State of Tennessee

Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations
226 Capitol Blvd. Bldg., Suite 508
Nashville, TN 37243

March 2004

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 fourth 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 primary example this year being coordination with the Department of Transportation to ensure that all projects in their inventory are included in the Public Infrastructure Needs Inventory. This advance in coverage required considerable work on the part of staff of the nine development districts to ensure that there is no duplication between projects listed by DOT and those reported by local officials.

Information from the annual inventory has been used by the Comptroller's Office of Education Accountability to study high priority public schools identified by the Department of Education. Information on water and wastewater needs has been shared with staff of the Department of Environment and Conservation's grant programs. Future plans for reports include analysis of 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,

Representative Randy Rinks
Chairman

Harry A. Green, Ph.D.
Executive Director

A Commission Report to the 103rd General Assembly

Building Tennessee's Tomorrow:

Anticipating the State's Infrastructure Needs

July 2002 through June 2007

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Building Tennessee's Tomorrow:

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The Public Infrastructure Needs Inventory – It Matters

The Public Infrastructure Needs Inventory is both a product and a continuous process, one that has been useful in

- short-term and long-range planning,
- providing a framework for funding decisions,
- increasing public awareness of infrastructure needs and
- fostering better communication and collaboration among agencies and decision makers.

Short-Term and Long-Range Planning: Often the One Opportunity for Proactive Thinking

The Public Infrastructure Needs Inventory has become a tool for setting priorities and making informed decisions by all stakeholders. Many decision makers have noted that in a time of tight budgets and crisis-based, reactive decisions, the annual inventory process is the one opportunity they have to set funding issues aside for a moment and think proactively and broadly about their very real infrastructure needs. For most officials in rural areas and in smaller cities, the inventory is the closest thing they have to a capital improvement program. Without the inventory, they would have little opportunity or incentive to consider their infrastructure needs. Because the inventory is not limited to needs that can be funded in the short term, it may be the only reason they have to consider the long-range benefits of infrastructure. Among other things, the inventory has documented the limited scope of capital improvement programming (see Table 6) and is being used to encourage that approach.

Decision Making: Matching Critical Needs to Limited Funding Opportunities

The Public Infrastructure Needs Inventory provides the basic information that helps state and local officials match needs with funding, especially in the absence of a formal capital improvement program. At the same time, it provides the basic information needed by the development districts to update their respective *Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy Reports* required annually by the Federal Economic Development Administration. Unless a project is listed in that document, it will not be considered for funding by that agency. Information from the inventory has been used to develop lists of projects

suitable for other types of state and federal grants as well. For example many projects that have received Community Development Block Grants were originally discovered in discussions of infrastructure needs with local government officials. And it has helped state decision makers identify gaps between critical needs and state, local, and federal funding, including an assessment of whether various communities can afford to meet their infrastructure needs or whether some thinking needs to be done at the state level about how to help them. Most recently, the Joint Legislative Study Committee on Rural Water Needs has used the information about water supply and wastewater projects from this inventory their evaluation of unmet needs.

A Special Case: Annual Review of Conditions and Needs of Public School Facilities

The schools portion of the inventory is structured so that the condition of all schools is known, not just the ones in need of repair or replacement. Data can be retrieved from the database and analyzed to identify particular types of needs, such as technology. This information is useful in pinpointing pressing needs for particular schools and districts, as well as providing an overview of statewide needs. This unique statewide database of information about Tennessee's public schools facilities, conditions and needs has been used by the Comptroller's Office of Education Accountability in it's review of schools placed on notice by the Department of Education.

Increased Public Awareness, Better Communication and Collaboration

The state's infrastructure needs have been reported to a larger public audience, and the process has fostered better communication between the development districts, local and state officials, and decision makers. The resulting report has become a working document used at the local, regional and state levels. It gives voice to the often-underserved small towns and rural communities. Each update of the report provides an opportunity for reevaluation and re-examination of projects and for improvements in the quality of the inventory and the report itself. It is unique in terms of its broad scope and comprehensive nature. Through the inventory process, development districts have expanded their contacts, communication and collaboration with agencies not traditionally sought after (local boards of education, utility districts, the Tennessee Department of Transportation), and they have strengthened personal relationships and trust with their more traditional local and state contacts. Infrastructure needs are being identified, assessed, heard, and addressed locally, while being documented and published to the Tennessee General Assembly, various state agencies, and decision makers for further assessment and consideration.

Building Tennessee's Tomorrow:

Anticipating the State's Infrastructure Needs

July 2002 through June 2007

Acknowledgements

Tennessee Development District Staff

One of the TACIR's most resource intensive accomplishments each year is producing this annual report to the General Assembly. In addition to two full-time TACIR staff, the inventory requires the near full-time effort of at least one staff member in each of the state's nine development districts. Over the last three years, great strides have been made to improve the quality and coverage of the inventory, and the result is a unique and invaluable source of information for planning and policy making. But perhaps the most significant benefit has accrued to the development districts themselves and the local governments and utility districts they serve.

In these times of fiscal instability, every program must be reviewed to determine its value. It is essential to understand the benefits of each and every one. To that end, TACIR staff requested and received letters from each of the nine development districts explaining how they use the Public Infrastructure Needs Inventory to meet local needs. The letters, both individually and collectively, affirm the value of the inventory. It is clear from the following statements that the citizens of Tennessee benefit as well.

First Tennessee Development District

"From the beginning of the infrastructure survey process, First Tennessee Development District has appreciated being involved with interviewing our local governments and regional agencies to identify near and future needs. We have found that the leaders of our smaller communities especially benefit from the opportunity to do some forward thinking. The information also enables our staff to match needs with available funding sources."

—Susan Reid, Executive Director

East Tennessee Development District

"The surveys we conduct with local officials help us to identify needs in the region so that we can help communities identify potential resources. By updating the information on a yearly basis, the information becomes more useful through re-evaluation and reassessment. Also, in the majority of communities we survey, this activity is the only type of capital improvement planning that takes place."

—Terrence Bobrowski, Executive Director

Southeast Tennessee Development District

"In addition to the statewide benefits of knowing about the various needs, we utilize the process at the regional and local level to annually update our communities' needs, gain consensus on local priorities, and assist us in scheduling our efforts to seek funding opportunities from the federal programs which are used to assist in the implementation of projects across the region."

"The infrastructure survey is at the foundation of our regional planning effort and we support its continuance on behalf of both the state and local uses of the information."

—Joe. W. Guthrie, Executive Director

Upper Cumberland Development District

"The survey process has encouraged more long range planning from our more rural communities."

—Wendy Askins, Executive Director

Greater Nashville Regional Council

"The uniqueness of the report allows for local governments/ schools to demonstrate firsthand the infrastructure needs that often times slips through the cracks and not always picked up through traditional funding measures, or even may lie outside the current funding parameters."

"The process requires all local governments to annually review and evaluate infrastructure needs on both a short-term and long-term basis. Many small, but growing communities are developing capital improvement budgets for the first time, allowing them to better plan and fund needed projects."

—Tonya Blades, Planner

South Central Tennessee Development District

"Without this survey, the infrastructure needs of local communities would not be learned from those who are most knowledgeable. Not only is the end product valuable in planning for future needs, but the process of communicating with local officials and community leaders also helps them to step back, analyze infrastructure needs, and set priorities for meeting those needs. Even though more needs are identified by this survey than limited public funds can meet, the planning facilitated by this project is even more important in order to serve our citizens, given limited governmental budgets."

—Joe Max Williams, Executive Director

Northwest Tennessee Development District

"There is no other report that I am aware of that gives the citizens of Tennessee such a quick snap shot of what is currently being done throughout our state and what is being planned for the future. We also use it to assist us for our Economic Development Administration (EDA reporting). Many of the projects that end up obtaining federal funding from EDA or from Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) were originally discovered while working with the local governments through the TACIR reports."

—John Bucy, Executive Director

Southwest Tennessee Development District

"Through the identification of the inventory our local communities and public officials are seriously looking at infrastructure needs and its potential impact on improving the quality of life of the citizens of their communities. The inventory has also had a profound effect on public officials recognizing the need to develop goals and strategies to address their needs. The ability to be proactive rather than reactive is a very important by-product of the inventory."

—Evelyn C. Robertson, Jr., Executive Director

Memphis Area Association of Governments

"Not surprisingly, the survey documented the limited application of a formal capital improvement programming process by local governments. Although a process is not appropriate for all local governments, there are many that such a process should be a necessity and not an option. The survey should serve as a base for inducing local governments to undertake a formal process."

—John Sicola, Executive Director

Based on the letters from which these comments were excerpted, the Public Infrastructure Needs Inventory is beneficial in the following specific ways:

Planning

- The annual inventory process updates local governments' needs and is a valuable planning resource for all stakeholders.
- It has led smaller cities and more rural areas to look more closely at needed infrastructure and the long-term benefits of doing so.
- Goals and strategies that have not been in place before are being formulated to achieve the ultimate completion of these statewide infrastructure needs.
- It serves as an evaluation tool to aid in informed decision-making when setting infrastructure investment priorities.
- The inventory has documented the limited application of formal capital improvement programming by local governments.
- The survey may induce those local governments that currently do not have a formal capital improvement plan in place to pursue one in the near future.

Funding

- The inventory assists development districts and representative governments in locating and obtaining funding for public infrastructure projects.
- Many development districts utilize information contained in the survey to update the annual *Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy* required for federal grant applications.
- It assists in the preparation of project lists deemed suitable for funding from the Economic Development Administration or from Community Development Block Grants (CDBG).
- It serves to prioritize projects based on need, not fundability.
- Many projects that are ultimately funded were discovered through the inventory.

Increasing Awareness and Communication

- Infrastructure needs identified in the TACIR report are made known to a wider audience.

- The inventory process has fostered better communication between the development districts and local public officials.
- The resulting report is utilized at the state, regional and local levels.
- It gives a voice to underserved areas including small cities and rural areas.
- Each annual report is a result of continuous improvement in all aspects of the inventory.
- The PINI is unique because of the comprehensive nature of the report.

TACIR staff wish to acknowledge the efforts of the development district staff responsible for the inventory:

Susan Reid, Executive Director
Beulah Ferguson, Director of Special Projects
First Tennessee Development District

Wendy Askins, Executive Director
Jason Thompson, Planner
Upper Cumberland Development District

Maynard Pate, Executive Director
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Building Tennessee's Tomorrow:

Anticipating the State's Infrastructure Needs

July 2002 through June 2007

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Building Tennessee's Tomorrow:

Anticipating the State's Infrastructure Needs

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Executive Summary

This report is the fourth in a series that presents Tennessee's public infrastructure needs as reported by local officials, the second to include needs submitted by state agencies as part of their budget requests to the Governor, and the first to incorporate project listings from state transportation officials. It covers the five-year period of July 2002 through June 2007 and provides two basic types of information: (1) needed infrastructure improvements and (2) the condition of existing elementary and secondary (K-12) public schools. The needs reported by state and local officials fall into the six broad categories shown in the block below. A number of conclusions may be drawn from the information included in the inventory:

- ✓ The total need for public infrastructure improvements for 2002 through 2007 is nearly $21.6 billion—*including upgrading existing public schools to good condition*—an increase in reported need of $8 billion (up more than fifty-eight percent) since the first inventory was published four years ago and an increase of nearly $1.1 billion dollars (over five percent) from the March 2002 report.
- ✓ Transportation and utilities remained the single largest category and had the largest increase in estimated costs (from $8.3 billion to $9.1 billion) since the last report. That figure has increased because of the addition of new projects identified by local officials and highway projects identified by state transportation officials that were not previously included in the inventory totals.

Reported Infrastructure Needs	
Transportation & Utilities $9.1 billion	Education $5.1 billion
Health, Safety & Welfare $4.7 billion	Recreation & Culture $1.7 billion
Economic Development $564 million	General Government $374 million
Grand Total $21.6 billion	

Adequate infrastructure is as essential to economic growth as economic growth is to individual prosperity.

The Tennessee General Assembly charged the Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (TACIR) with developing and maintaining an inventory of 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.]

Accomplishments & New Initiatives

For the first time, the inventory includes information gathered from state transportation officials on highway and bridge projects. This information provided this year's report with the most complete inventory of transportation needs in its history. With assistance from state officials and development district staff, 602 projects were added to the inventory with an estimated total cost of $600 million.

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:

- Analysis of project types and their relationship to local economic and population factors.
- Availability of funds for reported needs.
- Comparison of Tennessee's efforts to identify and meet infrastructure needs to efforts in other states.
- 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 2022, the period covered by most of the initial growth plans adopted under PC 1101.

- ✓ The second largest increase was in the education category (from $4.8 billion to $5.1 billion or about seven percent since the last report). Estimated needs at the state's public post-secondary costs grew $289 million, or about twenty-four percent since last year, and account for most of the increase.
- ✓ The economic development category, which includes business district and industrial site and park development, experienced the largest percentage change as costs declined $314 million or thirty-six percent from the 2001 report. Most of this decline resulted from the restructuring of a major business district development project in Knox County.
- ✓ Eighty-five percent of schools were reported to be in good or excellent condition, and the estimated cost of putting the remainder in good condition fell by $428 million from last year's totals. These changes suggest that school officials have used the funding increases provided by the General Assembly to improve their school facilities. The total estimated cost for public school needs is $3.6 billion or nearly seventeen percent of the total infrastructure needs for the state.
- ✓ More than half of Tennessee's public school systems have sufficient space to house the new teachers and classes required by the smaller class size standards imposed by the Education Improvement Act of 1992 (EIA). Overall, Tennessee school systems have made substantial progress toward providing the classroom space they need because of the EIA. Based on TACIR staff analysis of information provided by local school officials, the estimated cost of the remaining classrooms needed to house the additional teachers required by the EIA is $800 million statewide, which is $530 million or about forty percent less than reported last year.
- ✓ The lower class sizes required by the EIA may be responsible for about twenty-two 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. State or federal mandates affect 7.6 percent of all projects in the current inventory. Federal mandates continue to account for about one percent of the total reported for schools.

Building Tennessee's Tomorrow:

Anticipating the State's Infrastructure Needs

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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 fourth in a series that presents Tennessee's public infrastructure needs. It covers the five-year period of July 2002 through June 2007 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 Infrastructure Improvements Reported as Needed
Five-year Period July 2002 Through June 2007 [1]

Category[2]	Number of Projects or Schools Reported		Five-year Reported Estimated Cost	
Transportation & Utilities	1,958	27.4%	$ 9,073,361,524	42.1%
Education[3]	1,708	23.9%	5,115,143,336	23.7%
Health, Safety & Welfare	2,146	30.0%	4,689,150,833	21.7%
Recreation & Culture	871	12.2%	1,744,175,930	8.1%
Economic Development	238	3.3%	564,117,715	2.6%
General Government	230	3.2%	373,861,963	1.7%
Grand Total	7,151	100.0%	$21,559,811,301	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. Preliminary analysis of responses to the question of funding availability indicates that about forty-four percent of the funding necessary is expected to be available by the time these projects are needed. Sixty-one percent of that funding is expected to come from local sources, about twenty-seven percent is expected to come from state sources, nine percent from federal sources and about three 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.

"Without question, the level of interdependence among various groups in today's society is so great that devising any effective solutions to community problems can come only when all community groups work together."

Declaration of Interdependence

Joint Task Force of the National Association of Home Builders and the National Association of Counties

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 nine development districts. Local officials were asked to describe the needs they anticipated for the five-year period of July 2002 through June 2007, categorizing those needs by type of project and by stage of development. The Commission has relied entirely on local officials to determine the infrastructure needs of their constituents as envisioned by the public act.

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. In addition, the inventory includes capital needs identified by state officials and submitted to the Governor as part of the annual budget process, and for the first time, bridge and road project listings provided by state transportation officials.

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

These projects fell into four general groups:

- bridge replacement and rehabilitation—$356 million of needs identified by state highway personnel
- surface transportation—$221 million, including road reconstruction, road widening, culvert replacement, and signalization
- local traffic safety projects—$9.6 million, including traffic signals, turn lanes, and shoulder improvements
- enhancement projects—$14.5 million, including sidewalks and greenways

Preliminary analysis of the data suggests that about half of these needs had already been identified by local officials and included in the inventory. TACIR staff relied on staff of the nine development districts to identify and eliminate the overlap. The addition of this information provides the most comprehensive view of transportation infrastructure needs since the inventory's inception in 1999.

For the second year in a row, local officials were provided an opportunity to report whether projects were funded, and if so, from what source. Response to this question has improved, but despite continued efforts to ensure that availability of funds played no role in whether needs were reported, it again appears that some local officials are understating their true needs and reporting 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.

What have we learned about public infrastructure needs?

State and local officials report a total need for public infrastructure improvements for 2002 through 2007 of $21.6 billion, including upgrading existing public schools to good condition. This represents an increase of close to $8 billion or more than fifty-eight percent since the first inventory was published four years ago. Transportation and utilities represents the single largest category and the largest one-year increase in estimated costs (from $8.3 billion to $9.1 billion). The second largest increase was in the education category as the total estimated costs, including the needs of the state's public colleges and universities, increased seven percent (from $4.8 billion to $5.1 billion). The increase comprises $289 million for higher education and $47 million for public elementary and secondary schools, including the state's special schools.

Characteristics of Infrastructure

- ✓ It serves an essential public purpose.
- ✓ It has a long useful life.
- ✓ It is infrequent and expensive.
- ✓ It is fixed in place or stationary.
- ✓ It is related to other government functions and expenditures.
- ✓ It is usually the responsibility of local government.

Joint Task Force of the National Association of Home Builders and the National Association of Counties

Transportation needs increased by $950 million over last year—about one-third of which is attributable to the inclusion for the first time of information directly from state highway officials. The additional information from the state transportation department makes the inventory the most comprehensive view of transportation infrastructure needs presented thus far. Ninety-six percent of the needs listed by state officials were divided between surface transportation projects and bridge repair or replacement projects. Their lists totaled about $600 million, but about half that amount had already been reported by local officials in the previous inventory. Thus, new projects from the state lists account for only about one-third of the increase in estimated transportation infrastructure needs. New needs identified by local officials accounted for the remaining increase. About half of the reported transportation costs in this inventory are the state's responsibility, including the state highway and interstate systems.

"A walk across the street seems natural, but it is an engineered activity. Paving, traffic light, crosswalk, warning sign, lighting, and perhaps, sidewalk: these make up the infrastructure of the pedestrian experience."

Me, Myself and Infrastructure

American Society of Civil Engineers

The condition of existing schools continues to improve as estimated costs to improve them decline. If not for the addition of a $490 million technology initiative for the Memphis city school system, the needs identified at existing elementary and secondary schools would have declined more than $445 million. While technology has become essential to a sound, basic education, this latter figure better represents the cost of putting all school buildings in good condition. In the past year, these repair costs have declined, and the proportion of schools reported to be in good or excellent condition has increased to eighty-five percent. However, the total for all public school facility needs remains significant at $3.6 billion or nearly seventeen percent of all reported infrastructure needs.

TACIR staff analysis of public school needs indicates that more than $800 million of the estimated costs reported by local officials is required to provide adequate classrooms for teachers employed as a result of the Education Improvement Act of 1992 (EIA). This figure represents a $546 million decline (forty percent) since last year's report. 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.) The total estimated costs reported for new school construction stayed essentially the same at $1.6 billion as some projects were completed and others were begun.

The economic development category had the largest percentage change of any category as the result of a major modification of a single, large project. This category is the second smallest of the six categories into which needs are grouped for reporting purposes, so a substantial change in a single large project can cause a significant change in the total. In this case, the restructuring of one business district

development project in Knox County, which reduced its cost from $280 million to $22 million, accounts for more than eighty percent of the total $314 million decline in this category. Without that one change, the total need for infrastructure to support economic development would have decreased by only $56 million or six percent.

Projects included in capital improvement programs are far more likely to be in the construction stage than projects not included in capital improvement programs, which may indicate that only projects local officials expect to be able to fund are included in these documents. 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 sixty-one percent of the projects not included in plans were in the conceptual stage and twenty-two percent were in the planning and design stage. In contrast, thirty-nine percent of projects reportedly in capital improvement plans were under construction at the time of the survey; only twenty-two percent were still in the conceptual stage. Sixty-five percent of the projects completed during this five-year period had been included in a capital improvement program.

State or federal mandates affect about eight percent of all projects in the current inventory, which is about the same as last year. As a practical matter, TACIR does not require that the cost of state or federal mandates be separately estimated for all projects, therefore, it is not possible to determine how much of the total estimated costs reported is attributable to those mandates. The inventory does, however, include estimates of mandate compliance costs for existing public schools. Adding this information to estimates by TACIR staff of the proportion of new school construction costs attributable to the EIA indicates that state and federal mandates account for about twenty-four percent of all needs reported for Tennessee's public schools. The comparable figure for last year was forty percent. Again, nearly all of the cost attributable to mandates 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 mandate cost for local schools.

What else needs to be done?

As the data collection process has improved, the inventory has moved closer to representing the total public infrastructure needs of the state. 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

The Principles of Smart Development

- Efficient use of land resources
- Full use of urban services
- Mixed use
- Transportation options
- Detailed, human-scale design

Development incorporating these principles conserves valuable land, energy, and facilities resources; offers people multiple convenient transportation options; relieves traffic congestion and air pollution; offers residents a variety of dwelling choices; and creates attractive community-oriented neighborhoods.

American Planning Association

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

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:

Analysis of project types and their relationship to local economic and population factors.

Availability of funds for reported needs.

Comparison of Tennessee's efforts to identify and meet infrastructure needs to efforts in other states.

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.

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. Development district staff and state officials have been extremely helpful in providing TACIR with information to complete previously identified gaps in data, and their efforts have made this year's data source the most complete in the project's history.

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.[6] 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 twenty-year data set will be reviewed over the next several months and presented in the context of the growth policy act.

[6] Appendix A includes the relevant legislation.

Building Tennessee's Tomorrow:

Anticipating the State's Infrastructure Needs

July 2002 through June 2007

Introduction

Basics of the Public Infrastructure Needs Inventory

The public infrastructure needs inventory is developed using two separate, but related inventory forms.[7] Both forms are used to gather information about needed infrastructure improvements, and 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 for 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.

Projects included in the inventory for this report were required to be in the conceptual, the planning and design, or the construction phase at some time during the five-year period of July 2002 through June 2007. Because the source of information from state agencies was their capital budget requests for 2002-03, 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.*[8] The most

Projects in the inventory may be in any one of three stages of development at any time during the five-year period covered:

- 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.

[7]Both forms are included in Appendix C.

[8]See the Glossary of Terms at the end of this report.

Mandates affect only 7.6% of all reported projects, but account for 33% of the total needs reported for public school facilities– nearly all of that is related to the EIA.

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 was to reduce the number of students in each public school classroom by an overall average of about 4½ by fall 2001.

Tennessee public schools had been working toward that requirement since the passage of the EIA in 1992, but may still not have sufficient classroom space to house the number of new teachers required.

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

Total Needs Grow More Than Five Percent—Transportation and Education Continue to Top the List of Categories with Increased Need

State and local officials reported a total need for public infrastructure improvements to be in some stage of development during fiscal years 2002 through 2007 of more than $21.6 billion, including the estimated cost of upgrading existing public school facilities to good condition. This represents an increase of close to $8 billion, or fifty-eight percent, since the first inventory was published four years ago and an increase of about $1.1 billion since last year's report. Transportation and utilities represents the single largest category and the largest increase in estimated cost ($753 million) with about one-third of that increase coming from the inclusion of information directly from state highway officials.

Table 2. Comparison of Estimated Cost of Needed Infrastructure Improvements —*July 2002 Inventory vs. July 2001 Inventory*[9]

Category[10]	Reported Cost		
	July 2001 through June 2006	July 2002 through June 2007	Difference
Transportation & Utilities	$ 8,320,311,820	$ 9,073,361,524	9.1%
Education[11]	4,779,475,405	5,115,143,336	7.0%
Health, Safety & Welfare	4,408,005,642	4,689,150,833	6.4%
Recreation & Culture	1,712,485,731	1,744,175,930	1.9%
Economic Development	878,112,513	564,117,715	-35.8%
General Government	352,856,407	373,861,963	6.0%
Grand Total	$ 20,451,247,518	$ 21,559,811,301	5.4%

The second largest increase was in the education category (from $4.8 billion to $5.1 billion). Most of this $336 million change ($289 million) is attributable to growth in needs reported for the state's post-secondary institutions, including capital maintenance and capital outlay needs requested through the state's budgetary process. The remaining $47 million difference is the net increase in needs reported by the local public school systems less an eight million dollar decrease in needs at the state's special schools. The increase for local schools actually masks a large shift away from general building improvements, which declined $428 million statewide, to technology needs, which increased

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

[10]For more detail on the categories, see Table 3 on page 11.

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

Top Concerns of Tennessee's Civil Engineers, January 2001

Water Infrastructure

Roads & Bridges

Schools

American Society of Civil Engineers
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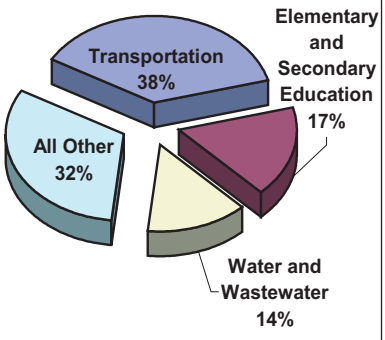
$493 million in the Memphis city school system. The continuing decline in the need for general building improvements and the coincident increases in the number of schools in good or excellent condition supports the notion that the increased capital outlay funding provided by the General Assembly through the Basic Education Program funding formula has been well used by local officials to improve their school buildings.

The category with the largest percentage change was the second smallest of the six major categories of need: economic development, which declined thirty-six percent. Estimated needs to support economic development declined by almost $314 million since last year, but a single project accounts for most of that change. The restructuring of one Knox County business district development project decreased the costs in the category from $280 million to $22 million. Without that change, the total need for infrastructure to support economic development would still have decreased, but only by $56 million or six percent.

Transportation, Education, and Water and Wastewater Continue to Dominate Statewide Needs

As shown in Figure 1 in the sidebar at left 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 thirty-eight percent of the total at $8.1 billion. Needs reported for Tennessee's public school systems follow at a total of 3.6 billion or nearly 17 percent of the total. Those two types of projects combined with the water and wastewater projects represent more than two-thirds of the total reported needs.

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



The figures for transportation and for water and wastewater needs are even more impressive considering that they do not include the cost of those types of projects if they are needed to support other projects. For example, if a rail spur is needed to create a new industrial site, then the rail spur is recorded in the inventory as an industrial site project with transportation as its secondary project type. Similarly, if a sewer line is needed for a new school, then the sewer line is recorded as new school construction with water and wastewater as its secondary type. This two-dimensional classification facilitates more complete analysis of the costs of different types of infrastructure improvements.

Table 3. Total Number & Estimated Cost of Needed Infrastructure Improvements
— July 2002 Inventory vs. July 2001 Inventory [12]

Category and Project Type [13]	Number of Projects or Schools Reported		Five-year Reported Estimated Cost	
Transportation & Utilities	**1,958**	**27.3%**	**$ 9,073,361,524**	**42.1%**
Transportation	1,831	25.5%	8,091,867,520	37.5%
Other Utilities	85	1.2%	619,049,352	2.9%
Navigation	4	0.1%	343,104,977	1.6%
Telecommunications	38	0.5%	19,339,675	0.1%
Education	**1,708**	**23.9%**	**$ 5,115,143,336**	**23.7%**
Existing School Improvements	1,266	17.7%	1,954,708,079	9.1%
K-12 New School Construction	176	2.5%	1,643,282,594	7.6%
Non K-12 Education [14]	240	3.4%	1,486,256,663	6.9%
LEA System-wide Need	26	0.4%	30,896,000	0.1%
Health, Safety and Welfare	**2,146**	**29.9%**	**$ 4,689,150,833**	**21.7%**
Water and Wastewater	1,462	20.4%	2,985,252,392	13.8%
Law Enforcement	184	2.6%	725,739,479	3.4%
Stormwater	141	2.0%	416,121,985	1.9%
Solid Waste	91	1.3%	209,991,037	1.0%
Fire Protection	165	2.3%	137,626,058	0.6%
Public Health Facilities	71	1.0%	135,574,000	0.6%
Housing	32	0.4%	78,845,882	0.4%
Recreation and Culture	**871**	**12.2%**	**$ 1,744,175,930**	**8.1%**
Recreation	630	8.8%	833,076,572	3.9%
Libraries and Museums	101	1.4%	500,616,006	2.3%
Community Development	140	2.0%	410,483,352	1.9%
Economic Development	**238**	**3.3%**	**$ 564,117,715**	**2.6%**
Industrial Sites and Parks	176	2.5%	316,978,455	1.5%
Business District Development	62	0.9%	247,139,260	1.1%
General Government	**230**	**3.2%**	**$ 373,861,963**	**1.7%**
Public Buildings	177	2.5%	307,371,623	1.4%
Other Facilities	45	0.6%	59,247,140	0.3%
Property Acquisition	8	0.1%	7,243,200	0.0%
Grand Total	**7,151**	**100.0%**	**$ 21,559,811,301**	**100.0%**

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

[13]Descriptions of the project types are included in the Glossary of Terms at the end of the report.

[14]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.

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
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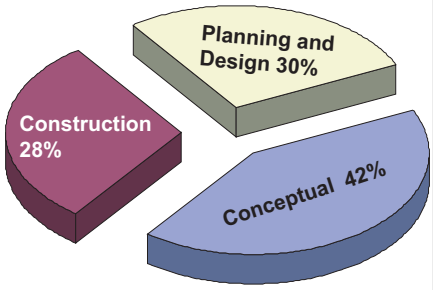
City Ownership Dominates Four of the Six Major Categories of Need

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 more than half in monetary terms of the infrastructure needs reported in four of the six major categories. Those four categories comprise the primary functions of cities, which include providing sewer service, fire and police protection, community and economic development, public housing and solid waste disposal. The two exceptions are the education category, slightly more than half of which is primarily the responsibility of counties, and the transportation and utilities category, which is dominated by state highway projects. A single federal dam project reported by Hamilton County accounts for almost 90 percent of the navigation costs included in that category. (See Table 4 opposite.)

Stage of Development Varies with Type of Project

As shown in Figure 2, projects in the conceptual stage comprised a greater share of the total cost of projects in the general inventory at forty-two percent than did projects in the planning and design or construction phases. Costs were about evenly divided between the planning and design stage and the construction stage. As Table 5 illustrates, the distribution varies with different types of projects. More than seventy percent of needed education improvements are in the conceptual stage. This figure is strongly influenced by the state's higher education projects, but even when only new elementary and secondary schools are considered, over half are in the conceptual stage. Information about improvement needs at 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.

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



*Excludes needs reported for existing public schools.

Table 4. Total Estimated Cost [in millions] of Needed Infrastructure Improvements by Project Type and Level of Government —Five-year Period July 2002 Through June 2007

Category and Project Type [15]	City		County		State		Federal		Joint		Other	
Transportation & Utilities	**$2,902.2**	**32.0%**	**$991.6**	**10.9%**	**$4,415.1**	**48.7%**	**$306.4**	**3.4%**	**$446.0**	**4.9%**	**$12.1**	**0.1%**
Transportation	2,244.6	27.7%	978.4	12.1%	4,415.1	54.6%	6.4	0.1%	443.9	5.5%	3.4	0.0%
Other Utilities	601.7	97.2%	8.3	1.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.5	0.1%	8.7	1.4%
Navigation	39.1	11.4%	4.0	1.2%	0.0	0.0%	300.0	87.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Telecommunications	16.8	87.0%	0.9	4.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1.6	8.3%	0.0	0.0%
Education	**$998.6**	**19.5%**	**$2,643.2**	**51.7%**	**$1,453.8**	**28.4%**	**$0.0**	**0.0%**	**$5.3**	**0.1%**	**$14.1**	**0.3%**
Existing School Improvements	726.5	37.2%	1,221.1	62.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	7.2	0.4%
K-12 New School Construction	253.6	15.4%	1,383.5	84.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	6.2	0.4%
Non K-12 Education[16]	5.2	0.3%	30.3	2.0%	1,445.5	97.3%	0.0	0.0%	5.3	0.4%	0.0	0.0%
LEA System-wide Need	13.4	43.2%	8.4	27.2%	8.4	27.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.8	2.5%
Health, Safety and Welfare	**$3,085.5**	**65.8%**	**$719.2**	**15.3%**	**$111.0**	**2.4%**	**$0.0**	**0.0%**	**$224.7**	**4.8%**	**$548.8**	**11.7%**
Water and Wastewater	2,018.1	67.6%	208.4	7.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	211.8	7.1%	547.0	18.3%
Law Enforcement	277.8	38.3%	342.9	47.3%	95.1	13.1%	0.0	0.0%	10.0	1.4%	0.0	0.0%
Stormwater	393.0	94.4%	23.1	5.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Public Health Facilities	184.0	87.6%	25.7	12.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Fire Protection	126.3	91.7%	9.6	7.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1.6	1.2%	0.2	0.1%
Housing	18.3	13.5%	101.3	74.7%	15.9	11.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Solid Waste	68.2	86.4%	8.1	10.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1.0	1.3%	1.6	2.1%
Recreation and Culture	**$1,226.5**	**70.3%**	**$178.6**	**10.2%**	**$237.8**	**13.6%**	**$2.8**	**0.2%**	**$94.2**	**5.4%**	**$4.2**	**0.2%**
Recreation	599.3	71.9%	106.8	12.8%	94.5	11.3%	2.8	0.3%	27.3	3.3%	2.4	0.3%
Libraries and Museums	320.1	63.9%	41.0	8.2%	91.0	18.2%	0.0	0.0%	48.5	9.7%	0.0	0.0%
Community Development	307.1	74.8%	30.8	7.5%	52.3	12.7%	0.0	0.0%	18.4	4.5%	1.8	0.4%
Economic Development	**$347.6**	**61.6%**	**$132.7**	**23.5%**	**$0.1**	**0.0%**	**$0.0**	**0.0%**	**$60.3**	**10.7%**	**$23.4**	**4.2%**
Business District Development	117.8	37.2%	118.2	37.3%	0.1	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	57.6	18.2%	23.2	7.3%
Industrial Sites and Parks	229.7	93.0%	14.5	5.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2.8	1.1%	0.2	0.1%
General Government	**$278.9**	**74.6%**	**$71.8**	**19.2%**	**$3.9**	**1.0%**	**$0.0**	**0.0%**	**$14.0**	**3.7%**	**$5.3**	**1.4%**
Public Buildings	227.7	74.1%	58.7	19.1%	3.9	1.3%	0.0	0.0%	13.7	4.4%	3.5	1.1%
Other Facilities	44.1	74.4%	13.1	22.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	0.5%	1.7	2.9%
Property Acquisition	7.2	98.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	1.1%
Grand Total	**$8,839.4**	**41.0%**	**$4,737.1**	**22.0%**	**$6,221.8**	**28.9%**	**$309.2**	**1.4%**	**$844.4**	**3.9%**	**$607.9**	**2.8%**

[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.

