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Fayette County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Fentress County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Franklin SSD	0	0.0%	0	45,834,122	45,834,122	$ 7,931
Humboldt City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Milan SSD	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Trenton SSD	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Bradford SSD	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Gibson County SSD	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Giles County	0	0.0%	0	5,508,384	5,508,384	$ 1,194
Grainger County	0	0.0%	0	15,195,198	15,195,198	$ 4,669
Greene County	5	33.3%	17,010,000	10,226,868	27,236,868	$ 3,910
Greeneville City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
'Grundy County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Hamblen County	0	0.0%	0	19,393,055	19,393,055	$ 2,143
Hamilton County	0	0.0%	0	7,000,000	7,000,000	$ 171
Hancock County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Hardeman County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Hardin County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Hawkins County	1	5.9%	1,300,000	0	1,300,000	$ 185
Rogersville City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Haywood County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Henderson County	2	25.0%	300,000	10,675,280	10,975,280	$ 3,230
Lexington City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Henry County	2	33.3%	290,000	21,000,000	21,290,000	$ 6,670
Paris SSD	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Hickman County	0	0.0%	0	10,765,373	10,765,373	$ 2,888
Houston County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Humphreys County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0

Table E-5 (continued)

	Schools Reporting Needs for 2000-2001		Estimated Compliance Costs**			
School System	Number	Percent	Existing Schools	New Schools	Total	Per Student
Jackson County	3	75.0%	905,000	0	905,000	$ 553
Jefferson County	1	9.1%	50,000	0	50,000	$ 7
Johnson County	2	25.0%	1,442,312	0	1,442,312	$ 629
Knox County	19	21.8%	1,500,000	110,494,415	111,994,415	$ 2,151
Lake County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Lauderdale County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Lawrence County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Lewis County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Lincoln County	1	11.1%	332,800	0	332,800	$ 81
Fayetteville City	0	0.0%	0	1,998,037	1,998,037	$ 1,851
Loudon County	0	0.0%	0	2,961,025	2,961,025	$ 620
Lenoir City	0	0.0%	0	6,115,291	6,115,291	$ 3,159
McMinn County	4	40.0%	2,000,000	0	2,000,000	$ 351
Athens City	2	40.0%	2,700,000	0	2,700,000	$ 1,487
Etowah City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
McNairy County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Macon County	1	12.5%	1,450,000	0	1,450,000	$ 407
Madison County	0	0.0%	0	25,467,029	25,467,029	$ 1,843
Marion County	0	0.0%	0	33,500,000	33,500,000	$ 8,163
Richard City SSD	1 1	00.0%	75,000	0	75,000	$ 256
Marshall County	0	0.0%	0	15,907,976	15,907,976	$ 3,328
Maury County	1	5.6%	80,000	22,167,266	22,247,266	$ 1,971
Meigs County	4	100.0%	665,000	0	665,000	$ 372
Monroe County	1	9.1%	70,000	4,658,112	4,728,112	$ 951
Sweetwater City	1	33.3%	50,000	3,226,157	3,276,157	$ 2,246
Montgomery County	3	10.3%	6,000,000	13,637,841	19,637,841	$ 821
Moore County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Morgan County	0	0.0%	0	4,175,693	4,175,693	$ 1,287
Obion County	0	0.0% 0	3,246,67	1	3,246,671	$ 798
Union City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Overton County	2	22.2%	1,341,760	0	1,341,760	$ 440
Perry County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Pickett County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Polk County	0	0.0%	0	6,025,944	6,025,944	$ 2,597
Putnam County	5	31.3%	2,483,333	27,819,392	30,302,725	$ 3,191

Table E-5 (continued)

	Schools Reporting Needs for 2000-2001		Estimated Compliance Costs**			
School System	Number	Percent	Existing Schools	New Schools	Total	Per Student
Rhea County	3	60.0%	880,000	11,980,459	12,860,459	$ 3,462
Dayton City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Roane County	0	0.0%	0	7,385,947	7,385,947	$ 1,236
Harriman City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Robertson County	0	0.0%	0	24,165,225	24,165,225	$ 2,466
Rutherford County	12	38.7%	7,010,000	111,725,830	118,735,830	$ 4,603
Murfreesboro City	0	0.0%	0	6,178,282	6,178,282	$ 1,084
Scott County	2	33.3%	2,725,000	10,000,000	12,725,000	$ 4,768
Oneida SSD	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Sequatchie County	1	33.3%	650,000	0	650,000	$ 356
Sevier County	1	4.0%	200,000	17,224,913	17,424,913	$ 1,418
Shelby County	5	10.6%	5,320,000	0	5,320,000	$ 119
Memphis City	28	16.7%	19,630,000	30,334,595	49,964,595	$ 431
Smith County	1	11.1%	2,386,545	10,610,154	12,996,699	$ 4,121
Stewart County	1	33.3%	15,200,000	8,112,576	23,312,576	$11,343
Sullivan County	8	25.8%	11,425,000	0	11,425,000	$ 872
Bristol City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Kingsport City	0	0.0%	0	266,862	266,862	$ 43
Sumner County	0	0.0%	0	47,145,154	47,145,154	$ 2,095
Tipton County	0	0.0%	0	9,022,787	9,022,787	$ 906
Covington City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Trousdale County	0	0.0%	0	2,671,363	2,671,363	$ 2,063
Unicoi County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Union County	1	14.3%	500,000	0	500,000	$ 165
Van Buren County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Warren County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Washington County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Johnson City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Wayne County	4	50.0%	4,050,000	11,800,840	15,850,840	$ 6,017
Weakley County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
White County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Williamson County	5	18.5%	316,000	58,153,432	58,469,432	$ 2,973
Franklin SSD	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Wilson County	0	0.0%	0	3,951,403	3,951,403	$ 343
Lebanon SSD	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Statewide	**174**	**10.6%**	**$ 150,002,284**	**$ 1,202,448,957**	**$ 1,352,451,241**	**$ 1,508**

