State of Tennessee

Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations
226 Capitol Blvd. Bldg., Suite 508
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October 2005

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 fifth 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.

Information from the inventory is more widely used each year. It is used routinely now 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. And the inventory itself often substitutes for a capital improvements program for smaller local governments that do not have a formal process.

This year's report includes information about the availability of funds for the needs reported in the inventory and about trends based on the current and previous inventories.

Sincerely,

Representative Randy Rinks
Chairman

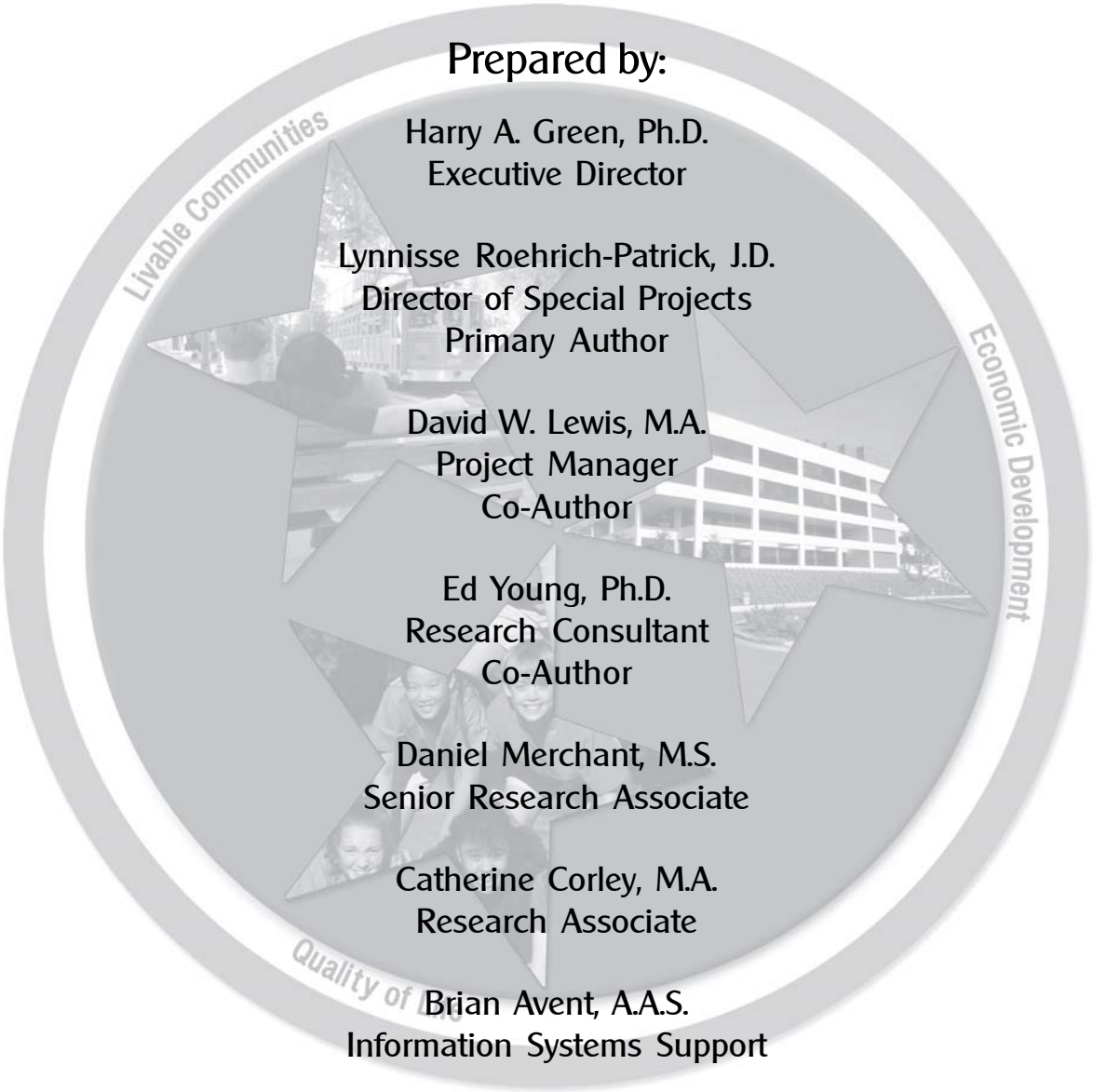
Harry A. Green, Ph.D.
Executive Director