Table 5. Needed Infrastructure Improvements by Project Type and State of Development —Five-year Period July 2002 Through June 2007[17]

Category and Project Type[18]	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Transportation & Utilities	**806**	**41.2%**	**$ 3,438.56**	**37.9%**	**788**	**40.2%**	**$ 3,267.04**	**36.0%**	**364**	**18.6%**	**$ 2,367.76**	**26.1%**
Transportation	749	40.9%	3,337.38	41.2%	756	41.3%	2,901.87	35.9%	326	17.8%	1,852.62	22.9%
Other Utilities	37	43.5%	86.76	14.0%	21	24.7%	59.57	9.6%	27	31.8%	472.71	76.4%
Navigation	2	50.0%	4.18	1.2%	1	25.0%	300.00	87.4%	1	25.0%	38.93	11.3%
Telecommunications	18	47.4%	10.25	53.0%	10	26.3%	5.59	28.9%	10	26.3%	3.51	18.1%
Education	**324**	**73.3%**	**$ 2,346.57**	**74.2%**	**47**	**10.6%**	**279.97**	**8.9%**	**71**	**16.1%**	**$ 533.90**	**16.9%**
New Public School Construction	90	51.1%	908.36	55.3%	32	18.2%	224.24	13.6%	54	30.7%	510.68	31.1%
Non K-12 Education[19]	215	89.6%	1,412.99	95.1%	13	5.4%	54.93	3.7%	12	5.0%	18.34	1.2%
School System-wide Needs	19	73.1%	25.22	81.6%	2	7.7%	0.80	2.6%	5	19.2%	4.88	15.8%
Health, Safety & Welfare	**984**	**45.9%**	**$ 1,667.17**	**35.6%**	**706**	**32.9%**	**$ 1,305.21**	**27.8%**	**456**	**21.2%**	**$ 1,716.78**	**36.6%**
Water & Wastewater	642	43.9%	1,208.82	40.5%	484	33.1%	741.93	24.9%	336	23.0%	1,034.50	34.7%
Law Enforcement	113	61.4%	271.24	37.4%	53	28.8%	295.04	40.7%	18	9.8%	159.46	22.0%
Storm Water	40	28.4%	50.79	12.2%	58	41.1%	101.97	24.5%	43	30.5%	263.37	63.3%
Public Health Facilities	41	57.7%	29.74	21.9%	21	29.6%	35.20	26.0%	9	12.7%	70.64	52.1%
Fire Protection	90	54.5%	63.40	46.1%	52	31.5%	48.96	35.6%	23	13.9%	25.27	18.4%
Housing	22	68.8%	18.85	23.9%	3	9.4%	3.08	3.9%	7	21.9%	56.92	72.2%
Solid Waste	36	39.6%	24.33	11.6%	35	38.5%	79.03	37.6%	20	22.0%	106.63	50.8%
Recreation & Culture	**387**	**44.4%**	**$ 507.84**	**29.1%**	**306**	**35.1%**	**$ 618.67**	**35.5%**	**178**	**20.4%**	**$ 617.66**	**35.4%**
Recreation	284	45.1%	313.35	37.6%	230	36.5%	285.35	34.3%	116	18.4%	234.38	28.1%
Libraries & Museums	48	47.5%	138.51	27.7%	32	31.7%	228.15	45.6%	21	20.8%	133.96	26.8%
Community Development	55	39.3%	55.99	13.6%	44	31.4%	105.18	25.6%	41	29.3%	249.32	60.7%
Economic Development	**136**	**57.1%**	**$ 221.09**	**39.2%**	**69**	**29.0%**	**$ 200.86**	**35.6%**	**33**	**13.9%**	**$ 142.16**	**25.2%**
Business District Development	31	50.0%	59.75	24.2%	23	37.1%	128.84	52.1%	8	12.9%	58.55	23.7%
Industrial Sites & Parks	105	59.7%	161.34	50.9%	46	26.1%	72.03	22.7%	25	14.2%	83.61	26.4%
General Government	**106**	**46.1%**	**$ 97.43**	**26.1%**	**75**	**32.6%**	**$ 163.67**	**43.8%**	**49**	**21.3%**	**$ 112.75**	**30.2%**
Public Buildings	83	46.9%	76.38	24.8%	53	29.9%	124.09	40.4%	41	23.2%	106.90	34.8%
Other Facilities	19	42.2%	20.42	34.5%	19	42.2%	33.27	56.2%	7	15.6%	5.55	9.4%
Property Acquisition	4	50.0%	0.63	8.7%	3	37.5%	6.31	87.2%	1	12.5%	0.30	4.1%
Grand Total	**2,743**	**46.6%**	**$ 8,278.67**	**42.2%**	**1,991**	**33.8%**	**$ 5,835.42**	**29.8%**	**1,151**	**19.6%**	**$ 5,491.02**	**28.0%**

[17]For complete listings of costs by project type, stage of development and county, see Appendix D.

[18]Descriptions of the project types are included in the Glossary of Terms at the end of the report. Does not include existing public schools.

[19]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 and state facilities, more than half of the infrastructure needs reported for July 2002 through June 2007 were part of some governmental entity's official capital improvement program (CIP). In terms of estimated costs, more than three-fifths of the needs that were not part of a CIP were in the conceptual stage, more than one-fifth were in planning and design and about one-sixth were under construction. In contrast, the estimated cost for the needs reported as being listed in CIP documents were about evenly split between the planning and design stage and the construction stage with just over one-fifth of the total still in the conceptual stage. (See Table 6.)[20]

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

	Project Included in Capital Improvement Program?				
Project Stage	No		Yes		Grand Total
Conceptual	$ 4,229.7	61.2%	$ 2,456.0	22.2%	$ 6,685.6
Planning & Design	1,528.3	22.1%	4,257.7	38.6%	5,786.0
Construction	1,157.0	16.7%	4,325.0	39.2%	5,482.1
Grand Total	**$ 6,915.0**	**100.0%**	**$ 11,038.7**	**100.0%**	**$ 17,953.7**

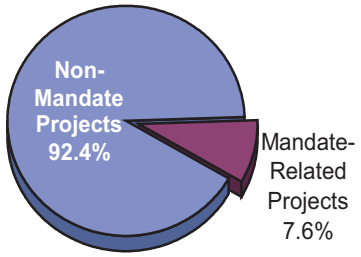
*Does not include improvements at existing schools or state facilities.

These relationships have been consistent since the beginning of the inventory in 1997. In addition, fifty-five percent of the projects reported in last year's inventory to be in one of these three stages of development and are now complete, were in CIPs. The fact that projects in CIPs are less likely to be in the conceptual stage and dominate the list of projects reported to have been completed suggests both that projects included in CIPs are more likely to be funded and that only projects likely to be funded are included in those documents. 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, less than eight percent, of the total number of projects in the inventory. (See Figure 3.) Collectively, schools account for more than eighty percent *of* the total number of projects affected by facilities mandates and were far more likely to be associated with mandates than any other

Figure 3. Percent of Infrastructure Projects Involving Facilities Mandates



[20] For information by county on percent of reported costs included in capital improvement plans, see Appendix D.

type of project.[21] As shown in Table 7, public schools are far more likely than other types of projects to be affected by mandates; storm water, water and wastewater, and solid waste rank a distant fourth, fifth, and sixth.

Table 7. Percent of Projects Reported to Involve Facilities Mandates *by Type of Project* *—Five-year Period July 2002 Through June 2007*

Type of Project[22]	Number of Projects or Schools Reported[23]	Projects or Schools Affected by Mandates	
		Number	Percent
Existing School Improvements	1,266	418	33.0%
LEA System-wide Need	26	2	7.7%
K-12 New School Construction	176	16	9.1%
Storm Water	141	7	5.0%
Water and Wastewater	1,462	71	4.9%
Solid Waste	91	4	4.4%
Public Buildings	177	4	2.3%
Business District Development	62	1	1.6%
Fire Protection	165	2	1.2%
Other Utilities	85	1	1.2%
Law Enforcement	184	2	1.1%
Libraries and Museums	101	1	1.0%
Community Development	140	1	0.7%
Transportation	1,831	10	0.5%
Recreation	630	2	0.3%
Industrial Sites and Parks	176	0	0.0%
Non K-12 Education	240	0	0.0%
Public Health Facilities	71	0	0.0%
Other Facilities	45	0	0.0%
Telecommunications	38	0	0.0%
Housing	32	0	0.0%
Property Acquisition	8	0	0.0%
Navigation	4	0	0.0%
Grand Total	**7,151**	**542**	**7.6%**

[21]Projects reported for existing schools were aggregated so that each school is counted only once in this figure.

[22]Descriptions of the project types are included in the Glossary of Terms at the end of the report.

[23]Each public school campus is counted as one project.

TACIR staff estimate that twenty-four percent of all improvement costs reported for schools were the result of state or federal mandates,[24] with nearly all of that cost attributable to the Education Improvement Act of 1992.[25] (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 Tennessee public schools by fall 2001.[26] All schools met that requirement; however, many continue to need facilities improvements to house the additional number of teachers and classes required.

Table 8. Estimated Cost of Facilities Mandates Reported for Elementary and Secondary Schools
— Five-year Period July 2002 Through June 2007

Type of Need	Estimated Cost [in millions]	Percent of Total
State & Federal Mandates	**$ 875.0**	**24.2%**
EIA Costs at New and Existing Schools	*806.7*	*22.3%*
Other State Mandates	*32.8*	*0.9%*
Federal Mandates	*35.4*	*1.0%*
Non-mandated Needs	**$ 2,745.5**	**75.8%**
Statewide Total	**$ 3,620.5**	**100.0%**

[24] 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.

[25] Chapter No. 535, Public Acts of 1992.

[26] Tennessee Code Annotated, § 49-3-353.

Table 9. Largest and Smallest Reported Infrastructure Improvement Needs by County

—Excluding Projects Identified as Regional—

Five - year Period July 2002 Through June 2007

Rank	County	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of State Total	2001 Population	Percent of State Total	Cost Per Capita
1	Shelby	$ 3,636,291,463	20.60%	896,013	15.60%	$4,058
2	Davidson	2,989,633,250	17.00%	565,352	9.80%	$5,288
3	Knox	842,662,485	4.80%	385,572	6.70%	$2,185
4	Rutherford	753,667,886	4.30%	190,143	3.30%	$3,964
5	Williamson	575,752,999	3.30%	133,825	2.30%	$4,302
6	Hamilton	561,708,355	3.20%	307,377	5.40%	$1,827
7	Montgomery	456,246,802	2.60%	135,023	2.40%	$3,379
8	Madison	407,671,160	2.30%	92,389	1.60%	$4,413
9	Sumner	353,948,513	2.00%	134,336	2.30%	$2,635
10	Wilson	328,544,625	1.90%	91,696	1.60%	$3,583
Top Ten Subtotal		**$ 10,906,127,538**	**61.90%**	**2,931,726**	**51.10%**	**$3,720**
All Others[27]		**$ 6,600,830,153**	**37.50%**	**2,709,534**	**47.20%**	**$2,436**
86	Pickett	14,978,000	0.10%	5,048	0.10%	$2,967
87	Jackson	14,711,400	0.10%	11,162	0.20%	$1,318
88	Crockett	14,084,000	0.10%	14,547	0.30%	$968
89	Lewis	12,468,000	0.10%	11,437	0.20%	$1,090
90	Houston	12,447,000	0.10%	7,916	0.10%	$1,572
91	Hancock	12,040,888	0.10%	6,768	0.10%	$1,779
92	Sequatchie	11,933,750	0.10%	11,616	0.20%	$1,027
93	Moore	6,866,000	0.00%	5,887	0.10%	$1,166
94	Benton	4,728,164	0.00%	16,616	0.30%	$285
95	Lake	3,236,000	0.00%	7,764	0.10%	$417
Bottom Ten Subtotal		**$ 107,493,202**	**0.60%**	**98,761**	**1.70%**	**$1,088**
Grand Total		**$ 17,614,450,893**	**100.00%**	**5,740,021**	**100.00%**	**$3,069**

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

Reported Infrastructure Needs By County[28]

The Largest Infrastructure Needs Are in Counties with the Largest Populations and the Largest Population Gains

With regional projects factored out (see note at right), eight of the ten counties reporting the largest infrastructure needs in dollar terms were also among the top for total population and for population gains from 1990 to 2001. Those two population factors play a somewhat smaller role in relation to the bottom ten counties. Six of the bottom ten for total report needs were among the bottom ten for population, and four were among the bottom ten for population gain. Growth rates played a much smaller role for both groups.

Statistical analysis supports the inference that population factors are closely related to total infrastructure needs. 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 at right. Fiscal capacity was measured in terms of tax base and income, the same data used in TACIR's computation of education fiscal capacity. Tax base measures included total sales and taxable property value. 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 and population gain 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 Factor	**Highly Significant**	**Significant**	**Not Significant**
2001 Population	2	0	1
Population Gain	1	1	1
Population Density*	n/a	1	n/a
Income	0	2	1
Taxable Sales	0	0	3
Taxable Property Value	1	0	2
Land Area*	n/a	n/a	1

* 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.

[28] For information on each county, see Appendix D.

Factors That May Explain Differences in Reported Infrastructure Needs

- ✓ Population
- ✓ Population Gain
- ✓ Population Density
- ✓ Land Area
- ✓ Fiscal Capacity or Wealth–i.e., can we afford it?

NOTE: Infrastructure needs that serve substantial numbers of people who lie outside the county in which the infrastructure is located are identified in the inventory as regional to facilitate fairer comparisons across counties. This distinction facilitates comparisons across counties by excluding from county totals infrastructure needs that serve substantial numbers of non-residents.

Examples of regional infrastructure 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.

Top Ten, Bottom Ten Patterns Indicate That Population and Population Gain Play a Major Role in Total Reported Infrastructure Needs in Dollar Terms

Eight of the ten counties reporting the greatest need for infrastructure improvements were among the top ten for population. Eight were also among the top ten for population gain—seven counties appeared in the top ten for all three (greatest need, largest population and largest population gains). Five of those seven are located in the northern half of Middle Tennessee: Davidson, Montgomery, Rutherford, Sumner and Wilson. Of those five, only Montgomery is not contiguous with the others. (See Tables 9, 11 and 12.)

Table 11. Infrastructure Improvement Needs Reported for the Ten Most & Least Populous Counties

—Excluding Projects Identified as Regional—

Five - year Period July 2002 Through June 2007

Rank	County	2001 Population	Percent of Total	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total	Cost Per Capita
1	Shelby	896,013	15.60%	$ 3,636,291,463	20.60%	$4,058
2	Davidson	565,352	9.80%	2,989,633,250	17.00%	$5,288
3	Knox	385,572	6.70%	842,662,485	4.80%	$2,185
4	Hamilton	307,377	5.40%	561,708,355	3.20%	$1,827
5	Rutherford	190,143	3.30%	753,667,886	4.30%	$3,964
6	Sullivan	152,787	2.70%	264,723,897	1.50%	$1,733
7	Montgomery	135,023	2.40%	456,246,802	2.60%	$3,379
8	Sumner	134,336	2.30%	353,948,513	2.00%	$2,635
9	Williamson	133,825	2.30%	575,752,999	3.30%	$4,302
10	Washington	108,380	1.90%	252,587,385	1.40%	$2,331
Top Ten Subtotal		**3,008,808**	**52.40%**	**$10,687,223,035**	**60.70%**	**$3,552**
All Others[29]		**2,658,424**	**46.30%**	**$ 6,732,056,570**	**38.20%**	**$2,532**
86	Jackson	11,162	0.20%	14,711,400	0.10%	$1,318
87	Clay	7,918	0.10%	45,430,000	0.30%	$5,738
88	Houston	7,916	0.10%	12,447,000	0.10%	$1,572
89	Lake	7,764	0.10%	3,236,000	0.00%	$417
90	Perry	7,504	0.10%	18,882,000	0.10%	$2,516
91	Trousdale	7,345	0.10%	36,495,000	0.20%	$4,969
92	Hancock	6,768	0.10%	12,040,888	0.10%	$1,779
93	Moore	5,887	0.10%	6,866,000	0.00%	$1,166
94	Van Buren	5,477	0.10%	30,085,000	0.20%	$5,493
95	Pickett	5,048	0.10%	14,978,000	0.10%	$2,967
Bottom Ten Subtotal		**72,789**	**1.30%**	**$ 195,171,288**	**1.10%**	**$2,681**
Grand Total		**5,740,021**	**100.00%**	**$17,614,450,893**	**100.00%**	**$3,069**

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

Table 12. Infrastructure Improvement Needs Reported for the Ten Counties with the Largest and Smallest Population Gains

—Excluding Projects Identified as Regional—

Five - year Period July 2002 Through June 2007

Rank	County	1990 Population	2001 Population	Population Gain	Total Estimated Cost	Cost Per Capita
1	Rutherford	118,570	190,143	71,573	$ 753,667,886	$3,964
2	Shelby	826,330	896,013	69,683	3,636,291,463	$4,058
3	Davidson	510,786	565,352	54,566	2,989,633,250	$5,288
4	Williamson	81,021	133,825	52,804	575,752,999	$4,302
5	Knox	335,749	385,572	49,823	842,662,485	$2,185
6	Montgomery	100,498	135,023	34,525	456,246,802	$3,379
7	Sumner	103,281	134,336	31,055	353,948,513	$2,635
8	Wilson	67,675	91,696	24,021	328,544,625	$3,583
9	Sevier	51,050	73,703	22,653	301,727,049	$4,094
10	Blount	85,962	108,270	22,308	259,789,338	$2,399
Top Ten Subtotal		**2,280,922**	**2,713,933**	**433,011**	**$ 10,498,264,410**	**$3,868**
All Others[30]		**2,487,635**	**2,911,298**	**423,663**	**$ 6,859,922,195**	**$2,356**
86	Grundy	13,362	14,288	926	28,880,400	$2,021
87	Houston	7,018	7,916	898	12,447,000	$1,572
88	Perry	6,612	7,504	892	18,882,000	$2,516
89	Clay	7,238	7,918	680	45,430,000	$5,738
90	Lake	7,129	7,764	635	3,236,000	$417
91	VanBuren	4,846	5,477	631	30,085,000	$5,493
92	Obion	31,717	32,346	629	34,439,000	$1,065
93	Pickett	4,548	5,048	500	14,978,000	$2,967
94	Haywood	19,437	19,761	324	55,846,000	$2,826
95	Hancock	6,739	6,768	29	12,040,888	$1,779
Bottom Ten Subtotal		**108,646**	**114,790**	**6,144**	**$ 256,264,288**	**$2,232**
Grand Total		**4,877,203**	**5,740,021**	**862,818**	**$ 17,614,450,893**	**$3,069**

Growth Rates Receive Considerable Attention, But Seem to Have Little to Do With Infrastructure Needs

The total infrastructure needs reported for each county seems to be much more closely related to population, sheer numbers of new residents (gain) and population density. Population gain—total number of new residents—should not be confused with growth rate—percentage change in population. Only three of the ten counties with the highest population growth rates (Rutherford, Williamson and Wilson, all adjacent to Davidson County) were among the ten reporting the greatest infrastructure needs. All three were among the ten with the greatest population gains. Only one of the slowest growing counties in terms of growth rates (Hancock) was among the ten reporting the least need for new or improved infrastructure. It was also among the ten with the smallest populations and the ten with the smallest population gains. (See Tables 9 and 11 through 13).

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

Table 13. Cost of Needed Infrastructure Improvements Reported for the Ten Counties with the Highest and Lowest Population Growth Rates

—Excluding Projects Identified as Regional—

Five - year Period July 2002 Through June 2007

Rank	County	1990 Population	2001 Population	Population Growth Rate	Total Estimated Cost	Cost Per Capita
1	Williamson	81,021	133,825	65.20%	$ 575,752,999	$4,302
2	Rutherford	118,570	190,143	60.40%	753,667,886	$3,964
3	Sevier	51,050	73,703	44.40%	301,727,049	$4,094
4	Tipton	37,568	52,956	41.00%	40,027,112	$756
5	Meigs	8,033	11,194	39.40%	65,822,375	$5,880
6	Cumberland	34,736	48,058	38.40%	198,774,000	$4,136
7	Jefferson	33,016	45,070	36.50%	53,809,441	$1,194
8	Hickman	16,754	22,740	35.70%	187,444,000	$8,243
9	Wilson	67,675	91,696	35.50%	328,544,625	$3,583
10	Robertson	41,492	56,083	35.20%	157,333,900	$2,805
Top Ten Subtotal		**489,915**	**725,468**	**48.10%**	**$ 2,662,903,387**	**$3,671**
All Others[31]		**3,978,955**	**4,584,743**	**15.20%**	**$ 14,258,462,108**	**$3,110**
86	Carroll	27,514	29,538	7.40%	19,868,388	$673
87	Unicoi	16,549	17,713	7.00%	61,477,025	$3,471
88	Grundy	13,362	14,288	6.90%	28,880,400	$2,021
89	Dyer	34,854	37,121	6.50%	26,704,981	$719
90	Sullivan	143,596	152,787	6.40%	264,723,897	$1,733
91	Anderson	68,250	71,457	4.70%	87,829,063	$1,229
92	Gibson	46,315	48,031	3.70%	101,275,756	$2,109
93	Obion	31,717	32,346	2.00%	34,439,000	$1,065
94	Haywood	19,437	19,761	1.70%	55,846,000	$2,826
95	Hancock	6,739	6,768	0.40%	12,040,888	$1,779
Bottom Ten Subtotal		**408,333**	**429,810**	**5.30%**	**$ 693,085,398**	**$1,613**
Grand Total		**4,877,203**	**5,740,021**	**17.70%**	**$ 17,614,450,893**	**$3,069**

Tipton County, which is immediately north of Shelby County (Memphis) on the Tennessee River, continues to stand out among the high growth counties based on growth rates, as the one reporting the lowest needs per capita. In fact, its cost per capita is only about 20 percent of the cost per capita for that group as a whole, and only six counties reported lower needs per capita (see Table 14). It is not clear why infrastructure needs reported for Tipton County remain low. It may simply serve to illustrate the point that population growth rates, while they are given much attention, are a poor predictor of infrastructure needs.

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

Table 14. Infrastructure Improvement Needs Reported for the Most and Least Densely Populated Counties

—Excluding Projects Identified as Regional—

Five - year Period July 2002 Through June 2007

Rank	County	2001 Population	Land Area [sq. mi.]	Population per Square Mile	Total Estimated Cost	Cost Per Capita
1	Shelby	896,013	755	1,187	$ 3,636,291,463	$4,058
2	Davidson	565,352	502	1,126	2,989,633,250	$5,288
3	Knox	385,572	508	758	842,662,485	$2,185
4	Hamilton	307,377	542	567	561,708,355	$1,827
5	Sullivan	152,787	413	370	264,723,897	$1,733
6	Hamblen	58,337	161	362	82,678,852	$1,417
7	Washington	108,380	326	332	252,587,385	$2,331
8	Rutherford	190,143	619	307	753,667,886	$3,964
9	Bradley	88,850	329	270	159,651,050	$1,797
10	Sumner	134,336	529	254	353,948,513	$2,635
Top Ten Subtotal		**2,887,147**	**4,686**	**616**	**$ 9,897,553,136**	**$3,428**
All Others[32]		**2,743,229**	**32,595**	**84**	**$ 7,381,797,061**	**$2,691**
86	Humphreys	18,114	532	34	58,208,112	$3,213
87	Fentress	16,805	499	34	58,370,000	$3,473
88	Clay	7,918	236	34	45,430,000	$5,738
89	Pickett	5,048	163	31	14,978,000	$2,967
90	Bledsoe	12,516	406	31	37,560,000	$3,001
91	Hancock	6,768	222	30	12,040,888	$1,779
92	Stewart	12,650	458	28	36,699,000	$2,901
93	Wayne	16,845	734	23	22,847,696	$1,356
94	Van Buren	5,477	273	20	30,085,000	$5,493
95	Perry	7,504	415	18	18,882,000	$2,516
Bottom Ten Subtotal		**109,645**	**3,939**	**28**	**$ 335,100,696**	**$3,056**
Grand Total		**5,740,021**	**41,220**	**139**	**$17,614,450,893**	**$3,069**

Population Density Does Not Mean Lower Infrastructure Needs Per Capita Based on the Current Inventory of Needs

Five of the ten counties reporting the greatest need for infrastructure improvements are among the ten most densely populated. As a group, the ten most densely populated counties reported greater needs per capita than the other eighty-five counties. But the ten most sparsely populated counties also reported greater needs per capita as a group than the seventy-five in the middle and were close to the average for all counties. It should be noted that there is considerable variation in reported costs per capita among both the top and the bottom ten for population density that would be obscured if attention were given only to the group averages. (See Table 14.)

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

Table 15. Population Factors for the Ten Counties Reporting Highest and Lowest Infrastructure Needs per Capita

—Excluding Projects Identified as Regional

Five-year Period July 2002 Through June 2007

Rank	County	Population 1990	Population 2001	Change	Growth Rate	Land Area [sq. miles]	Population Density	Total Reported Cost	Cost per Capita
1	Hickman	16,754	22,740	5,986	35.7%	613	37	$ 187,444,000	$ 8,243
2	Meigs	8,033	11,194	3,161	39.4%	195	57	65,822,375	$ 5,880
3	Clay	7,238	7,918	680	9.4%	236	34	45,430,000	$ 5,738
4	McNairy	22,422	24,644	2,222	9.9%	560	44	140,798,062	$ 5,713
5	Van Buren	4,846	5,477	631	13.0%	273	20	30,085,000	$ 5,493
6	DeKalb	14,360	17,552	3,192	22.2%	305	58	95,727,782	$ 5,454
7	Davidson	510,786	565,352	54,566	10.7%	502	1,126	2,989,633,250	$ 5,288
8	Trousdale	5,920	7,345	1,425	24.1%	114	64	36,495,000	$ 4,969
9	Bedford	30,411	38,327	7,916	26.0%	474	81	187,825,000	$ 4,901
10	Smith	14,143	17,988	3,845	27.2%	314	57	86,157,500	$ 4,790
Top Ten Subtotal		**634,913**	**718,537**	**83,624**	**13.2%**	**3,586**	**200**	**$ 3,865,417,969**	**$ 5,380**
All Others[33]		**4,001,229**	**4,738,067**	**736,838**	**18.4%**	**33,178**	**143**	**$ 13,545,162,784**	**$ 2,859**
86	Crockett	13,378	14,547	1,169	8.7%	265	55	14,084,000	$ 968
87	Monroe	30,541	39,846	9,305	30.5%	635	63	33,644,543	$ 844
88	Lauderdale	23,491	27,021	3,530	15.0%	470	57	20,662,000	$ 765
89	Tipton	37,568	52,956	15,388	41.0%	459	115	40,027,112	$ 756
90	White	20,090	23,364	3,274	16.3%	377	62	17,264,000	$ 739
91	Dyer	34,854	37,121	2,267	6.5%	511	73	26,704,981	$ 719
92	Weakley	31,972	34,644	2,672	8.4%	580	60	23,650,952	$ 683
93	Carroll	27,514	29,538	2,024	7.4%	599	49	19,868,388	$ 673
94	Lake	7,129	7,764	635	8.9%	163	48	3,236,000	$ 417
95	Benton	14,524	16,616	2,092	14.4%	395	42	4,728,164	$ 285
Bottom Ten Subtotal		**241,061**	**283,417**	**42,356**	**17.6%**	**4,455**	**64**	**$ 203,870,140**	**$ 719**
Grand Total		**4,877,203**	**5,740,021**	**862,818**	**17.7%**	**41,220**	**139**	**$ 17,614,450,893**	**$ 3,069**

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

The Relationship Between Population Data and Total Reported Needs Is Stronger This Year, But Still Cannot Explain All Differences

With seven counties dominating the top ten lists for total reported infrastructure needs, total population and total population gain, it might seem that population data is sufficient to explain differences across the state in infrastructure needs reported for the ninety-five counties. The relationship for the ten counties reporting the least need is stronger in the current inventory than in the past. Four counties appear among the bottom ten on all three lists. (See Tables 9, 11 and 12.) However, population data alone still cannot explain all of the variation across the state in the needs reported for each county.

While the ten counties with the greatest population gains reported much higher than average needs per capita as a group, only one (Davidson) is among the counties reporting the very highest needs per capita.

Moreover, costs per capita, which are generally expected to be lower in more densely populated areas because of efficiencies and economies of scale, are actually higher in the more heavily populated counties based on top ten, bottom ten comparisons. But as Table 15 illustrates, that pattern does not hold when the counties are ranked in order of reported needs per capita. The ten counties with the highest and the ten with the lowest reported costs per capita both include fast and slow growing counties, and both groups are dominated by counties with population densities well below the state average.

When Population Factors Do Not Explain the Relatively Low Infrastructure Needs Reported for Some Counties, Local Tax Base Factors May

In order to better understand the more general patterns across all counties, TACIR staff apply some relatively straightforward statistical correlation and regression analyses.

As with previous inventories, 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 seventy-five counties in the middle based on population represent about thirty-eight percent[34] of the total infrastructure needs reported. In fact, correlation analysis indicates, contrary to the top ten, bottom ten comparisons, that population gain is not particularly strongly related to the total needs reported for the ninety-five counties. In a surprising result, population growth rates bear no relationship at all to reported needs. Other factors, including tax base and wealth measures are far more strongly correlated with needs.

Both the total number and the total cost of infrastructure needs reported for the ninety-five counties are highly correlated (> 0.90)[35] with

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

[35]The highest possible correlation is 1.00.

population and the population living in urban areas. However, total costs are even more highly correlated (>0.95) with local tax base variables and income. 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 2001 population, its population growth between 1990 and 2001, the proportion of its population considered urban, its property tax base, its sales tax base and its personal income.[36]

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

For the first time in three years, the three regression models used by TACIR staff did not produce consistent results.[37] No single variable was statistically significant in all three models when used to estimate the expected infrastructure needs reported in terms of total cost.[38] As shown in Table 10, the best predictors for this inventory were population, population gain and income.

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 $24.0 and $24.2 billion rather than the $21.6 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.

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

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

[38] That is, no variable had a probability value greater than 0.90 in all three models.

Building Tennessee's Tomorrow:

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Reported Public School Facility Conditions and Needs[39]

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 2002 through June 2007, are estimated at almost $3.6 billion. This figure is about $63 million more than the amount reported in the last inventory, an increase of less than two percent.

Although this year's total estimated need for school system infrastructure is comparable to last year's, there are fairly large differences in the breakdown by type of need. (Table 16, next page.) The figure for new school construction is only $8.4 million higher, but the breakdown between needs driven by the Education Improvement Act of 1992 (EIA), which lowered class sizes by about 4½ students at all grade levels, and needs driven by enrollment growth or deterioration has shifted dramatically. The portion of the estimated cost of needed new school construction reported by local officials that can be attributed to the EIA based on analysis by TACIR staff is down forty percent, but the increase in the estimated cost to provide for enrollment growth and needed replacements more than offset that decrease.[40] Part of this change is attributable to better information about the needs.

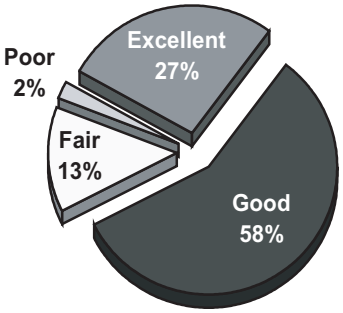
Similarly, estimated infrastructure needs at existing schools increased $47 million overall, but general upgrade needs declined $428 million while technology infrastructure needs increased $485 million. In this case, the changes are attributable to large changes reported by individual school systems. The decrease in upgrade needs was primarily the result of a $189 million decline in facility needs reported for the Knox County school system and a $103 million decline in

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.

Figure 4. Overall Condition of Schools as Reported by Local Officials



[39]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.

[40]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.

needs reported for the Memphis school system. All of the increase in technology infrastructure needs is attributable to a new $493 million technology initiative in the Memphis school system.

Table 16. Total Reported Cost of Public School Infrastructure Needs[41] by Type of Need—*Five-year Period July 2002 through June 2007*

Type of Need	Estimated Cost [in millions]	Percent of Total
New School Construction	**$1,643.3**	**45.4%**
EIA-related Needs[42]	*681.0*	*18.8%*
Enrollment Growth & Other New School Needs	*962.3*	*26.6%*
Existing Schools	**$1,954.7**	**54.0%**
Facility Component Upgrades	*1,044.8*	*28.9%*
Technology	*715.9*	*19.8%*
EIA Mandate	*125.7*	*3.5%*
Federal Mandates	*35.4*	*1.0%*
Other State Mandates	*32.8*	*0.9%*
System-wide Needs	**$22.5**	**0.6%**
Grand Total All Schools Statewide	**$3,620.5**	**100.0%**

Most of Tennessee's Public Schools are in Good or Excellent Condition–Projected Upgrade Needs Reduced Twenty-nine Percent

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.[43] As shown in Figure 4, eighty-five percent of Tennessee's public schools are in good or excellent condition. These figures evidence a continued improvement over the course of the public infrastructure needs inventory, up sixteen percentage points from sixty-nine percent in good or excellent condition reported in the inventory from three years ago and up eleven percentage points from last year. But even schools in good or excellent condition overall can have various components, such as classrooms or libraries, in less than good condition and in need of replacement or upgrading. While only fifteen percent of Tennessee's public schools are in fair or poor condition overall, local school officials report a need

[41]Detailed information for each school system is presented in Appendix E.

[42] 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.

[43] See the *Existing School Facility Needs Inventory Form, Section B-9*, in Appendix C for more specific information about the facility rating scale.

to upgrade one or more facility components at thirty-five percent of all schools for a total estimated cost of more than one billion dollars as shown in Table 16 on the preceding page.

As shown in Table 17, close to ninety-five percent of Tennessee's public school systems rate at least half of their school buildings good to excellent. Only one relatively small school system, Athens City, indicates that none of their buildings is in good or excellent condition. The cost of putting all public schools in good condition varies among school systems depending on the percentage of schools already in good or excellent condition. With all of five of its schools in fair or poor condition, the Athens City school system estimates that it needs about $5,100 per student, or more than four times the statewide cost per student, to put their schools in good or better condition.[44] One large school system causes the group of fifteen with fifty to seventy-five percent of their schools in good or excellent condition to appear to contradict the general rule that cost per student falls as system-wide conditions improve. That apparent contradiction is attributable to the needs reported by a single large system, Shelby County. The Shelby County school system estimated that it would cost more than $400 million to upgrade all of its school facilities to good or better condition. This large amount reported by one school system represents eighty-five percent of the needs for systems in which fifty to seventy five percent of schools are in good or excellent condition. Without the Shelby County school system's needs, the cost per student for systems with fifty to seventy-five percent of their schools in good or better condition would be around $950 instead of nearly $4,000.

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

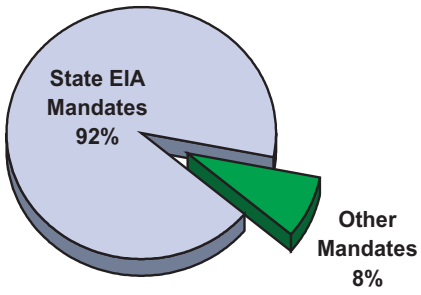
Percent of Schools in Good or Excellent Condition	Number of School Systems	Percent of School Systems	Cost per Student to Put All Schools in Good or Excellent Condition
None	1	0.7%	$ 5,105
25% to 50%	8	5.8%	$ 2,613
50% to 75%	20	14.5%	$ 3,989
75% to 100%	109	79.0%	$ 443
Total	**138**	**100.0%**	**$ 1,161**

EIA Costs Continue to Decline, But Remain the Most Significant Mandate for Tennessee Schools

The total estimated cost for all school systems to meet all state and federal facilities mandates declined substantially since the last inventory one year ago. More than $800 million is needed in order for Tennessee's public schools to comply with state and federal facilities mandates, but that is a decrease of more than $530 million since the March 2002 report. Ninety-two percent of the

[44] The Athens City School system is relatively small with five schools and an average of 1,733 students for the 2001-02 school year.