* As reported by local government officials. Does not include the state's special schools.
**The cost for EIA compliance was reported by school officials. The proportion of new school construction cost attributed to the EIA was calculated by TACIR. For more information on the TACIR formula see Appendix F.

Table E-6. State Mandate Compliance Needs Other than EIA* by School System Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student —Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006**

	Schools with State Mandate Needs Other than EIA		Estimated Cost	
School System	**Number**	**Percent**	**Total**	**Per Student**
Bedford County	1	7.7%	$ 500,000	$ 81
Maryville City	2	28.6%	170,000	$ 40
Davidson County	1	0.8%	52,781	$ 1
Dyer County	3	33.3%	150,000	$ 44
Hamblen County	1	4.8%	70,000	$ 8
Hawkins County	9	52.9%	2,524,000	$ 358
Henry County	1	16.7%	1,500,000	$ 470
Knox County	1	1.1%	125,000	$ 2
McMinn County	1	10.0%	100,000	$ 18
Monroe County	6	54.5%	2,180,000	$ 439
Union City	2	50.0%	879,000	$ 637
Rutherford County	2	6.5%	3,300,000	$ 128
Sevier County	1	4.0%	150,000	$ 12
Memphis City	39	23.2%	2,734,000	$ 24
Johnson City	2	18.2%	410,326	$ 62
Statewide	**72**	**4.4%**	**$ 14,845,107**	**$ 17**

* Education Improvement Act.

**This table represents the cost to comply with all state mandates other than EIA, as reported by local government officials. It includes only those school systems that reported mandate compliance needs. (It does not include the state's special schools.

Table E-7. Federal Mandate Compliance Needs by School System, Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student—Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006*

	Schools with State Mandate Needs Other than EIA		Estimated Cost	
School System	Number	Percent	Total	Per Student
Anderson County	1	5.9%	$ 64,905	$ 9
Clinton City	1	33.3%	66,000	$ 70
Oak Ridge City	5	62.5%	890,000	$ 200
Bedford County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Benton County	1	12.5%	50,000	$ 20
Bledsoe County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Blount County	4	26.7%	325,000	$ 30
Alcoa City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Maryville City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Bradley County	5	31.3%	620,000	$ 69
Cleveland City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Campbell County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Cannon County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Carroll County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Hollow Rock-Bruceton SSD	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Huntingdon SSD	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
McKenzie SSD	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
South Carroll SSD	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
West Carroll SSD	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Carter County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Elizabethton City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Cheatham County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Chester County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Claiborne County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Clay County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Cocke County	1	9.1%	400,000	$ 86
Newport City	1	100.0%	153,000	$ 228
Coffee County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Manchester City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Tullahoma City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Crockett County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Alamo City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Bells City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Cumberland County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Davidson County	52	40.3%	8,497,950	$ 125
Decatur County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0

Table E-7 (continued)

	Schools with State Mandate Needs Other than EIA		Estimated Cost	
School System	Number	Percent	Total	Per Student
DeKalb County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Dickson County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Dyer County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Dyersburg City	1	25.0%	50,000	$ 15
Fayette County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Fentress County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Franklin County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Humboldt City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Milan SSD	1	33.3%	50,000	$ 25
Trenton SSD	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Bradford SSD	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Gibson County SSD	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Giles County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Grainger County	2	28.6%	250,000	$ 77
Greene County	1	6.7%	100,000	$ 14
Greeneville City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Grundy County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Hamblen County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Hamilton County	12	14.8%	2,540,000	$ 62
Hancock County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Hardeman County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Hardin County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Hawkins County	6	35.3%	422,500	$ 60
Rogersville City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Haywood County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Henderson County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Lexington City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Henry County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Paris SSD	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Hickman County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Houston County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Humphreys County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Jackson County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Jefferson County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Johnson County	1	12.5%	50,000	$ 22
Knox County	45	51.7%	4,981,000	$ 96
Lake County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0

Table E-7 (continued)