A Commission Report to the 104th General Assembly

Building Tennessee's Tomorrow:

Anticipating the State's Infrastructure Needs

July 2003 through June 2008



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Building Tennessee's Tomorrow:

Anticipating the State's Infrastructure Needs

July 2003 through June 2008

Executive Summary

This report is the fifth in a series. It presents Tennessee's public infrastructure needs as reported by local officials, the needs submitted by state departments and agencies as part of their budget requests to the Governor, and project listings by the Tennessee Department of Transportation. It covers the five-year period of July 2003 through June 2008 and provides two 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 compiled in the inventory:

- ✓ The total need for public infrastructure improvements is estimated at $24.4 billion for 2003 through 2008—an increase of $2.9 billion from the previous inventory—including the cost of upgrading existing public schools to good condition. The total need has increased $10.8 billion since the 1999 report, and represents both increased need for infrastructure and increased coverage by the inventory.
- ✓ The transportation and utilities category represents nearly half of the one-year increase in infrastructure needs and nearly half of the total increase since the first report. Transportation needs alone, which increased $1.3 billion since the last inventory and $4.9 billion since the first, account for most of that increase and represent almost 39% of the total need. Most of the rest of the one-year increase was in business district development, an

Reported Infrastructure Needs	
Transportation & Utilities $10.4 billion	Health, Safety & Welfare $5.4 billion
Education $5.3 billion	Recreation & Culture $1.8 billion
Economic Development $1.2 billion	General Government $411 million
Grand Total $24.4 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.]

increase of $447 million; water and wastewater, an increase of $349 million; recreation, an increase of $346 million; and law enforcement, an increase of $221 million.

- ✓ The category with the largest percentage increase (70%) was economic development. This category fluctuates more than any other category, partly because it is relatively small. Business district development needs, which grew 111%, accounted for most of this increase because of large business district development projects, one in Nashville and the other in Memphis.
- ✓ Information about the availability of funding to meet Tennessee's public infrastructure needs indicates that in dollar terms more than half may go unmet. The inventory does not include funding information for needs at existing schools or for needs described in capital budget requests submitted by state agencies. Excluding those needs from the total of $24.4 billion reported for the period covered by the inventory leaves $20.3 billion in needs. Only $10.1 billion of that amount is expected to be available according to the local officials who provided the information. Most of that amount, $9.5 billion, is for needs that are fully funded, another $600 million is for needs that are partially funded, and the remaining $10.2 billion of the reported needs have no funding at all.
- ✓ The overall condition of Tennessee's public school buildings has improved dramatically since the first report in this series, but it appears to have leveled out. According to local officials, around 86% of their schools are in good or better condition—about the same as last year, but considerably better than the 59% reported in 1999. Given that fact, it is not surprising that education infrastructure needs increased the least in this inventory. Even so, needs reported in the current inventory are estimated to cost slightly more than $3.7 billion, which. is $112 million more than the estimate in last year's report—a 3% increase—and $1.2 billion more than the estimate reported in 1999. This year's increase is considerably larger than the one-year increase reported last year. Last year's increase was only $55 million, which was less than 2%.
- ✓ The latest data confirm once again that projects included in a capital improvements program (CIP) are far more likely to progress to the construction stage than projects not in a CIP. Almost 44% of projects included in a CIP were in the construction phase, whereas only 20% of projects not included in a CIP were. These percentages were nearly the reverse for

projects in the conceptual phase. Only 20% of projects in a CIP were in the conceptual phase, but 46% of projects not in a CIP were.