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



total cost is attributable to the Education Improvement Act (EIA) adopted by the Tennessee General Assembly in 1992—down from ninety-six percent last year;[45] the remainder is about evenly split between federal and other state mandates. (See Figure 5 and Table 18.)

One of the hallmarks of the EIA was the reduction of class sizes for students in all grades. The EIA set a deadline of fall 2001 for meeting the new standards. School systems had nine years from passage of the EIA to hire a sufficient number of teachers to meet the new standards, and they did meet them. But just as smaller classes mean more teachers, more teachers mean more classrooms, and nearly one-third of Tennessee's school systems still need more classroom space to properly house those teachers and students. They have, however, made substantial progress since this annual inventory of needs began. The estimated cost of unmet classroom space needs attributable to the EIA has been cut in half over the last three years, and the percent of all school infrastructure needs attributable to the EIA declined from thirty-eight percent last year to twenty-two percent in this report. As with progress toward improving the overall condition of existing schools, this dramatic improvement indicates that school systems have used the new funds provided by the state and local governments very wisely.

Table 18. Total Reported Cost of Facilities Mandates at Public Schools —*Five-year Period July 2002 through June 2007*

Mandates	Estimated Cost [in millions]	Percent of Total Mandate Cost
State Mandate Total	**$ 839.6**	**96.0%**
▪ *State-EIA (New & Existing Schools)*	*806.7*	*92.2%*
▪ *State-Fire Codes*	*18.3*	*2.1%*
▪ *State-Other*	*14.6*	*1.7%*
Federal Mandate Total	**$ 35.4**	**4.0%**
▪ *Asbestos*	*20.5*	*2.3%*
▪ *Americans with Disabilities Act*	*12.7*	*1.5%*
▪ *Special Education*	*1.3*	*0.1%*
▪ *Title I*	*0.5*	*0.1%*
▪ *Underground Storage Tanks*	*0.3*	*0.0%*
▪ *Lead*	*0.1*	*0.0%*
▪ *Radon*	*0.0*	*0.0%*
Grand Total All Mandates	**$ 875.9**	**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 than to enrollment growth or replacement of existing schools. For a description of the TACIR methodology, see Appendix F.

The estimated costs to meet state fire codes and other state mandates have increased, but relative to the total cost of all mandates, the increase, at around $18 million, is fairly small. As has been the case with other needs, this increase is attributable to a change in the estimated costs reported by a single school system. In this case, the Rutherford County school system reported an $11 million increase in building code related needs.

Table 19: Number of School Systems by Range of EIA-related Infrastructure Costs per Student —*Five-year Period July 2002 to June 2007*

Reported EIA Costs per Student	Number of School Systems	Percent of School Systems
None	73	53.3%
Less than $1,000	29	21.2%
$1,000 to $2,000	11	8.0%
$2,000 to $3,000	10	7.3%
$3,000 to $4,000	7	5.1%
More than $4,000	7	5.1%
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.

Average Cost per Student to Meet Infrastructure Needs Varies Widely[46]

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, just under half of Tennessee's public school systems (sixty-four of the 137 full-service systems) still need additional classroom space to house the additional teachers and classes necessary to meet the new class-size standards first imposed in fall 2001. Most of those school systems can meet that need for less than $3,000 per student.

Table 20: Number of School Systems by Range of Upgrade Costs per Student —*Five-year Period July 2002 to June 2007*

Reported Upgrade Costs per Student	Number of School Systems	Percent of School Systems
None	54	39.4%
Less than $500	46	33.6%
$500 to $1,000	15	10.9%
$1,000 to $1,500	4	2.9%
$1,500 to $2,000	4	2.9%
More than $2,000	14	10.2%
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 at left, nearly four in ten systems report no need for upgrades at their school facilities, and nearly as many (about one third) report that they can put all of their facilities in good or better condition for less than $500 per student system wide. This is no small amount, but eighteen school systems report a cost of more than triple that amount per student. The number of school systems at the high end for upgrade needs is nearly double the number from last year's inventory because of improved analytical methods. Over the course of the last year, TACIR staff devised a way to include amounts that were not reported on the *Existing School Facility Needs Inventory Form*, but were reported instead as system-wide needs on the *General Infrastructure Needs Inventory Form*.[47]

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

[47]Appendix C includes the inventory forms.

Not surprisingly, the estimated cost per student to provide needed technology infrastructure is considerably less than the cost per student for the "bricks and mortar" EIA classroom and upgrade needs shown in Tables 19 and 20. In general, 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. (See Table 21.) Twenty-seven school systems now report no need to upgrade technology in their schools, which is three more than in the previous inventory. Six fewer reported needs of more than $300 per student. These changes might seem to contradict the overall $485 million increase in technology needs discussed earlier except that entire increase is attributable to a new technology initiative in one school system, Memphis.

Table 21: Number of School Systems by Range of Technology Infrastructure Costs per Student

—Five-year Period July 2002 to June 2007

Technology Cost per Student	Number of School Systems	Percent of School Systems
$0	27	19.7%
Less than $100	59	43.1%
$100 to $200	26	19.0%
$200 to $300	10	7.3%
$300 to $400	6	4.4%
More than $400	9	6.6%
Totals	**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.

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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.

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

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

The Public Infrastructure Needs Inventory Act was adopted by the Tennessee General Assembly on April 11, 1996 and signed into law by Governor Don Sundquist as Public Chapter 817 on April 25, 1996. The bill was sponsored by Senator Robert Rochelle (Senate District 17) and Representative Shelby Rhinehart (House District 37) at the request of the Rebuild Tennessee Coalition (RTC) and the Tennessee Development District Association (TDDA). 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 comprises 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 gathers information from state agencies, while staff from each of Tennessee's nine development districts survey public officials within their jurisdictions to develop the inventory under TACIR staff direction.

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

- Communication and partnerships among stakeholders have been improved.
- A dedicated effort has been made to better capture new school construction needs.
- TACIR staff have developed procedures to incorporate needs reported by state officials, including state transportation needs, into the inventory.
- The format of the report has been updated to include a more analytical perspective by standardizing cost estimates based on population and land area and investigating the relationship between reported need versus funding-based variables and need-based variables.
- Standardized procedures have been clarified to enhance reporting consistency.
- Quality control has been augmented with statistical analysis and cross-referencing data.
- 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.

Appendix C: Inventory Forms

Two separate inventory forms were used to collect data for the July 1999 through June 2004 Public Infrastructure Needs Inventory on which this report was based. The General Inventory Form is used to record information about the need for new or improved infrastructure, including new schools. The Existing Schools Inventory 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 inventory of infrastructure needs in Tennessee during 1997. Since that time, the inventory form has been further customized to more meet the requirements of Public Chapter 1101, Acts of 1998, and Public Chapter 672, Acts of 2000 (see Appendix A).

Staff from Tennessee's nine development districts use the inventory forms to gather information for the inventory 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 Public Infrastructure Needs Inventory Form

Includes K-12 New School Construction & System-wide Needs

Include projects needed to be in some stage of development at any time between July 1, 2002, and June 30, 2022.
Record all information based on the project status as of July 1, 2002.

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

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

2. **Is this a regional project** [i.e., serving more than one county]**?** Yes or No _____

3. **Development District(s):** _____
   The 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. **Entity(ies) responsible for the project**: _____
   The entity that will oversee the implementation of the project.

7. **Owner**: _____
   The entity (e.g., agency, department, etc.) that will hold legal title to the capital facility or land asset upon **completion** of the project. If leased, record lessee entity here and note in Question 12 that this project involves a lease.

8. **Level of government that will own the infrastructure:**
   ____ City ____ Federal
   ____ County ____ Joint (multiple levels of government)
   ____ State ____ Other (utility district or public-private venture, etc.)

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

10. Type of Project:

List A (select no more than one)
____ Business District Development
____ Community Development
____ Fire Protection
____ Housing
____ Industrial Sites & Parks
____ K-12 New School Construction
____ Law Enforcement
____ LEA System-wide Need
____ Libraries & Museums
____ Navigation
____ Non K-12 Education
____ Other Facilities
____ Public Buildings
____ Public Health Facilities
____ Recreation
____ Solid Waste

List B (select no more than one)
____ Other Utilities
____ Property Acquisition
____ Stormwater
____ Telecommunications
____ Transportation (select sub-type)
__ air __ bridge
__ rail __ road
__ other _____
____ Water & Wastewater
__ water supply __ wastewater

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 list the applicable mandate(s): _____

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 (revenue source)_____
State contribution $_____
State source (agency)_____
Federal contribution $_____
Federal source (agency)_____
Other contribution (private funds, etc.) $_____
Other source (donor, etc.)_____

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

14e. Does the cost of this project include a lease? Yes or No _____

If yes, what is the annual cost? _____ **What is the term of the lease?** Begin date: _____ End date: _____

15. Fiscal Year in which project will begin: _____
Fiscal year (July 1 to June 30) in which project costs will begin to be incurred

16. Fiscal Year in which project will end: _____
Fiscal year (July 1 to June 30) in which the completed project will begin to provide the intended public benefit

Note: Fiscal years are identified by the year in which they end [e.g., July 1, 2002, is FY2003].

17. Stage of project development as of July 1, 2002:

____ **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 program (CIP)? Yes or No _____

20a. Is this project linked to other projects in the inventory? 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 option is valid only 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 interviewed respondent or otherwise gathered the data recorded in the inventory.

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

Include projects needed to be in some stage of development at any time between July 1, 2002, and June 30, 2022.
Record all information based on the condition or project status as of July 1, 2002.

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 seven-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-a. 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 type (e.g., new school, classroom, science lab, auditorium, cafeteria, library and gym projects should be listed separately).

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

B2-b. Will the school use leased space to meet its facility needs? Yes or No _____
If yes, list the annual cost: _____ What is the term of the lease? Begin date: _____ End date: _____

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.

Shared Facility	Sharing Institution	Reason
Example: Gymnasium	ABC Middle School	The middle school does not have a gym

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 the reason.

Program	Off-Campus Location	Reason
Library research class	XYZ Middle School	Our school's library is inadequate.

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	Special Education		$
Federal	Underground Storage Tanks		$
State	Fire Codes		$
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 it'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 2002-03 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, 2002, 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 teachers employed to meet the EIA requirement will be accommodated in school year 2002-03 (e.g., by using the stage in the gym).

_____

_____

C3. How many additional classrooms will this school need to comply with the EIA in school year 2002-03?

_____

C4. Estimate the cost for each addition of classrooms (permanent or portable) necessary to comply with the EIA teacher-pupil ratio in school year 2002-03.

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 recorded on 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 inventory).

Building Tennessee's Tomorrow:

Anticipating the State's Infrastructure Needs

July 2002 through June 2007

Appendix D: Reported Infrastructure Needs by County

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

Number and Estimated Cost -- Five-year Period July 2002 through June 2007

County	Number of Schools or Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total	Cost Per Capita	2001 Population
Anderson	96	$ 106,705,063	0.5%	$ 1,493	71,457
Bedford	67	192,325,000	0.9%	$ 5,018	38,327
Benton	14	6,105,164	0.0%	$ 367	16,616
Bledsoe	28	94,770,000	0.4%	$ 7,572	12,516
Blount	121	281,446,418	1.3%	$ 2,599	108,270
Bradley	120	186,783,050	0.9%	$ 2,102	88,850
Campbell	57	107,252,549	0.5%	$ 2,678	40,048
Cannon	32	40,594,181	0.2%	$ 3,136	12,946
Carroll	54	26,068,388	0.1%	$ 883	29,538
Carter	83	150,899,748	0.7%	$ 2,651	56,927
Cheatham	69	128,076,500	0.6%	$ 3,504	36,552
Chester	29	42,169,000	0.2%	$ 2,684	15,711
Claiborne	38	122,140,008	0.6%	$ 4,052	30,146
Clay	10	45,430,000	0.2%	$ 5,738	7,918
Cocke	52	62,879,000	0.3%	$ 1,856	33,884
Coffee	68	192,428,997	0.9%	$ 3,954	48,667
Crockett	15	14,084,000	0.1%	$ 968	14,547
Cumberland	63	297,654,000	1.4%	$ 6,194	48,058
Davidson	555	3,216,940,250	14.9%	$ 5,690	565,352
Decatur	29	38,175,567	0.2%	$ 3,264	11,697
DeKalb	30	121,597,782	0.6%	$ 6,928	17,552
Dickson	48	370,603,150	1.7%	$ 8,453	43,843
Dyer	39	45,294,981	0.2%	$ 1,220	37,121
Fayette	45	50,469,200	0.2%	$ 1,653	30,536
Fentress	26	55,680,000	0.3%	$ 3,313	16,805
Franklin	51	106,217,655	0.5%	$ 2,671	39,770
Gibson	63	102,025,756	0.5%	$ 2,124	48,031
Giles	43	65,164,928	0.3%	$ 2,196	29,675
Grainger	29	48,099,600	0.2%	$ 2,298	20,934
Greene	82	126,614,252	0.6%	$ 1,997	63,388
Grundy	32	29,680,400	0.1%	$ 2,077	14,288
Hamblen	60	125,277,852	0.6%	$ 2,147	58,337
Hamilton	268	1,032,708,355	4.8%	$ 3,360	307,377
Hancock	20	12,505,888	0.1%	$ 1,848	6,768
Hardeman	70	85,938,000	0.4%	$ 3,030	28,361
Hardin	45	114,945,851	0.5%	$ 4,457	25,791
Hawkins	88	124,771,278	0.6%	$ 2,295	54,370
Haywood	34	55,846,000	0.3%	$ 2,826	19,761
Henderson	59	122,295,519	0.6%	$ 4,753	25,732
Henry	27	40,259,318	0.2%	$ 1,295	31,083
Hickman	26	187,444,000	0.9%	$ 8,243	22,740
Houston	26	58,487,000	0.3%	$ 7,388	7,916
Humphreys	44	125,208,112	0.6%	$ 6,912	18,114
Jackson	31	109,861,400	0.5%	$ 9,842	11,162
Jefferson	48	58,319,441	0.3%	$ 1,294	45,070
Johnson	41	38,266,532	0.2%	$ 2,170	17,638
Knox	293	1,089,111,912	5.1%	$ 2,825	385,572
Lake	11	3,236,000	0.0%	$ 417	7,764

Table D-1a. (continued)

County	Number of Schools or Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total	Cost Per Capita	2001 Population
Lauderdale	14	20,662,000	0.1%	$ 765	27,021
Lawrence	55	93,045,667	0.4%	$ 2,326	40,003
Lewis	15	13,468,000	0.1%	$ 1,178	11,437
Lincoln	44	61,835,000	0.3%	$ 1,956	31,616
Loudon	63	118,004,008	0.5%	$ 2,933	40,240
McMinn	77	217,710,100	1.0%	$ 4,367	49,857
McNairy	90	140,798,062	0.7%	$ 5,713	24,644
Macon	30	66,941,500	0.3%	$ 3,207	20,873
Madison	153	418,236,160	1.9%	$ 4,527	92,389
Marion	52	78,674,115	0.4%	$ 2,835	27,750
Marshall	69	83,757,000	0.4%	$ 3,090	27,106
Maury	74	139,279,311	0.6%	$ 1,979	70,376
Meigs	22	72,022,375	0.3%	$ 6,434	11,194
Monroe	50	41,644,543	0.2%	$ 1,045	39,846
Montgomery	169	465,191,802	2.2%	$ 3,445	135,023
Moore	7	23,271,000	0.1%	$ 3,953	5,887
Morgan	32	36,422,000	0.2%	$ 1,821	20,003
Obion	45	34,439,000	0.2%	$ 1,065	32,346
Overton	24	41,431,626	0.2%	$ 2,052	20,186
Perry	15	18,882,000	0.1%	$ 2,516	7,504
Pickett	15	15,198,000	0.1%	$ 3,011	5,048
Polk	34	307,240,250	1.4%	$ 18,935	16,226
Putnam	83	257,377,612	1.2%	$ 4,073	63,188
Rhea	33	42,384,900	0.2%	$ 1,482	28,608
Roane	94	124,043,973	0.6%	$ 2,384	52,033
Robertson	71	226,833,900	1.1%	$ 4,045	56,083
Rutherford	195	842,515,686	3.9%	$ 4,431	190,143
Scott	40	60,065,000	0.3%	$ 2,787	21,548
Sequatchie	18	62,133,750	0.3%	$ 5,349	11,616
Sevier	127	432,527,049	2.0%	$ 5,869	73,703
Shelby	771	3,870,086,114	18.0%	$ 4,319	896,013
Smith	53	88,157,500	0.4%	$ 4,901	17,988
Stewart	27	77,599,000	0.4%	$ 6,134	12,650
Sullivan	232	406,155,497	1.9%	$ 2,658	152,787
Sumner	171	554,650,513	2.6%	$ 4,129	134,336
Tipton	47	41,542,112	0.2%	$ 784	52,956
Trousdale	20	36,495,000	0.2%	$ 4,969	7,345
Unicoi	63	61,662,025	0.3%	$ 3,481	17,713
Union	22	49,660,615	0.2%	$ 2,697	18,414
Van Buren	16	33,056,000	0.2%	$ 6,035	5,477
Warren	55	204,719,900	0.9%	$ 5,308	38,565
Washington	131	332,302,385	1.5%	$ 3,066	108,380
Wayne	36	22,847,696	0.1%	$ 1,356	16,845
Weakley	51	36,950,952	0.2%	$ 1,067	34,644
White	25	37,264,000	0.2%	$ 1,595	23,364
Williamson	245	736,222,999	3.4%	$ 5,501	133,825
Wilson	81	494,616,325	2.3%	$ 5,394	91,696
Areawide/Statewide	16	60,930,234	0.3%	$ 11	5,740,021
Statewide	**7,151**	**$ 21,559,811,301**	**100.0%**	**$ 3,756**	**5,740,021**

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

Number and Estimated Cost -- Five-year Period July 2002 through June 2007

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Anderson	33	40.7%	$ 25.1	31.7%	25	30.9%	$ 18.3	23.2%	23	28.4%	$ 35.7	45.1%
Bedford	35	53.8%	95.0	53.6%	25	38.5%	75.9	42.8%	5	7.7%	6.3	3.6%
Benton	2	28.6%	1.2	21.5%	3	42.9%	1.8	33.1%	2	28.6%	2.4	45.4%
Bledsoe	18	72.0%	45.7	50.0%	5	20.0%	25.7	28.2%	2	8.0%	20.0	21.9%
Blount	47	45.6%	182.0	65.3%	32	31.1%	55.3	19.8%	24	23.3%	41.3	14.8%
Bradley	32	32.7%	33.7	21.7%	61	62.2%	98.0	63.2%	5	5.1%	23.4	15.1%
Campbell	22	41.5%	60.8	56.9%	23	43.4%	38.5	36.0%	8	15.1%	7.6	7.1%
Cannon	7	28.0%	3.7	12.3%	7	28.0%	0.8	2.7%	11	44.0%	25.2	85.0%
Carroll	22	55.0%	8.9	36.3%	12	30.0%	6.9	28.2%	6	15.0%	8.7	35.5%
Carter	31	42.5%	95.5	63.8%	30	41.1%	44.6	29.8%	12	16.4%	9.6	6.4%
Cheatham	27	48.2%	74.2	58.2%	16	28.6%	32.0	25.1%	13	23.2%	21.3	16.7%
Chester	10	38.5%	13.2	31.4%	15	57.7%	23.3	55.5%	1	3.8%	5.5	13.1%
Claiborne	11	28.9%	22.1	18.1%	15	39.5%	40.0	32.7%	12	31.6%	60.1	49.2%
Clay	3	37.5%	1.4	3.3%	3	37.5%	32.5	79.4%	2	25.0%	7.1	17.2%
Cocke	33	75.0%	43.3	80.8%	7	15.9%	4.6	8.6%	4	9.1%	5.7	10.6%
Coffee	26	53.1%	72.6	43.9%	12	24.5%	22.8	13.8%	11	22.4%	69.8	42.2%
Crockett	8	66.7%	6.2	45.2%	2	16.7%	0.6	4.0%	2	16.7%	7.0	50.8%
Cumberland	32	56.1%	76.2	25.8%	10	17.5%	129.9	44.0%	15	26.3%	89.1	30.2%
Davidson	102	23.6%	577.8	19.4%	159	36.8%	804.2	27.0%	171	39.6%	1,601.6	53.7%
Decatur	14	50.0%	9.3	24.3%	12	42.9%	28.3	74.2%	2	7.1%	0.6	1.5%
DeKalb	13	50.0%	16.9	14.1%	1	3.8%	25.0	20.8%	12	46.2%	78.3	65.1%
Dickson	28	62.2%	318.9	86.2%	11	24.4%	12.1	3.3%	6	13.3%	39.1	10.6%
Dyer	18	64.3%	24.2	53.9%	8	28.6%	20.3	45.2%	2	7.1%	0.4	1.0%
Fayette	30	81.1%	31.2	62.2%	7	18.9%	19.0	37.8%	0	0.0%	-	0.0%
Fentress	17	77.3%	31.2	21.1%	0	0.0%	-	0.0%	5	22.7%	116.5	78.9%
Franklin	21	42.0%	60.1	57.5%	18	36.0%	12.7	12.2%	11	22.0%	31.8	30.3%
Gibson	30	61.2%	24.7	24.8%	14	28.6%	70.8	71.1%	5	10.2%	4.1	4.1%
Giles	17	39.5%	34.7	53.3%	17	39.5%	22.7	34.9%	9	20.9%	7.7	11.9%
Grainger	12	52.2%	35.2	74.9%	6	26.1%	8.0	17.0%	5	21.7%	3.8	8.1%
Greene	29	48.3%	36.0	43.0%	17	28.3%	8.2	9.8%	14	23.3%	39.4	47.1%
Grundy	15	60.0%	17.3	77.9%	9	36.0%	4.8	21.8%	1	4.0%	0.1	0.3%
Hamblen	17	42.5%	53.5	43.2%	15	37.5%	32.2	26.0%	8	20.0%	38.0	30.8%
Hamilton	58	29.3%	226.8	22.8%	128	64.6%	666.7	67.1%	12	6.1%	100.2	10.1%
Hancock	9	45.0%	6.7	53.7%	9	45.0%	4.8	38.6%	2	10.0%	1.0	7.7%
Hardeman	28	45.9%	45.8	53.7%	31	50.8%	39.0	45.7%	2	3.3%	0.5	0.6%
Hardin	20	54.1%	7.0	6.2%	13	35.1%	102.7	91.1%	4	10.8%	3.0	2.7%

Table D-1b. (continued)

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Hawkins	42	57.5%	76.9	67.8%	23	31.5%	22.8	20.1%	8	11.0%	13.7	12.0%
Haywood	12	40.0%	18.5	35.8%	12	40.0%	24.5	47.5%	6	20.0%	8.7	16.7%
Henderson	21	40.4%	19.5	16.2%	24	46.2%	73.5	61.2%	7	13.5%	27.2	22.6%
Henry	13	61.9%	32.0	87.3%	6	28.6%	3.9	10.6%	2	9.5%	0.8	2.1%
Hickman	18	69.2%	176.3	94.0%	7	26.9%	9.7	5.2%	1	3.8%	1.5	0.8%
Houston	18	75.0%	56.5	97.1%	6	25.0%	1.7	2.9%	0	0.0%	-	0.0%
Humphreys	22	57.9%	87.4	70.1%	14	36.8%	37.0	29.7%	2	5.3%	0.3	0.2%
Jackson	21	87.5%	12.6	87.2%	2	8.3%	1.4	9.3%	1	4.2%	0.5	3.5%
Jefferson	23	51.1%	33.9	58.7%	15	33.3%	15.7	27.1%	7	15.6%	8.2	14.2%
Johnson	24	64.9%	20.0	55.0%	13	35.1%	16.3	45.0%	0	0.0%	-	0.0%
Knox	97	46.9%	454.0	48.7%	57	27.5%	211.5	22.7%	53	25.6%	265.9	28.5%
Lake	6	75.0%	1.7	55.4%	1	12.5%	0.1	4.4%	1	12.5%	1.2	40.3%
Lauderdale	11	78.6%	16.9	81.6%	3	21.4%	3.8	18.4%	0	0.0%	-	0.0%
Lawrence	22	42.3%	51.8	57.2%	22	42.3%	32.0	35.3%	8	15.4%	6.8	7.5%
Lewis	13	86.7%	13.0	96.3%	0	0.0%	-	0.0%	2	13.3%	0.5	3.7%
Lincoln	20	46.5%	12.9	20.9%	16	37.2%	21.5	34.8%	7	16.3%	27.4	44.3%
Loudon	21	38.9%	23.2	20.5%	21	38.9%	49.2	43.5%	12	22.2%	40.8	36.1%
McMinn	39	60.0%	137.8	68.0%	19	29.2%	53.9	26.6%	7	10.8%	10.9	5.4%
McNairy	46	56.1%	28.3	20.2%	25	30.5%	12.7	9.1%	11	13.4%	99.2	70.7%
Macon	10	45.5%	20.1	30.9%	4	18.2%	28.2	43.3%	8	36.4%	16.9	25.9%
Madison	85	65.9%	290.5	70.5%	34	26.4%	97.8	23.7%	10	7.8%	23.9	5.8%
Marion	24	53.3%	28.5	42.8%	18	40.0%	22.1	33.3%	3	6.7%	15.9	23.9%
Marshall	24	38.7%	40.8	49.3%	28	45.2%	21.7	26.3%	10	16.1%	20.1	24.4%
Maury	33	45.2%	81.3	58.4%	26	35.6%	30.7	22.1%	14	19.2%	27.1	19.5%
Meigs	8	44.4%	12.4	17.5%	7	38.9%	17.7	24.8%	3	16.7%	41.0	57.7%
Monroe	14	38.9%	10.1	25.3%	16	44.4%	13.7	34.4%	6	16.7%	16.1	40.4%
Montgomery	51	31.3%	194.2	43.9%	57	35.0%	136.4	30.8%	55	33.7%	111.8	25.3%
Moore	6	85.7%	22.9	98.4%	1	14.3%	0.4	1.6%	0	0.0%	-	0.0%
Morgan	18	72.0%	19.9	65.3%	2	8.0%	2.2	7.4%	5	20.0%	8.3	27.3%
Obion	28	80.0%	27.5	84.5%	6	17.1%	3.3	10.2%	1	2.9%	1.7	5.3%
Overton	13	68.4%	9.7	26.1%	3	15.8%	4.0	10.7%	3	15.8%	23.5	63.1%
Perry	6	40.0%	6.2	32.6%	5	33.3%	6.8	35.9%	4	26.7%	6.0	31.5%
Pickett	8	61.5%	2.8	19.9%	3	23.1%	5.8	41.1%	2	15.4%	5.5	39.0%
Polk	18	64.3%	289.0	95.3%	8	28.6%	5.1	1.7%	2	7.1%	9.2	3.0%
Putnam	53	73.6%	148.2	59.4%	5	6.9%	18.6	7.4%	14	19.4%	82.6	33.1%
Rhea	18	64.3%	30.5	80.2%	8	28.6%	5.8	15.2%	2	7.1%	1.8	4.6%

Table D-1b. (continued)

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Roane	48	56.5%	65.6	48.7%	21	24.7%	33.5	24.9%	16	18.8%	35.6	26.4%
Robertson	33	46.5%	169.2	74.6%	22	31.0%	34.0	15.0%	16	22.5%	23.6	10.4%
Rutherford	74	46.0%	474.7	58.0%	47	29.2%	184.6	22.6%	40	24.8%	158.8	19.4%
Scott	11	35.5%	13.1	31.9%	14	45.2%	14.3	34.7%	6	19.4%	13.7	33.3%
Sequatchie	7	43.8%	2.8	4.6%	8	50.0%	7.2	12.0%	1	6.3%	50.0	83.4%
Sevier	65	61.9%	279.5	68.0%	27	25.7%	82.5	20.1%	13	12.4%	49.1	11.9%
Shelby	107	19.4%	458.8	16.1%	284	51.5%	1,246.1	43.8%	160	29.0%	1,139.0	40.1%
Smith	22	48.9%	21.4	24.4%	10	22.2%	13.9	15.9%	13	28.9%	52.3	59.7%
Stewart	16	64.0%	59.7	77.0%	8	32.0%	17.7	22.9%	1	4.0%	0.1	0.1%
Sullivan	89	48.1%	132.3	38.6%	62	33.5%	124.0	36.2%	34	18.4%	86.6	25.3%
Sumner	76	55.1%	332.3	61.0%	40	29.0%	148.9	27.4%	22	15.9%	63.1	11.6%
Tipton	30	88.2%	31.8	78.9%	2	5.9%	8.3	20.6%	2	5.9%	0.2	0.5%
Trousdale	10	55.6%	16.9	46.4%	6	33.3%	8.0	22.0%	2	11.1%	11.5	31.6%
Unicoi	34	59.6%	31.7	52.7%	14	24.6%	26.6	44.3%	9	15.8%	1.9	3.1%
Union	10	62.5%	46.3	97.0%	4	25.0%	0.9	1.8%	2	12.5%	0.6	1.2%
Van Buren	10	66.7%	13.8	42.4%	4	26.7%	18.7	57.3%	1	6.7%	0.1	0.3%
Warren	21	46.7%	120.7	60.2%	16	35.6%	53.8	26.8%	8	17.8%	26.1	13.0%
Washington	62	56.9%	249.9	77.6%	33	30.3%	47.9	14.9%	14	12.8%	24.5	7.6%
Wayne	14	48.3%	12.6	59.3%	9	31.0%	7.3	34.5%	6	20.7%	1.3	6.2%
Weakley	40	88.9%	25.1	70.4%	1	2.2%	5.0	14.0%	4	8.9%	5.6	15.6%
White	13	61.9%	24.3	66.8%	1	4.8%	0.3	0.8%	7	33.3%	11.8	32.3%
Williamson	114	53.8%	416.9	57.6%	51	24.1%	140.8	19.5%	47	22.2%	165.7	22.9%
Wilson	38	53.5%	293.0	59.4%	12	16.9%	66.6	13.5%	21	29.6%	133.4	27.1%
Regional	16	100.0%	60.9	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Statewide	**2,743**	**46.6%**	**$ 8,278.7**	**42.2%**	**1,991**	**33.8%**	**$ 5,835.4**	**29.8%**	**1,151**	**19.6%**	**$ 5,491.0**	**28.0%**

* 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 2002 through June 2007***

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	15	$ 15,230,931	0.2%	80.4%	$ 213
Bedford	14	52,099,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 1,359
Bledsoe	4	29,090,000	0.4%	85.9%	$ 2,324
Blount	42	49,721,860	0.6%	52.5%	$ 459
Bradley	39	80,632,750	1.0%	38.4%	$ 908
Campbell	13	28,979,577	0.4%	2.3%	$ 724
Cannon	9	4,137,800	0.1%	48.3%	$ 320
Carroll	17	6,474,056	0.1%	0.0%	$ 219
Carter	21	40,104,500	0.5%	73.4%	$ 704
Cheatham	21	83,385,000	1.0%	0.8%	$ 2,281
Chester	12	20,562,000	0.3%	77.3%	$ 1,309
Claiborne	11	42,829,633	0.5%	5.8%	$ 1,421
Clay	4	37,050,000	0.5%	32.4%	$ 4,679
Cocke	21	21,359,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 630
Coffee	9	52,122,000	0.6%	1.9%	$ 1,071
Crockett	6	3,484,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 239
Cumberland	21	124,534,000	1.5%	86.2%	$ 2,591
Davidson	142	732,054,254	9.0%	97.1%	$ 1,295
Decatur	4	15,975,567	0.2%	25.0%	$ 1,366
DeKalb	6	90,700,000	1.1%	82.7%	$ 5,168
Dickson	24	305,917,000	3.8%	0.0%	$ 6,978
Dyer	7	2,331,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 63
Fayette	20	12,712,500	0.2%	0.0%	$ 416
Fentress	6	42,600,000	0.5%	99.8%	$ 2,535
Franklin	4	3,222,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 81
Gibson	22	69,954,348	0.9%	82.2%	$ 1,456
Giles	10	14,691,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 495
Grainger	1	3,000,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 143
Greene	14	25,126,702	0.3%	0.0%	$ 396
Grundy	5	2,865,000	0.0%	4.7%	$ 201
Hamblen	9	19,487,314	0.2%	83.1%	$ 334
Hamilton	91	325,252,545	4.0%	81.1%	$ 1,058
Hancock	8	3,572,888	0.0%	0.0%	$ 528
Hardeman	28	66,403,000	0.8%	65.1%	$ 2,341
Hardin	9	88,519,726	1.1%	0.0%	$ 3,432
Hawkins	23	36,966,800	0.5%	6.2%	$ 680
Haywood	7	37,832,000	0.5%	18.5%	$ 1,914
Henderson	20	93,293,519	1.2%	40.7%	$ 3,626
Henry	8	4,456,000	0.1%	1.3%	$ 143
Hickman	4	122,853,000	1.5%	0.0%	$ 5,403
Houston	6	48,285,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 6,100
Humphreys	14	83,738,112	1.0%	0.0%	$ 4,623
Jackson	12	91,418,000	1.1%	99.1%	$ 8,190
Jefferson	7	19,017,000	0.2%	52.6%	$ 422
Johnson	6	3,769,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 214
Knox	52	141,754,103	1.8%	63.2%	$ 368
Lauderdale	5	1,694,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 63
Lawrence	14	16,587,363	0.2%	0.0%	$ 415

Table D-2a. (continued)

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Lewis	3	2,400,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 210
Lincoln	8	4,905,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 155
Loudon	9	19,461,000	0.2%	10.8%	$ 484
McMinn	18	160,525,000	2.0%	64.9%	$ 3,220
McNairy	22	103,153,062	1.3%	47.6%	$ 4,186
Macon	10	37,369,000	0.5%	97.7%	$ 1,790
Madison	40	265,363,760	3.3%	84.4%	$ 2,872
Marion	10	29,475,315	0.4%	0.0%	$ 1,062
Marshall	5	7,394,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 273
Maury	15	17,919,111	0.2%	78.7%	$ 255
Meigs	6	60,066,375	0.7%	14.2%	$ 5,366
Monroe	5	3,010,192	0.0%	3.5%	$ 76
Montgomery	37	82,285,262	1.0%	92.6%	$ 609
Morgan	6	2,347,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 117
Obion	16	6,368,000	0.1%	7.9%	$ 197
Overton	10	13,574,034	0.2%	64.5%	$ 672
Perry	3	10,292,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 1,372
Pickett	6	5,433,000	0.1%	15.6%	$ 1,076
Polk	3	280,500,000	3.5%	0.0%	$ 17,287
Putnam	25	153,937,679	1.9%	98.2%	$ 2,436
Rhea	5	1,888,700	0.0%	0.0%	$ 66
Roane	19	29,628,473	0.4%	0.7%	$ 569
Robertson	12	110,185,000	1.4%	2.7%	$ 1,965
Rutherford	55	193,208,353	2.4%	65.8%	$ 1,016
Scott	5	5,065,283	0.1%	79.0%	$ 235
Sequatchie	4	50,825,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 4,375
Sevier	33	233,930,505	2.9%	9.1%	$ 3,174
Shelby	223	1,519,729,989	18.8%	87.7%	$ 1,696
Smith	13	35,330,000	0.4%	87.7%	$ 1,964
Stewart	5	61,950,000	0.8%	0.0%	$ 4,897
Sullivan	65	111,744,491	1.4%	81.9%	$ 731
Sumner	48	303,019,428	3.7%	0.0%	$ 2,256
Tipton	22	5,083,600	0.1%	0.0%	$ 96
Trousdale	1	3,200,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 436
Unicoi	11	21,295,460	0.3%	0.0%	$ 1,202
Union	6	15,032,000	0.2%	1.7%	$ 816
Van Buren	5	11,945,000	0.1%	89.6%	$ 2,181
Warren	19	64,930,100	0.8%	85.5%	$ 1,684
Washington	23	70,278,060	0.9%	86.8%	$ 648
Wayne	6	8,822,736	0.1%	0.0%	$ 524
Weakley	20	4,279,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 124
White	8	11,349,000	0.1%	95.2%	$ 486
Williamson	67	386,684,379	4.8%	45.7%	$ 2,889
Wilson	27	345,314,325	4.3%	17.8%	$ 3,766
Regional	5	3,525,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 1
Statewide Total	**1,831**	**$ 8,091,867,520**	**100.0%**	**54.1%**	**$ 1,422**