	Schools with Federal Mandate Needs		Estimated Cost	
School System	Number	Percent	Total	Per Student
Lauderdale County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Lawrence County	1	7.1%	100,000	$ 15
Lewis County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Lincoln County	1	11.1%	50,000	$ 12
Fayetteville City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Loudon County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Lenoir City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
McMinn County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Athens City	2	40.0%	367,000	$ 202
Etowah City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
McNairy County	1	12.5%	100,000	$ 24
Macon County	1	12.5%	50,000	$ 14
Madison County	22	91.7%	4,338,950	$ 314
Marion County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Richard City SSD	1	100.0%	625,000	$ 2,131
Marshall County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Maury County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Meigs County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Monroe County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Sweetwater City	1	33.3%	100,000	$ 69
Montgomery County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Moore County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Morgan County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Obion County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Union City	1	25.0%	400,000	$ 290
Overton County	3	33.3%	150,000	$ 49
Perry County	3	75.0%	950,000	$ 810
Pickett County	1	50.0%	50,000	$ 69
Polk County	1	16.7%	50,000	$ 22
Putnam County	2	12.5%	250,000	$ 26
Rhea County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Dayton City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Roane County	1	7.1%	50,000	$ 8
Harriman City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Robertson County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Rutherford County	15	48.4%	3,385,433	$ 131
Murfreesboro City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0

Table E-7 (continued)

	Schools with Federal Mandate Needs		Estimated Cost	
School System	**Number**	**Percent**	**Total**	**Per Student**
Scott County	6	100.0%	650,000	$ 244
Oneida SSD	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Sequatchie County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Sevier County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Shelby County	4	8.5%	875,000	$ 19
Memphis City	21	12.5%	5,050,000	$ 44
Smith County	1	11.1%	68,000	$ 22
Stewart County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Sullivan County	14	45.2%	2,159,170	$ 165
Bristol City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Kingsport City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Sumner County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Tipton County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Covington City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Trousdale County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Unicoi County	3	42.9%	262,050	$ 106
Union County	1	14.3%	75,000	$ 25
Van Buren County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Warren County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Washington County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Johnson City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Wayne County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Weakley County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
White County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Williamson County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Franklin SSD	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Wilson County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Lebanon SSD	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Statewide	**247**	**15.1%**	**$ 39,665,958**	**$ 44**

* This table includes federal mandate compliance costs for the Americans with Disabilities Act, Asbestos, Lead, Radon, Underground Storage Tanks, Special Education and Title 1 at existing public schools, as reported by local government officials. It does not include the state's special schools.

Table E-8. Technology Needs by School System, Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student—Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006*

	Schools with Technology Needs		Estimated Cost	
School System	Number	Percent	Total	Per Student
Anderson County	0	0.0%	$ 0	$ 0
Clinton City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Oak Ridge City	8	100.0%	5,009,000	$ 1,125
Bedford County	11	84.6%	2,136,000	$ 345
Benton County	7	87.5%	359,164	$ 141
Bledsoe County	2	33.3%	100,000	$ 57
Blount County	9	60.0%	470,000	$ 44
Alcoa City	2	66.7%	189,000	$ 150
Maryville City	5	71.4%	313,000	$ 74
Bradley County	16	100.0%	1,500,900	$ 168
Cleveland City	3	33.3%	854,500	$ 192
Campbell County	2	12.5%	10,000	$ 2
Cannon County	6	85.7%	234,090	$ 112
Carroll County	2	100.0%	95,000	$ 44,710
Hollow Rock-Bruceton SSD	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Huntingdon SSD	3	100.0%	475,998	$ 355
McKenzie SSD	3	100.0%	296,000	$ 225
South Carroll SSD	2	100.0%	144,650	$ 354
West Carroll SSD	2	66.7%	119,000	$ 104
Carter County	1	5.9%	16,500	$ 3
Elizabethton City	4	80.0%	104,000	$ 47
Cheatham County	13	92.9%	577,500	$ 84
Chester County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Claiborne County	2	16.7%	47,000	$ 10
Clay County	1	25.0%	10,000	$ 8
Cocke County	3	27.3%	78,000	$ 17
Newport City	1	100.0%	30,000	$ 45
Coffee County	9	100.0%	740,200	$ 178
Manchester City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Tullahoma City	7	100.0%	763,000	$ 212
Crockett County	2	40.0%	85,000	$ 52
Alamo City	1	100.0%	215,000	$ 381
Bells City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Cumberland County	9	90.0%	1,355,956	$ 206
Davidson County	129	100.0%	34,233,034	$ 503

Table E-8 (continued)