- ✓ State or federal mandates affect about 6% of all projects in the current inventory, down from 8% last year. Other than for existing schools, TACIR does not know the cost of mandates. About 78% of all projects affected by mandates are needed for new and existing public schools and are estimated to cost $542 million. About 6% of that amount is attributable to federal requirements, and 94% is related to state requirements. About 88% of mandate-related education needs is related to providing additional classrooms to meet the lower class sizes required by the Education Improvement Act.
- ✓ Several new initiatives are currently underway. Public Chapter 672, Acts of 2000, formally linked Tennessee's public infrastructure and its growth policy act [Public Chapter 1101, Acts of 1998], requiring that the inventory be used to help monitor implementation of the growth policy act. One such project is under way. Also currently underway is a project to improve the technological infrastructure of the inventory itself. This project is setting the stage for future efforts to make the inventory more accessible and useful to state and local policy makers and other researchers. Plans include making it possible for anyone with an interest to easily access information about and compare the infrastructure needs of cities, counties, and regions.

There are three benefits of good infrastructure: economic development, public safety, and quality of life.

Pete DeLay, Tennessee Infrastructure Alliance Chairman

Building Tennessee's Tomorrow:

Anticipating the State's Infrastructure Needs

July 2003 through June 2008

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Building Tennessee's Tomorrow:

Anticipating the State's Infrastructure Needs

July 2003 through June 2008

Overview

Government's role in providing infrastructure has been well established since ancient times. The Roman Empire is remembered in part for the massive road system it built to tie its vast landholdings together. Remnants of these roads still remain and many are still in use. In fact, public infrastructure is such an essential part of our lives that we rarely consider why government provides it. Would we have today's extensive road systems if they were not publicly funded? Would we have access to clean water and reliable power without public agencies to ensure their availability? Why do we rely on the public sector for these things instead of the private sector? The private sector does a fine job of providing goods and services when it is possible to monitor and control usage and to exclude users that cannot or will not pay an amount sufficient to generate profit. In the interest of general health and safety, excluding users is not always desirable and profit may not be possible. Public infrastructure is the answer when the service supported is essential to the common good and the private sector cannot profitably provide it at a price that makes it accessible to all.

This report is the fifth in a series that presents Tennessee's public infrastructure needs. It covers the five-year period of July 2003 through June 2008 and provides two basic types of information as reported by local and state officials: (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 six broad categories:

Table 1. Summary of Reported Needed Infrastructure Improvements
Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008 [1]

Category[2]	Number of Projects or Schools Reported		Five-year Reported Estimated Cost	
Transportation and Utilities	2,325	28.3%	$ 10,402,687,670	42.6%
Health, Safety and Welfare	2,632	32.1%	5,366,483,107	22.0%
Education[3]	1,704	20.8%	5,257,982,121	21.5%
Recreation and Culture	1,059	12.9%	1,773,571,228	7.3%
Economic Development	248	3.0%	1,220,996,092	5.0%
General Government	236	2.9%	411,100,654	1.7%
Grand Total	**8,204**	**100.00%**	**$ 24,432,820,872**	**100.00%**

These needs are based on the full cost of projects that should be in any stage of development during the five-year period of July 2003 through June 2008. Projects included are those that need to be either started or completed during that period. Estimated costs for the projects may include

[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 improvement needs at existing schools. Number of projects includes the 1,237 schools for which needs were reported.

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

amounts spent before July 2003 to start a project that needs to be completed during the five-year period or amounts to be spent after June 2008 to complete a project that needs to be started during the five-year period. Officials reporting these needs are not asked to break out the costs by year. 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.

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[5] and the capital budget requests submitted to the Governor by state officials as part of the annual budget process. The Commission relies entirely on state and local officials to evaluate the infrastructure needs of Tennessee's citizens as envisioned by the enabling legislation.

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

[4] Chapter 817, Public Acts of 1996. For more information about the enabling legislation, see Appendix A.

[5] For more information on the importance of the inventory to the development districts and local officials, see Appendix B.

act, is consistent with the characterization of capital projects adopted by the General Assembly for its annual budget.