* 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 2002 through June 2007**

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Anderson	9	60.0%	$ 2.9	19.2%	1	6.7%	$ 0.6	3.9%	5	33.3%	$ 11.7	76.8%
Bedford	7	50.0%	46.0	88.2%	7	50.0%	6.1	11.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bledsoe	2	50.0%	14.0	48.1%	2	50.0%	15.1	51.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Blount	25	59.5%	38.7	77.9%	14	33.3%	10.2	20.5%	3	7.1%	0.8	1.6%
Bradley	3	7.7%	5.0	6.2%	34	87.2%	72.3	89.7%	2	5.1%	3.3	4.1%
Campbell	4	30.8%	10.6	36.5%	7	53.8%	16.3	56.2%	2	15.4%	2.1	7.3%
Cannon	2	22.2%	1.3	31.1%	4	44.4%	0.5	10.9%	3	33.3%	2.4	58.0%
Carroll	16	94.1%	6.1	93.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	5.9%	0.4	6.2%
Carter	4	19.0%	1.3	3.1%	13	61.9%	37.9	94.5%	4	19.0%	1.0	2.4%
Cheatham	6	28.6%	47.1	56.4%	11	52.4%	27.5	33.0%	4	19.0%	8.8	10.6%
Chester	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	12	100.0%	20.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Claiborne	1	9.1%	0.3	0.6%	8	72.7%	28.5	66.5%	2	18.2%	14.1	32.9%
Clay	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	50.0%	30.0	81.0%	2	50.0%	7.1	19.0%
Cocke	21	100.0%	21.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Coffee	4	44.4%	3.3	6.4%	4	44.4%	3.8	7.3%	1	11.1%	45.0	86.3%
Crockett	6	100.0%	3.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cumberland	7	33.3%	7.0	5.6%	7	33.3%	89.3	71.7%	7	33.3%	28.2	22.7%
Davidson	26	18.3%	192.3	26.3%	68	47.9%	248.2	33.9%	48	33.8%	291.6	39.8%
Decatur	1	25.0%	0.1	0.6%	3	75.0%	15.9	99.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
DeKalb	1	16.7%	6.5	7.1%	1	16.7%	25.0	27.6%	4	66.7%	59.3	65.3%
Dickson	17	70.8%	302.7	98.9%	6	25.0%	3.0	1.0%	1	4.2%	0.3	0.1%
Dyer	5	71.4%	2.2	94.0%	1	14.3%	0.1	2.1%	1	14.3%	0.1	3.9%
Fayette	19	95.0%	11.2	88.2%	1	5.0%	1.5	11.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Fentress	4	66.7%	16.6	39.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	33.3%	26.0	61.0%
Franklin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	50.0%	2.8	86.0%	2	50.0%	0.5	14.0%
Gibson	15	68.2%	10.6	15.1%	4	18.2%	58.1	83.1%	3	13.6%	1.3	1.8%
Giles	3	30.0%	1.3	8.8%	7	70.0%	13.4	91.2%	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	2	14.3%	2.5	9.9%	10	71.4%	6.3	25.1%	2	14.3%	16.3	65.0%
Grundy	2	40.0%	1.5	51.8%	2	40.0%	1.3	45.7%	1	20.0%	0.1	2.4%
Hamblen	2	22.2%	2.4	12.4%	6	66.7%	16.2	83.0%	1	11.1%	0.9	4.6%
Hamilton	18	19.8%	74.3	22.8%	69	75.8%	216.2	66.5%	4	4.4%	34.8	10.7%
Hancock	3	37.5%	0.6	15.7%	5	62.5%	3.0	84.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hardeman	14	50.0%	34.3	51.6%	13	46.4%	32.0	48.3%	1	3.6%	0.1	0.2%
Hardin	3	33.3%	1.2	1.3%	6	66.7%	87.3	98.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Table D-2b. (continued)

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Hawkins	10	43.5%	18.1	48.9%	10	43.5%	10.0	27.1%	3	13.0%	8.9	24.0%
Haywood	3	42.9%	15.7	41.4%	3	42.9%	19.0	50.2%	1	14.3%	3.2	8.5%
Henderson	6	30.0%	3.1	3.3%	9	45.0%	64.5	69.1%	5	25.0%	25.7	27.6%
Henry	7	87.5%	4.4	98.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	12.5%	0.1	1.3%
Hickman	3	75.0%	121.1	98.5%	1	25.0%	1.8	1.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Houston	4	66.7%	48.0	99.4%	2	33.3%	0.3	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Humphreys	6	42.9%	53.7	64.1%	8	57.1%	30.1	35.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jackson	10	83.3%	0.9	1.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	16.7%	90.5	99.0%
Jefferson	5	71.4%	8.6	45.3%	2	28.6%	10.4	54.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Johnson	3	50.0%	2.6	69.0%	3	50.0%	1.2	31.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Knox	28	53.8%	65.9	46.5%	10	19.2%	31.2	22.0%	14	26.9%	44.6	31.5%
Lauderdale	5	100.0%	1.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lawrence	6	42.9%	7.2	43.2%	5	35.7%	5.9	35.4%	3	21.4%	3.6	21.4%
Lewis	2	66.7%	2.3	93.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0.2	6.3%
Lincoln	2	25.0%	1.7	33.6%	4	50.0%	2.1	41.9%	2	25.0%	1.2	24.5%
Loudon	3	33.3%	1.8	9.5%	3	33.3%	0.7	3.8%	3	33.3%	16.9	86.8%
McMinn	11	61.1%	116.2	72.4%	6	33.3%	43.9	27.4%	1	5.6%	0.4	0.3%
McNairy	11	50.0%	4.4	4.3%	4	18.2%	2.2	2.2%	7	31.8%	96.5	93.6%
Macon	6	60.0%	3.9	10.4%	1	10.0%	25.0	66.9%	3	30.0%	8.5	22.7%
Madison	16	40.0%	186.3	70.2%	17	42.5%	56.9	21.4%	7	17.5%	22.2	8.4%
Marion	3	30.0%	0.4	1.4%	6	60.0%	14.1	47.7%	1	10.0%	15.0	50.9%
Marshall	1	20.0%	0.2	2.9%	3	60.0%	4.0	53.8%	1	20.0%	3.2	43.3%
Maury	3	20.0%	5.3	29.8%	8	53.3%	11.5	64.5%	4	26.7%	1.0	5.7%
Meigs	1	16.7%	8.5	14.2%	4	66.7%	11.6	19.3%	1	16.7%	40.0	66.6%
Monroe	4	80.0%	0.5	16.9%	1	20.0%	2.5	83.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Montgomery	8	21.6%	19.1	23.2%	10	27.0%	34.3	41.6%	19	51.4%	28.9	35.1%
Morgan	6	100.0%	2.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Obion	14	87.5%	5.6	87.6%	2	12.5%	0.8	12.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Overton	7	70.0%	4.1	30.0%	2	20.0%	2.5	18.4%	1	10.0%	7.0	51.6%
Perry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	5.9	57.4%	1	33.3%	4.4	42.6%
Pickett	4	66.7%	1.3	24.5%	1	16.7%	0.1	1.8%	1	16.7%	4.0	73.6%
Polk	1	33.3%	280.0	99.8%	2	66.7%	0.5	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Putnam	17	68.0%	99.2	64.4%	3	12.0%	18.2	11.8%	5	20.0%	36.5	23.7%
Rhea	1	20.0%	0.4	18.6%	4	80.0%	1.5	81.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Roane	11	57.9%	23.7	80.0%	7	36.8%	5.3	17.8%	1	5.3%	0.7	2.2%
Robertson	9	75.0%	106.9	97.0%	2	16.7%	0.8	0.7%	1	8.3%	2.5	2.3%

Table D-2b. (continued)

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Rutherford	15	27.3%	39.3	20.4%	25	45.5%	113.1	58.6%	15	27.3%	40.7	21.1%
Scott	2	40.0%	0.8	16.4%	1	20.0%	0.1	1.4%	2	40.0%	4.2	82.1%
Sequatchie	1	25.0%	0.3	0.6%	2	50.0%	0.5	1.0%	1	25.0%	50.0	98.4%
Sevier	19	57.6%	186.0	79.5%	10	30.3%	19.5	8.3%	4	12.1%	28.5	12.2%
Shelby	37	16.6%	181.3	11.9%	133	59.6%	865.9	57.0%	53	23.8%	472.5	31.1%
Smith	10	76.9%	9.8	27.8%	1	7.7%	5.5	15.6%	2	15.4%	20.0	56.6%
Stewart	2	40.0%	48.9	78.9%	2	40.0%	13.0	21.0%	1	20.0%	0.1	0.1%
Sullivan	22	33.8%	15.3	13.6%	36	55.4%	85.0	76.0%	7	10.8%	11.5	10.3%
Sumner	23	47.9%	184.7	61.0%	17	35.4%	107.3	35.4%	8	16.7%	11.0	3.6%
Tipton	22	100.0%	5.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Trousdale	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	3.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unicoi	5	45.5%	5.5	25.8%	5	45.5%	15.3	71.8%	1	9.1%	0.5	2.3%
Union	3	50.0%	14.7	97.7%	3	50.0%	0.4	2.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Van Buren	3	60.0%	1.6	13.8%	2	40.0%	10.3	86.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Warren	12	63.2%	11.4	17.6%	4	21.1%	30.5	47.0%	3	15.8%	23.0	35.4%
Washington	7	30.4%	55.9	79.5%	14	60.9%	13.7	19.5%	2	8.7%	0.7	1.1%
Wayne	3	50.0%	8.5	96.2%	1	16.7%	0.2	2.2%	2	33.3%	0.1	1.6%
Weakley	20	100.0%	4.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
White	5	62.5%	1.0	9.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	37.5%	10.3	90.8%
Williamson	30	44.8%	244.9	63.3%	19	28.4%	71.9	18.6%	18	26.9%	69.8	18.1%
Wilson	14	51.9%	221.2	64.1%	5	18.5%	39.0	11.3%	8	29.6%	85.1	24.6%
Regional	5	100.0%	3.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Statewide	**749**	**40.9%**	**$3,337.4**	**41.2%**	**756**	**41.3%**	**$2,901.9**	**35.9%**	**326**	**17.8%**	**$1,852.6**	**22.9%**

* Only those counties that reported 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 2002 through June 2007***

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	4	$ 5,139,760	0.8%	96.1%	$ 72
Bedford	2	3,000,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 78
Benton	1	817,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 49
Bledsoe	2	5,200,000	0.8%	0.0%	$ 415
Blount	8	16,300,000	2.6%	100.0%	$ 151
Chester	1	200,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 13
Cocke	8	8,557,000	1.4%	100.0%	$ 253
Davidson	1	430,305,000	69.5%	100.0%	$ 761
Fayette	2	2,300,000	0.4%	47.8%	$ 75
Franklin	1	1,000,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 25
Greene	3	975,000	0.2%	89.7%	$ 15
Hawkins	3	1,535,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 28
Henderson	1	1,000,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 39
Jackson	1	750,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 67
Lauderdale	1	3,500,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 130
Lawrence	3	2,374,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 59
Lincoln	1	3,500,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 111
Loudon	4	5,100,000	0.8%	29.4%	$ 127
McNairy	2	1,200,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 49
Meigs	1	250,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 22
Montgomery	8	19,850,000	3.2%	100.0%	$ 147
Putnam	1	1,000,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 16
Roane	4	2,895,000	0.5%	96.5%	$ 56
Robertson	4	3,478,900	0.6%	100.0%	$ 62
Rutherford	3	2,001,692	0.3%	100.0%	$ 11
Sevier	2	39,298,000	6.3%	100.0%	$ 533
Shelby	1	700,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 1
Stewart	1	2,000,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 158
Sumner	2	585,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 4
Unicoi	3	1,300,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 73
Washington	3	51,388,000	8.3%	2.7%	$ 474
Wayne	2	550,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 33
Wilson	1	1,000,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 11
Statewide Total	**85**	**$ 619,049,352**	**100.0%**	**87.4%**	**$ 109**

* Capital Improvement Program (CIP).

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

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

*Number and Estimated Cost--Five-year Period July 2002 through June 2007**

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Anderson	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%	3	75.0%	$ 3.4	66.9%	1	25.0%	$ 1.7	33.1%
Bedford	1	50.0%	1.5	50.0%	1	50.0%	1.5	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Benton	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.8	100.0%
Bledsoe	1	50.0%	0.2	3.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	5.0	96.2%
Blount	3	37.5%	10.4	63.8%	1	12.5%	2.0	12.3%	4	50.0%	3.9	23.9%
Chester	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cocke	4	50.0%	4.2	49.2%	3	37.5%	3.1	36.8%	1	12.5%	1.2	14.0%
Davidson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	430.3	100.0%
Fayette	1	50.0%	1.2	52.2%	1	50.0%	1.1	47.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Greene	1	33.3%	0.1	10.3%	2	66.7%	0.9	89.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hawkins	1	33.3%	0.1	5.5%	1	33.3%	0.8	48.9%	1	33.3%	0.7	45.6%
Henderson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%
Jackson	1	100.0%	0.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lauderdale	1	100.0%	3.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lawrence	1	33.3%	0.1	3.3%	1	33.3%	1.0	44.0%	1	33.3%	1.3	52.7%
Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	3.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Loudon	3	75.0%	3.3	64.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	1.8	35.3%
McNairy	1	50.0%	0.2	16.7%	1	50.0%	1.0	83.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Meigs	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Montgomery	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	100.0%	19.9	100.0%
Putnam	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%
Roane	2	50.0%	0.9	29.4%	2	50.0%	2.0	70.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Robertson	1	25.0%	1.3	37.4%	1	25.0%	0.4	10.8%	2	50.0%	1.8	51.9%
Rutherford	3	100.0%	2.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sevier	1	50.0%	1.5	3.8%	1	50.0%	37.8	96.2%	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	1	33.3%	50.0	97.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	1.4	2.7%
Wayne	1	50.0%	0.3	45.5%	1	50.0%	0.3	54.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wilson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%
Statewide	**37**	**43.5%**	**$ 86.8**	**14.0%**	**21**	**24.7%**	**$ 59.6**	**9.6%**	**27**	**31.8%**	**$ 472.7**	**76.4%**

* 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 2002 through June 2007***

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Decatur	1	$ 4,000,000	1.2%	0.0%	$ 342
Hamilton	1	300,000,000	87.4%	100.0%	$ 976
Marion	1	175,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 6
Shelby	1	38,929,977	11.3%	100.0%	$ 43
Statewide Total	**4**	**$ 343,104,977**	**100.0%**	**98.8%**	**$ 60**

* 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 2002 through June 2007**

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Decatur	1	100.0%	$ 4.0	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%
Marion	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	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%	1	100.0%	38.9	100.0%
Statewide	**2**	**50.0%**	**$ 4.2**	**1.2%**	**1**	**25.0%**	**$ 300.0**	**87.4%**	**1**	**25.0%**	**$ 38.9**	**11.3%**

* 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 2002 through June 2007***

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Cannon	2	200,000	1.0%	0.0%	$ 15
Carter	1	750,000	3.9%	100.0%	$ 13
Chester	1	100,000	0.5%	100.0%	$ 6
Cumberland	2	500,000	2.6%	100.0%	$ 10
Davidson	4	3,790,000	19.6%	100.0%	$ 7
Dyer	1	500,000	2.6%	0.0%	$ 13
Fentress	2	800,000	4.1%	100.0%	$ 48
Hamblen	1	1,500,000	7.8%	100.0%	$ 26
Hardeman	1	750,000	3.9%	100.0%	$ 26
Haywood	1	140,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 7
McNairy	1	66,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 3
Macon	1	300,000	1.6%	100.0%	$ 14
Pickett	1	600,000	3.1%	100.0%	$ 119
Putnam	4	5,700,000	29.5%	100.0%	$ 90
Shelby	3	898,675	4.6%	100.0%	$ 1
Smith	4	800,000	4.1%	100.0%	$ 44
Sullivan	1	185,000	1.0%	100.0%	$ 1
Warren	4	1,100,000	5.7%	100.0%	$ 29
Washington	1	160,000	0.8%	0.0%	$ 1
White	2	500,000	2.6%	100.0%	$ 21
Statewide Total	**38**	**$ 19,339,675**	**100.0%**	**94.8%**	**$ 3**

* Capital Improvement Program (CIP).

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

Table D-5b. Telecommunications Projects by County and by Stage of Development

*Number and Estimated Cost--Five-year Period July 2002 through June 2007**

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
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	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cumberland	2	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Davidson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	50.0%	2.5	66.0%	2	50.0%	1.3	34.0%
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%
Hardeman	1	100.0%	0.8	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%
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%
Pickett	1	100.0%	0.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Putnam	3	75.0%	5.3	93.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	0.4	7.0%
Shelby	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0.4	48.3%	2	66.7%	0.5	51.7%
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	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Warren	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	75.0%	0.9	77.3%	1	25.0%	0.3	22.7%
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	**18**	**47.4%**	**$ 10.2**	**53.0%**	**10**	**26.3%**	**$ 5.6**	**28.9%**	**10**	**26.3%**	**$ 3.5**	**18.1%**

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

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

Number and Estimated Cost--Five-year Period July 2002 through June 2007*

County	Number of Schools with Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Per Capita
Anderson	11	$ 9,897,872	0.5%	$ 139
Bedford	2	15,165,000	0.8%	$ 396
Benton	7	709,164	0.0%	$ 43
Bledsoe	3	3,370,000	0.2%	$ 269
Blount	18	2,940,000	0.2%	$ 27
Bradley	22	31,725,300	1.6%	$ 357
Campbell	4	310,000	0.0%	$ 8
Cannon	7	10,889,346	0.6%	$ 841
Carroll	14	1,630,332	0.1%	$ 55
Carter	10	1,187,248	0.1%	$ 21
Cheatham	13	577,500	0.0%	$ 16
Chester	3	200,000	0.0%	$ 13
Claiborne	0	0	0.0%	$ 0
Clay	2	4,510,000	0.2%	$ 570
Cocke	8	9,348,000	0.5%	$ 276
Coffee	19	27,126,700	1.4%	$ 557
Crockett	3	300,000	0.0%	$ 21
Cumberland	6	2,485,000	0.1%	$ 52
Davidson	123	233,386,388	11.9%	$ 413
Decatur	1	50,000	0.0%	$ 4
DeKalb	4	1,353,400	0.1%	$ 77
Dickson	3	516,150	0.0%	$ 12
Dyer	11	453,981	0.0%	$ 12
Fayette	8	266,700	0.0%	$ 9
Fentress	7	2,325,000	0.1%	$ 138
Franklin	1	1,600,000	0.1%	$ 40
Gibson	14	2,381,300	0.1%	$ 50
Giles	0	0	0.0%	$ 0
Grainger	6	1,090,000	0.1%	$ 52
Greene	22	42,919,550	2.2%	$ 677
Grundy	7	7,472,400	0.4%	$ 523
Hamblen	20	1,611,556	0.1%	$ 28
Hamilton	70	38,979,800	2.0%	$ 127
Hancock	0	0	0.0%	$ 0
Hardeman	9	720,000	0.0%	$ 25
Hardin	8	2,257,600	0.1%	$ 88
Hawkins	15	11,397,528	0.6%	$ 210
Haywood	4	4,164,000	0.2%	$ 211
Henderson	7	2,174,000	0.1%	$ 84
Henry	6	3,590,000	0.2%	$ 115
Hickman	0	0	0.0%	$ 0
Houston	2	247,000	0.0%	$ 31
Humphreys	6	455,000	0.0%	$ 25
Jackson	4	1,163,400	0.1%	$ 104
Jefferson	3	510,000	0.0%	$ 11
Johnson	4	1,953,332	0.1%	$ 111
Knox	86	157,714,150	8.1%	$ 409

Table D-6. (continued)

County	Number of Schools with Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Per Capita
Lake	3	256,000	0.0%	$ 33
Lauderdale	0	0	0.0%	$ 0
Lawrence	3	2,400,000	0.1%	$ 60
Lewis	0	0	0.0%	$ 0
Lincoln	1	50,000	0.0%	$ 2
Loudon	9	4,791,000	0.2%	$ 119
McMinn	12	15,038,500	0.8%	$ 302
McNairy	8	554,000	0.0%	$ 22
Macon	8	1,720,000	0.1%	$ 82
Madison	24	6,087,850	0.3%	$ 66
Marion	7	12,231,200	0.6%	$ 441
Marshall	7	1,100,000	0.1%	$ 41
Maury	1	100,000	0.0%	$ 1
Meigs	4	921,000	0.0%	$ 82
Monroe	14	1,827,500	0.1%	$ 46
Montgomery	6	22,844,200	1.2%	$ 169
Moore	0	0	0.0%	$ 0
Morgan	7	6,010,000	0.3%	$ 300
Obion	10	1,875,000	0.1%	$ 58
Overton	5	4,207,592	0.2%	$ 208
Perry	0	0	0.0%	$ 0
Pickett	2	1,095,000	0.1%	$ 217
Polk	6	3,985,000	0.2%	$ 246
Putnam	11	8,039,233	0.4%	$ 127
Rhea	5	4,340,000	0.2%	$ 152
Roane	13	7,066,000	0.4%	$ 136
Robertson	0	0	0.0%	$ 0
Rutherford	34	24,406,138	1.2%	$ 128
Scott	9	18,922,851	1.0%	$ 878
Sequatchie	2	2,183,500	0.1%	$ 188
Sevier	22	21,456,916	1.1%	$ 291
Shelby	220	1,026,115,585	52.5%	$ 1,145
Smith	8	541,000	0.0%	$ 30
Stewart	2	80,000	0.0%	$ 6
Sullivan	47	63,311,650	3.2%	$ 414
Sumner	33	10,384,900	0.5%	$ 77
Tipton	13	1,265,632	0.1%	$ 24
Trousdale	2	120,000	0.0%	$ 16
Unicoi	6	1,472,050	0.1%	$ 83
Union	6	1,966,615	0.1%	$ 107
Van Buren	1	440,000	0.0%	$ 80
Warren	10	4,088,800	0.2%	$ 106
Washington	22	10,059,440	0.5%	$ 93
Wayne	7	1,600,000	0.1%	$ 95
Weakley	6	1,230,000	0.1%	$ 36
White	4	915,000	0.0%	$ 39
Williamson	33	12,835,230	0.7%	$ 96
Wilson	10	1,650,000	0.1%	$ 18
Statewide	**1,266**	**$ 1,954,708,079**	**100.0%**	**$ 341**

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

*Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in CIP**

*—Five-year Period July 2002 through June 2007***

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Bedford	6	$ 43,800,000	2.7%	0.0%	$ 1,143
Blount	6	81,870,000	5.0%	93.5%	$ 756
Bradley	2	12,348,000	0.8%	0.0%	$ 139
Campbell	4	35,000,000	2.1%	0.0%	$ 874
Cannon	2	20,657,035	1.3%	0.0%	$ 1,596
Carroll	1	6,200,000	0.4%	100.0%	$ 210
Claiborne	2	36,000,000	2.2%	0.0%	$ 1,194
Clay	1	2,500,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 316
Coffee	3	32,375,000	2.0%	44.8%	$ 665
Crockett	2	7,000,000	0.4%	50.0%	$ 481
Cumberland	2	36,210,000	2.2%	100.0%	$ 753
Davidson	21	150,168,200	9.1%	100.0%	$ 266
Dickson	2	8,000,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 182
Fayette	1	14,500,000	0.9%	100.0%	$ 475
Franklin	3	50,000,000	3.0%	0.0%	$ 1,257
Gibson	1	8,000,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 167
Grainger	1	20,000,000	1.2%	0.0%	$ 955
Greene	1	13,500,000	0.8%	0.0%	$ 213
Hamblen	1	25,000,000	1.5%	0.0%	$ 429
Hamilton	1	11,000,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 36
Henderson	2	7,000,000	0.4%	50.0%	$ 272
Henry	2	21,000,000	1.3%	100.0%	$ 676
Hickman	2	38,000,000	2.3%	0.0%	$ 1,671
Knox	11	128,415,983	7.8%	73.5%	$ 333
Madison	4	25,000,000	1.5%	76.0%	$ 271
Marion	1	12,500,000	0.8%	0.0%	$ 450
Marshall	3	20,800,000	1.3%	0.0%	$ 767
Maury	2	26,233,000	1.6%	0.0%	$ 373
Monroe	2	14,232,000	0.9%	0.0%	$ 357
Montgomery	6	31,105,840	1.9%	100.0%	$ 230
Morgan	2	6,000,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 300
Obion	1	4,000,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 124
Overton	1	14,500,000	0.9%	100.0%	$ 718
Polk	1	8,500,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 524
Putnam	1	33,000,000	2.0%	100.0%	$ 522
Rhea	3	12,240,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 428
Roane	5	16,200,000	1.0%	37.0%	$ 311
Robertson	10	41,900,000	2.5%	100.0%	$ 747
Rutherford	13	201,834,600	12.3%	65.8%	$ 1,061
Scott	2	10,000,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 464
Sevier	5	33,000,000	2.0%	100.0%	$ 448
Shelby	6	40,099,851	2.4%	75.8%	$ 45
Smith	3	27,476,500	1.7%	100.0%	$ 1,527
Sullivan	1	300,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 2

Table D-7a. (continued)

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Sumner	7	80,216,585	4.9%	73.5%	$ 597
Tipton	3	25,000,000	1.5%	32.0%	$ 472
Trousdale	1	8,500,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 1,157
Warren	1	1,500,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 39
Washington	1	16,000,000	1.0%	0.0%	$ 148
Williamson	10	118,500,000	7.2%	20.9%	$ 885
Wilson	1	6,100,000	0.4%	100.0%	$ 67
Statewide Total	**176**	**$ 1,643,282,594**	**100.0%**	**54.3%**	**$ 289**

* Capital Improvement Program (CIP).

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

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

*Number and Estimated Cost--Five-year Period July 2002 through June 2007**

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Bedford	3	50.0%	$ 18.8	42.9%	3	50.0%	$ 25.0	57.1%	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%
Blount	3	50.0%	63.0	77.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	50.0%	18.9	23.0%
Bradley	2	100.0%	12.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Campbell	4	100.0%	35.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cannon	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	20.7	100.0%
Carroll	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	6.2	100.0%
Claiborne	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	36.0	100.0%
Clay	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Coffee	2	66.7%	24.4	75.3%	1	33.3%	8.0	24.7%	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%	36.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Davidson	12	57.1%	89.4	59.5%	4	19.0%	25.6	17.0%	5	23.8%	35.2	23.4%
Dickson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	8.0	100.0%
Fayette	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	14.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	1	33.3%	24.0	48.0%	1	33.3%	3.0	6.0%	1	33.3%	23.0	46.0%
Gibson	1	100.0%	8.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	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	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	13.5	100.0%
Hamblen	1	100.0%	25.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hamilton	1	100.0%	11.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Henderson	2	100.0%	7.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Henry	2	100.0%	21.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hickman	2	100.0%	38.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Knox	4	36.4%	60.0	46.7%	6	54.5%	53.9	42.0%	1	9.1%	14.5	11.3%
Madison	1	25.0%	6.0	24.0%	3	75.0%	19.0	76.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Marion	1	100.0%	12.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Marshall	1	33.3%	7.0	33.7%	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%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	14.2	100.0%
Montgomery	2	33.3%	15.5	49.8%	4	66.7%	15.6	50.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Morgan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	6.0	100.0%
Obion	1	100.0%	4.0	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%	14.5	100.0%
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%

Table D-7b. (continued)

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Rhea	3	100.0%	$ 12.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%
Roane	1	20.0%	4.0	24.7%	1	20.0%	6.0	37.0%	3	60.0%	6.2	38.3%
Robertson	7	70.0%	27.6	65.9%	1	10.0%	3.3	7.9%	2	20.0%	11.0	26.3%
Rutherford	10	76.9%	147.5	73.1%	1	7.7%	11.5	5.7%	2	15.4%	42.8	21.2%
Scott	2	100.0%	10.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sevier	4	80.0%	25.7	77.7%	1	20.0%	7.4	22.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Shelby	1	16.7%	9.5	23.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	83.3%	30.6	76.4%
Smith	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	27.5	100.0%
Sullivan	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sumner	3	42.9%	31.7	39.6%	1	14.3%	11.0	13.7%	3	42.9%	37.5	46.7%
Tipton	2	66.7%	17.0	68.0%	1	33.3%	8.0	32.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Trousdale	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	8.5	100.0%
Warren	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Washington	1	100.0%	16.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Williamson	4	40.0%	42.5	35.9%	1	10.0%	8.5	7.2%	5	50.0%	67.5	57.0%
Wilson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	6.1	100.0%
Statewide	**90**	**51.1%**	**$ 908.4**	**55.3%**	**32**	**18.2%**	**$ 224.2**	**13.6%**	**54**	**30.7%**	**$ 510.7**	**31.1%**

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

Table D-8a. Non K-12 Education Projects by County

*Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in CIP**

*—Five-year Period July 2002 through June 2007***

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Blount	3	$ 21,120,000	1.4%	0.0%	$ 195
Bradley	2	340,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 4
Campbell	2	4,500,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 112
Cheatham	1	1,500,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 41
Cumberland	3	9,560,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 199
Davidson	15	56,627,408	3.8%	0.0%	$ 100
Dickson	1	6,610,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 151
Dyer	8	20,870,000	1.4%	0.0%	$ 562
Franklin	2	8,050,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 202
Grainger	1	850,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 41
Greene	1	495,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 8
Hamblen	10	23,729,000	1.6%	0.0%	$ 407
Hamilton	14	114,615,000	7.7%	0.0%	$ 373
Henry	2	1,603,318	0.1%	0.0%	$ 52
Humphreys	1	20,000,000	1.3%	0.0%	$ 1,104
Johnson	1	150,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 9
Knox	42	245,556,427	16.5%	0.0%	$ 637
Lawrence	1	1,400,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 35
Lewis	1	218,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 19
Lincoln	1	5,300,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 168
Madison	8	22,430,000	1.5%	0.0%	$ 243
Marion	1	200,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 7
Maury	4	25,170,000	1.7%	0.0%	$ 358
Montgomery	15	90,795,000	6.1%	0.0%	$ 672
Moore	3	15,405,000	1.0%	0.0%	$ 2,617
Putnam	6	24,795,700	1.7%	0.0%	$ 392
Roane	3	3,207,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 62
Rutherford	15	219,232,136	14.8%	0.0%	$ 1,153
Scott	2	400,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 19
Shelby	28	236,837,440	15.9%	2.1%	$ 264
Sullivan	9	57,370,000	3.9%	1.9%	$ 375
Sumner	5	20,675,000	1.4%	0.0%	$ 154
Tipton	1	5,500,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 104
Trousdale	1	3,870,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 527
Warren	2	102,830,000	6.9%	97.2%	$ 2,666
Washington	9	24,180,000	1.6%	0.0%	$ 223
Weakley	8	15,720,000	1.1%	0.0%	$ 454
Williamson	1	18,330,000	1.2%	0.0%	$ 137
Regional	7	56,215,234	3.8%	0.0%	$ 19
Statewide Total	**240**	**$ 1,486,256,663**	**100.0%**	**7.1%**	**$ 261**

* Capital Improvement Program (CIP).