	Schools with Technology Needs		Estimated Cost	
School System	**Number**	**Percent**	**Total**	**Per Student**
Decatur County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
DeKalb County	2	40.0%	33,000	$ 13
Dickson County	2	15.4%	116,150	$ 15
Dyer County	8	88.9%	129,158	$ 38
Dyersburg City	4	100.0%	163,000	$ 49
Fayette County	6	75.0%	206,700	$ 58
Fentress County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Franklin SSD	4	33.3%	185,000	$ 32
Humboldt City	5	100.0%	948,000	$ 534
Milan SSD	2	66.7%	170,200	$ 84
Trenton SSD	3	100.0%	179,500	$ 127
Bradford SSD	2	100.0%	20,000	$ 31
Gibson County SSD	1	16.7%	13,600	$ 5
Giles County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Grainger County	1	14.3%	20,000	$ 6
Greene County	14	93.3%	2,901,525	$ 417
Greeneville City	7	100.0%	1,285,000	$ 498
Grundy County	7	100.0%	332,400	$ 145
Hamblen County	20	95.2%	1,318,530	$ 146
Hamilton County	70	86.4%	1,901,800	$ 46
Hancock County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Hardeman County	9	100.0%	595,000	$ 130
Hardin County	6	60.0%	586,600	$ 154
Hawkins County	15	88.2%	370,028	$ 53
Rogersville City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Haywood County	3	42.9%	164,000	$ 45
Henderson County	6	75.0%	349,000	$ 103
Lexington City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Henry County	2	33.3%	520,000	$ 163
Paris SSD	1	33.3%	30,000	$ 20
Hickman County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Houston County	2	50.0%	147,000	$ 104
Humphreys County	6	100.0%	505,000	$ 168
Jackson County	4	100.0%	158,800	$ 97
Jefferson County	1	9.1%	120,000	$ 18
Johnson County	6	75.0%	206,264	$ 90
Knox County	86	98.9%	32,942,650	$ 633

Table E-8 (continued)

	Schools with Technology Needs		Estimated Cost	
School System	**Number**	**Percent**	**Total**	**Per Student**
Lake County	3	100.0%	256,000	$ 287
Lauderdale County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Lawrence County	10	71.4%	836,900	$ 122
Lewis County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Lincoln County	1	11.1%	328,400	$ 80
Fayetteville City	1	50.0%	200,000	$ 185
Loudon County	1	10.0%	20,000	$ 4
Lenoir City	3	100.0%	130,540	$ 67
McMinn County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Athens City	5	100.0%	535,500	$ 295
Etowah City	1	100.0%	126,000	$ 320
McNairy County	6	75.0%	294,000	$ 72
Macon County	8	100.0%	500,000	$ 140
Madison County	21	87.5%	1,073,900	$ 78
Marion County	2	18.2%	95,000	$ 23
Richard City SSD	1	100.0%	91,200	$ 311
Marshall County	8	100.0%	1,104,131	$ 231
Maury County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Meigs County	4	100.0%	60,000	$ 34
Monroe County	10	90.9%	16,000	$ 3
Sweetwater City	3	100.0%	56,000	$ 38
Montgomery County	2	6.9%	44,200	$ 2
Moore County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Morgan County	4	57.1%	71,000	$ 22
Obion County	5	62.5%	165,000	$ 41
Union City	4	100.0%	115,000	$ 83
Overton County	8	88.9%	229,250	$ 75
Perry County	3	75.0%	2,500,000	$ 2,133
Pickett County	2	100.0%	45,000	$ 62
Polk County	6	100.0%	270,000	$ 116
Putnam County	9	56.3%	955,900	$ 101
Rhea County	5	100.0%	2,495,000	$ 672
Dayton City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Roane County	8	57.1%	120,000	$ 20
Harriman City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Robertson County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Rutherford County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0

Table E-8 (continued)

	Schools with Technology Needs		Estimated Cost	
School System	**Number**	**Percent**	**Total**	**Per Student**
Murfreesboro City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Scott County	5	83.3%	400,000	$ 150
Oneida SSD	2	66.7%	94,000	$ 78
Sequatchie County	3	100.0%	216,500	$ 119
Sevier County	13	52.0%	756,916	$ 62
Shelby County	26	55.3%	706,060	$ 16
Memphis City	151	89.9%	93,318,700	$ 805
Smith County	8	88.9%	473,000	$ 150
Stewart County	2	66.7%	80,000	$ 39
Sullivan County	20	64.5%	743,340	$ 57
Bristol City	6	75.0%	402,500	$ 112
Kingsport City	10	100.0%	3,162,040	$ 504
Sumner County	33	86.8%	1,316,900	$ 59
Tipton County	11	100.0%	1,185,632	$ 119
Covington City	2	100.0%	80,000	$ 85
Trousdale County	2	66.7%	120,000	$ 93
Unicoi County	6	85.7%	1,210,000	$ 488
Union County	1	14.3%	10,000	$ 3
Van Buren County	1	50.0%	5,000	$ 6
Warren County	9	81.8%	647,970	$ 103
Washington County	12	100.0%	3,386,000	$ 398
Johnson City	11	100.0%	1,269,000	$ 192
Wayne County	7	87.5%	894,000	$ 339
Weakley County	5	41.7%	1,180,000	$ 239
White County	1	12.5%	25,000	$ 7
Williamson County	27	100.0%	7,191,500	$ 366
Franklin SSD	6	75.0%	1,538,167	$ 403
Wilson County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Lebanon SSD	5	100.0%	180,000	$ 64
Statewide	**1,099**	**67.2%**	**$ 230,505,543**	**$ 257**

* As reported by local government officials. Does not include the state's special schools.