Local officials were asked to describe the needs they anticipated during the period of July 1, 2003, through June 30, 2022, classifying those needs by type of project and by stage of development. The period covered by each inventory was expanded to twenty years in 2000 because of legislation requiring its use by TACIR to monitor implementation of Tennessee's Growth Policy Act.[6] Growth plans developed pursuant to that act are effective for a twenty-year period. This report focuses on the first five years of the period covered by the inventory.

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 second time, bridge and road project listings provided by state transportation officials.

What have we learned about public infrastructure needs?

State and local officials report a total need for public infrastructure improvements estimated at $24.4 billion for 2003 through 2008—an increase of $2.9 billion from the previous inventory—including the cost of upgrading existing public schools to good condition. The $10.8 billion since the 1999 report represents both increased need for infrastructure and increased coverage by the inventory. Some of the larger increases between inventories resulted from improvements such as the inclusion of state agency projects (added for the 2002 report) and supplementary projects from state highway officials (added for the 2004 report). (See Table 2.)

Table 2. Comparison of Needed Infrastructure Improvements Reported for All Inventories

Report Year	Five-year Reported Estimated Cost [in billions]	Change from Previous Report [in billions]
1999	$13.7	
2001	$18.2	$4.5
2002	$20.5	$2.3
2004	$21.6	$1.1
2005	$24.4	$2.9

Transportation and utilities needs represent nearly half of the one-year increase in infrastructure needs and nearly half of the total increase since the first report. Transportation needs alone increased

[6] Chapter 1101, Public Acts of 1998.

32% of Tennessee's major urban roads are congested.

21% of Tennessee's bridges are structurally deficient or functionally obsolete.

American Society of Civil Engineers *2005 Report Card for America's Infrastructure*

$1.3 billion since the last inventory and $4.9 billion since the first. Transportation represents almost 39% of the total infrastructure need. Most of the rest of the increase from the previous inventory was in business district development with an increase of $447 million; water and wastewater, an increase of $349 million; recreation, an increase of $346 million; and law enforcement, an increase of $221 million.

The category with the largest percentage increase (70%) was economic development. This category fluctuates the most of any category, partly because it is relatively small. Business district development needs, which grew 111%, accounted for most of this increase. The economic development category declined 18% in the last report, mainly because of the downsizing of a single business district development project in Knoxville. This year, the economic development category increased $501 million (70%). More than half of that increase can be attributed to the expansion of a business district development project in Nashville, and another $110 million to the addition of a single large business district development project in Memphis.

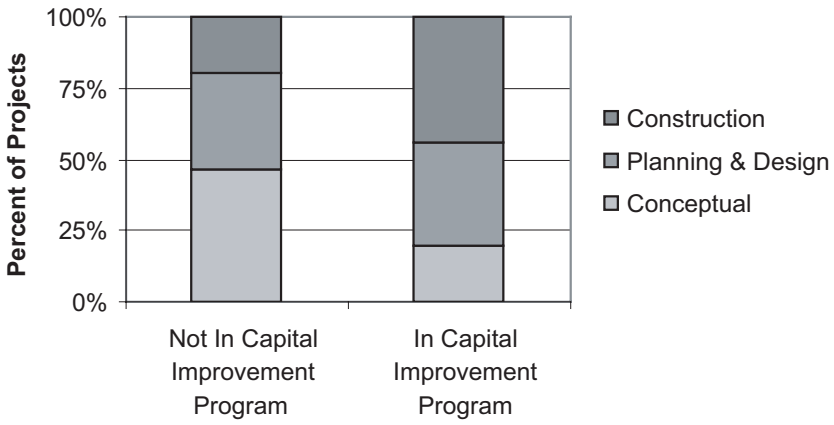
Less than half of all infrastructure needs reported by local officials are expected to be funded. Information about the availability of funding to meet Tennessee's public infrastructure needs indicates that more than half in dollar terms may go unmet. The inventory does not include funding information for needs at existing schools or for needs drawn from the capital budget requests submitted by state agencies. Excluding those needs from the total of $24.4 billion reported for the period covered by the inventory leaves $20.3 billion in needs. Only $10.1 billion of that amount is expected to be available according to the local officials that provided the information. Most of that amount, $9.5 billion, is for needs that are fully funded, another $600 million is for needs that are partially funded, and the remaining $10.2 billion is for needs that have no funding at all.