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

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

*Number and Estimated Cost—Five-year Period July 2002 through June 2007**

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Blount	3	100.0%	$ 21.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%
Bradley	2	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Campbell	1	50.0%	1.0	22.2%	1	50.0%	3.5	77.8%	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	3	100.0%	9.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Davidson	15	100.0%	56.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Dickson	1	100.0%	6.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Dyer	8	100.0%	20.9	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	2	100.0%	8.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grainger	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.9	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Greene	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hamblen	10	100.0%	23.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hamilton	12	85.7%	111.8	97.5%	1	7.1%	1.4	1.2%	1	7.1%	1.5	1.3%
Henry	1	50.0%	1.3	81.3%	1	50.0%	0.3	18.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Humphreys	1	100.0%	20.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	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	34	81.0%	219.0	89.2%	5	11.9%	24.0	9.8%	3	7.1%	2.5	1.0%
Lawrence	1	100.0%	1.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lewis	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	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%
Madison	8	100.0%	22.4	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%
Maury	4	100.0%	25.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Montgomery	14	93.3%	89.8	98.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	6.7%	1.0	1.1%
Moore	3	100.0%	15.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Putnam	6	100.0%	24.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Roane	3	100.0%	3.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rutherford	15	100.0%	219.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Scott	2	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Shelby	21	75.0%	207.2	87.5%	3	10.7%	24.7	10.4%	4	14.3%	5.0	2.1%
Sullivan	8	88.9%	56.3	98.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	11.1%	1.1	1.9%
Sumner	5	100.0%	20.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Table D-8b. (continued)

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Tipton	1	100.0%	5.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Trousdale	1	100.0%	3.9	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Warren	2	100.0%	102.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Washington	9	100.0%	24.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Weakley	7	87.5%	13.8	87.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	12.5%	1.9	12.3%
Williamson	1	100.0%	18.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Regional	7	100.0%	56.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Statewide	**215**	**89.6%**	**$ 1,413.0**	**95.10%**	**13**	**5.4%**	**$ 54.9**	**3.7%**	**12**	**5.0%**	**$ 18.3**	**1.2%**

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

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

*Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in CIP**

*—Five-year Period July 2002 through June 2007***

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	2	$ 6,925,000	22.4%	93.9%	$ 97
Davidson	4	3,780,000	12.2%	97.4%	$ 7
Fentress	1	1,815,000	5.9%	0.0%	$ 108
Gibson	2	680,000	2.2%	41.2%	$ 14
Hamblen	1	400,000	1.3%	100.0%	$ 7
Henry	1	200,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 6
Johnson	1	225,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 13
Knox	2	4,450,000	14.4%	0.0%	$ 12
McMinn	1	250,000	0.8%	0.0%	$ 5
Madison	1	1,145,000	3.7%	0.0%	$ 12
Maury	1	5,000,000	16.2%	0.0%	$ 71
Meigs	1	85,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 8
Roane	1	1,000,000	3.2%	100.0%	$ 19
Rutherford	1	180,000	0.6%	100.0%	$ 1
Scott	1	100,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 5
Sequatchie	2	1,100,000	3.6%	0.0%	$ 95
Sevier	1	200,000	0.6%	100.0%	$ 3
Sullivan	1	2,500,000	8.1%	100.0%	$ 16
Van Buren	1	861,000	2.8%	0.0%	$ 157
Statewide Total	**26**	**$ 30,896,000**	**100.0%**	**47.7%**	**$ 5**

* 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 2002 through June 2007**

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Anderson	2	100.0%	$ 6.9	100.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%
Davidson	1	25.0%	0.1	2.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	75.0%	3.7	97.4%
Fentress	1	100.0%	1.8	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%
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%	4.5	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%	1.1	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%
Meigs	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Roane	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%
Rutherford	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	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%	0.2	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	**19**	**73.1%**	**$ 25.2**	**81.6%**	**2**	**7.7%**	**$ 0.8**	**2.6%**	**5**	**19.2%**	**$ 4.9**	**15.8%**

* 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 2002 through June 2007***

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	19	$ 37,938,500	1.3%	79.4%	$ 531
Bedford	19	32,615,000	1.1%	0.0%	$ 851
Benton	4	3,531,000	0.1%	28.3%	$ 213
Bledsoe	8	10,850,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 867
Blount	18	71,787,360	2.4%	50.4%	$ 663
Bradley	35	14,277,000	0.5%	71.3%	$ 161
Campbell	14	15,150,000	0.5%	46.8%	$ 378
Cannon	1	1,000,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 77
Carroll	8	3,848,000	0.1%	3.9%	$ 130
Carter	34	100,070,000	3.4%	58.3%	$ 1,758
Cheatham	11	14,339,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 392
Chester	3	2,350,000	0.1%	91.5%	$ 150
Claiborne	14	16,922,375	0.6%	49.2%	$ 561
Clay	2	1,150,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 145
Cocke	8	14,435,000	0.5%	9.2%	$ 426
Coffee	25	29,365,297	1.0%	16.0%	$ 603
Crockett	4	3,300,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 227
Cumberland	6	99,300,000	3.3%	100.0%	$ 2,066
Davidson	66	427,995,000	14.3%	86.6%	$ 757
Decatur	6	7,530,000	0.3%	60.4%	$ 644
DeKalb	9	19,550,000	0.7%	100.0%	$ 1,114
Dickson	5	34,540,000	1.2%	0.0%	$ 788
Dyer	4	3,100,000	0.1%	80.6%	$ 84
Fayette	3	1,670,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 55
Fentress	2	3,250,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 193
Franklin	18	32,808,000	1.1%	0.0%	$ 825
Gibson	10	12,220,108	0.4%	25.4%	$ 254
Giles	14	23,363,000	0.8%	0.0%	$ 787
Grainger	11	15,040,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 718
Greene	19	25,603,000	0.9%	25.2%	$ 404
Grundy	13	18,213,000	0.6%	16.5%	$ 1,275
Hamblen	8	21,530,000	0.7%	100.0%	$ 369
Hamilton	20	22,165,000	0.7%	13.1%	$ 72
Hancock	3	1,803,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 266
Hardeman	10	10,190,000	0.3%	87.7%	$ 359
Hardin	11	13,073,525	0.4%	92.5%	$ 507
Hawkins	22	60,136,450	2.0%	0.0%	$ 1,106
Haywood	8	7,065,000	0.2%	17.2%	$ 358
Henderson	14	12,923,000	0.4%	92.7%	$ 502
Henry	2	2,400,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 77
Hickman	8	7,986,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 351
Houston	12	8,695,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 1,098
Humphreys	8	6,875,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 380
Jackson	4	6,050,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 542
Jefferson	20	19,837,441	0.7%	68.4%	$ 440
Johnson	17	18,464,200	0.6%	0.0%	$ 1,047
Knox	36	134,254,682	4.5%	92.9%	$ 348
Lake	4	2,450,000	0.1%	20.4%	$ 316

Table D-10a. (continued)

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Lauderdale	3	9,065,000	0.3%	17.3%	$ 335
Lawrence	20	28,547,500	1.0%	0.0%	$ 714
Lewis	4	5,500,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 481
Lincoln	23	18,280,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 578
Loudon	22	50,696,000	1.7%	72.8%	$ 1,260
McMinn	19	12,896,600	0.4%	0.0%	$ 259
McNairy	21	25,290,000	0.8%	73.3%	$ 1,026
Macon	4	17,575,000	0.6%	100.0%	$ 842
Madison	59	61,856,550	2.1%	98.7%	$ 670
Marion	19	20,140,000	0.7%	14.9%	$ 726
Marshall	36	25,455,000	0.9%	56.6%	$ 939
Maury	17	27,841,000	0.9%	77.3%	$ 396
Meigs	5	3,400,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 304
Monroe	11	8,536,351	0.3%	0.0%	$ 214
Montgomery	56	129,645,000	4.3%	89.1%	$ 960
Moore	3	6,866,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 1,166
Morgan	10	18,623,000	0.6%	50.4%	$ 931
Obion	7	17,700,000	0.6%	2.8%	$ 547
Overton	1	2,000,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 99
Perry	5	2,890,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 385
Pickett	1	1,500,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 297
Polk	15	9,549,250	0.3%	19.4%	$ 589
Putnam	9	9,900,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 157
Rhea	10	10,716,200	0.4%	0.0%	$ 375
Roane	24	36,712,500	1.2%	41.1%	$ 706
Robertson	19	51,717,000	1.7%	79.1%	$ 922
Rutherford	46	139,859,417	4.7%	70.6%	$ 736
Scott	9	16,214,000	0.5%	40.4%	$ 752
Sequatchie	6	7,225,250	0.2%	0.0%	$ 622
Sevier	43	90,998,850	3.0%	49.6%	$ 1,235
Shelby	22	67,583,533	2.3%	100.0%	$ 75
Smith	9	10,170,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 565
Stewart	9	6,250,000	0.2%	33.2%	$ 494
Sullivan	57	123,672,356	4.1%	76.2%	$ 809
Sumner	34	72,169,500	2.4%	18.7%	$ 537
Tipton	3	1,042,880	0.0%	43.9%	$ 20
Trousdale	7	9,450,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 1,287
Unicoi	20	9,584,875	0.3%	0.0%	$ 541
Union	2	27,500,000	0.9%	0.0%	$ 1,493
Van Buren	1	8,000,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 1,461
Warren	11	13,476,000	0.5%	100.0%	$ 349
Washington	32	112,843,500	3.8%	62.7%	$ 1,041
Wayne	4	2,250,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 134
Weakley	8	11,321,952	0.4%	26.5%	$ 327
White	3	22,000,000	0.7%	9.1%	$ 942
Williamson	67	82,478,390	2.8%	91.4%	$ 616
Wilson	26	85,255,000	2.9%	19.5%	$ 930
Statewide	**1,462**	**$ 2,985,252,392**	**100.0%**	**59.5%**	**$ 525**

* 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 2002 through June 2007**

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Anderson	4	21.1%	$ 5.7	15.0%	5	26.3%	$ 3.5	9.2%	10	52.6%	$ 28.8	75.8%
Bedford	7	36.8%	14.5	44.5%	10	52.6%	12.1	37.1%	2	10.5%	6.0	18.5%
Benton	1	25.0%	0.6	17.0%	2	50.0%	1.3	36.8%	1	25.0%	1.6	46.2%
Bledsoe	7	87.5%	10.3	94.5%	1	12.5%	0.6	5.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Blount	4	22.2%	41.7	58.0%	5	27.8%	16.6	23.1%	9	50.0%	13.5	18.9%
Bradley	19	54.3%	7.8	54.3%	15	42.9%	5.9	41.2%	1	2.9%	0.6	4.5%
Campbell	2	14.3%	1.2	7.7%	8	57.1%	8.8	58.0%	4	28.6%	5.2	34.3%
Cannon	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%
Carroll	2	25.0%	1.1	28.6%	6	75.0%	2.7	71.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Carter	15	44.1%	86.6	86.5%	13	38.2%	5.6	5.6%	6	17.6%	7.9	7.9%
Cheatham	5	45.5%	2.4	16.5%	1	9.1%	2.0	13.9%	5	45.5%	10.0	69.5%
Chester	1	33.3%	0.2	8.5%	2	66.7%	2.2	91.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Claiborne	5	35.7%	6.7	39.6%	4	28.6%	1.5	8.7%	5	35.7%	8.7	51.7%
Clay	2	100.0%	1.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cocke	4	50.0%	13.2	91.4%	3	37.5%	0.6	4.5%	1	12.5%	0.6	4.1%
Coffee	13	52.0%	10.6	36.0%	5	20.0%	3.0	10.0%	7	28.0%	15.8	53.9%
Crockett	2	50.0%	2.8	83.3%	2	50.0%	0.6	16.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cumberland	1	16.7%	5.0	5.0%	1	16.7%	40.0	40.3%	4	66.7%	54.3	54.7%
Davidson	11	16.7%	75.8	17.7%	10	15.2%	39.5	9.2%	45	68.2%	312.7	73.1%
Decatur	1	16.7%	0.5	6.6%	4	66.7%	6.6	87.0%	1	16.7%	0.5	6.4%
DeKalb	1	11.1%	0.5	2.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	88.9%	19.1	97.4%
Dickson	2	40.0%	2.5	7.1%	1	20.0%	1.3	3.8%	2	40.0%	30.8	89.1%
Dyer	2	50.0%	0.3	8.1%	1	25.0%	2.5	80.6%	1	25.0%	0.4	11.3%
Fayette	3	100.0%	1.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Fentress	2	100.0%	3.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	7	38.9%	21.2	64.7%	8	44.4%	5.7	17.2%	3	16.7%	5.9	18.1%
Gibson	3	30.0%	1.0	8.4%	6	60.0%	10.6	86.7%	1	10.0%	0.6	4.9%
Giles	5	35.7%	12.7	54.4%	5	35.7%	8.3	35.3%	4	28.6%	2.4	10.3%
Grainger	7	63.6%	8.8	58.2%	3	27.3%	6.2	41.5%	1	9.1%	0.1	0.3%
Greene	9	47.4%	15.8	61.6%	2	10.5%	0.6	2.1%	8	42.1%	9.3	36.2%
Grundy	7	53.8%	14.8	81.0%	6	46.2%	3.5	19.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hamblen	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	37.5%	10.4	48.3%	5	62.5%	11.1	51.7%
Hamilton	7	35.0%	3.2	14.6%	9	45.0%	9.8	44.0%	4	20.0%	9.2	41.3%
Hancock	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	1.3	74.2%	1	33.3%	0.5	25.8%
Hardeman	2	20.0%	5.8	56.4%	8	80.0%	4.4	43.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Table D-10b. (continued)

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Hardin	4	36.4%	2.8	21.7%	3	27.3%	7.2	55.3%	4	36.4%	3.0	23.0%
Hawkins	9	40.9%	45.5	75.6%	9	40.9%	10.6	17.6%	4	18.2%	4.1	6.8%
Haywood	3	37.5%	1.2	17.0%	4	50.0%	1.4	19.3%	1	12.5%	4.5	63.7%
Henderson	4	28.6%	5.1	39.3%	9	64.3%	7.4	57.2%	1	7.1%	0.5	3.5%
Henry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1.7	70.8%	1	50.0%	0.7	29.2%
Hickman	3	37.5%	1.3	15.8%	4	50.0%	5.2	65.4%	1	12.5%	1.5	18.8%
Houston	9	75.0%	7.4	85.5%	3	25.0%	1.3	14.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Humphreys	4	50.0%	3.1	45.5%	4	50.0%	3.8	54.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jackson	3	75.0%	4.8	78.5%	1	25.0%	1.3	21.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	7	35.0%	9.3	46.9%	9	45.0%	4.9	24.8%	4	20.0%	5.6	28.3%
Johnson	10	58.8%	12.3	66.8%	7	41.2%	6.1	33.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Knox	7	19.4%	14.2	10.5%	10	27.8%	24.6	18.4%	19	52.8%	95.5	71.1%
Lake	3	75.0%	1.3	51.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	1.2	49.0%
Lauderdale	2	66.7%	7.5	82.7%	1	33.3%	1.6	17.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lawrence	6	30.0%	17.1	60.0%	11	55.0%	10.9	38.1%	3	15.0%	0.5	1.9%
Lewis	4	100.0%	5.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lincoln	15	65.2%	9.6	52.3%	7	30.4%	7.1	39.0%	1	4.3%	1.6	8.8%
Loudon	8	36.4%	9.6	18.9%	9	40.9%	35.9	70.8%	5	22.7%	5.2	10.2%
McMinn	10	52.6%	5.9	45.4%	9	47.4%	7.0	54.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
McNairy	12	57.1%	18.7	74.0%	7	33.3%	5.0	19.7%	2	9.5%	1.6	6.3%
Macon	1	25.0%	10.0	56.9%	1	25.0%	0.1	0.4%	2	50.0%	7.5	42.7%
Madison	51	86.4%	55.0	88.9%	6	10.2%	5.5	8.9%	2	3.4%	1.4	2.2%
Marion	11	57.9%	12.7	63.1%	6	31.6%	6.6	32.7%	2	10.5%	0.9	4.2%
Marshall	11	30.6%	9.5	37.2%	21	58.3%	13.4	52.5%	4	11.1%	2.6	10.3%
Maury	7	41.2%	6.7	24.0%	7	41.2%	12.3	44.1%	3	17.6%	8.9	31.9%
Meigs	4	80.0%	2.9	85.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	0.5	14.7%
Monroe	1	9.1%	0.6	7.0%	8	72.7%	6.9	80.6%	2	18.2%	1.1	12.4%
Montgomery	12	21.4%	43.3	33.4%	29	51.8%	57.3	44.2%	15	26.8%	29.0	22.4%
Moore	2	66.7%	6.5	94.7%	1	33.3%	0.4	5.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Morgan	6	60.0%	14.3	76.9%	2	20.0%	2.2	12.1%	2	20.0%	2.1	11.1%
Obion	6	85.7%	15.7	88.7%	1	14.3%	2.0	11.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Overton	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%
Perry	1	20.0%	1.0	34.6%	2	40.0%	0.8	28.4%	2	40.0%	1.1	37.0%
Pickett	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.5	100.0%
Polk	12	80.0%	7.8	81.9%	2	13.3%	1.1	11.2%	1	6.7%	0.7	6.8%
Putnam	6	66.7%	1.4	14.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	33.3%	8.5	85.9%

Table D-10b. (continued)

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Rhea	7	70.0%	6.9	64.1%	2	20.0%	3.4	31.3%	1	10.0%	0.5	4.7%
Roane	12	50.0%	17.1	46.6%	8	33.3%	14.2	38.6%	4	16.7%	5.4	14.8%
Robertson	6	31.6%	28.4	54.9%	9	47.4%	19.1	36.9%	4	21.1%	4.2	8.2%
Rutherford	14	30.4%	38.6	27.6%	15	32.6%	33.8	24.2%	17	37.0%	67.5	48.2%
Scott	2	22.2%	1.3	7.7%	4	44.4%	5.5	33.7%	3	33.3%	9.5	58.6%
Sequatchie	2	33.3%	1.3	18.0%	4	66.7%	5.9	82.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sevier	27	62.8%	55.5	61.0%	11	25.6%	16.8	18.5%	5	11.6%	18.7	20.5%
Shelby	4	18.2%	8.7	12.8%	13	59.1%	42.1	62.2%	5	22.7%	16.9	25.0%
Smith	1	11.1%	0.5	4.9%	2	22.2%	5.5	54.1%	6	66.7%	4.2	41.0%
Stewart	5	55.6%	2.4	38.4%	4	44.4%	3.9	61.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sullivan	26	45.6%	25.9	20.9%	13	22.8%	30.5	24.7%	18	31.6%	67.3	54.4%
Sumner	17	50.0%	47.8	66.3%	9	26.5%	11.7	16.2%	8	23.5%	12.6	17.5%
Tipton	2	66.7%	1.0	91.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0.1	8.1%
Trousdale	5	71.4%	6.0	63.0%	1	14.3%	0.5	5.3%	1	14.3%	3.0	31.7%
Unicoi	13	65.0%	7.1	74.5%	4	20.0%	2.2	23.0%	3	15.0%	0.2	2.5%
Union	1	50.0%	27.0	98.2%	1	50.0%	0.5	1.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Van Buren	1	100.0%	8.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Warren	3	27.3%	5.5	41.0%	6	54.5%	6.6	49.2%	2	18.2%	1.3	9.8%
Washington	16	50.0%	73.8	65.4%	10	31.3%	24.6	21.8%	6	18.8%	14.5	12.8%
Wayne	1	25.0%	0.6	24.4%	3	75.0%	1.7	75.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Weakley	5	62.5%	2.9	25.4%	1	12.5%	5.0	44.2%	2	25.0%	3.5	30.5%
White	3	100.0%	22.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Williamson	41	61.2%	39.5	47.8%	15	22.4%	28.6	34.6%	11	16.4%	14.4	17.5%
Wilson	11	42.3%	33.0	38.7%	4	15.4%	11.0	12.9%	11	42.3%	41.2	48.4%
Statewide	**642**	**43.9%**	**$1,208.8**	**40.5%**	**484**	**33.1%**	**$741.9**	**24.9%**	**336**	**23.0%**	**$1,034.5**	**34.7%**

* 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 2002 through June 2007***

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Bledsoe	2	$ 13,150,000	1.8%	0.0%	$ 1,051
Blount	1	4,000,000	0.6%	100.0%	$ 37
Bradley	4	22,462,000	3.1%	88.4%	$ 253
Campbell	1	8,000,000	1.1%	0.0%	$ 200
Carter	1	2,000,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 35
Cheatham	2	2,500,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 68
Chester	1	2,000,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 127
Claiborne	2	12,500,000	1.7%	0.0%	$ 415
Cocke	1	3,000,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 89
Coffee	4	30,360,000	4.2%	0.0%	$ 624
Cumberland	1	90,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 2
Davidson	24	232,626,000	32.1%	82.3%	$ 411
Decatur	1	100,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 9
Dickson	2	7,000,000	1.0%	0.0%	$ 160
Dyer	2	8,660,000	1.2%	0.0%	$ 233
Fayette	2	13,590,000	1.9%	95.7%	$ 445
Fentress	1	2,500,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 149
Franklin	3	2,750,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 69
Gibson	2	600,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 12
Grainger	2	5,050,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 241
Greene	1	2,000,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 32
Hamblen	1	700,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 12
Hamilton	6	13,093,530	1.8%	0.0%	$ 43
Hardeman	1	2,000,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 71
Hardin	2	7,080,000	1.0%	100.0%	$ 275
Hawkins	2	1,350,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 25
Haywood	1	2,000,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 101
Henderson	2	900,000	0.1%	88.9%	$ 35
Hickman	5	11,145,000	1.5%	0.0%	$ 490
Jackson	1	5,500,000	0.8%	100.0%	$ 493
Jefferson	6	13,110,000	1.8%	0.8%	$ 291
Johnson	3	8,145,000	1.1%	0.0%	$ 462
Knox	4	56,734,638	7.8%	100.0%	$ 147
Lauderdale	1	370,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 14
Lawrence	2	19,519,989	2.7%	0.0%	$ 488
Loudon	1	3,000,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 75
McMinn	4	6,740,000	0.9%	0.0%	$ 135
Marion	1	85,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 3
Marshall	2	2,900,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 107
Maury	3	3,849,700	0.5%	76.6%	$ 55
Monroe	2	371,000	0.1%	48.2%	$ 9
Montgomery	5	1,460,000	0.2%	17.1%	$ 11
Morgan	1	1,200,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 60
Obion	1	1,000,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 31
Perry	2	3,150,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 420
Pickett	1	5,000,000	0.7%	100.0%	$ 990
Polk	1	1,250,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 77
Putnam	1	50,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 1

Table D-11a. (continued)

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Rhea	1	5,000,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 175
Roane	1	5,000,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 96
Robertson	1	1,300,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 23
Rutherford	2	850,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 4
Sevier	5	2,549,754	0.4%	31.8%	$ 35
Shelby	29	104,640,868	14.4%	99.0%	$ 117
Smith	2	7,650,000	1.1%	100.0%	$ 425
Stewart	1	3,000,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 237
Sullivan	2	7,725,000	1.1%	0.0%	$ 51
Sumner	2	1,200,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 9
Union	1	2,500,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 136
Van Buren	1	7,900,000	1.1%	100.0%	$ 1,442
Warren	1	14,000,000	1.9%	100.0%	$ 363
Washington	3	7,000,000	1.0%	0.0%	$ 65
Wayne	1	1,200,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 71
White	1	250,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 11
Williamson	5	3,210,000	0.4%	100.0%	$ 24
Wilson	2	3,697,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 40
Statewide	1	425,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 9
Statewide Total	**184**	**$ 725,739,479**	**100.0%**	**63.0%**	**$ 128**

* Capital Improvement Program (CIP).

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

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

*Number and Estimated Cost--Five-year Period July 2002 through June 2007**

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Bledsoe	1	50.0%	$ 3.2	24.0%	1	50.0%	$ 10.0	76.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%
Blount	1	100.0%	4.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bradley	1	25.0%	0.3	1.4%	2	50.0%	9.7	43.0%	1	25.0%	12.5	55.6%
Campbell	1	100.0%	8.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Carter	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cheatham	2	100.0%	2.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Chester	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Claiborne	2	100.0%	12.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cocke	1	100.0%	3.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Coffee	4	100.0%	30.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cumberland	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Davidson	11	45.8%	41.2	17.7%	9	37.5%	158.7	68.2%	4	16.7%	32.7	14.1%
Decatur	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Dickson	1	50.0%	1.0	14.3%	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	2	100.0%	13.6	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	3	100.0%	2.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Gibson	2	100.0%	0.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grainger	2	100.0%	5.1	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%	0.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hamilton	3	50.0%	1.2	9.3%	3	50.0%	11.9	90.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hardeman	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hardin	1	50.0%	0.1	1.1%	1	50.0%	7.0	98.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hawkins	1	50.0%	0.3	18.5%	1	50.0%	1.1	81.5%	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	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hickman	5	100.0%	11.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jackson	1	100.0%	5.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	5	83.3%	13.0	99.2%	1	16.7%	0.1	0.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Johnson	2	66.7%	2.1	26.3%	1	33.3%	6.0	73.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Knox	2	50.0%	8.8	15.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	50.0%	48.0	84.6%
Lauderdale	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lawrence	2	100.0%	19.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Table D-11b. (continued)

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Loudon	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	3.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
McMinn	4	100.0%	6.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Marion	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Marshall	2	100.0%	2.9	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Maury	2	66.7%	2.9	75.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0.9	24.7%
Monroe	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.2	51.8%	1	50.0%	0.2	48.2%
Montgomery	3	60.0%	1.2	82.9%	2	40.0%	0.3	17.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Morgan	1	100.0%	1.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
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%
Polk	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Putnam	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rhea	1	100.0%	5.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Roane	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	5.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Robertson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.3	100.0%
Rutherford	2	100.0%	0.9	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sevier	5	100.0%	2.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Shelby	6	20.7%	7.7	7.3%	16	55.2%	34.1	32.6%	7	24.1%	62.8	60.0%
Smith	1	50.0%	7.5	98.0%	1	50.0%	0.2	2.0%	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	2	100.0%	7.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sumner	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.2	16.7%	1	50.0%	1.0	83.3%
Union	1	100.0%	2.5	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	2	66.7%	5.5	78.6%	1	33.3%	1.5	21.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wayne	1	100.0%	1.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
White	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Williamson	3	60.0%	2.4	75.1%	2	40.0%	0.8	24.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wilson	2	100.0%	3.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Regional	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Statewide	**113**	**61.4%**	**$ 271.2**	**37.4%**	**53**	**28.8%**	**$ 295.0**	**40.7%**	**18**	**9.8%**	**$ 159.5**	**22.0%**

* 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 2002 through June 2007***

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	2	$ 2,000,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 28
Blount	1	50,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 0
Bradley	2	5,010,000	1.2%	100.0%	$ 56
Campbell	1	1,000,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 25
Carroll	1	100,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 3
Carter	1	500,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 9
Cheatham	1	600,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 16
Coffee	1	100,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 2
Cumberland	1	300,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 6
Davidson	39	176,711,000	42.5%	100.0%	$ 313
Decatur	1	250,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 21
Franklin	2	1,420,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 36
Greene	1	500,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 8
Hamblen	1	900,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 15
Hamilton	9	51,260,000	12.3%	100.0%	$ 167
Haywood	2	400,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 20
Jefferson	2	650,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 14
Johnson	1	50,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 3
Knox	4	18,098,800	4.3%	100.0%	$ 47
Lawrence	2	5,022,000	1.2%	0.0%	$ 126
Loudon	2	1,320,000	0.3%	94.7%	$ 33
McMinn	3	1,535,000	0.4%	8.8%	$ 31
McNairy	2	2,100,000	0.5%	38.1%	$ 85
Madison	1	300,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 3
Maury	2	1,110,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 16
Montgomery	4	6,457,500	1.6%	100.0%	$ 48
Morgan	1	1,000,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 50
Obion	2	200,000	0.0%	25.0%	$ 6
Polk	1	500,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 31
Putnam	1	50,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 1
Robertson	2	1,363,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 24
Rutherford	1	250,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 1
Shelby	25	106,684,685	25.6%	100.0%	$ 119
Sullivan	3	540,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 4
Sumner	2	1,330,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 10
Unicoi	1	5,000,000	1.2%	0.0%	$ 282
Washington	2	6,400,000	1.5%	85.9%	$ 59
Wayne	1	250,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 15
Weakley	1	1,000,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 29
Williamson	9	13,810,000	3.3%	96.4%	$ 103
Statewide	**141**	**$ 416,121,985**	**100.0%**	**93.9%**	**$ 73**

* Capital Improvement Program (CIP).

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

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

*Number and Estimated Cost--Five-year Period July 2002 through June 2007**

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Anderson	1	50.0%	$ 1.0	50.0%	1	50.0%	$ 1.0	50.0%	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%
Bradley	1	50.0%	1.5	29.9%	1	50.0%	3.5	70.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Campbell	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	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%
Carter	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cheatham	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Coffee	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cumberland	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Davidson	1	2.6%	6.5	3.7%	22	56.4%	27.3	15.5%	16	41.0%	142.9	80.9%
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	50.0%	0.4	29.6%	1	50.0%	1.0	70.4%
Greene	1	100.0%	0.5	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	4	44.4%	2.9	5.6%	4	44.4%	38.4	74.9%	1	11.1%	10.0	19.5%
Haywood	1	50.0%	0.2	37.5%	1	50.0%	0.3	62.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	2	100.0%	0.7	100.0%	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	2	50.0%	15.1	83.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	50.0%	3.0	16.8%
Lawrence	2	100.0%	5.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Loudon	1	50.0%	1.3	94.7%	1	50.0%	0.1	5.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
McMinn	1	33.3%	0.1	4.9%	2	66.7%	1.5	95.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
McNairy	1	50.0%	1.3	61.9%	1	50.0%	0.8	38.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Madison	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%
Maury	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	1.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Montgomery	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	50.0%	4.7	72.0%	2	50.0%	1.8	28.0%
Morgan	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Obion	1	50.0%	0.1	25.0%	1	50.0%	0.2	75.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
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	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Robertson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	1.4	100.0%
Rutherford	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%

Table D-12b. (continued)

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Shelby	5	20.0%	2.1	2.0%	7	28.0%	3.9	3.7%	13	52.0%	100.7	94.4%
Sullivan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	0.3	60.2%	1	33.3%	0.2	39.8%
Sumner	1	50.0%	1.0	75.2%	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%	2	100.0%	6.4	100.0%	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%
Weakley	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Williamson	4	44.4%	2.7	19.6%	3	33.3%	9.4	67.8%	2	22.2%	1.8	12.7%
Statewide	**40**	**28.4%**	**$ 50.8**	**12.2%**	**58**	**41.1%**	**$ 102.0**	**24.5%**	**43**	**30.5%**	**$ 263.4**	**63.3%**

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

Table D-13a. Solid Waste Projects by County
Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in CIP*
*—Five-year Period July 2002 through June 2007***

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	1	2,000,000	1.0%	0.0%	$ 28
Bedford	2	450,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 12
Bledsoe	1	50,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 4
Campbell	1	1,100,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 27
Cannon	1	100,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 8
Carter	1	60,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 1
Cheatham	1	100,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 3
Cumberland	2	115,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 2
Davidson	8	16,206,000	7.7%	100.0%	$ 29
Fayette	1	1,300,000	0.6%	100.0%	$ 43
Fentress	2	105,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 6
Hamilton	3	7,015,000	3.3%	100.0%	$ 23
Hardeman	2	875,000	0.4%	100.0%	$ 31
Hawkins	3	410,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 8
Haywood	1	50,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 3
Henderson	1	90,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 3
Houston	1	100,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 13
Jackson	1	50,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 4
Knox	3	4,105,000	2.0%	100.0%	$ 11
McMinn	1	150,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 3
Macon	1	80,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 4
Maury	1	120,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 2
Meigs	1	250,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 22
Monroe	1	50,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 1
Montgomery	2	300,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 2
Overton	1	1,500,000	0.7%	100.0%	$ 74
Putnam	3	275,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 4
Roane	2	245,000	0.1%	51.0%	$ 5
Robertson	1	75,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 1
Scott	1	500,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 23
Shelby	15	146,567,037	69.8%	100.0%	$ 164
Smith	2	2,090,000	1.0%	4.3%	$ 116
Sullivan	3	1,098,000	0.5%	36.4%	$ 7
Sumner	4	8,800,000	4.2%	0.0%	$ 66
Warren	2	665,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 17
Washington	3	1,375,000	0.7%	14.5%	$ 13
Williamson	9	10,970,000	5.2%	81.1%	$ 82
Wilson	2	600,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 7
Statewide	**91**	**$ 209,991,037**	**100.0%**	**90.1%**	**$ 37**

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

Table D-13b. Solid Waste Projects by County and by Stage of Development

*Number and Estimated Cost--Five-year Period July 2002 through June 2007**

	Conceptual				Planning & 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%
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%
Campbell	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cannon	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	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	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%
Cumberland	2	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Davidson	1	12.5%	1.2	7.4%	2	25.0%	3.2	19.7%	5	62.5%	11.8	72.8%
Fayette	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Fentress	2	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hamilton	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	7.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hardeman	1	50.0%	0.8	85.7%	1	50.0%	0.1	14.3%	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%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%
Henderson	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	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	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	4.1	100.0%	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%
Macon	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%
Maury	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%
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%	2	100.0%	0.3	100.0%
Overton	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Putnam	3	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
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	6.7%	3.0	2.0%	8	53.3%	54.7	37.3%	6	40.0%	88.9	60.6%
Smith	2	100.0%	2.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Table D-13b. (continued)

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Sullivan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	1.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sumner	4	100.0%	8.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Warren	2	100.0%	0.7	100.0%	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	2	22.2%	3.8	35.1%	5	55.6%	3.8	34.9%	2	22.2%	3.3	30.1%
Wilson	2	100.0%	0.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Statewide	**36**	**39.6%**	**$ 24.3**	**11.6%**	**35**	**38.5%**	**$ 79.0**	**37.6%**	**20**	**22.0%**	**$ 106.6**	**50.8%**

* 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 2002 through June 2007***

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	2	$ 2,750,000	2.0%	72.7%	$ 38
Bedford	1	550,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 14
Blount	3	417,000	0.3%	48.0%	$ 4
Bradley	4	1,068,000	0.8%	19.4%	$ 12
Campbell	2	400,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 10
Carroll	1	76,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 3
Carter	2	732,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 13
Cheatham	4	1,435,000	1.0%	75.6%	$ 39
Chester	1	500,000	0.4%	100.0%	$ 32
Cumberland	1	1,200,000	0.9%	100.0%	$ 25
Davidson	11	24,830,000	18.0%	45.6%	$ 44
Decatur	2	400,000	0.3%	37.5%	$ 34
Dyer	2	900,000	0.7%	100.0%	$ 24
Fayette	3	550,000	0.4%	36.4%	$ 18
Giles	1	750,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 25
Grainger	1	1,000,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 48
Greene	4	6,000,000	4.4%	0.0%	$ 95
Grundy	1	325,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 23
Hamblen	1	500,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 9
Hamilton	2	4,600,000	3.3%	0.0%	$ 15
Hancock	2	750,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 111
Hardeman	3	475,000	0.3%	68.4%	$ 17
Hawkins	4	1,211,500	0.9%	0.0%	$ 22
Haywood	1	300,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 15
Henderson	2	325,000	0.2%	53.8%	$ 13
Houston	1	280,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 35
Jefferson	1	100,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 2
Johnson	1	500,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 28
Knox	2	1,650,000	1.2%	100.0%	$ 4
Lauderdale	1	300,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 11
Lawrence	1	500,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 12
Lincoln	1	300,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 9
Loudon	1	1,530,000	1.1%	100.0%	$ 38
McMinn	2	1,750,000	1.3%	0.0%	$ 35
McNairy	8	785,000	0.6%	31.8%	$ 32
Marshall	1	375,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 14
Maury	4	1,975,000	1.4%	50.6%	$ 28
Monroe	1	500,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 13
Montgomery	8	11,350,000	8.2%	100.0%	$ 84
Obion	1	150,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 5
Putnam	2	500,000	0.4%	100.0%	$ 8
Rhea	1	250,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 9
Roane	1	100,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 2
Robertson	5	2,185,000	1.6%	68.6%	$ 39

Table D-14a. (continued)

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Rutherford	1	1,385,000	1.0%	100.0%	$ 7
Scott	1	50,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 2
Sevier	4	3,095,000	2.2%	100.0%	$ 42
Shelby	11	24,841,558	18.1%	100.0%	$ 28
Stewart	1	790,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 62
Sullivan	3	2,080,000	1.5%	100.0%	$ 14
Sumner	6	8,080,000	5.9%	0.0%	$ 60
Tipton	1	300,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 6
Unicoi	4	1,070,000	0.8%	0.0%	$ 60
Warren	1	350,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 9
Washington	9	5,435,000	3.9%	63.2%	$ 50
Wayne	1	200,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 12
Weakley	2	1,300,000	0.9%	0.0%	$ 38
Williamson	14	10,025,000	7.3%	72.7%	$ 75
Wilson	2	1,500,000	1.1%	0.0%	$ 16
Statewide	**165**	**$ 137,626,058**	**100.0%**	**57.6%**	**$ 24**

* 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 2002 through June 2007**

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Anderson	1	50.0%	$ 2.0	72.7%	1	50.0%	$ 0.8	27.3%	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	2	66.7%	0.3	64.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0.2	36.0%
Bradley	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	100.0%	1.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Campbell	1	50.0%	0.2	50.0%	1	50.0%	0.2	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Carroll	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Carter	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0.7	100.0%
Cheatham	1	25.0%	0.3	17.4%	1	25.0%	0.1	7.0%	2	50.0%	1.1	75.6%
Chester	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cumberland	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.2	100.0%
Davidson	1	9.1%	1.8	7.0%	7	63.6%	18.6	75.0%	3	27.3%	4.5	17.9%
Decatur	1	50.0%	0.3	62.5%	1	50.0%	0.2	37.5%	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	36.4%	2	66.7%	0.4	63.6%	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%
Grainger	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Greene	4	100.0%	6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grundy	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	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	1	50.0%	0.3	33.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.5	66.7%
Hardeman	1	33.3%	0.3	52.6%	2	66.7%	0.2	47.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hawkins	2	50.0%	0.8	68.1%	2	50.0%	0.4	31.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Haywood	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%	2	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Houston	1	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%	1.7	100.0%	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%
Lawrence	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
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	50.0%	1.5	85.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.3	14.3%
McNairy	4	50.0%	0.5	60.5%	4	50.0%	0.3	39.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Table D-14b. (continued)

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Marshall	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Maury	3	75.0%	1.3	64.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	0.7	35.4%
Monroe	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Montgomery	5	62.5%	8.7	76.2%	2	25.0%	2.2	19.4%	1	12.5%	0.5	4.4%
Obion	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Putnam	1	50.0%	0.3	50.0%	1	50.0%	0.3	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rhea	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Roane	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Robertson	4	80.0%	1.4	63.4%	1	20.0%	0.8	36.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rutherford	1	100.0%	1.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	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%
Sevier	3	75.0%	2.6	84.0%	1	25.0%	0.5	16.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Shelby	1	9.1%	1.0	4.0%	6	54.5%	12.6	50.8%	4	36.4%	11.2	45.2%
Stewart	1	100.0%	0.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sullivan	1	33.3%	0.9	45.2%	2	66.7%	1.1	54.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sumner	4	66.7%	6.5	80.2%	2	33.3%	1.6	19.8%	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	15.9%	1	25.0%	0.5	46.7%	1	25.0%	0.4	37.4%
Warren	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Washington	6	66.7%	4.3	79.1%	2	22.2%	0.2	4.3%	1	11.1%	0.9	16.6%
Wayne	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%
Weakley	2	100.0%	1.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Williamson	12	85.7%	7.4	73.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	14.3%	2.7	26.7%
Wilson	1	50.0%	1.0	66.7%	1	50.0%	0.5	33.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Statewide	**90**	**54.5%**	**$ 63.4**	**46.1%**	**52**	**31.5%**	**$ 49.0**	**35.6%**	**23**	**13.9%**	**$ 25.3**	**18.4%**

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

Table D-15a. Public Health Facility Projects by County

*Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in CIP**

*—Five-year Period July 2002 through June 2007***

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	1	$ 1,500,000	1.1%	0.0%	$ 21
Bledsoe	1	1,000,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 80
Cannon	2	210,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 16
Chester	1	1,500,000	1.1%	100.0%	$ 95
Claiborne	1	6,000,000	4.4%	0.0%	$ 199
Coffee	1	500,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 10
Cumberland	2	300,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 6
Davidson	10	3,932,000	2.9%	68.2%	$ 7
Greene	3	920,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 15
Grundy	1	240,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 17
Hamilton	1	675,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 2
Hancock	1	5,000,000	3.7%	0.0%	$ 739
Hardin	1	300,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 12
Henderson	1	300,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 12
Hickman	1	400,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 18
Knox	2	910,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 2
Lauderdale	1	1,200,000	0.9%	0.0%	$ 44
Lewis	1	350,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 31
Lincoln	1	18,000,000	13.3%	0.0%	$ 569
Loudon	1	1,100,000	0.8%	0.0%	$ 27
Madison	2	12,400,000	9.1%	80.6%	$ 134
Maury	1	2,000,000	1.5%	0.0%	$ 28
Monroe	1	1,000,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 25
Montgomery	3	5,100,000	3.8%	100.0%	$ 38
Morgan	1	300,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 15
Polk	1	300,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 18
Putnam	3	7,585,000	5.6%	4.0%	$ 120
Roane	1	1,000,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 19
Robertson	1	200,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 4
Rutherford	2	880,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 5
Scott	1	300,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 14
Shelby	8	55,132,000	40.7%	97.4%	$ 62
Smith	3	450,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 25
Sullivan	1	140,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 1
Sumner	1	500,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 4
Union	1	250,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 14
Van Buren	1	250,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 46
Warren	1	150,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 4
Wayne	1	2,000,000	1.5%	0.0%	$ 119
White	2	300,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 13
Wilson	1	1,000,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 11
Statewide	**71**	**$ 135,574,000**	**100.0%**	**55.6%**	**$ 24**

* Capital Improvement Program (CIP).