Table E-9. New School Construction and System-wide Needs by School System, Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student—Five-year Period July 2001 through June 2006*

School System	Estimated Cost	
	New School Construction	System-wide Needs**
Anderson County	$ 0	$ 0
Clinton City	0	425,000
Oak Ridge City	0	6,300,000
Bedford County	19,600,000	0
Benton County	0	0
Bledsoe County	0	0
Blount County	54,500,000	0
Alcoa City	5,250,000	250,000
Maryville City	0	0
Bradley County	27,448,000	0
Cleveland City	12,000,000	0
Campbell County	0	0
Cannon County	6,757,035	0
Carroll County	0	0
Hollow Rock-Bruceton SSD	6,200,000	0
Huntingdon SSD	0	0
McKenzie SSD	0	0
South Carroll SSD	0	0
West Carroll SSD	0	0
Carter County	6,000,000	0
Elizabethton City	0	0
Cheatham County	0	0
Chester County	0	0
Claiborne County	25,000,000	0
Clay County	0	0
Cocke County	27,000,000	0
Newport City	0	0
Coffee County	24,375,000	0
Manchester City	0	0
Tullahoma City	6,000,000	0
Crockett County	7,000,000	0
Alamo City	0	0
Bells City	0	0
Cumberland County	15,603,395	0
Davidson County	168,968,000	2,175,000

Table E-9 (continued)

School System	Estimated Cost	
	New School Construction	System-wide Needs**
Decatur County	0	0
DeKalb County	0	0
Dickson County	30,500,000	0
Dyer County	30,000,000	0
Dyersburg City	0	0
Fayette County	14,500,000	0
Fentress County	0	0
Franklin County	47,000,000	0
Humboldt City	8,000,000	0
Milan SSD	0	0
Trenton SSD	0	680,000
Bradford SSD	0	0
Gibson County SSD	0	0
Giles County	5,889,280	0
Grainger County	20,000,000	1,000,000
Greene County	13,500,000	0
Greeneville City	0	0
Grundy County	0	0
Hamblen County	25,000,000	400,000
Hamilton County	7,000,000	0
Hancock County	0	0
Hardeman County	0	0
Hardin County	0	0
Hawkins County	0	0
Rogersville City	0	0
Haywood County	0	0
Henderson County	15,000,000	0
Lexington City	0	0
Henry County	21,000,000	200,000
Paris SSD	0	0
Hickman County	20,000,000	0
Houston County	0	0
Humphreys County	0	0
Jackson County	0	0
Jefferson County	0	0
Johnson County	0	225,000
Knox County	112,000,000	0

Table E-9 (continued)

School System	Estimated Cost	
	New School Construction	System-wide Needs**
Lake County	0	0
Lauderdale County	0	0
Lawrence County	0	0
Lewis County	0	0
Lincoln County	0	0
Fayetteville City	3,200,000	0
Loudon County	5,000,000	0
Lenoir City	8,000,000	75,000
McMinn County	0	0
Athens City	0	250,000
Etowah City	0	0
McNairy County	0	0
Macon County	0	0
Madison County	31,500,000	0
Marion County	33,500,000	0
Richard City SSD	0	0
Marshall County	20,800,000	0
Maury County	26,233,000	5,000,000
Meigs County	0	0
Monroe County	7,000,000	0
Sweetwater City	7,000,000	0
Montgomery County	25,500,000	0
Moore County	0	0
Morgan County	4,600,000	0
Obion County	4,000,000	0
Union City	0	0
Overton County	0	0
Perry County	0	0
Pickett County	0	0
Polk County	8,500,000	0
Putnam County	33,000,000	0
Rhea County	12,240,000	0
Dayton City	0	0
Roane County	9,500,000	1,500,000
Harriman City	0	0
Robertson County	39,700,000	0
Rutherford County	220,400,000	0

Table E-9 (continued)

School System	Estimated Cost: New School Construction	Estimated Cost: System-wide Needs**
Murfreesboro City	11,500,800	0
Scott County	10,000,000	0
Oneida SSD	0	100,000
Sequatchie County	0	1,100,000
Sevier County	31,500,000	1,000,000
Shelby County	0	0
Memphis City	42,767,119	0
Smith County	15,000,000	0
Stewart County	16,000,000	0
Sullivan County	0	0
Bristol City	0	0
Kingsport City	300,000	2,500,000
Sumner County	68,216,585	0
Tipton County	17,000,000	0
Covington City	0	0
Trousdale County	4,000,000	0
Unicoi County	0	0
Union County	0	0
Van Buren County	0	0
Warren County	0	0
Washington County	0	0
Johnson City	0	0
Wayne County	12,481,836	0
Weakley County	0	0
White County	0	0
Williamson County	119,250,000	0
Franklin SSD	0	0
Wilson County	6,100,000	0
Lebanon SSD	0	0
Statewide	**$ 1,634,880,050**	**$ 23,180,000**

* As reported by local government officials. Does not include the state's special schools.
** See the Glossary of Terms at the end of this report for the definition and examples of system-wide needs.