Of the total $10.1 billion of funding expected to be available, 60% was expected to come from local sources, about 25% from state sources, about 14% from federal agencies, and about 1% from donations or public-private partnerships. Local officials expected to raise more than 90% of the revenue needed for nine of the twenty-two types of infrastructure needs for which this information is collected and more than 60% of the funding for eight of the remaining thirteen. The state provides less than half the funding for each of the twenty-two types of need. Housing is the only type of need for which the federal government is expected to provide more than half the funding.

The overall condition of Tennessee's public school buildings has improved dramatically since the first inventory, but appears to have leveled out. According to local officials, 86% of schools were in good or excellent condition—about the same as last year, which is considerably better than the 59% reported in 1999. Infrastructure improvements, including new schools as well as improvements and additions to existing schools are estimated to cost slightly more than $3.7 billion. This total is $112 million more than the estimate in last year's report—a 3% increase—and $1.2 billion more than the estimate reported in 1999. This year's increase is considerably larger than the one-year increase reported last year. Last year's increase, at $55 million, was less than a 2% increase.

Projects included in capital improvements programs are far more likely to be in the construction stage than projects not included in capital improvements programs. One of the questions asked for the inventory is whether the need reported is in a capital improvements program (CIP).[7] As shown in Figure 1, the difference is dramatic. Almost 44% of projects included in a CIP were in the construction phase, whereas only 20% of projects not included in a CIP were in the construction phase. These percentages were nearly the reverse for projects in the conceptual phase. Only 20% of projects in a CIP were in the conceptual phase, but 46% of projects not in a CIP were. Five and a half billion dollars of needs included in CIPs were in the construction stage whereas $1.5 billion of needs not included in CIPs were in the construction stage, a difference of just under $4 billion (see Figure 4, page 19). The relationship between inclusion in a CIP and being in the construction stage has been consistent through all five inventories. It suggests that inclusion in a CIP is an indication of whether a project can and will be funded.

Figure 1. Percent of Projects by Project Stage and Inclusion in Capital Improvements Program



State or federal mandates affect about 6% of all projects in the current inventory, down from 8% last year. The inventory of needs does not require separate estimates of the cost of federal and state

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

mandates except for those affecting existing public school buildings, so it is not possible to determine how much of the total estimated costs of other needs are attributable to mandates. About 78% of all projects affected by mandates are needed for new and existing public schools and are estimated to cost $542 million. About 6% of this amount is related to federal requirements, and 94% is related to state requirements. About 88% of mandate-related education needs is related to providing additional classrooms to meet the lower class sizes required by the Education Improvement Act.

What else needs to be done?

The data collection process continues to improve, and the current inventory is more complete and accurate than ever. TACIR has tried to strike a balance between requiring sufficient information to satisfy the intent of the law and creating an impediment to local officials reporting their needs. By law, the inventory is required of TACIR, but it is not required of local officials. Local officials may decline to participate without penalty; similarly, they may provide only partial information, making comparisons across jurisdictions difficult. But with each annual inventory, participants have become more familiar with the process, and more supportive of the program.

For the third year in a row, local officials were provided an opportunity to report whether projects were funded, and if so, from what source. This report is the first to contain a full section on funding. 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. Future work should include a closer look at variations across the state, such as how urban and rural areas vary in their ability to meet—and perhaps even assess—their infrastructure needs.

Public Chapter 672, Acts of 2000, formally linked Tennessee's public infrastructure inventory and its growth policy act (Public Chapter 1101, Acts of 1998), requiring that the inventory be used to help monitor implementation of the growth policy act. One such project is currently underway. Also currently underway is a project to improve the technological infrastructure of the inventory itself. This project is setting the stage for future efforts to make the inventory more accessible and useful to state and local policy makers and to other researchers. Plans include making it possible for anyone with an interest to easily access information about and compare the infrastructure needs of cities, counties, and regions.