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

Table D-15b. Public Health Facility Projects by County and by Stage of Development

*Number and Estimated Cost—Five-year Period July 2002 through June 2007**

County	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Anderson	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%	1	100.0%	$ 1.5	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%
Chester	1	100.0%	1.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Claiborne	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	6.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Coffee	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%
Cumberland	2	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Davidson	4	40.0%	1.3	31.8%	4	40.0%	1.6	40.3%	2	20.0%	1.1	27.8%
Greene	3	100.0%	0.9	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	1	100.0%	0.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hancock	1	100.0%	5.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hardin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Henderson	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hickman	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Knox	2	100.0%	0.9	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lauderdale	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lewis	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%
Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	18.0	100.0%
Loudon	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Madison	1	50.0%	2.4	19.4%	1	50.0%	10.0	80.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Maury	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%	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	1	33.3%	0.2	4.3%	1	33.3%	4.3	83.3%	1	33.3%	0.6	12.4%
Morgan	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Polk	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Putnam	3	100.0%	7.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Roane	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Robertson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rutherford	2	100.0%	0.9	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Scott	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Shelby	2	25.0%	1.5	2.7%	4	50.0%	3.6	6.6%	2	25.0%	50.0	90.7%

Table D-15b. (continued)

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Smith	2	66.7%	0.3	66.7%	1	33.3%	0.2	33.3%	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	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Union	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Van Buren	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Warren	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	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	**41**	**57.7%**	**$ 29.7**	**21.9%**	**21**	**29.6%**	**$ 35.2**	**26.0%**	**9**	**12.7%**	**$ 70.6**	**52.1%**

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

Table D-16a. Housing Projects by County

*Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in CIP**

*—Five-year Period July 2002 through June 2007***

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Cannon	1	$ 500,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 39
Carroll	1	500,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 17
Cheatham	1	1,000,000	1.3%	0.0%	$ 27
Clay	1	220,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 28
Cumberland	2	775,000	1.0%	100.0%	$ 16
Davidson	2	52,100,000	66.1%	100.0%	$ 92
DeKalb	2	2,524,382	3.2%	0.0%	$ 144
Gibson	2	1,300,000	1.6%	23.1%	$ 27
Haywood	1	540,000	0.7%	100.0%	$ 27
Humphreys	3	4,930,000	6.3%	0.0%	$ 272
Jackson	3	2,580,000	3.3%	80.6%	$ 231
Macon	1	137,500	0.2%	100.0%	$ 7
Obion	1	146,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 5
Overton	3	1,500,000	1.9%	0.0%	$ 74
Perry	2	1,500,000	1.9%	0.0%	$ 200
Putnam	2	4,650,000	5.9%	100.0%	$ 74
Rutherford	1	500,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 3
Wayne	2	2,943,000	3.7%	0.0%	$ 175
White	1	500,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 21
Statewide Total	**32**	**$ 78,845,882**	**100.0%**	**76.8%**	**$ 14**

* Capital Improvement Program (CIP).

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

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

*Number and Estimated Cost--Five-year Period July 2002 through June 2007**

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Cannon	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%	1	100.0%	$ 0.5	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	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	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	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	52.1	100.0%
DeKalb	2	100.0%	2.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Gibson	2	100.0%	1.3	100.0%	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%
Humphreys	3	100.0%	4.9	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jackson	3	100.0%	2.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Macon	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Obion	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Overton	3	100.0%	1.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Perry	1	50.0%	1.0	66.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.5	33.3%
Putnam	1	50.0%	1.7	35.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	3.0	64.5%
Rutherford	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wayne	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	2.9	100.0%	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%
Statewide	**22**	**68.8%**	**$ 18.9**	**23.9%**	**3**	**9.4%**	**$ 3.1**	**3.9%**	**7**	**21.9%**	**$ 56.9**	**72.2%**

* 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 2002 through June 2007***

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	27	$ 8,489,800	1.0%	92.2%	$ 119
Bedford	13	3,196,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 83
Benton	2	1,048,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 63
Bledsoe	2	14,060,000	1.7%	0.0%	$ 1,123
Blount	7	2,598,000	0.3%	68.7%	$ 24
Bradley	2	395,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 4
Campbell	9	8,582,972	1.0%	74.3%	$ 214
Cannon	2	125,000	0.0%	60.0%	$ 10
Carroll	4	1,585,000	0.2%	88.3%	$ 54
Carter	8	3,886,000	0.5%	21.3%	$ 68
Cheatham	5	8,200,000	1.0%	0.0%	$ 224
Chester	3	8,575,000	1.0%	0.9%	$ 546
Claiborne	5	3,808,000	0.5%	11.8%	$ 126
Cumberland	3	2,225,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 46
Davidson	35	120,511,000	14.5%	100.0%	$ 213
Decatur	3	650,000	0.1%	76.9%	$ 56
DeKalb	1	870,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 50
Dickson	6	3,095,000	0.4%	8.1%	$ 71
Fayette	1	500,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 16
Fentress	2	1,710,000	0.2%	8.8%	$ 102
Franklin	5	2,562,510	0.3%	0.0%	$ 64
Gibson	4	5,090,000	0.6%	29.5%	$ 106
Giles	7	830,928	0.1%	0.0%	$ 28
Grainger	3	500,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 24
Greene	4	1,300,000	0.2%	50.0%	$ 21
Grundy	4	480,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 34
Hamblen	4	7,719,982	0.9%	93.3%	$ 132
Hamilton	38	17,202,480	2.1%	0.0%	$ 56
Hancock	2	180,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 27
Hardeman	6	415,000	0.0%	12.0%	$ 15
Hardin	8	2,015,000	0.2%	71.2%	$ 78
Hawkins	7	1,358,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 25
Haywood	3	555,000	0.1%	68.5%	$ 28
Henderson	3	2,290,000	0.3%	4.4%	$ 89
Henry	4	5,610,000	0.7%	5.3%	$ 180
Hickman	1	160,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 7
Houston	3	380,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 48
Humphreys	3	410,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 23
Jefferson	5	2,629,000	0.3%	40.7%	$ 58
Johnson	3	3,430,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 194
Knox	29	99,420,716	11.9%	47.7%	$ 258
Lake	1	200,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 26
Lauderdale	1	3,500,000	0.4%	100.0%	$ 130
Lawrence	4	1,565,815	0.2%	0.0%	$ 39

Table D-17a. (continued)

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Lewis	4	3,800,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 332
Lincoln	3	1,450,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 46
Loudon	7	17,290,000	2.1%	90.7%	$ 430
McMinn	7	3,325,000	0.4%	97.0%	$ 67
McNairy	14	4,508,000	0.5%	39.1%	$ 183
Macon	3	6,560,000	0.8%	100.0%	$ 314
Madison	6	4,453,000	0.5%	100.0%	$ 48
Marion	2	150,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 5
Marshall	7	4,958,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 183
Maury	7	16,085,500	1.9%	95.7%	$ 229
Meigs	1	700,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 63
Monroe	5	3,567,500	0.4%	54.0%	$ 90
Montgomery	14	39,970,000	4.8%	91.2%	$ 296
Morgan	2	342,000	0.0%	73.1%	$ 17
Overton	1	150,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 7
Pickett	1	220,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 44
Polk	1	75,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 5
Putnam	5	2,445,000	0.3%	26.6%	$ 39
Rhea	1	250,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 9
Roane	12	8,180,000	1.0%	2.2%	$ 157
Robertson	7	9,345,000	1.1%	95.5%	$ 167
Rutherford	14	26,428,350	3.2%	98.7%	$ 139
Scott	4	4,352,240	0.5%	0.0%	$ 202
Sequatchie	1	150,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 13
Sevier	5	1,526,470	0.2%	19.6%	$ 21
Shelby	97	182,305,784	21.9%	97.9%	$ 203
Smith	1	200,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 11
Stewart	6	2,929,000	0.4%	22.8%	$ 232
Sullivan	23	15,860,000	1.9%	80.0%	$ 104
Sumner	12	21,074,100	2.5%	3.1%	$ 157
Tipton	1	500,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 9
Unicoi	9	2,359,340	0.3%	0.0%	$ 133
Union	2	250,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 14
Van Buren	2	2,110,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 385
Warren	2	230,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 6
Washington	14	11,055,385	1.3%	92.8%	$ 102
Wayne	4	1,252,700	0.2%	0.0%	$ 74
Weakley	3	800,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 23
White	1	300,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 13
Williamson	21	55,490,000	6.7%	35.1%	$ 415
Wilson	4	21,500,000	2.6%	0.0%	$ 234
Regional	2	665,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 0
Statewide	**630**	**$ 833,076,572**	**100.0%**	**65.9%**	**$ 146**

* 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 2002 through June 2007**

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Anderson	13	48.1%	$ 2.7	31.6%	11	40.7%	$ 4.3	50.5%	3	11.1%	$ 1.5	17.9%
Bedford	10	76.9%	2.9	90.8%	1	7.7%	0.1	4.1%	2	15.4%	0.2	5.2%
Benton	1	50.0%	0.6	53.4%	1	50.0%	0.5	46.6%	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	2	28.6%	1.8	69.3%	4	57.1%	0.7	28.3%	1	14.3%	0.1	2.5%
Bradley	2	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Campbell	5	55.6%	1.9	22.4%	2	22.2%	6.4	74.3%	2	22.2%	0.3	3.4%
Cannon	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0.1	100.0%
Carroll	1	25.0%	0.1	6.9%	1	25.0%	0.1	4.7%	2	50.0%	1.4	88.3%
Carter	6	75.0%	3.3	85.2%	2	25.0%	0.6	14.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cheatham	3	60.0%	5.4	65.9%	1	20.0%	1.5	18.3%	1	20.0%	1.3	15.9%
Chester	3	100.0%	8.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Claiborne	2	40.0%	2.2	56.5%	1	20.0%	0.5	13.3%	2	40.0%	1.2	30.2%
Cumberland	3	100.0%	2.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Davidson	3	8.6%	3.0	2.5%	14	40.0%	47.5	39.4%	18	51.4%	70.0	58.1%
Decatur	3	100.0%	0.7	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	33.3%	1.2	39.1%	3	50.0%	1.8	58.5%	1	16.7%	0.1	2.4%
Fayette	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Fentress	1	50.0%	1.6	91.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.2	8.8%
Franklin	2	40.0%	2.0	79.6%	2	40.0%	0.3	13.6%	1	20.0%	0.2	6.8%
Gibson	1	25.0%	1.5	29.5%	2	50.0%	1.3	26.3%	1	25.0%	2.3	44.2%
Giles	1	14.3%	0.2	18.1%	2	28.6%	0.4	43.4%	4	57.1%	0.3	38.5%
Grainger	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0.1	20.0%	2	66.7%	0.4	80.0%
Greene	3	75.0%	1.2	88.5%	1	25.0%	0.2	11.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grundy	4	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hamblen	2	50.0%	1.4	18.1%	1	25.0%	0.3	4.1%	1	25.0%	6.0	77.7%
Hamilton	6	15.8%	5.6	32.3%	31	81.6%	10.4	60.2%	1	2.6%	1.3	7.6%
Hancock	1	50.0%	0.1	55.6%	1	50.0%	0.1	44.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hardeman	4	66.7%	0.2	57.8%	2	33.3%	0.2	42.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hardin	8	100.0%	2.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hawkins	7	100.0%	1.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Haywood	2	66.7%	0.3	45.9%	1	33.3%	0.3	54.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Henderson	1	33.3%	1.7	73.8%	2	66.7%	0.6	26.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Henry	3	75.0%	5.3	94.7%	1	25.0%	0.3	5.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Table D-17b. (continued)

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Hickman	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Houston	2	66.7%	0.2	63.2%	1	33.3%	0.1	36.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Humphreys	1	33.3%	0.1	32.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	0.3	67.1%
Jefferson	1	20.0%	0.1	3.8%	2	40.0%	0.1	4.9%	2	40.0%	2.4	91.3%
Johnson	2	66.7%	0.6	17.5%	1	33.3%	2.8	82.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Knox	12	41.4%	63.2	63.6%	11	37.9%	4.9	5.0%	6	20.7%	31.3	31.5%
Lake	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lauderdale	1	100.0%	3.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lawrence	2	50.0%	0.9	56.2%	2	50.0%	0.7	43.8%	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%
Lincoln	1	33.3%	1.2	82.8%	1	33.3%	0.1	3.4%	1	33.3%	0.2	13.8%
Loudon	2	28.6%	3.2	18.2%	3	42.9%	3.7	21.3%	2	28.6%	10.5	60.4%
McMinn	5	71.4%	2.7	81.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	28.6%	0.6	18.8%
McNairy	9	64.3%	1.8	39.8%	5	35.7%	2.7	60.2%	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	3	50.0%	1.4	30.3%	3	50.0%	3.1	69.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Marion	1	50.0%	0.1	66.7%	1	50.0%	0.1	33.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Marshall	4	57.1%	1.3	25.6%	2	28.6%	3.6	72.7%	1	14.3%	0.1	1.7%
Maury	3	42.9%	0.7	4.1%	3	42.9%	1.9	12.0%	1	14.3%	13.5	83.9%
Meigs	1	100.0%	0.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Monroe	3	60.0%	3.2	89.7%	2	40.0%	0.4	10.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Montgomery	5	35.7%	12.7	31.8%	6	42.9%	16.7	41.7%	3	21.4%	10.6	26.6%
Morgan	1	50.0%	0.1	26.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.3	73.1%
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	4	80.0%	2.4	98.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	0.1	2.0%
Rhea	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Roane	10	83.3%	8.0	97.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	16.7%	0.2	2.1%
Robertson	2	28.6%	0.2	1.6%	4	57.1%	8.9	95.2%	1	14.3%	0.3	3.2%
Rutherford	7	50.0%	17.4	65.8%	4	28.6%	7.6	28.9%	3	21.4%	1.4	5.3%
Scott	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	75.0%	4.3	98.8%	1	25.0%	0.1	1.2%
Sequatchie	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sevier	2	40.0%	0.9	60.2%	2	40.0%	0.5	30.1%	1	20.0%	0.1	9.7%
Shelby	14	14.4%	15.3	8.4%	61	62.9%	102.3	56.1%	22	22.7%	64.7	35.5%
Smith	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 & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Stewart	5	83.3%	2.3	77.2%	1	16.7%	0.7	22.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sullivan	17	73.9%	7.5	47.3%	3	13.0%	5.6	35.4%	3	13.0%	2.7	17.3%
Sumner	4	33.3%	4.1	19.5%	7	58.3%	16.5	78.1%	1	8.3%	0.5	2.4%
Tipton	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unicoi	3	33.3%	1.3	55.1%	2	22.2%	0.3	14.4%	4	44.4%	0.7	30.5%
Union	2	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Van Buren	2	100.0%	2.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Warren	1	50.0%	0.1	34.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.2	65.2%
Washington	9	64.3%	7.9	71.4%	3	21.4%	1.2	10.9%	2	14.3%	2.0	17.6%
Wayne	2	50.0%	0.4	29.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	50.0%	0.9	70.1%
Weakley	2	66.7%	0.6	75.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0.2	25.0%
White	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%
Williamson	14	66.7%	49.9	89.9%	4	19.0%	2.4	4.3%	3	14.3%	3.2	5.8%
Wilson	3	75.0%	6.5	30.2%	1	25.0%	15.0	69.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Regional	2	100.0%	0.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Statewide	**284**	**45.1%**	**$ 313.3**	**37.6%**	**230**	**36.5%**	**$ 285.3**	**34.3%**	**116**	**18.4%**	**$ 234.4**	**28.1%**

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

Table D-18a. Libraries and Museums Projects by County
*Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in CIP**
*—Five-year Period July 2002 through June 2007***

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	1	$ 480,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 7
Bedford	1	4,500,000	0.9%	0.0%	$ 117
Blount	2	572,198	0.1%	0.0%	$ 5
Campbell	1	1,400,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 35
Cannon	1	75,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 6
Chester	1	100,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 6
Cumberland	3	2,475,000	0.5%	100.0%	$ 52
Davidson	13	356,135,000	71.1%	74.4%	$ 630
Decatur	1	180,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 15
DeKalb	2	600,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 34
Fentress	2	475,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 28
Franklin	3	450,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 11
Grainger	1	369,600	0.1%	0.0%	$ 18
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	450,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 16
Hawkins	1	240,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 4
Henderson	1	250,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 10
Hickman	1	750,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 33
Humphreys	2	1,400,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 77
Jackson	2	1,400,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 125
Johnson	1	200,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 11
Knox	4	20,727,589	4.1%	100.0%	$ 54
Loudon	1	750,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 19
McNairy	1	140,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 6
Macon	1	200,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 10
Madison	1	420,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 5
Marion	3	900,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 32
Maury	1	350,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 5
Meigs	1	5,500,000	1.1%	0.0%	$ 491
Monroe	2	2,000,000	0.4%	50.0%	$ 50
Morgan	1	100,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 5
Overton	1	2,000,000	0.4%	100.0%	$ 99
Pickett	1	700,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 139
Polk	1	400,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 25
Roane	3	1,060,000	0.2%	5.7%	$ 20
Robertson	2	2,150,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 38
Rutherford	1	3,500,000	0.7%	100.0%	$ 18
Scott	1	291,916	0.1%	0.0%	$ 14
Sevier	1	2,500,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 34
Shelby	20	66,889,703	13.4%	100.0%	$ 75
Smith	2	350,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 19
Sullivan	1	6,000,000	1.2%	100.0%	$ 39
Sumner	2	2,300,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 17
Van Buren	1	200,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 37
Warren	1	1,400,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 36
White	1	300,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 13
Williamson	1	5,500,000	1.1%	100.0%	$ 41
Statewide	**101**	**$ 500,616,006**	**100.0%**	**76.4%**	**$ 88**

* 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 2002 through June 2007**

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Anderson	0	0%	$ 0	0%	0	0%	$ 0	0%	1	100%	$ 0.5	100%
Bedford	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	4.5	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Blount	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	0.6	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Campbell	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	1.4	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Cannon	1	100%	0.1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Chester	1	100%	0.1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Cumberland	1	33%	2.0	81%	1	33%	0.4	14%	1	33%	0.1	5%
Davidson	7	54%	100.9	28%	4	31%	167.7	47%	2	15%	87.6	25%
Decatur	1	100%	0.2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
DeKalb	2	100%	0.6	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Fentress	2	100%	0.5	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Franklin	2	67%	0.3	56%	1	33%	0.2	44%	0	0%	0	0%
Grainger	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0.4	100%
Greene	1	100%	0.3	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Grundy	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0.1	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Hamilton	1	100%	1.1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Hardeman	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	0.5	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Hawkins	1	100%	0.2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Henderson	1	100%	0.3	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Hickman	1	100%	0.8	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Humphreys	2	100%	1.4	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Jackson	2	100%	1.4	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Johnson	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0.2	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Knox	0	0%	0	0%	2	50%	4.0	19%	2	50%	16.7	81%
Loudon	1	100%	0.8	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
McNairy	1	100%	0.1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Macon	1	100%	0.2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Madison	1	100%	0.4	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Marion	2	67%	0.7	72%	1	33%	0.3	28%	0	0%	0	0%
Maury	1	100%	0.4	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Meigs	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	5.5	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Monroe	2	100%	2.0	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

Table D-18b. (continued)

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Morgan	1	100%	0.1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Overton	1	100%	2.0	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Pickett	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0.7	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Polk	1	100%	0.4	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Roane	0	0%	0	0%	2	67%	1.0	94%	1	33%	0.1	6%
Robertson	1	50%	2.0	93%	0	0%	0	0%	1	50%	0.2	7%
Rutherford	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	3.5	100%
Scott	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0.3	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Sevier	1	100%	2.5	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Shelby	2	10%	8.2	12%	8	40%	35.1	53%	10	50%	23.6	35%
Smith	2	100%	0.4	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Sullivan	1	100%	6.0	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Sumner	2	100%	2.3	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Van Buren	1	100%	0.2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Warren	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	1.4	100%
White	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0.3	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Williamson	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	5.5	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Statewide	**48**	**48%**	**$ 138.5**	**28%**	**32**	**32%**	**$ 228.1**	**46%**	**21**	**21%**	**$ 134.0**	**27%**

* 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 2002 through June 2007***

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	1	$ 1,088,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 15
Bedford	2	25,150,000	6.1%	0.0%	$ 656
Bledsoe	3	16,250,000	4.0%	92.3%	$ 1,298
Blount	2	2,050,000	0.5%	97.6%	$ 19
Bradley	2	9,500,000	2.3%	0.0%	$ 107
Cannon	1	500,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 39
Carroll	3	2,655,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 90
Carter	1	50,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 1
Cheatham	2	3,300,000	0.8%	0.0%	$ 90
Cocke	2	300,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 9
Coffee	1	4,000,000	1.0%	0.0%	$ 82
Cumberland	3	585,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 12
Davidson	12	129,576,000	31.6%	100.0%	$ 229
DeKalb	3	3,000,000	0.7%	100.0%	$ 171
Dickson	1	400,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 9
Fentress	1	100,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 6
Franklin	1	100,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 3
Giles	4	20,305,000	4.9%	0.0%	$ 684
Greene	2	125,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 2
Hamilton	3	2,650,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 9
Hancock	2	700,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 103
Hardin	1	600,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 23
Hawkins	4	2,460,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 45
Haywood	1	60,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 3
Henderson	2	550,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 21
Henry	2	1,400,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 45
Jackson	2	700,000	0.2%	57.1%	$ 63
Jefferson	1	125,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 3
Knox	2	2,668,750	0.7%	100.0%	$ 7
Lake	2	200,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 26
Lawrence	1	7,500,000	1.8%	0.0%	$ 187
Lincoln	1	3,000,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 95
Loudon	1	466,008	0.1%	100.0%	$ 12
McNairy	3	500,000	0.1%	25.0%	$ 20
Macon	1	3,000,000	0.7%	100.0%	$ 144
Madison	1	130,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 1
Marshall	4	1,550,000	0.4%	43.2%	$ 57
Maury	2	540,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 8
Meigs	1	350,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 31
Monroe	1	600,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 15
Perry	2	550,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 73
Putnam	3	700,000	0.2%	85.7%	$ 11
Roane	1	250,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 5
Robertson	5	1,735,000	0.4%	28.8%	$ 31

Table D-19a. (continued)

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Scott	1	2,500,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 116
Sevier	1	1,500,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 20
Shelby	19	122,869,294	29.9%	100.0%	$ 137
Smith	3	600,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 33
Stewart	2	600,000	0.1%	33.3%	$ 47
Sullivan	1	400,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 3
Sumner	5	14,500,000	3.5%	0.0%	$ 108
Tipton	2	350,000	0.1%	28.6%	$ 7
Unicoi	4	12,895,300	3.1%	0.0%	$ 728
Van Buren	1	100,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 18
Wayne	1	500,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 30
White	2	850,000	0.2%	11.8%	$ 36
Williamson	2	800,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 6
Statewide Total	**140**	**$ 410,483,352**	**100.0%**	**70.3%**	**$ 72**

* 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 2002 through June 2007**

	Conceptual				Planning & 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%	$ 1.1	100.0%
Bedford	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	25.0	99.4%	1	50.0%	0.2	0.6%
Bledsoe	2	66.7%	1.3	7.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	15.0	92.3%
Blount	1	50.0%	0.1	2.4%	1	50.0%	2.0	97.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bradley	1	50.0%	2.5	26.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	7.0	73.7%
Cannon	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%
Carroll	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	2.1	78.3%	1	33.3%	0.6	21.7%
Carter	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	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%
Cocke	2	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%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	4.0	100.0%
Cumberland	2	66.7%	0.4	68.4%	1	33.3%	0.2	31.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Davidson	1	8.3%	0.4	0.3%	6	50.0%	21.8	16.8%	5	41.7%	107.4	82.8%
DeKalb	3	100.0%	3.0	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%
Franklin	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Giles	2	50.0%	15.1	74.2%	1	25.0%	0.2	1.1%	1	25.0%	5.0	24.6%
Greene	1	50.0%	0.1	60.0%	1	50.0%	0.1	40.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hamilton	1	33.3%	0.1	4.7%	2	66.7%	2.5	95.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hancock	1	50.0%	0.3	42.9%	1	50.0%	0.4	57.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hardin	1	100.0%	0.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hawkins	4	100.0%	2.5	100.0%	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%	0.1	100.0%
Henderson	1	50.0%	0.2	36.4%	1	50.0%	0.4	63.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Henry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	1.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jackson	2	100.0%	0.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	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%
Knox	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.2	6.3%	1	50.0%	2.5	93.7%
Lake	2	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%	7.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	3.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Loudon	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	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%

Table D-19b. (continued)

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Madison	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Marshall	2	50.0%	0.9	60.0%	1	25.0%	0.4	27.1%	1	25.0%	0.2	12.9%
Maury	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.1	25.9%	1	50.0%	0.4	74.1%
Meigs	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Monroe	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.6	100.0%
Perry	1	50.0%	0.5	90.9%	1	50.0%	0.1	9.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Putnam	2	66.7%	0.6	85.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0.1	14.3%
Roane	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%
Robertson	2	40.0%	0.8	43.2%	2	40.0%	0.5	28.0%	1	20.0%	0.5	28.8%
Scott	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sevier	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.5	100.0%
Shelby	1	5.3%	0.4	0.3%	6	31.6%	22.3	18.2%	12	63.2%	100.2	81.5%
Smith	1	33.3%	0.2	33.3%	2	66.7%	0.4	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	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sumner	4	80.0%	14.0	96.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	0.5	3.4%
Tipton	1	50.0%	0.3	71.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.1	28.6%
Unicoi	2	50.0%	4.6	35.6%	2	50.0%	8.3	64.4%	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	100.0%	0.5	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%	2	100.0%	0.9	100.0%
Williamson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0.8	100.0%
Statewide	**55**	**39.3%**	**$ 56.0**	**13.6%**	**44**	**31.4%**	**$ 105.2**	**25.6%**	**41**	**29.3%**	**$ 249.3**	**60.7%**

* 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 2002 through June 2007***

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Blount	1	$ 2,200,000	0.9%	0.0%	$ 20
Bradley	1	875,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 10
Carroll	1	500,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 17
Claiborne	1	500,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 17
Coffee	1	3,500,000	1.4%	0.0%	$ 72
Cumberland	1	6,000,000	2.4%	100.0%	$ 125
Davidson	1	3,050,000	1.2%	100.0%	$ 5
Dyer	1	50,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 1
Fayette	1	350,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 11
Giles	1	250,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 8
Greene	1	200,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 3
Hamblen	1	200,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 3
Hamilton	5	116,800,000	47.3%	1.3%	$ 380
Hardeman	1	75,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 3
Hardin	3	500,000	0.2%	40.0%	$ 19
Hawkins	1	706,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 13
Haywood	2	740,000	0.3%	32.4%	$ 37
Hickman	1	650,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 29
Knox	4	48,380,000	19.6%	100.0%	$ 125
McMinn	3	7,750,000	3.1%	85.2%	$ 155
McNairy	3	1,132,000	0.5%	39.8%	$ 46
Madison	2	15,000,000	6.1%	100.0%	$ 162
Marion	1	500,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 18
Marshall	1	225,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 8
Maury	4	5,750,000	2.3%	65.2%	$ 82
Obion	1	600,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 19
Polk	1	256,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 16
Putnam	1	2,000,000	0.8%	100.0%	$ 32
Rhea	1	750,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 26
Rutherford	2	11,500,000	4.7%	100.0%	$ 60
Sequatchie	1	300,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 26
Shelby	3	6,521,000	2.6%	100.0%	$ 7
Smith	1	1,000,000	0.4%	100.0%	$ 56
Sullivan	1	250,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 2
Unicoi	1	1,000,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 56
Washington	3	6,800,000	2.8%	92.6%	$ 63
Wayne	3	279,260	0.1%	0.0%	$ 17
Statewide Total	**62**	**$ 247,139,260**	**100.0%**	**46.0%**	**$ 43**

* Capital Improvement Program (CIP).