Appendix F: TACIR Methodology for Estimated Costs of New Schools Attributable to the Education Improvement Act

Because the descriptions for reported projects were insufficiently clear to allow staff to allocate costs any other way that could be considered accurate, TACIR staff developed a formula to estimate the proportion of the reported costs that could be attributed to the EIA's class-size mandates. Staff did this based on student counts provided by the Department of Education for 1991-92 and 2000-01. They applied the old and the new class-size standards to determine the number of new teachers required then and now under the old and the new standards (see the table below) and used that information to allocate costs between the EIA and growth.

Class-size Requirements Before and After Passage of the Education Improvement Act

	Old Requirements[49]		New Requirements[50]	
Class	Without Waivers	With Waivers	School-wide Averages	Individual Class Maximums
Kindergarten through Grade Three	25	28	20	25
Grade Four	28	31	25	30
Grades Five and Six	30	33	25	30
Grades Seven through Twelve	35	39	30	35
Vocational	23	25	20	25

- Four figures were calculated for each school system, grade-level unit by grade-level unit, but not school by school:
  1. the minimum number of teachers necessary to meet the old class-size standard without waivers in school year 1991-92
  2. the minimum number of teachers necessary to meet the new class-size averages in school year 1991-92
  3. the minimum number of teachers necessary to meet the old class-size standard without waivers in school year 2000-01

49 Rules and Regulations, State of Tennessee, Chapter 0520, Rule 0520-1-3-.03(3). Ten percent waiver granted upon request. [http://www.state.tn.us/sos/rules/0520/0520.htm]
50 Public Chapter 535, Section 37, Acts of 1992; codified at Tennessee Code Annotated, §49-1-104(a).

4. the minimum number of teachers necessary to meet the new class-size averages in school year 2000-01

- Once those figures were calculated, the school systems were screened as follows:
  1. If the number of teachers needed to meet the EIA standard in 2000-01 was the same or less than the number necessary to meet the old standard in 1991-92, then none of the reported cost was attributed to the EIA. This was the case for 31 of the 138 school systems.

  2. Otherwise, if the number of teachers needed to meet the old standard in 2000-01 was less than the number necessary to meet the old standard in 1991-92, then all of the reported cost was attributed to the EIA. This was the case for five of the 138 school systems.

  3. Otherwise, the reported cost of new construction was allocated between growth and the EIA based on the proportion of additional teachers needed to meet the new standard in 2000-01 versus the number that would have been needed under the old standard.

Because staff did not have consistent information from all school systems to determine which, if any, new schools were replacing old schools and had no aspect of growth or EIA mandates, they did not attempt to exclude any reported costs from this formula. Less than ten percent of the reported costs were for new schools that had the word replace somewhere in their descriptions, and in many of those cases, growth and the EIA were specifically mentioned in relation to the size of the project.

Glossary of Terms

- **Education Improvement Act (EIA):** A law enacted by the General Assembly in 1992 that had the effect of, among other things, requiring additional teachers and therefore classroom space to be in place at the beginning of the 2001-2002 school year.

- **Estimated Cost:** An approximate amount of money reasonably judged necessary to complete a project recorded in the Public Infrastructure Needs Inventory. Estimates must be in current dollars, not adjusted for future inflation. Cost estimates recorded in the inventory should not be limited by the ability of the reporting entity to pay them.

- **Existing K-12 Schools Survey Form:** The blank document to be completed for existing K-12 schools recorded in the Public Infrastructure Needs Inventory. The construction of new schools is to be reported on the General Survey Form.

- **Federal Mandate:** Any rule, regulation, or law originating from the federal government that affects the cost of a project recorded in the Public Infrastructure Needs Inventory. See also Mandate.

- **General Survey Form:** The blank document to be completed for each project to be recorded in the Public Infrastructure Needs Inventory except existing K-12 schools [see Existing K-12 Schools Survey Form]. Types of projects for which these survey forms should be completed are listed and defined under Type of Project.

- **Infrastructure; Public Infrastructure:** Capital facilities and land assets under public ownership, or operated or maintained for public benefit, including transportation, water and wastewater, industrial sites, municipal solid waste, recreation, low and moderate income housing, telecommunications, and other facilities or capital assets such as public buildings (e.g., courthouses; education facilities). Other examples include the basic network of public utilities and access facilities that support and promote land development; storm drainage systems; roads, streets and highways; railroads; gas and electric transmission lines; solid waste disposal sites and similar public facilities.

- **Infrastructure Need:** An infrastructure project with a minimum capital cost of $50,000 deemed necessary to enhance and encourage economic development, improve the quality of life of the citizens, and support livable communities. Infrastructure projects included in the inventory, including each component project in the survey of existing schools, must involve a capital cost of not less than fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), with the exception of technology infrastructure projects in the survey of existing schools, which may be included regardless of cost. Projects considered normal or routine maintenance shall not be included in the inventory, with the exception of transportation projects, which may be included so long as they involve capital costs are not less than fifty thousand dollars ($50,000).