Building Tennessee's Tomorrow:

Anticipating the State's Infrastructure Needs

July 2003 through June 2008

Introduction

The public infrastructure needs inventory is developed using two separate, but related, inventory forms.[8] Both forms are used to gather information from local officials about needed infrastructure improvements, and the second form 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. TACIR staff provide local officials with supplemental information from the state highway department about transportation needs, many of which originate with local officials. This information helps ensure that all known needs are captured in the inventory.

In addition to gathering information from local officials, TACIR staff incorporate capital improvement requests submitted by state officials to the Governor's Office into the inventory. While TACIR staff spend considerable time reviewing all the information in the inventory to ensure accuracy and consistency, the information reported in the inventory is based on the judgment of state and local officials. In many cases, information is limited to that included in the capital improvements programs of local governments, which means that it may not fully capture local needs.

Projects included in the inventory are required to be in the conceptual, planning and design, or construction phase at some time during the five-year period of July 2003 through June 2008, and have an estimated cost of at least $50,000. Projects included are those that need to be either started or completed during that period. Estimated costs for the projects may include amounts spent before July 2003 to start a project that needs to be completed during the five-year period or amounts to be spent after June 2008 to complete a project that needs to be started during the five-year period. Because the source of information from state agencies is their capital budget requests, all of those projects are initially recorded as conceptual.

In the context of the public infrastructure needs inventory, the term "mandate" is defined as *any rule, regulation, or law originating from*

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.

[8] Both forms are included in Appendix C.

the federal or state government that affects the cost of a project.[9] The mandates most commonly reported are the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), asbestos, lead, 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 began working toward that goal with passage of the EIA in 1992 and met it by hiring a sufficient number of teachers. However, some schools still do not have sufficient classroom space to accommodate the additional classes and 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 other than to report the number of projects affected by 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—less than 1% of the total.

"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 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 improvements program (CIP). Without the inventory, they would have little opportunity or incentive to consider their infrastructure needs. Because the inventory is not

[9] See the Glossary of Terms at the end of the report.

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 improvements programming (see Figure 4) and is being used to encourage local officials who have not been using CIPs to adopt them.

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 improvements program. At the same time, the inventory 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 available state, local, and federal funding, including an assessment of whether various communities can afford to meet their infrastructure needs or whether some additional planning needs to be done at the state level about how to help them. Most recently, the Joint Legislative Study Committee on Rural Water Needs used the information about water supply and wastewater projects from this inventory in its 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 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 school facilities, conditions and needs has been used by the Comptroller's Office of Education Accountability in its review of schools placed on notice by the Department of Education.

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

"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

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 re-evaluation and re-examination of projects and for improvements in the quality of the inventory and the report itself. This report is unique in terms of its broad scope and comprehensive nature. Through the inventory process, development districts have expanded their contact, communication and collaboration with agencies not traditionally sought after (e, g., local boards of education, utility districts, the Tennessee Department of Transportation) and strengthened personal relationships and trust with their more traditional local and state contacts. Infrastructure needs are being identified, assessed, and addressed locally and documented for 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 2003 through June 2008

Reported Infrastructure Needs Statewide

Total Needs Grow 13% Since Last Report—Transportation Leads, But Economic Development Category Increases 70%

State and local officials reported a total need for public infrastructure improvements to be in some stage of development during fiscal years 2003 through 2008 of more than $24.4 billion, including the estimated cost of upgrading existing public school facilities to good condition. This represents an increase of about $2.9 billion, or 13%, since last year's report. This is a much larger increase than was seen the prior year, but it is within the range of earlier increases. The increase between the first two reports was the largest, at $4.5 bilion. This increase was driven in part by improvements in the coverage of the inventory, the inclusion of state agency projects, and the two-year span between the inventories. Transportation project listings provided by state highway officials were added the following year, but the effect was small because most of those projects originated from requests from local officials and were already included in the inventory.