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

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

*Number and Estimated Cost--Five-year Period July 2002 through June 2007**

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Blount	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%	1	100.0%	$ 2.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%
Bradley	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.9	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Carroll	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Claiborne	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	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%	1	100.0%	3.1	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	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	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%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hamilton	1	20.0%	11.0	9.4%	3	60.0%	62.3	53.3%	1	20.0%	43.5	37.2%
Hardeman	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hardin	2	66.7%	0.2	40.0%	1	33.3%	0.3	60.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hawkins	1	100.0%	0.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Haywood	2	100.0%	0.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hickman	1	100.0%	0.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Knox	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	100.0%	48.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
McMinn	1	33.3%	0.7	8.4%	1	33.3%	0.5	6.5%	1	33.3%	6.6	85.2%
McNairy	1	33.3%	0.1	8.8%	1	33.3%	0.4	30.9%	1	33.3%	0.7	60.2%
Madison	2	100.0%	15.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	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%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%
Maury	2	50.0%	5.0	87.0%	1	25.0%	0.1	1.7%	1	25.0%	0.7	11.3%
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%	0.3	100.0%	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	1	100.0%	0.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rutherford	1	50.0%	3.0	26.1%	1	50.0%	8.5	73.9%	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%
Shelby	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	2.8	42.6%	1	33.3%	3.7	57.4%

Table D-20b. (continued)

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
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	2	66.7%	6.5	95.6%	1	33.3%	0.3	4.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wayne	2	66.7%	0.2	64.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0.1	35.8%
Statewide	**31**	**50.0%**	**$ 59.8**	**24.2%**	**23**	**37.1%**	**$ 128.8**	**52.1%**	**8**	**12.9%**	**$ 58.6**	**23.7%**

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

Table D-21a. Industrial Sites and Parks Projects by County

*Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in CIP**

*—Five-year Period July 2002 through June 2007***

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	4	$ 7,350,000	2.3%	15.0%	$ 103
Bedford	4	10,300,000	3.2%	0.0%	$ 269
Bledsoe	1	1,500,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 120
Blount	3	2,320,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 21
Bradley	2	1,000,000	0.3%	12.5%	$ 11
Campbell	5	2,830,000	0.9%	0.0%	$ 71
Cannon	1	2,000,000	0.6%	100.0%	$ 154
Carroll	2	2,100,000	0.7%	52.4%	$ 71
Carter	2	1,500,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 26
Cheatham	3	3,600,000	1.1%	0.0%	$ 98
Claiborne	1	3,500,000	1.1%	0.0%	$ 116
Cocke	2	4,200,000	1.3%	0.0%	$ 124
Coffee	4	12,980,000	4.1%	0.0%	$ 267
Cumberland	3	6,000,000	1.9%	100.0%	$ 125
Decatur	3	3,700,000	1.2%	32.4%	$ 316
DeKalb	3	3,000,000	0.9%	66.7%	$ 171
Dickson	3	2,025,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 46
Dyer	1	180,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 5
Fayette	2	2,500,000	0.8%	0.0%	$ 82
Franklin	3	685,145	0.2%	0.0%	$ 17
Gibson	4	1,500,000	0.5%	50.0%	$ 31
Giles	3	3,225,000	1.0%	0.0%	$ 109
Grainger	2	1,200,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 57
Greene	1	6,000,000	1.9%	0.0%	$ 95
Hamblen	1	20,000,000	6.3%	0.0%	$ 343
Hamilton	2	5,750,000	1.8%	100.0%	$ 19
Hardeman	4	2,535,000	0.8%	80.3%	$ 89
Hardin	1	500,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 19
Hawkins	2	6,000,000	1.9%	0.0%	$ 110
Haywood	2	2,000,000	0.6%	100.0%	$ 101
Henderson	1	150,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 6
Hickman	2	4,000,000	1.3%	0.0%	$ 176
Houston	1	500,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 63
Humphreys	6	6,900,000	2.2%	0.0%	$ 381
Jackson	1	250,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 22
Jefferson	1	2,000,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 44
Johnson	1	1,000,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 57
Knox	3	7,880,000	2.5%	100.0%	$ 20
Lake	1	130,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 17
Lawrence	2	6,500,000	2.1%	0.0%	$ 162
Lewis	1	500,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 44
Lincoln	3	6,850,000	2.2%	0.0%	$ 217
Loudon	2	8,000,000	2.5%	18.8%	$ 199
McMinn	2	2,500,000	0.8%	80.0%	$ 50

Table D-21a. (continued)

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
McNairy	2	720,000	0.2%	41.7%	$ 29
Marion	4	1,342,600	0.4%	0.0%	$ 48
Marshall	3	19,000,000	6.0%	0.0%	$ 701
Maury	2	2,900,000	0.9%	69.0%	$ 41
Meigs	1	500,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 45
Monroe	4	4,450,000	1.4%	0.0%	$ 112
Montgomery	3	22,029,000	6.9%	100.0%	$ 163
Moore	1	1,000,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 170
Morgan	1	500,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 25
Perry	1	500,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 67
Pickett	2	650,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 129
Polk	3	1,925,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 119
Putnam	2	2,250,000	0.7%	100.0%	$ 36
Rhea	3	3,500,000	1.1%	21.4%	$ 122
Roane	1	8,000,000	2.5%	100.0%	$ 154
Robertson	2	1,200,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 21
Rutherford	2	12,600,000	4.0%	20.6%	$ 66
Scott	3	1,368,710	0.4%	0.0%	$ 64
Sequatchie	1	200,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 17
Sevier	1	2,000,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 27
Shelby	4	6,017,000	1.9%	51.5%	$ 7
Smith	1	1,000,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 56
Sullivan	5	7,959,000	2.5%	22.1%	$ 52
Sumner	2	1,000,000	0.3%	50.0%	$ 7
Trousdale	8	11,355,000	3.6%	0.0%	$ 1,546
Unicoi	2	3,500,000	1.1%	0.0%	$ 198
Union	2	1,572,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 85
Van Buren	1	750,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 137
Washington	2	6,000,000	1.9%	100.0%	$ 55
Wayne	1	500,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 30
Weakley	2	550,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 16
Wilson	3	21,000,000	6.6%	4.8%	$ 229
Statewide	**176**	**$ 316,978,455**	**100.0%**	**28.0%**	**$ 56**

* 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 2002 through June 2007**

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Anderson	1	25.0%	$ 5.0	68.0%	1	25.0%	$ 0.3	4.1%	2	50.0%	$ 2.1	27.9%
Bedford	4	100.0%	10.3	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%	2	66.7%	0.6	26.7%	1	33.3%	1.7	73.3%
Bradley	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Campbell	3	60.0%	2.0	68.9%	2	40.0%	0.9	31.1%	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	50.0%	1.0	47.6%	1	50.0%	1.1	52.4%	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%	3.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Claiborne	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	3.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cocke	1	50.0%	1.2	28.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	3.0	71.4%
Coffee	1	25.0%	0.4	2.9%	2	50.0%	8.1	62.4%	1	25.0%	4.5	34.7%
Cumberland	3	100.0%	6.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Decatur	2	66.7%	3.0	81.1%	1	33.3%	0.7	18.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
DeKalb	3	100.0%	3.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Dickson	3	100.0%	2.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Dyer	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	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	33.3%	0.1	14.6%	1	33.3%	0.1	12.4%	1	33.3%	0.5	73.0%
Gibson	2	50.0%	0.8	50.0%	2	50.0%	0.8	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Giles	2	66.7%	3.0	93.0%	1	33.3%	0.2	7.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grainger	1	50.0%	0.4	33.3%	1	50.0%	0.8	66.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Greene	1	100.0%	6.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hamblen	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	20.0	100.0%
Hamilton	1	50.0%	3.0	52.2%	1	50.0%	2.8	47.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hardeman	2	50.0%	1.5	59.2%	1	25.0%	0.7	25.6%	1	25.0%	0.4	15.2%
Hardin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hawkins	2	100.0%	6.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Haywood	1	50.0%	0.5	25.0%	1	50.0%	1.5	75.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Henderson	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
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	83.3%	4.2	60.9%	1	16.7%	2.7	39.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jackson	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Table D-21b. (continued)

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Jefferson	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	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%
Knox	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	7.4	94.2%	1	33.3%	0.5	5.8%
Lake	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lawrence	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	5.0	76.9%	1	50.0%	1.5	23.1%
Lewis	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	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	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1.5	18.8%	1	50.0%	6.5	81.3%
McMinn	1	50.0%	0.5	20.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	2.0	80.0%
McNairy	1	50.0%	0.3	41.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.4	58.3%
Marion	1	25.0%	0.4	26.1%	3	75.0%	1.0	73.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Marshall	3	100.0%	19.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Maury	1	50.0%	2.0	69.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.9	31.0%
Meigs	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%
Monroe	2	50.0%	1.8	39.3%	2	50.0%	2.7	60.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Montgomery	1	33.3%	3.8	17.0%	1	33.3%	1.2	5.4%	1	33.3%	17.1	77.5%
Moore	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Morgan	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Perry	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	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%	2.3	64.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	1.3	35.7%
Roane	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	8.0	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%	1	50.0%	10.0	79.4%	1	50.0%	2.6	20.6%
Scott	1	33.3%	0.5	36.5%	2	66.7%	0.9	63.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sequatchie	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sevier	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
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	4	80.0%	7.8	97.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	0.2	2.5%
Sumner	2	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Trousdale	4	50.0%	7.1	62.1%	4	50.0%	4.3	37.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unicoi	2	100.0%	3.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Union	1	50.0%	1.2	76.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.4	23.7%

Table D-21b. (continued)

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Van Buren	1	100.0%	0.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Washington	1	50.0%	1.0	16.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	5.0	83.3%
Wayne	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	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	66.7%	20.0	95.2%	1	33.3%	1.0	4.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Statewide	**105**	**59.7%**	**$ 161.3**	**50.9%**	**46**	**26.1%**	**$ 72.0**	**22.7%**	**25**	**14.2%**	**$ 83.6**	**26.4%**

* 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 2002 through June 2007***

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	5	$ 2,920,000	0.9%	53.8%	$ 41
Bledsoe	1	250,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 20
Blount	5	21,500,000	7.0%	94.2%	$ 199
Bradley	2	3,650,000	1.2%	95.9%	$ 41
Cannon	2	200,000	0.1%	75.0%	$ 15
Cheatham	3	7,240,000	2.4%	0.0%	$ 198
Chester	2	6,082,000	2.0%	9.6%	$ 387
Claiborne	1	80,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 3
Cocke	2	1,680,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 50
Cumberland	1	5,000,000	1.6%	100.0%	$ 104
Davidson	20	50,069,000	16.3%	95.9%	$ 89
Decatur	5	3,340,000	1.1%	67.4%	$ 286
Dickson	1	2,500,000	0.8%	0.0%	$ 57
Dyer	2	8,250,000	2.7%	100.0%	$ 222
Fayette	1	230,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 8
Franklin	4	1,370,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 34
Gibson	2	300,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 6
Giles	3	1,750,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 59
Greene	1	150,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 2
Hamblen	1	2,000,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 34
Hamilton	1	550,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 2
Hancock	2	500,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 74
Hardeman	3	1,050,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 37
Hardin	1	100,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 4
Hawkins	1	1,000,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 18
Henderson	2	1,050,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 41
Hickman	1	1,500,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 66
Humphreys	1	500,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 28
Jefferson	1	191,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 4
Johnson	1	300,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 17
Knox	6	13,391,074	4.4%	93.7%	$ 35
Lauderdale	1	1,033,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 38
Lawrence	1	150,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 4
Lewis	1	700,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 61
Lincoln	1	200,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 6
Loudon	2	3,200,000	1.0%	100.0%	$ 80
McMinn	2	1,900,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 38
McNairy	3	650,000	0.2%	53.8%	$ 26
Madison	4	3,650,000	1.2%	100.0%	$ 40
Marion	2	975,000	0.3%	76.9%	$ 35
Maury	5	2,001,000	0.7%	66.8%	$ 28
Monroe	1	1,500,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 38
Montgomery	1	1,700,000	0.6%	100.0%	$ 13
Obion	5	2,400,000	0.8%	10.4%	$ 74

Table D-22a. (continued)

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Overton	1	2,000,000	0.7%	100.0%	$ 99
Putnam	3	500,000	0.2%	60.0%	$ 8
Rhea	2	2,650,000	0.9%	0.0%	$ 93
Roane	2	2,000,000	0.7%	50.0%	$ 38
Rutherford	2	3,900,000	1.3%	89.7%	$ 21
Sequatchie	1	150,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 13
Sevier	2	158,554	0.1%	59.0%	$ 2
Shelby	22	97,184,995	31.6%	100.0%	$ 108
Smith	1	500,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 28
Sullivan	7	4,730,000	1.5%	75.1%	$ 31
Sumner	6	8,816,000	2.9%	0.0%	$ 66
Tipton	1	2,500,000	0.8%	0.0%	$ 47
Unicoi	1	2,000,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 113
Union	2	590,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 32
Van Buren	1	500,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 91
Washington	2	3,000,000	1.0%	100.0%	$ 28
Wayne	1	200,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 12
Weakley	1	750,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 22
Williamson	4	15,390,000	5.0%	100.0%	$ 115
Wilson	1	1,000,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 11
Regional	1	100,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 0
Statewide	**177**	**$ 307,371,623**	**100.0%**	**79.6%**	**$ 54**

* Capital Improvement Program (CIP).

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

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

*Number and Estimated Cost--Five-year Period July 2002 through June 2007**

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Anderson	4	80.0%	$ 2.7	91.4%	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%	1	20.0%	$ 0.3	8.6%
Bledsoe	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Blount	2	40.0%	0.9	4.2%	2	40.0%	20.4	94.7%	1	20.0%	0.3	1.2%
Bradley	1	50.0%	3.5	95.9%	1	50.0%	0.2	4.1%	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%
Cheatham	3	100.0%	7.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Chester	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.6	9.6%	1	50.0%	5.5	90.4%
Claiborne	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%
Cocke	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.8	47.6%	1	50.0%	0.9	52.4%
Cumberland	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	5.0	100.0%
Davidson	8	40.0%	7.4	14.8%	3	15.0%	28.8	57.5%	9	45.0%	13.8	27.6%
Decatur	2	40.0%	0.2	7.2%	2	40.0%	3.0	89.8%	1	20.0%	0.1	3.0%
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	1	25.0%	0.6	43.8%	1	25.0%	0.1	5.1%	2	50.0%	0.7	51.1%
Gibson	2	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Giles	3	100.0%	1.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Greene	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%
Hamblen	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%	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%
Hardeman	1	33.3%	0.2	19.0%	2	66.7%	0.9	81.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hardin	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hawkins	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Henderson	1	50.0%	0.8	71.4%	1	50.0%	0.3	28.6%	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%
Humphreys	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%
Johnson	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Knox	2	33.3%	0.9	6.3%	2	33.3%	5.8	43.0%	2	33.3%	6.8	50.6%
Lauderdale	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lawrence	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lewis	1	100.0%	0.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lincoln	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Table D-22b. (continued)

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
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	66.7%	0.4	53.8%	1	33.3%	0.3	46.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Madison	1	25.0%	0.5	13.7%	3	75.0%	3.2	86.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Marion	2	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Maury	2	40.0%	0.4	20.7%	3	60.0%	1.6	79.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Monroe	1	100.0%	1.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Montgomery	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.7	100.0%
Obion	2	40.0%	0.3	12.5%	2	40.0%	0.4	15.6%	1	20.0%	1.7	71.9%
Overton	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Putnam	2	66.7%	0.4	80.0%	1	33.3%	0.1	20.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rhea	1	50.0%	2.0	75.5%	1	50.0%	0.7	24.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Roane	2	100.0%	2.0	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%
Sequatchie	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sevier	1	50.0%	0.1	41.0%	1	50.0%	0.1	59.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Shelby	2	9.1%	1.0	1.0%	8	36.4%	30.5	31.3%	12	54.5%	65.7	67.6%
Smith	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%
Sullivan	2	28.6%	1.2	24.9%	3	42.9%	0.4	7.5%	2	28.6%	3.2	67.6%
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	1	50.0%	0.4	67.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.2	32.2%
Van Buren	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Washington	2	100.0%	3.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	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%	0.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Williamson	2	50.0%	5.3	34.1%	1	25.0%	10.0	65.0%	1	25.0%	0.1	0.9%
Wilson	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Regional	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Statewide	**83**	**46.9%**	**$ 76.4**	**24.8%**	**53**	**29.9%**	**$ 124.1**	**40.4%**	**41**	**23.2%**	**$ 106.9**	**34.8%**

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

Table D-23a. Other Facilities Projects by County
*Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in CIP**
*—Five-year Period July 2002 through June 2007***

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Bedford	1	$ 1,500,000	2.5%	0.0%	$ 39
Blount	1	2,000,000	3.4%	100.0%	$ 18
Bradley	1	3,500,000	5.9%	100.0%	$ 39
Carroll	1	400,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 14
Carter	1	60,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 1
Cheatham	1	300,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 8
Davidson	3	10,570,000	17.8%	100.0%	$ 19
Decatur	1	2,000,000	3.4%	100.0%	$ 171
Franklin	1	200,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 5
Greene	3	500,000	0.8%	0.0%	$ 8
Jefferson	1	150,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 3
Knox	1	3,000,000	5.1%	100.0%	$ 8
Lawrence	1	979,000	1.7%	0.0%	$ 24
Loudon	1	1,300,000	2.2%	100.0%	$ 32
McMinn	3	3,350,000	5.7%	0.0%	$ 67
Maury	2	335,000	0.6%	100.0%	$ 5
Rhea	1	800,000	1.4%	0.0%	$ 28
Roane	1	1,500,000	2.5%	100.0%	$ 29
Sevier	1	63,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 1
Shelby	12	18,637,140	31.5%	100.0%	$ 21
Sullivan	1	290,000	0.5%	100.0%	$ 2
Unicoi	1	185,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 10
Washington	2	328,000	0.6%	100.0%	$ 3
Wayne	1	300,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 18
Williamson	1	2,000,000	3.4%	100.0%	$ 15
Wilson	1	5,000,000	8.4%	0.0%	$ 55
Statewide Total	**45**	**$ 59,247,140**	**100.0%**	**76.7%**	**$ 10**

* 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 2002 through June 2007**

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Bedford	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%	1	100.0%	$ 1.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%
Blount	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%
Bradley	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	3.5	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%
Carter	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%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Davidson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	10.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
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%
Greene	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0.3	60.0%	2	66.7%	0.2	40.0%
Jefferson	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Knox	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	3.0	100.0%	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%
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%
Roane	1	100.0%	1.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sevier	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%
Shelby	6	50.0%	9.1	48.9%	6	50.0%	9.5	51.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sullivan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%
Unicoi	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Washington	2	100.0%	0.3	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%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%
Wilson	1	100.0%	5.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Statewide	**19**	**42.2%**	**$ 20.4**	**34.5%**	**19**	**42.2%**	**$ 33.3**	**56.2%**	**7**	**15.6%**	**$ 5.6**	**9.4%**

* 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 2002 through June 2007***

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	1	$ 2,995,200	41.4%	100.0%	$ 42
Davidson	1	2,518,000	34.8%	100.0%	$ 4
Johnson	1	80,000	1.1%	0.0%	$ 5
Montgomery	1	300,000	4.1%	100.0%	$ 2
Sevier	1	250,000	3.5%	0.0%	$ 3
Shelby	2	900,000	12.4%	100.0%	$ 1
Williamson	1	200,000	2.8%	100.0%	$ 1
Statewide Total	**8**	**$ 7,243,200**	**100.0%**	**95.4%**	**$ 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 2002 through June 2007**

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Anderson	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%	1	100.0%	$ 3.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%
Davidson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2.5	100.0%	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%
Montgomery	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%
Sevier	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Shelby	1	50.0%	0.1	11.1%	1	50.0%	0.8	88.9%	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	**4**	**50.0%**	**$ 0.6**	**8.7%**	**3**	**37.5%**	**$ 6.3**	**87.2%**	**1**	**12.5%**	**$ 0.3**	**4.1%**

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

Building Tennessee's Tomorrow:

Anticipating the State's Infrastructure Needs

July 2002 through June 2007

Appendix E: Public School System Infrastructure Needs by School System

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	Alcoa City
Blount	Blount County
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	Alamo City
Crockett	Bells City
Crockett	Crockett County
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 SSD
Gibson	Bradford SSD
Gibson	Gibson County SSD
Gibson	Humboldt City
Gibson	Milan SSD
Gibson	Trenton 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
Lake	Lake County
Lauderdale	Lauderdale County
Lawrence	Lawrence County
Lewis	Lewis County
Lincoln	Fayetteville City
Lincoln	Lincoln County
Loudon	Lenoir City
Loudon	Loudon County
Mcminn	Athens City
Mcminn	Etowah City
Mcminn	McMinn County
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

Table E-1a. (continued)

County	School System
Obion	Obion County
Obion	Union City
Overton	Overton County
Perry	Perry County
Pickett	Pickett County
Polk	Polk County
Putnam	Putnam County
Rhea	Dayton City
Rhea	Rhea County
Roane	Harriman City
Roane	Roane County
Robertson	Robertson County
Robertson	Sumner County
Rutherford	Murfreesboro City
Rutherford	Rutherford County
Scott	Oneida SSD
Scott	Scott County
Sequatchie	Sequatchie County
Sevier	Sevier County
Shelby	Memphis City
Shelby	Shelby County
Smith	Smith County
Stewart	Stewart County
Sullivan	Bristol City
Sullivan	Kingsport City
Sullivan	Sullivan County
Sumner	Sumner County
Tipton	Covington City
Tipton	Tipton County
Trousdale	Trousdale County
Unicoi	Unicoi County
Union	Union County
Van buren	Van Buren County
Warren	Warren County
Washington	Johnson City
Washington	Washington County
Wayne	Wayne County
Weakley	Weakley County
White	White County
Williamson	Franklin SSD
Williamson	Williamson County
Wilson	Lebanon SSD
Wilson	Wilson County

Note: SSD is the abbreviation for Special School District. Special school districts do not necessarily coincide with city or county boundaries and have separate property tax rates set by the Tennessee General Assembly. They do not have sales taxing authority.

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 SSD	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

School System	County
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
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

Table E-1b. (continued)

School System	County
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
Rhea County	Rhea
Richard City SSD	Marion
Roane County	Roane
Robertson County	Robertson
Rogersville City	Hawkins
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	Robertson
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 2002 through June 2007**

School System	Total Estimated Cost	Number of Students**	Cost per Student
Anderson County	$ 0	6,978	$ 0
Clinton City	1,738,872	916	$ 1,899
Oak Ridge City	15,084,000	4,418	$ 3,415
Bedford County	58,965,000	6,271	$ 9,403
Benton County	709,164	2,496	$ 284
Bledsoe County	3,370,000	1,814	$ 1,858
Blount County	78,787,000	10,857	$ 7,257
Alcoa City	5,640,000	1,308	$ 4,313
Maryville City	383,000	4,332	$ 88
Bradley County	23,008,800	9,044	$ 2,544
Cleveland City	21,064,500	4,350	$ 4,843
Campbell County	35,310,000	6,330	$ 5,578
Cannon County	31,546,381	2,123	$ 14,863
Carroll County	290,000	5	$ 57,838
Hollow Rock-Bruceton SSD	6,300,000	786	$ 8,011
Huntingdon SSD	465,332	1,324	$ 351
McKenzie SSD	246,000	1,304	$ 189
South Carroll SSD	25,000	391	$ 64
West Carroll SSD	504,000	1,108	$ 455
Carter County	1,083,248	5,995	$ 181
Elizabethton City	104,000	2,234	$ 47
Cheatham County	577,500	6,828	$ 85
Chester County	200,000	2,433	$ 82
Claiborne County	36,000,000	4,607	$ 7,815
Clay County	7,010,000	1,199	$ 5,844
Cocke County	9,318,000	4,642	$ 2,007
Newport City	30,000	682	$ 44
Coffee County	27,786,700	4,194	$ 6,625
Manchester City	15,200,000	1,195	$ 12,716
Tullahoma City	16,515,000	3,602	$ 4,584
Crockett County	7,085,000	1,757	$ 4,033
Alamo City	215,000	549	$ 392
Bells City	0	394	$ 0
Cumberland County	38,695,000	6,829	$ 5,666
Davidson County	387,234,588	68,152	$ 5,682
Decatur County	50,000	1,545	$ 32
DeKalb County	1,353,400	2,596	$ 521
Dickson County	8,516,150	7,910	$ 1,077
Dyer County	188,981	3,152	$ 60
Dyersburg City	265,000	3,614	$ 73
Fayette County	14,766,700	3,419	$ 4,319
Fentress County	2,325,000	2,321	$ 1,002
Franklin SSD	51,600,000	5,751	$ 8,972
Humboldt City	9,748,000	1,662	$ 5,867
Milan SSD	370,200	1,977	$ 187
Trenton SSD	859,500	1,443	$ 596

Table E-2. (continued)

School System	Total Estimated Cost	Number of Students**	Cost per Student
Bradford SSD	20,000	654	$ 31
Gibson County SSD	63,600	2,604	$ 24
Giles County	0	4,452	$ 0
Grainger County	21,090,000	3,255	$ 6,478
Greene County	32,084,550	6,906	$ 4,646
Greeneville City	24,335,000	2,667	$ 9,124
Grundy County	7,472,400	2,292	$ 3,260
Hamblen County	27,011,556	8,925	$ 3,027
Hamilton County	49,979,800	40,641	$ 1,230
Hancock County	0	1,104	$ 0
Hardeman County	720,000	4,552	$ 158
Hardin County	2,257,600	3,889	$ 581
Hawkins County	11,397,528	7,195	$ 1,584
Rogersville City	0	640	$ 0
Haywood County	4,164,000	3,568	$ 1,167
Henderson County	9,174,000	3,490	$ 2,629
Lexington City	0	943	$ 0
Henry County	24,760,000	3,120	$ 7,936
Paris SSD	30,000	1,456	$ 21
Hickman County	38,000,000	3,810	$ 9,973
Houston County	247,000	1,419	$ 174
Humphreys County	455,000	2,989	$ 152
Jackson County	1,163,400	1,673	$ 695
Jefferson County	510,000	6,836	$ 75
Johnson County	2,178,332	2,286	$ 953
Knox County	286,130,133	51,787	$ 5,525
Lake County	256,000	885	$ 289
Lauderdale County	0	4,546	$ 0
Lawrence County	2,400,000	6,778	$ 354
Lewis County	0	1,946	$ 0
Lincoln County	50,000	4,001	$ 12
Fayetteville City	0	1,035	$ 0
Loudon County	4,791,000	4,997	$ 959
Lenoir City	0	2,026	$ 0
McMinn County	2,220,000	5,822	$ 381
Athens City	12,697,500	1,733	$ 7,328
Etowah City	371,000	368	$ 1,008
McNairy County	554,000	4,095	$ 135
Macon County	1,720,000	3,578	$ 481
Madison County	31,087,850	13,668	$ 2,275
Marion County	22,415,000	4,182	$ 5,360
Richard City SSD	2,316,200	321	$ 7,205
Marshall County	21,900,000	4,789	$ 4,573
Maury County	31,333,000	11,156	$ 2,809
Meigs County	1,006,000	1,837	$ 548
Monroe County	7,787,000	5,050	$ 1,542

Table E-2. (continued)

School System	Total Estimated Cost	Number of Students**	Cost per Student
Sweetwater City	8,272,500	1,458	$ 5,675
Montgomery County	53,950,040	24,309	$ 2,219
Moore County	0	956	$ 0
Morgan County	12,010,000	3,267	$ 3,676
Obion County	4,315,000	4,026	$ 1,072
Union City	1,560,000	1,398	$ 1,116
Overton County	18,707,592	3,178	$ 5,887
Perry County	0	1,152	$ 0
Pickett County	1,095,000	708	$ 1,547
Polk County	12,485,000	2,393	$ 5,218
Putnam County	41,039,233	9,501	$ 4,319
Rhea County	16,580,000	3,745	$ 4,427
Dayton City	0	758	$ 0
Roane County	22,266,000	5,889	$ 3,781
Harriman City	2,000,000	1,324	$ 1,511
Robertson County	41,900,000	9,867	$ 4,247
Rutherford County	214,919,938	26,817	$ 8,014
Murfreesboro City	11,500,800	5,741	$ 2,003
Scott County	27,722,851	2,567	$ 10,802
Oneida SSD	1,300,000	1,242	$ 1,047
Sequatchie County	3,283,500	1,851	$ 1,774
Sevier County	54,656,916	12,510	$ 4,369
Shelby County	407,136,060	44,610	$ 9,127
Memphis City	659,079,376	116,974	$ 5,634
Smith County	28,017,500	3,153	$ 8,887
Stewart County	80,000	2,065	$ 39
Sullivan County	42,162,410	12,947	$ 3,256
Bristol City	3,166,500	3,551	$ 892
Kingsport City	20,782,740	6,344	$ 3,276
Sumner County	90,601,485	22,689	$ 3,993
Tipton County	26,185,632	10,038	$ 2,609
Covington City	80,000	906	$ 88
Trousdale County	8,620,000	1,272	$ 6,774
Unicoi County	1,472,050	2,480	$ 594
Union County	1,966,615	3,004	$ 655
Van Buren County	440,000	772	$ 570
Warren County	5,588,800	6,129	$ 912
Washington County	24,496,000	8,562	$ 2,861
Johnson City	1,563,440	6,701	$ 233
Wayne County	1,600,000	2,679	$ 597
Weakley County	1,230,000	4,859	$ 253
White County	915,000	3,868	$ 237
Williamson County	129,891,500	20,133	$ 6,452
Franklin SSD	1,443,730	3,796	$ 380
Wilson County	7,550,000	11,828	$ 638
Lebanon SSD	200,000	2,896	$ 69
Statewide	**$ 3,620,515,673**	**899,709**	**$ 4,024**

* 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 2002 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 2002 through June 2007*

School System	Total Estimated Cost	Cost per Student
Anderson County	$ 0	$ 0
Clinton City	1,313,872	$ 1,435
Oak Ridge City	8,584,000	$ 1,943
Bedford County	15,165,000	$ 2,418
Benton County	709,164	$ 284
Bledsoe County	3,370,000	$ 1,858
Blount County	2,267,000	$ 209
Alcoa City	290,000	$ 222
Maryville City	383,000	$ 88
Bradley County	22,660,800	$ 2,506
Cleveland City	9,064,500	$ 2,084
Campbell County	310,000	$ 49
Cannon County	10,889,346	$ 5,130
Carroll County	290,000	$ 57,838
Hollow Rock-Bruceton SSD	100,000	$ 127
Huntingdon SSD	465,332	$ 351
McKenzie SSD	246,000	$ 189
South Carroll SSD	25,000	$ 64
West Carroll SSD	504,000	$ 455
Carter County	1,083,248	$ 181
Elizabethton City	104,000	$ 47
Cheatham County	577,500	$ 85
Chester County	200,000	$ 82
Claiborne County	0	$ 0
Clay County	4,510,000	$ 3,760
Cocke County	9,318,000	$ 2,007
Newport City	30,000	$ 44
Coffee County	3,411,700	$ 813
Manchester City	15,200,000	$ 12,716
Tullahoma City	8,515,000	$ 2,364
Crockett County	85,000	$ 48
Alamo City	215,000	$ 392
Bells City	0	$ 0
Cumberland County	2,485,000	$ 364
Davidson County	233,386,388	$ 3,425
Decatur County	50,000	$ 32
DeKalb County	1,353,400	$ 521
Dickson County	516,150	$ 65
Dyer County	188,981	$ 60
Dyersburg City	265,000	$ 73
Fayette County	266,700	$ 78
Fentress County	2,325,000	$ 1,002
Franklin SSD	1,600,000	$ 278
Humboldt City	1,748,000	$ 1,052
Milan SSD	370,200	$ 187
Trenton SSD	179,500	$ 124
Bradford SSD	20,000	$ 31

Table E-3. (continued)

School System	Total Estimated Cost	Cost per Student
Gibson County SSD	63,600	$ 24
Giles County	0	$ 0
Grainger County	1,090,000	$ 335
Greene County	18,584,550	$ 2,691
Greeneville City	24,335,000	$ 9,124
Grundy County	7,472,400	$ 3,260
Hamblen County	1,611,556	$ 181
Hamilton County	38,979,800	$ 959
Hancock County	0	$ 0
Hardeman County	720,000	$ 158
Hardin County	2,257,600	$ 581
Hawkins County	11,397,528	$ 1,584
Rogersville City	0	$ 0
Haywood County	4,164,000	$ 1,167
Henderson County	2,174,000	$ 623
Lexington City	0	$ 0
Henry County	3,560,000	$ 1,141
Paris SSD	30,000	$ 21
Hickman County	0	$ 0
Houston County	247,000	$ 174
Humphreys County	455,000	$ 152
Jackson County	1,163,400	$ 695
Jefferson County	510,000	$ 75
Johnson County	1,953,332	$ 854
Knox County	157,714,150	$ 3,045
Lake County	256,000	$ 289
Lauderdale County	0	$ 0
Lawrence County	2,400,000	$ 354
Lewis County	0	$ 0
Lincoln County	50,000	$ 12
Fayetteville City	0	$ 0
Loudon County	4,791,000	$ 959
Lenoir City	0	$ 0
McMinn County	2,220,000	$ 381
Athens City	12,447,500	$ 7,184
Etowah City	371,000	$ 1,008
McNairy County	554,000	$ 135
Macon County	1,720,000	$ 481
Madison County	6,087,850	$ 445
Marion County	9,915,000	$ 2,371
Richard City SSD	2,316,200	$ 7,205
Marshall County	1,100,000	$ 230
Maury County	100,000	$ 9
Meigs County	921,000	$ 501
Monroe County	1,555,000	$ 308
Sweetwater City	272,500	$ 187
Montgomery County	22,844,200	$ 940
Moore County	0	$ 0
Morgan County	6,010,000	$ 1,840

Table E-3. (continued)

School System	Total Estimated Cost	Cost per Student
Obion County	315,000	$ 78
Union City	1,560,000	$ 1,116
Overton County	4,207,592	$ 1,324
Perry County	0	$ 0
Pickett County	1,095,000	$ 1,547
Polk County	3,985,000	$ 1,666
Putnam County	8,039,233	$ 846
Rhea County	4,340,000	$ 1,159
Dayton City	0	$ 0
Roane County	7,066,000	$ 1,200
Harriman City	0	$ 0
Robertson County	0	$ 0
Rutherford County	24,406,138	$ 910
Murfreesboro City	0	$ 0
Scott County	17,722,851	$ 6,905
Oneida SSD	1,200,000	$ 967
Sequatchie County	2,183,500	$ 1,180
Sevier County	21,456,916	$ 1,715
Shelby County	407,136,060	$ 9,127
Memphis City	618,979,525	$ 5,292
Smith County	541,000	$ 172
Stewart County	80,000	$ 39
Sullivan County	42,162,410	$ 3,256
Bristol City	3,166,500	$ 892
Kingsport City	17,982,740	$ 2,835
Sumner County	10,384,900	$ 458
Tipton County	1,185,632	$ 118
Covington City	80,000	$ 88
Trousdale County	120,000	$ 94
Unicoi County	1,472,050	$ 594
Union County	1,966,615	$ 655
Van Buren County	440,000	$ 570
Warren County	4,088,800	$ 667
Washington County	8,496,000	$ 992
Johnson City	1,563,440	$ 233
Wayne County	1,600,000	$ 597
Weakley County	1,230,000	$ 253
White County	915,000	$ 237
Williamson County	11,391,500	$ 566
Franklin SSD	1,443,730	$ 380
Wilson County	1,450,000	$ 123
Lebanon SSD	200,000	$ 69
Statewide	**$ 1,954,708,079**	**$ 2,173**

* 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 school 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 and Cost to Upgrade by School System
Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student—Five-year Period July 2002 through June 2007*

	Schools in Less than Good Condition		Other Schools with Upgrade Needs		Estimated Cost	
School System	Number	Percent of Schools	Number	Percent of Schools	Total	Per Student
Anderson County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0	$ 0
Clinton City	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	945,852	$ 1,033
Oak Ridge City	0	0.0%	3	37.5%	2,635,000	$ 596
Bedford County	1	8.3%	0	0.0%	12,000,000	$ 1,914
Benton County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Bledsoe County	1	16.7%	2	33.3%	1,570,000	$ 866
Blount County	1	5.6%	4	22.2%	1,472,000	$ 136
Alcoa City	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	250,000	$ 191
Maryville City	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Bradley County	7	43.8%	5	31.3%	14,335,000	$ 1,585
Cleveland City	2	25.0%	3	37.5%	7,490,000	$ 1,722
Campbell County	0	0.0%	2	12.5%	300,000	$ 47
Cannon County	4	57.1%	2	28.6%	7,303,128	$ 3,441
Carroll County	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	150,000	$ 29,916
Hollow Rock-Bruceton SSD	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Huntingdon SSD	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	100,000	$ 76
McKenzie SSD	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
South Carroll SSD	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
West Carroll SSD	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Carter County	0	0.0%	4	23.5%	969,827	$ 162
Elizabethton City	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Cheatham County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Chester County	0	0.0%	3	50.0%	200,000	$ 82
Claiborne County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Clay County	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	4,500,000	$ 3,752
Cocke County	1	8.3%	1	8.3%	880,000	$ 190
Newport City	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Coffee County	0	0.0%	9	100.0%	2,700,000	$ 644
Manchester City	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	15,200,000	$ 12,716
Tullahoma City	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	8,000,000	$ 2,221
Crockett County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Alamo City	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Bells City	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Cumberland County	1	10.0%	2	20.0%	600,000	$ 88
Davidson County	52	42.3%	71	57.7%	197,937,173	$ 2,904
Decatur County	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	50,000	$ 32
DeKalb County	0	0.0%	2	40.0%	175,000	$ 67
Dickson County	0	0.0%	1	7.1%	400,000	$ 51
Dyer County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Dyersburg City	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	100,000	$ 28
Fayette County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Fentress County	2	28.6%	2	28.6%	1,775,000	$ 765
Franklin SSD	0	0.0%	1	8.3%	1,600,000	$ 278
Humboldt City	2	40.0%	0	0.0%	800,000	$ 481
Milan SSD	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	150,000	$ 76
Trenton SSD	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0

Table E-4. (continued)

School System	Schools in Less than Good Condition		Other Schools with Upgrade Needs		Estimated Cost	
	Number	Percent of Schools	Number	Percent of Schools	Total	Per Student
Bradford SSD	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Gibson County SSD	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	50,000	$ 19
Giles County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Grainger County	0	0.0%	1	16.7%	300,000	$ 92
Greene County	2	13.3%	4	26.7%	1,358,000	$ 197
Greeneville City	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	23,000,000	$ 8,623
Grundy County	4	57.1%	2	28.6%	6,640,000	$ 2,896
Hamblen County	0	0.0%	3	14.3%	680,000	$ 76
Hamilton County	12	15.0%	29	36.3%	34,608,000	$ 852
Hancock County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Hardeman County	0	0.0%	1	11.1%	100,000	$ 22
Hardin County	1	10.0%	3	30.0%	1,550,000	$ 399
Hawkins County	4	23.5%	4	23.5%	6,781,000	$ 943
Rogersville City	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Haywood County	0	0.0%	2	28.6%	3,825,000	$ 1,072
Henderson County	0	0.0%	6	60.0%	1,140,000	$ 327
Lexington City	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Henry County	3	50.0%	1	16.7%	1,250,000	$ 401
Paris SSD	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Hickman County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Houston County	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	100,000	$ 70
Humphreys County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Jackson County	1	25.0%	2	50.0%	640,000	$ 383
Jefferson County	0	0.0%	1	9.1%	110,000	$ 16
Johnson County	0	0.0%	3	37.5%	480,370	$ 210
Knox County	46	51.7%	14	15.7%	118,165,500	$ 2,282
Lake County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Lauderdale County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Lawrence County	0	0.0%	3	23.1%	2,300,000	$ 339
Lewis County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Lincoln County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Fayetteville City	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Loudon County	0	0.0%	3	30.0%	4,691,000	$ 939
Lenoir City	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
McMinn County	0	0.0%	2	22.2%	420,000	$ 72
Athens City	5	100.0%	0	0.0%	8,845,000	$ 5,105
Etowah City	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
McNairy County	0	0.0%	2	25.0%	110,000	$ 27
Macon County	0	0.0%	2	25.0%	370,000	$ 103
Madison County	1	4.2%	5	20.8%	675,000	$ 49
Marion County	4	44.4%	2	22.2%	9,820,000	$ 2,348
Richard City SSD	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	600,000	$ 1,866
Marshall County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Maury County	0	0.0%	1	5.6%	100,000	$ 9
Meigs County	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	136,000	$ 74
Monroe County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Sweetwater City	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Montgomery County	1	3.3%	3	10.0%	18,500,000	$ 761