- **Mandate; Federal/State Mandate:** Any rule, regulation, or law originating from the federal or state government that affects the cost of a project recorded in the Public Infrastructure Needs Inventory. See also Mandate—cost of compliance.

- **Mandate—Cost of Compliance:** The marginal cost attributable to the additional requirements imposed by a federal or state mandate. The expense that would not be incurred in the absence of the federal or state mandate.

- **Ownership:** The entity [e.g., agency, organization or level of government] that will hold legal title to the capital facility or land asset upon completion of the project.

- **Routine Maintenance:** Regular activities, including ordinary repairs or replacement unrelated to new construction, designed to preserve the condition or functionality of a capital facility or appurtenance to a capital facility, typically costing less than $5,000 for each individual instance. Examples of routine maintenance include but are not limited to the replacement of air filters, light bulbs, moving parts subject to natural wear-and-tear, the replenishing of lubricating or combustible fluids, or the application of paints or other preservatives.

- **State Mandate:** Any rule, regulation, or law originating from state government that affects the cost of a project recorded in the Public Infrastructure Needs Inventory. See also Mandate.

- **Status/Stage of Project:** The current phase of development for a project recorded in the Public Infrastructure Needs Inventory may be any one of the following:

  - **Canceled:** terminated at any stage from conceptual through design or construction; eliminated from consideration for any reason other than completion; to be removed from the Public Infrastructure Needs Inventory.

  - **Completed:** construction or acquisition is concluded and the capital facility or land asset is available to provide the intended public benefit.

  - **Conceptual:** identified as an infrastructure need with an estimated cost, but not yet in the process of being planned or designed. See Infrastructure Need and Status/Stage of Project—Planning & Design.

  - **Construction:** actual execution of a plan or design developed to complete or acquire a project identified as an infrastructure need. See Infrastructure Need and Status/Stage of Project—Planning & Design.

  - **Planning/Design:** development of a set of specific drawings or activities necessary to complete a project identified as an infrastructure need. See Infrastructure Need and Status/Stage of Project—Construction.

- **Type of Project:** Classifications that may be used for projects recorded on the General Survey Form of the Public Infrastructure Needs Inventory [subject to the definitions of Infrastructure and Infrastructure Need] include the following:

  - **Business District Development:** Creation, acquisition, expansion or enhancement of a local or regional area or facility designated for commercial enterprise or activity. [Distinguish "community" development.] Examples include but are not limited to parking facility improvements, business park development, and speculative building to attract businesses.

- **Community Development:** Creation, acquisition, expansion, renovation or improvement of a local area or facility designated for the benefit of the residents of a specific locality bound together by a shared government or a common cultural or historical heritage. [Distinguish "business district" development.]. Examples include but are not limited to establishing a community center, restoring a historic site, improvements to a tourist attraction, building a welcome center, and constructing residential sidewalks.

- **Fire Protection:** Capital facilities or assets developed or acquired to support publicly funded efforts to prevent, contain, extinguish or limit loss from the destructive burning of buildings, towns, forests, etc. Examples include but are not limited to fire hydrants, fire stations and emergency alert systems.

- **Housing:** Capital or land assets developed or acquired to support publicly funded low- or moderate-income residential facilities or shelters. Examples include but are not limited to housing for the elderly, public housing redevelopment/ rehabilitation, modular public housing, public assisted living facilities, and low-income senior housing.

- **Industrial Sites & Parks:** Capital or land assets developed or acquired to support publicly funded areas for the location of trade or manufacturing enterprises. Examples include but are not limited to speculative industrial building, and land acquisition for industrial development.

- **K-12 New School Construction:** The development or acquisition of a facility to house instructional programs for kindergarten through twelfth grade students and that has been or will be assigned a unique school identification number by the Tennessee Department of Education.

- **LEA System-wide Need:** Projects that are related to K-12 education, but do not meet the definition of K-12 School. Examples include, but are not limited to, the central office, maintenance and transportation facilities, buses and other vehicles provided the vehicle need meets the $50,000 minimum.

- **Law Enforcement:** Capital facilities or land assets developed or acquired to support publicly funded efforts to compel obedience to prevent violation of statutes, ordinances, regulations or rules prescribed by governmental authority. Examples include but are not limited to jails, and police stations.

- **Libraries & Museums:** Capital facilities or land assets developed or acquired to house publicly funded and accessible, catalogued collections of books, recordings; other reading, viewing or listening materials; works of art, scientific specimens, or other objects of permanent value.

- **Navigation:** Capital facilities or land assets developed or acquired to support publicly funded efforts to provide for or improve transportation by water. Examples include but are not limited to public boat docks, channel dredging, river bank reinforcement and public ferryboats.

- **Non K-12 Education:** Capital facilities or land assets developed or acquired to support

publicly funded instructional programs for post-secondary students. Examples include junior colleges, public colleges, public universities or public adult continuing education.