Transportation and utilities continues to be the single largest category with 43% of all infrastructure needs, and represents nearly half of the one-year increase in infrastructure needs and nearly half of the total increase since the first report. Transportation needs alone increased $1.3 billion since the last inventory and $4.9 billion since the first. Transportation represents almost 39% of the total need. Most of the rest of the increase from the previous inventory was in business district development with an increase of $447 million, water and wastewater with an increase of $349 million, recreation with an increase of $346 million, and law enforcement with an increase of $221 million. These five types of needs account for almost $2.7 billion of the $2.9 billion increase. (See Tables 3 and 4.)

The largest percentage increase was in the economic development category. This category fluctuates the most of any category, partly because it is relatively small. The economic development category declined 18% in the last report, mainly because of the downsizing of a single business district development project in Knoxville. This year, the economic development category increased $501 million (70%). More than half of that increase is attributable to the expansion of a business district development project in Nashville, and another $110

Top Concerns of Tennessee's Civil Engineers, January 2001

Water Infrastructure

Roads & Bridges

Schools

American Society of Civil Engineers
www.asce.org/

Table 3. Total Number and Estimated Cost of Needed Infrastructure Improvements
Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008 [10]

Category and Project Type[11]	Number of Projects or Schools Reported		Five-year Reported Estimated Cost	
Transportation and Utilities	**2,325**	**28.3%**	**$ 10,402,687,670**	**42.6%**
Transportation	2,184	26.6%	9,405,427,930	38.5%
Other Utilities	99	1.2%	604,097,088	2.5%
Navigation	5	0.1%	357,329,977	1.5%
Telecommunications	37	0.5%	35,832,675	0.1%
Health, Safety and Welfare	**2,632**	**32.1%**	**$ 5,366,483,107**	**22.0%**
Water and Wastewater	1,773	21.6%	3,333,945,186	13.6%
Law Enforcement	240	2.9%	946,792,714	3.9%
Stormwater	153	1.9%	429,254,807	1.8%
Public Health Facilities	147	1.8%	256,620,827	1.1%
Fire Protection	198	2.4%	172,727,866	0.7%
Solid Waste	91	1.1%	163,703,707	0.7%
Housing	30	0.4%	63,438,000	0.3%
Education	**1,704**	**20.8%**	**$ 5,257,982,121**	**21.5%**
Existing School Improvements	1,237	15.1%	2,014,779,791	8.2%
K-12 New School Construction	202	2.5%	1,690,459,100	6.9%
Non-K-12 Education[12]	236	2.9%	1,517,532,863	6.2%
LEA System-wide Need	29	0.4%	35,210,367	0.1%
Recreation and Culture	**1,059**	**12.9%**	**$ 1,773,571,228**	**7.3%**
Recreation	781	9.5%	1,179,119,855	4.8%
Libraries and Museums	131	1.6%	353,698,007	1.4%
Community Development	147	1.8%	240,753,366	1.0%
Economic Development	**248**	**3.0%**	**$ 1,220,996,092**	**5.0%**
Business District Development	51	0.6%	849,723,769	3.5%
Industrial Sites and Parks	197	2.4%	371,272,323	1.5%
General Government	**236**	**2.9%**	**$ 411,100,654**	**1.7%**
Public Buildings	209	2.5%	381,123,314	1.6%
Other Facilities	21	0.3%	21,164,140	0.1%
Property Acquisition	6	0.1%	8,813,200	0.0%
Grand Total	**8,204**	**100.0%**	**$ 24,432,820,872**	**100.0%**

million of it resulted from the addition of a single large business district development project in Memphis. These changes illustrate the effect of large projects in a relatively small category. Economic development has always been either the smallest or the second smallest of the six categories into which needs are grouped for reporting purposes.

Education needs increased the least in percentage terms and fell slightly behind health, safety and welfare in total estimated cost. Based on a closer look at needs reported for public schools (see chapter on public

[10] For complete listings of all needs reported in the July 2003 inventory by county and by public school system, see Appendices D and E.