Table E-4. (continued)

School System	Schools in Less than Good Condition		Other Schools with Upgrade Needs		Estimated Cost	
	Number	Percent of Schools	Number	Percent of Schools	Total	Per Student
Moore County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Morgan County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Obion County	0	0.0%	1	12.5%	150,000	$ 37
Union City	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	300,000	$ 215
Overton County	1	11.1%	3	33.3%	2,799,332	$ 881
Perry County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Pickett County	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	1,000,000	$ 1,413
Polk County	1	16.7%	3	50.0%	2,675,000	$ 1,118
Putnam County	2	11.8%	3	17.6%	5,200,000	$ 547
Rhea County	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	1,210,000	$ 323
Dayton City	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Roane County	0	0.0%	4	28.6%	5,300,000	$ 900
Harriman City	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Robertson County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Rutherford County	2	5.9%	13	38.2%	1,525,000	$ 57
Murfreesboro City	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Scott County	3	42.9%	1	14.3%	6,185,000	$ 2,410
Oneida SSD	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Sequatchie County	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	1,250,000	$ 675
Sevier County	0	0.0%	19	79.2%	7,725,000	$ 617
Shelby County	0	0.0%	46	100.0%	404,400,000	$ 9,065
Memphis City	0	0.0%	12	6.9%	5,656,000	$ 48
Smith County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Stewart County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Sullivan County	2	6.5%	29	93.5%	27,460,000	$ 2,121
Bristol City	4	50.0%	0	0.0%	2,764,000	$ 778
Kingsport City	0	0.0%	2	18.2%	16,400,000	$ 2,585
Sumner County	4	10.5%	6	15.8%	9,030,000	$ 398
Tipton County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Covington City	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Trousdale County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Unicoi County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Union County	0	0.0%	3	42.9%	314,040	$ 105
Van Buren County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Warren County	2	18.2%	6	54.5%	3,975,000	$ 649
Washington County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Johnson City	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Wayne County	0	0.0%	1	12.5%	1,000,000	$ 373
Weakley County	0	0.0%	1	8.3%	50,000	$ 10
White County	0	0.0%	4	44.4%	890,000	$ 230
Williamson County	1	3.3%	0	0.0%	4,200,000	$ 209
Franklin SSD	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Wilson County	0	0.0%	4	21.1%	1,400,000	$ 118
Lebanon SSD	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Statewide	**189**	**11.5%**	**391**	**23.8%**	**$ 1,044,791,222**	**$ 1,161**

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

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 2002 through June 2007*

	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	1	8.3%	2,500,000	11,702,199	14,202,199	$ 2,265
Benton County	1	12.5%	300,000	0	300,000	$ 120
Bledsoe County	2	33.3%	1,700,000	0	1,700,000	$ 937
Blount County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Alcoa City	0	0.0%	0	5,350,000	5,350,000	$ 4,091
Maryville City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Bradley County	12	75.0%	6,269,000	0	6,269,000	$ 693
Cleveland City	1	12.5%	720,000	10,344,791	11,064,791	$ 2,544
Campbell County	0	0.0%	0	14,319,196	14,319,196	$ 2,262
Cannon County	4	57.1%	3,472,128	9,621,889	13,094,017	$ 6,169
Carroll County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Hollow Rock-Bruceton SSD	0	0.0%	0	5,055,273	5,055,273	$ 6,428
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	$ 226
Carter County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Elizabethton City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Cheatham County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Chester County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Claiborne County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Clay County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Cocke County	5	41.7%	8,400,000	0	8,400,000	$ 1,809
Newport City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Coffee County	0	0.0%	0	18,722,727	18,722,727	$ 4,464
Manchester City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Tullahoma City	0	0.0%	0	6,179,352	6,179,352	$ 1,715
Crockett County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Alamo City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Bells City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Cumberland County	2	20.0%	1,630,000	0	1,630,000	$ 239
Davidson County	0	0.0%	0	123,414,200	123,414,200	$ 1,811
Decatur County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
DeKalb County	3	60.0%	1,145,400	0	1,145,400	$ 441
Dickson County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Dyer County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
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	23,350,281	23,350,281	$ 4,060
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

Table E-5. (continued)

School System	Existing Schools Reporting Needs		Estimated Compliance Costs**			
	Number	Percent	Existing Schools	New Schools	Total	Per Student
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	0	0	$ 0
Grainger County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Greene County	5	33.3%	17,010,000	0	17,010,000	$ 2,463
Greeneville City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Grundy County	1	14.3%	500,000	0	500,000	$ 218
Hamblen County	1	4.8%	0	19,644,330	19,644,330	$ 2,201
Hamilton County	0	0.0%	0	11,000,000	11,000,000	$ 271
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	$ 181
Rogersville City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Haywood County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Henderson County	3	30.0%	475,000	4,567,852	5,042,852	$ 1,445
Lexington City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Henry County	2	33.3%	290,000	0	290,000	$ 93
Paris SSD	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Hickman County	0	0.0%	0	19,832,692	19,832,692	$ 5,205
Houston County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Humphreys County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Jackson County	3	75.0%	380,000	0	380,000	$ 227
Jefferson County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Johnson County	1	12.5%	930,712	0	930,712	$ 407
Knox County	19	21.3%	1,500,000	15,753,366	17,253,366	$ 333
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%	0	0	0	$ 0
Fayetteville City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Loudon County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Lenoir City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
McMinn County	4	44.4%	1,700,000	0	1,700,000	$ 292
Athens City	2	40.0%	2,700,000	0	2,700,000	$ 1,558
Etowah City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
McNairy County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Macon County	1	12.5%	800,000	0	800,000	$ 224
Madison County	0	0.0%	0	21,102,209	21,102,209	$ 1,544
Marion County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Richard City SSD	1	100.0%	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	$ 3,111
Marshall County	0	0.0%	0	15,575,534	15,575,534	$ 3,252
Maury County	0	0.0%	0	23,380,580	23,380,580	$ 2,096
Meigs County	4	100.0%	665,000	0	665,000	$ 362
Monroe County	1	9.1%	70,000	4,361,449	4,431,449	$ 878
Sweetwater City	0	0.0%	0	3,673,172	3,673,172	$ 2,520
Montgomery County	2	6.7%	4,300,000	13,677,404	17,977,404	$ 740

Table E-5. (continued)

School System	Existing Schools Reporting Needs		Estimated Compliance Costs**			
	Number	Percent	Existing Schools	New Schools	Total	Per Student
Moore County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Morgan County	3	42.9%	5,800,000	4,194,592	9,994,592	$ 3,059
Obion County	0	0.0%	0	3,250,650	3,250,650	$ 808
Union City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Overton County	2	22.2%	1,341,760	8,671,845	10,013,605	$ 3,151
Perry County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Pickett County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Polk County	1	16.7%	990,000	5,718,370	6,708,370	$ 2,804
Putnam County	4	23.5%	1,833,333	28,143,768	29,977,101	$ 3,155
Rhea County	3	60.0%	880,000	12,240,000	13,120,000	$ 3,503
Dayton City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Roane County	0	0.0%	0	4,953,696	4,953,696	$ 841
Harriman City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Robertson County	0	0.0%	0	13,597,402	13,597,402	$ 1,378
Rutherford County	2	5.9%	4,350,000	33,466,769	37,816,769	$ 1,410
Murfreesboro City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Scott County	1	14.3%	2,500,000	10,000,000	12,500,000	$ 4,870
Oneida SSD	2	66.7%	940,000	0	940,000	$ 757
Sequatchie County	1	33.3%	800,000	0	800,000	$ 432
Sevier County	10	41.7%	13,075,000	18,053,483	31,128,483	$ 2,488
Shelby County	3	6.5%	780,000	0	780,000	$ 17
Memphis City	28	16.1%	19,630,000	21,721,036	41,351,036	$ 354
Smith County	0	0.0%	0	10,734,600	10,734,600	$ 3,405
Stewart County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Sullivan County	7	22.6%	11,300,000	0	11,300,000	$ 873
Bristol City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Kingsport City	0	0.0%	0	259,390	259,390	$ 41
Sumner County	0	0.0%	0	41,132,701	41,132,701	$ 1,813
Tipton County	0	0.0%	0	13,267,280	13,267,280	$ 1,322
Covington City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Trousdale County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Unicoi County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Union County	3	42.9%	900,000	0	900,000	$ 300
Van Buren County	1	50.0%	435,000	0	435,000	$ 564
Warren County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Washington County	2	15.4%	110,000	13,780,341	13,890,341	$ 1,622
Johnson City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Wayne County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Weakley County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
White County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Williamson County	0	0.0%	0	53,272,079	53,272,079	$ 2,646
Franklin SSD	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Wilson County	1	5.3%	50,000	3,895,666	3,945,666	$ 334
Lebanon SSD	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Statewide	**158**	**9.6%**	**$ 125,722,333**	**$ 680,982,168**	**$ 806,704,501**	**$ 897**

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

** The cost for EIA compliance at existing schools 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 2002 through June 2007**

	Schools with State Mandate Needs Other than EIA		Estimated Cost	
School System	**Number**	**Percent**	**Total**	**Per Student**
Anderson County	0	0.0%	$ 0	$ 0
Clinton City	1	33.3%	250,000	$ 273
Oak Ridge City	1	12.5%	50,000	$ 11
Bedford County	1	8.3%	500,000	$ 80
Benton County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Bledsoe County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Blount County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Alcoa City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Maryville City	1	14.3%	70,000	$ 16
Bradley County	4	25.0%	250,000	$ 28
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	1	5.9%	96,921	$ 16
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	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Newport City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
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	1	0.8%	52,781	$ 1
Decatur County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
DeKalb County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Dickson County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Dyer County	2	28.6%	100,000	$ 32
Dyersburg City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Fayette County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Fentress County	2	28.6%	200,000	$ 86
Franklin SSD	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Humboldt City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Milan SSD	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Trenton SSD	0	0.0%	0	$ 0

Table E-6. (continued)

	Schools with State Mandate Needs Other than EIA		Estimated Cost	
School System	**Number**	**Percent**	**Total**	**Per Student**
Bradford SSD	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Gibson County SSD	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Giles County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Grainger County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Greene County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Greeneville City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Grundy County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Hamblen County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Hamilton County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Hancock County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Hardeman County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Hardin County	2	20.0%	100,000	$ 26
Hawkins County	9	52.9%	2,524,000	$ 351
Rogersville City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Haywood County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Henderson County	1	10.0%	50,000	$ 14
Lexington City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Henry County	1	16.7%	1,500,000	$ 481
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	2	25.0%	350,000	$ 153
Knox County	1	1.1%	125,000	$ 2
Lake County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Lauderdale County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Lawrence County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Lewis County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Lincoln County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Fayetteville City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Loudon County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Lenoir City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
McMinn County	1	11.1%	100,000	$ 17
Athens City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Etowah City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
McNairy County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Macon County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Madison County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Marion County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Richard City SSD	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Marshall County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Maury County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Meigs County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Monroe County	5	45.5%	1,230,000	$ 244
Sweetwater City	2	66.7%	127,500	$ 87
Montgomery County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0

Table E-6. (continued)

	Schools with State Mandate Needs Other than EIA		Estimated Cost	
School System	**Number**	**Percent**	**Total**	**Per Student**
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%	760,000	$ 544
Overton County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Perry County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Pickett County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Polk County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Putnam County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Rhea County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Dayton City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Roane County	12	85.7%	1,701,000	$ 289
Harriman City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Robertson County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Rutherford County	34	100.0%	14,390,000	$ 537
Murfreesboro City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Scott County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Oneida SSD	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Sequatchie County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Sevier County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Shelby County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Memphis City	39	22.4%	2,734,000	$ 23
Smith County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Stewart County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Sullivan County	3	9.7%	190,000	$ 15
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	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Union County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Van Buren County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Warren County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Washington County	7	53.8%	5,000,000	$ 584
Johnson City	1	10.0%	398,440	$ 59
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	**135**	**8.2%**	**$ 32,849,642**	**$ 37**

* Education Improvement Act.

** This table represents the cost to comply with all state mandates other than EIA. 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 2002 through June 2007*

	Schools with Federal Mandate 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	5	62.5%	890,000	$ 201
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	22.2%	325,000	$ 30
Alcoa City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Maryville City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Bradley County	4	25.0%	370,000	$ 41
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	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Newport City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
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	30	24.4%	5,163,350	$ 76
Decatur County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
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	$ 14
Fayette County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Fentress County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Franklin SSD	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

Table E-7. (continued)

	Schools with Federal Mandate Needs		Estimated Cost	
School System	Number	Percent	Total	Per Student
Giles County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Grainger County	4	66.7%	450,000	$ 138
Greene County	1	6.7%	76,550	$ 11
Greeneville City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Grundy County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Hamblen County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Hamilton County	12	15.0%	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	$ 59
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	50.6%	4,981,000	$ 96
Lake County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Lauderdale County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Lawrence County	1	7.7%	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	$ 212
Etowah City	1	100.0%	245,000	$ 666
McNairy County	1	12.5%	100,000	$ 24
Macon County	1	12.5%	50,000	$ 14
Madison County	22	91.7%	4,338,950	$ 317
Marion County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Richard City SSD	1	100.0%	625,000	$ 1,944
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

Table E-7. (continued)

	Schools with Federal Mandate Needs		Estimated Cost	
School System	**Number**	**Percent**	**Total**	**Per Student**
Morgan County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Obion County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Union City	1	25.0%	400,000	$ 286
Overton County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Perry County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Pickett County	1	50.0%	50,000	$ 71
Polk County	1	16.7%	50,000	$ 21
Putnam County	1	5.9%	50,000	$ 5
Rhea County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Dayton City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Roane County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Harriman City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Robertson County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Rutherford County	15	44.1%	3,385,433	$ 126
Murfreesboro City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Scott County	5	71.4%	1,000,000	$ 390
Oneida SSD	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Sequatchie County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Sevier County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Shelby County	4	8.7%	1,050,000	$ 24
Memphis City	21	12.1%	5,050,000	$ 43
Smith County	1	11.1%	68,000	$ 22
Stewart County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Sullivan County	15	48.4%	2,469,170	$ 191
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	50.0%	262,050	$ 106
Union County	2	28.6%	129,575	$ 43
Van Buren County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Warren County	1	9.1%	54,000	$ 9
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	**217**	**13.2%**	**$ 35,412,578**	**$ 39**

* 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. Mandate Compliance Needs by Type of Mandate and by School System
Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student — Five-year Period July 2002 through June 2007*

	State Mandate Costs			Federal Mandate Costs					
School System	EIA (New & Existing Schools)	Fire Codes	Other	Asbestos	ADA	Special Education	Title I	Under ground Storage Tanks	Lead
Anderson County	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Clinton City	0	250,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oak Ridge City	0	50,000	0	890,000	0	0	0	0	0
Bedford County	11,702,199	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benton County	2,500,000	0	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	0
Bledsoe County	300,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blount County	1,700,000	0	0	325,000	0	0	0	0	0
Alcoa City	5,350,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryville City	0	70,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bradley County	0	0	250,000	370,000	0	0	0	0	0
Cleveland City	16,613,791	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Campbell County	15,039,196	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cannon County	9,621,889	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll County	3,472,128	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hollow Rock-Bruceton SSD	5,055,273	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Huntingdon SSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McKenzie SSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carroll SSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Carroll SSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carter County	250,000	96,921	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elizabethton City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cheatham County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chester County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Claiborne County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clay County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cocke County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newport City	8,400,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coffee County	18,722,727	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manchester City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tullahoma City	6,179,352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crockett County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alamo City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table E-8. (continued)

School System	State Mandate Costs			Federal Mandate Costs					
	EIA (New & Existing Schools)	Fire Codes	Other	Asbestos	ADA	Special Education	Title I	Under ground Storage Tanks	Lead
Bells City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumberland County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Davidson County	125,044,200	52,781	0	0	5,163,350	0	0	0	0
Decatur County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeKalb County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dickson County	1,145,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dyer County	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dyersburg City	0	0	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	0
Fayette County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fentress County	0	200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin SSD	23,350,281	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humboldt City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milan SSD	0	0	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	0
Trenton SSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bradford SSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gibson County SSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Giles County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grainger County	0	0	0	0	450,000	0	0	0	0
Greene County	0	0	0	76,550	0	0	0	0	0
Greeneville City	17,010,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grundy County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hamblen County	20,144,330	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hamilton County	11,000,000	0	0	1,700,000	840,000	0	0	0	0
Hancock County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hardeman County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hardin County	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawkins County	0	2,524,000	0	50,000	222,500	150,000	0	0	0
Rogersville City	1,300,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haywood County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henderson County	4,567,852	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lexington City	475,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henry County	0	1,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table E-8. (continued)

School System	State Mandate Costs			Federal Mandate Costs					
	EIA (New & Existing Schools)	Fire Codes	Other	Asbestos	ADA	Special Education	Title I	Under ground Storage Tanks	Lead
Paris SSD	290,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hickman County	19,832,692	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Houston County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humphreys County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson County	380,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson County	0	350,000	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	0
Knox County	16,684,078	125,000	0	4,981,000	0	0	0	0	0
Lake County	1,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lauderdale County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lawrence County	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0
Lewis County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lincoln County	0	0	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	0
Fayetteville City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loudon County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lenoir City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McMinn County	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Athens City	1,700,000	0	0	0	167,000	200,000	0	0	0
Etowah City	2,700,000	0	0	0	245,000	0	0	0	0
McNairy County	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	0
Macon County	0	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	0
Madison County	21,902,209	0	0	1,050,000	2,000,000	759,700	479,250	50,000	0
Marion County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Richard City SSD	0	0	0	0	625,000	0	0	0	0
Marshall County	16,575,534	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maury County	23,380,580	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meigs County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monroe County	5,026,449	1,230,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweetwater City	3,743,172	127,500	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0
Montgomery County	13,677,404	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moore County	4,300,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morgan County	4,194,592	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table E-8. (continued)

	State Mandate Costs			Federal Mandate Costs					
School System	EIA (New & Existing Schools)	Fire Codes	Other	Asbestos	ADA	Special Education	Title I	Under ground Storage Tanks	Lead
Obion County	9,050,650	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Union City	0	760,000	0	0	400,000	0	0	0	0
Overton County	8,671,845	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Perry County	1,341,760	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pickett County	0	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	0
Polk County	5,718,370	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	0
Putnam County	29,133,768	0	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	0
Rhea County	14,073,333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dayton City	880,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roane County	4,953,696	1,701,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harriman City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robertson County	13,597,402	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rutherford County	33,466,769	100,000	14,290,000	3,335,433	0	0	0	0	50,000
Murfreesboro City	4,350,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scott County	10,000,000	0	0	0	1,000,000	0	0	0	0
Oneida SSD	2,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sequatchie County	940,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sevier County	18,853,483	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby County	13,075,000	0	0	625,000	150,000	0	0	275,000	0
Memphis City	22,501,036	2,734,000	0	4,850,000	200,000	0	0	0	0
Smith County	30,364,600	0	0	0	68,000	0	0	0	0
Stewart County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sullivan County	0	190,000	0	1,807,912	600,000	0	0	0	61,258
Bristol City	11,300,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kingsport City	259,390	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sumner County	41,132,701	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tipton County	13,267,280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Covington City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	State Mandate Costs			Federal Mandate Costs					
School System	EIA (New & Existing Schools)	Fire Codes	Other	Asbestos	ADA	Special Education	Title I	Under ground Storage Tanks	Lead
Trousdale County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unicoi County	0	0	0	262,050	0	0	0	0	0
Union County	0	0	0	0	54,575	75,000	0	0	0
Van Buren County	900,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warren County	435,000	0	0	0	54,000	0	0	0	0
Washington County	13,780,341	4,950,000	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson City	110,000	398,440	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wayne County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weakley County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Williamson County	53,272,079	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin SSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson County	3,895,666	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon SSD	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statewide Total	**$ 806,704,501**	**$ 18,259,642**	**$ 14,590,000**	**$ 20,522,945**	**$ 12,689,425**	**$ 1,284,700**	**$ 479,250**	**$ 325,000**	**$ 111,258**

Table E-9. Technology Needs by School System
Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student
—Five-year Period July 2002 through 2007*

	Schools with Technology Needs		Estimated Cost	
School System	Number	Percent	Total	Per Student
Anderson County	0	0.0%	$ 0	$ 0
Clinton City	3	100.0%	118,020	$ 129
Oak Ridge City	8	100.0%	5,009,000	$ 1,134
Bedford County	1	8.3%	165,000	$ 26
Benton County	7	87.5%	359,164	$ 144
Bledsoe County	2	33.3%	100,000	$ 55
Blount County	9	50.0%	470,000	$ 43
Alcoa City	2	66.7%	40,000	$ 31
Maryville City	5	71.4%	313,000	$ 72
Bradley County	16	100.0%	1,436,800	$ 159
Cleveland City	3	37.5%	854,500	$ 196
Campbell County	2	12.5%	10,000	$ 2
Cannon County	4	57.1%	114,090	$ 54
Carroll County	2	100.0%	140,000	$ 27,922
Hollow Rock-Bruceton SSD	2	100.0%	100,000	$ 127
Huntingdon SSD	3	100.0%	365,332	$ 276
McKenzie SSD	3	100.0%	246,000	$ 189
South Carroll SSD	1	100.0%	25,000	$ 64
West Carroll SSD	3	100.0%	254,000	$ 229
Carter County	1	5.9%	16,500	$ 3
Elizabethton City	4	80.0%	104,000	$ 47
Cheatham County	13	92.9%	577,500	$ 85
Chester County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Claiborne County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Clay County	1	20.0%	10,000	$ 8
Cocke County	2	16.7%	38,000	$ 8
Newport City	1	100.0%	30,000	$ 44
Coffee County	9	100.0%	711,700	$ 170
Manchester City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Tullahoma City	6	85.7%	515,000	$ 143
Crockett County	2	40.0%	85,000	$ 48
Alamo City	1	100.0%	215,000	$ 392
Bells City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Cumberland County	5	50.0%	255,000	$ 37
Davidson County	123	100.0%	30,233,084	$ 444
Decatur County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
DeKalb County	2	40.0%	33,000	$ 13
Dickson County	2	14.3%	116,150	$ 15
Dyer County	7	100.0%	88,981	$ 28
Dyersburg City	4	100.0%	115,000	$ 32
Fayette County	8	88.9%	266,700	$ 78
Fentress County	7	100.0%	350,000	$ 151
Franklin SSD	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Humboldt City	5	100.0%	948,000	$ 571

Table E-9. (continued)

School System	Schools with Technology Needs		Estimated Cost	
	Number	Percent	Total	Per Student
Milan SSD	2	66.7%	170,200	$ 86
Trenton SSD	3	100.0%	179,500	$ 124
Bradford SSD	2	100.0%	20,000	$ 31
Gibson County SSD	1	14.3%	13,600	$ 5
Giles County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Grainger County	6	100.0%	340,000	$ 104
Greene County	14	93.3%	140,000	$ 20
Greeneville City	7	100.0%	1,335,000	$ 501
Grundy County	7	100.0%	332,400	$ 145
Hamblen County	20	95.2%	931,556	$ 104
Hamilton County	70	87.5%	1,831,800	$ 45
Hancock County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Hardeman County	9	100.0%	620,000	$ 136
Hardin County	6	60.0%	607,600	$ 156
Hawkins County	15	88.2%	370,028	$ 51
Rogersville City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Haywood County	3	42.9%	339,000	$ 95
Henderson County	6	60.0%	509,000	$ 146
Lexington City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Henry County	2	33.3%	520,000	$ 167
Paris SSD	1	33.3%	30,000	$ 21
Hickman County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Houston County	2	40.0%	147,000	$ 104
Humphreys County	6	85.7%	455,000	$ 152
Jackson County	4	100.0%	143,400	$ 86
Jefferson County	3	27.3%	400,000	$ 59
Johnson County	4	50.0%	142,250	$ 62
Knox County	86	96.6%	32,942,650	$ 636
Lake County	3	100.0%	256,000	$ 289
Lauderdale County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Lawrence County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Lewis County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Lincoln County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Fayetteville City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Loudon County	9	90.0%	100,000	$ 20
Lenoir City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
McMinn County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Athens City	5	100.0%	535,500	$ 309
Etowah City	1	100.0%	126,000	$ 342
McNairy County	7	87.5%	344,000	$ 84
Macon County	8	100.0%	500,000	$ 140
Madison County	21	87.5%	1,073,900	$ 79
Marion County	3	33.3%	95,000	$ 23
Richard City SSD	1	100.0%	91,200	$ 284
Marshall County	7	100.0%	1,100,000	$ 230
Maury County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Meigs County	4	100.0%	120,000	$ 65
Monroe County	11	100.0%	255,000	$ 50

Table E-9. (continued)

	Schools with Technology Needs		Estimated Cost	
School System	**Number**	**Percent**	**Total**	**Per Student**
Sweetwater City	3	100.0%	45,000	$ 31
Montgomery County	2	6.7%	44,200	$ 2
Moore County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Morgan County	7	100.0%	210,000	$ 64
Obion County	5	62.5%	165,000	$ 41
Union City	4	100.0%	100,000	$ 72
Overton County	3	33.3%	66,500	$ 21
Perry County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Pickett County	2	100.0%	45,000	$ 64
Polk County	6	100.0%	270,000	$ 113
Putnam County	9	52.9%	955,900	$ 101
Rhea County	4	80.0%	2,250,000	$ 601
Dayton City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Roane County	2	14.3%	65,000	$ 11
Harriman City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Robertson County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Rutherford County	29	85.3%	755,705	$ 28
Murfreesboro City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Scott County	5	71.4%	8,037,851	$ 3,132
Oneida SSD	3	100.0%	260,000	$ 209
Sequatchie County	2	66.7%	133,500	$ 72
Sevier County	13	54.2%	656,916	$ 53
Shelby County	28	60.9%	906,060	$ 20
Memphis City	174	100.0%	585,909,525	$ 5,009
Smith County	8	88.9%	473,000	$ 150
Stewart County	2	66.7%	80,000	$ 39
Sullivan County	20	64.5%	743,240	$ 57
Bristol City	6	75.0%	402,500	$ 113
Kingsport City	8	72.7%	1,582,740	$ 249
Sumner County	33	86.8%	1,354,900	$ 60
Tipton County	11	100.0%	1,185,632	$ 118
Covington City	2	100.0%	80,000	$ 88
Trousdale County	2	66.7%	120,000	$ 94
Unicoi County	6	100.0%	1,210,000	$ 488
Union County	6	85.7%	623,000	$ 207
Van Buren County	1	50.0%	5,000	$ 6
Warren County	2	18.2%	59,800	$ 10
Washington County	12	92.3%	3,386,000	$ 395
Johnson City	10	100.0%	1,165,000	$ 174
Wayne County	7	87.5%	600,000	$ 224
Weakley County	5	41.7%	1,180,000	$ 243
White County	1	11.1%	25,000	$ 6
Williamson County	27	90.0%	7,191,500	$ 357
Franklin SSD	6	75.0%	1,443,730	$ 380
Wilson County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Lebanon SSD	5	100.0%	200,000	$ 69
Statewide	**1,119**	**68.0%**	**$ 715,932,304**	**$ 796**

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

Table E-10. New School Construction and System-wide Needs by School System
Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student
—Five-year Period July 2002 through June 2007*

	Estimated Cost	
School System	**New School Construction**	**System-wide Needs****
Anderson County	$ 0	$ 0
Clinton City	0	425,000
Oak Ridge City	0	6,500,000
Bedford County	43,800,000	0
Benton County	0	0
Bledsoe County	0	0
Blount County	76,520,000	0
Alcoa City	5,350,000	0
Maryville City	0	0
Bradley County	348,000	0
Cleveland City	12,000,000	0
Campbell County	35,000,000	0
Cannon County	20,657,035	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	0	0
Elizabethton City	0	0
Cheatham County	0	0
Chester County	0	0
Claiborne County	36,000,000	0
Clay County	2,500,000	0
Cocke County	0	0
Newport City	0	0
Coffee County	24,375,000	0
Manchester City	0	0
Tullahoma City	8,000,000	0
Crockett County	7,000,000	0
Alamo City	0	0
Bells City	0	0
Cumberland County	36,210,000	0
Davidson County	150,168,200	3,680,000
Decatur County	0	0
DeKalb County	0	0
Dickson County	8,000,000	0
Dyer County	0	0
Dyersburg City	0	0
Fayette County	14,500,000	0
Fentress County	0	0
Franklin SSD	50,000,000	0
Humboldt City	8,000,000	0
Milan SSD	0	0
Trenton SSD	0	680,000

Table E-10. (continued)

	Estimated Cost	
School System	**New School Construction**	**System-wide Needs****
Bradford SSD	0	0
Gibson County SSD	0	0
Giles County	0	0
Grainger County	20,000,000	0
Greene County	13,500,000	0
Greeneville City	0	0
Grundy County	0	0
Hamblen County	25,000,000	400,000
Hamilton County	11,000,000	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	7,000,000	0
Lexington City	0	0
Henry County	21,000,000	200,000
Paris SSD	0	0
Hickman County	38,000,000	0
Houston County	0	0
Humphreys County	0	0
Jackson County	0	0
Jefferson County	0	0
Johnson County	0	225,000
Knox County	128,415,983	0
Lake County	0	0
Lauderdale County	0	0
Lawrence County	0	0
Lewis County	0	0
Lincoln County	0	0
Fayetteville City	0	0
Loudon County	0	0
Lenoir City	0	0
McMinn County	0	0
Athens City	0	250,000
Etowah City	0	0
McNairy County	0	0
Macon County	0	0
Madison County	25,000,000	0
Marion County	12,500,000	0
Richard City SSD	0	0
Marshall County	20,800,000	0
Maury County	26,233,000	5,000,000
Meigs County	0	85,000
Monroe County	6,232,000	0
Sweetwater City	8,000,000	0
Montgomery County	31,105,840	0

Table E-10. (continued)

	Estimated Cost	
School System	**New School Construction**	**System-wide Needs****
Moore County	0	0
Morgan County	6,000,000	0
Obion County	4,000,000	0
Union City	0	0
Overton County	14,500,000	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	14,200,000	1,000,000
Harriman City	2,000,000	0
Robertson County	41,900,000	0
Rutherford County	190,333,800	180,000
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	33,000,000	200,000
Shelby County	0	0
Memphis City	40,099,851	0
Smith County	27,476,500	0
Stewart County	0	0
Sullivan County	0	0
Bristol City	0	0
Kingsport City	300,000	2,500,000
Sumner County	80,216,585	0
Tipton County	25,000,000	0
Covington City	0	0
Trousdale County	8,500,000	0
Unicoi County	0	0
Union County	0	0
Van Buren County	0	0
Warren County	1,500,000	0
Washington County	16,000,000	0
Johnson City	0	0
Wayne County	0	0
Weakley County	0	0
White County	0	0
Williamson County	118,500,000	0
Franklin SSD	0	0
Wilson County	6,100,000	0
Lebanon SSD	0	0
Statewide	**$ 1,643,282,594**	**$ 22,525,000**

* 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

Class	Old Requirements[1]		New Requirements[2]	
	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

[1] 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]

[2] Public Chapter 535, Section 37, Acts of 1992; codified at Tennessee Code Annotated, §49-1-104(a).

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
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

Basic Education Program (BEP): The programs funded by the formula adopted as part of the Education Improvement Act of 1992 including, among other things, decreasing the number of students in each teacher's classroom. See also **Education Improvement Act (EIA)**.

Business District Development: See **Type of Project**.

Canceled: See **Status/Stage of Project**.

Community Development: See **Type of Project**.

Completed: See **Status/Stage of Project**.

Conceptual: See **Status/Stage of Project**.

Construction: See **Status/Stage of Project**.

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 Inventory 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**.

Fire Protection: See **Type of Project**.

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**.

Housing: See **Type of Project**.

Industrial Sites &Parks: *See* **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.

K-12 New School Construction: *See* **Type of Project**.

Law Enforcement: *See* **Type of Project**.

LEA System-wide Need: *See* **Type of Project.**

Libraries & Museums: *See* **Type of Project**.

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.

Navigation: *See* **Type of Project**.

Non K-12 Education: *See* **Type of Project**.

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.

Other Facilities: *See* **Type of Project**.

Planning/Design: *See* **Status/Stage of Project**.

Property Acquisition: *See* **Type of Project**.

Public Buildings: *See* **Type of Project**.

Recreation: *See* **Type of 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.

Solid Waste: *See* **Type of Project**.

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**.

Storm Water: *See* **Type of Project**.

Technology: *See* **Type of Project.**

Telecommunications: *See* **Type of Project.**

Transportation: *See* **Type of Project.**

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 and wastewater 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**.]

Water & Wastewater: See **Type of Project.**

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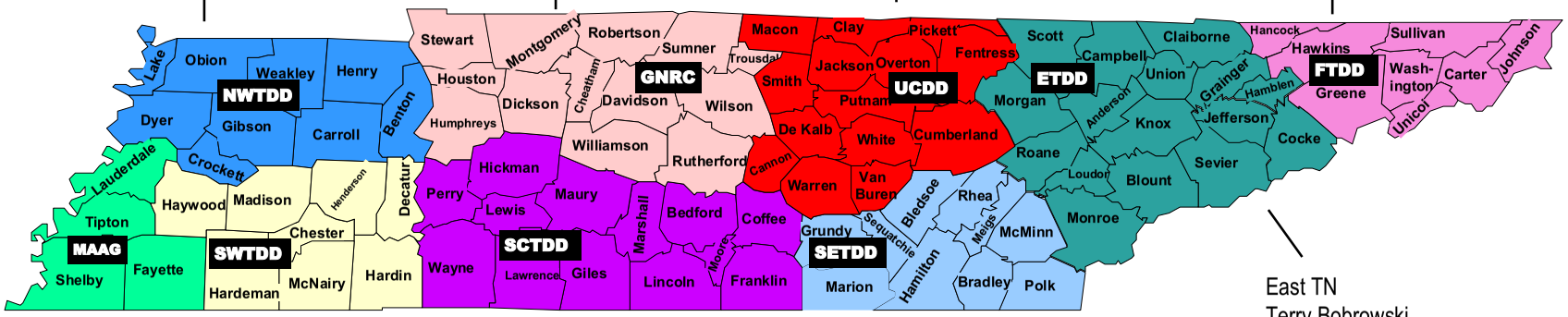

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