- **Other Facilities:** Capital assets developed or acquired to support publicly funded programs or initiatives that do not meet the definition of any other type of project.

- **Property Acquisition:** The purchase of land assets to support publicly funded programs or initiatives that do not meet the definition of any other type of project.

- **Public Buildings:** Capital facilities developed or acquired to support publicly funded programs or initiatives that do not meet the definition of any other type of project. Examples include but are not limited to building or renovating a courthouse, city hall, post office, and public restrooms.

- **Recreation:** Capital facilities or land assets developed or acquired to support publicly funded efforts to provide for physical activity, exercise, pass-times or amusements. Examples include but are not limited to greenways, hiking trails, public swimming pools, parks, public marinas, ballparks, soccer fields, tennis courts, basketball courts, playgrounds, and a municipal auditorium.

- **Solid Waste:** Capital facilities or land assets developed or acquired to support publicly funded efforts to provide for the disposal or processing of any garbage, refuse, including, recyclable materials when they become discarded; sludge from a waste treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility; and any other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, and agricultural operations, and from community activities, but does not include solid or dissolved material in domestic sewage, or solid or dissolved materials in irrigation return flows or industrial discharges which are point sources subject to permits under § 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or source, special nuclear, or by-product material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954. Examples include but are not limited to recycling centers, transfer station, public landfills, public dumps, green boxes, public dumpsters, garbage trucks and other vehicles, provided the rolling stock need meets the $50,000 minimum cost criteria.

- **Storm Water:** Capital facilities or land assets developed or acquired to support publicly funded efforts to collect, transport, pump, treat or dispose of runoff from rain, snow melt, surface runoff, wash waters related to street cleaning or maintenance, infiltration (other than infiltration contaminated by seepage from sanitary sewers or by other discharges) and drainage. Examples include but are not limited to drainage structures, conduits, sewers other than sanitary sewers, berms, catch basins and culverts, gutters and downspouts.

- **Technology:** Capital assets, including advanced or sophisticated devices such as electronics and computers, but not including telecommunications assets, developed or acquired for general public benefit.

- **Telecommunications:** Capital facilities or land assets developed or acquired to support the transmission, emission, or reception of impulses, including signs, signals, writing,

images or sounds of any nature, by wire, radio, optical or other electric, electromagnetic or electronic system for public benefit.

- **Transportation:** Capital facilities or land assets developed or acquired to support the conveyance of people, goods, etc. for general public benefit. Examples include but are not limited to the construction and rebuilding of highways, roads, railroad tracks, rail spurs for industry, airports, and mass transit systems.
- **Other Utilities:** Capital facilities or land assets developed or acquired to support the provision of public services such as electricity or gas, but not including water or telecommunications [q.v.]. Examples include but are not limited to the installation of gas lines and electrical cables.

- **Water & Wastewater:** Capital facilities or land assets developed or acquired to support the treatment or distribution of potable water or the collection, treatment or disposal of commercial and residential sewage or other liquid waste for general public benefit. Examples include but are not limited to constructing a water tower, pumping station, or water treatment plant.

- **Upgrade:** A significant improvement or enhancement of the condition of existing infrastructure. For example a building might be in poor condition, but the addition of a new roof and the replacement of damaged drywall could bring the condition up to good. [Contrast Routine Maintenance.]

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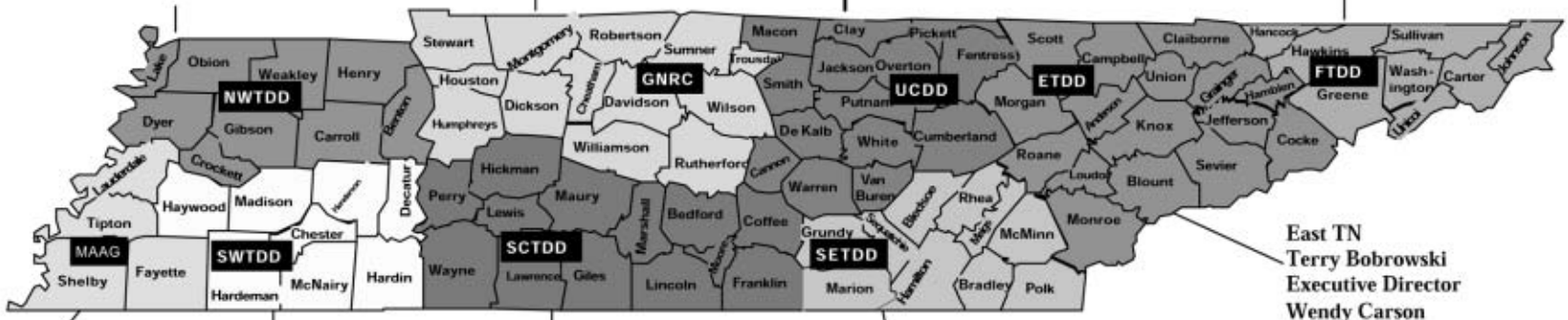

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