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

[12] 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 the report.

schools), the cost of adding classrooms to accommodate the additional teachers mandated by the Education Improvement Act of 1992 peaked during the early years of the inventory and have now declined. The one-year changes for each category of needs and type of project are shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Comparison of Estimated Cost of Needed Infrastructure Improvements
July 2003 vs. July 2002 Inventory [13]

Category and Project Type[14]	2004 Report	2005 Report	Difference	Percent Change
Transportation and Utilities	**$ 9,073,361,524**	**$ 10,402,687,670**	**$ 1,329,326,146**	14.7%
Transportation	8,091,867,520	9,405,427,930	1,313,560,410	16.2%
Other Utilities	619,049,352	604,097,088	(14,952,264)	-2.4%
Navigation	343,104,977	357,329,977	14,225,000	4.1%
Telecommunications	19,339,675	35,832,675	16,493,000	85.3%
Health, Safety and Welfare	**$ 4,689,150,833**	**$ 5,366,483,107**	**$ 677,332,274**	14.4%
Water and Wastewater	2,985,252,392	3,333,945,186	348,692,794	11.7%
Law Enforcement	725,739,479	946,792,714	221,053,235	30.5%
Stormwater	416,121,985	429,254,807	13,132,822	3.2%
Public Health Facilities	135,574,000	256,620,827	121,046,827	89.3%
Fire Protection	137,626,058	172,727,866	35,101,808	25.5%
Solid Waste	209,991,037	163,703,707	(46,287,330)	-22.0%
Housing	78,845,882	63,438,000	(15,407,882)	-19.5%
Education	**$ 5,115,143,336**	**$ 5,257,982,121**	**$ 142,838,785**	2.8%
Existing School Improvements	1,954,708,079	2,014,779,791	60,071,712	3.1%
K-12 New School Construction	1,643,282,594	1,690,459,100	47,176,506	2.9%
Non-K-12 Education[15]	1,486,256,663	1,517,532,863	31,276,200	2.1%
LEA System-wide Need	30,896,000	35,210,367	4,314,367	14.0%
Recreation and Culture	**$ 1,588,175,930**	**$ 1,773,571,228**	**$ 185,395,298**	11.7%
Recreation	833,076,572	1,179,119,855	346,043,283	41.5%
Libraries and Museums[16]	344,616,006	353,698,007	9,082,001	2.6%
Community Development	410,483,352	240,753,366	(169,729,986)	-41.3%
Economic Development	**$ 720,117,715**	**$ 1,220,996,092**	**$ 500,878,377**	69.6%
Business District Development[16]	403,139,260	849,723,769	446,584,509	110.8%
Industrial Sites and Parks	316,978,455	371,272,323	54,293,868	17.1%
General Government	**$ 373,861,963**	**$ 411,100,654**	**$ 37,238,691**	10.0%
Public Buildings	307,371,623	381,123,314	73,751,691	24.0%
Other Facilities	59,247,140	21,164,140	(38,083,000)	-64.3%
Property Acquisition	7,243,200	8,813,200	1,570,000	21.7%
Grand Total	**$ 21,559,811,301**	**$ 24,432,820,872**	**$ 2,873,009,571**	**13.3%**

[13] For complete listings of all needs reported in the July 2003 inventory by county and by public school system, see Appendices D and E.

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

[15] 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 the report.

[16] One project estimated to cost $156 million was misclassified in last year's report as a library and museum need and has been reclassified as a business district development need in this table.

It is difficult to compare recent inventories to the first one, which was published in 1999, because of improvements in coverage, but the changes are interesting to note. Four categories of need doubled or nearly doubled: transportation and utilities, which is dominated by transportation needs; education, to which higher education needs were first added with the March 2002 report; recreation and culture; and economic development (see Table 5).

Table 5. Comparison of Estimated Cost of Needed Infrastructure Improvements
July 1997 Inventory vs. July 2002 Inventory [17]

Category[18]	Reported Cost July 1997 through June 2002	Reported Cost July 2003 through June 2008	Difference
Transportation and Utilities	$5,266,418,254	$10,402,687,670	97.5%
Health, Safety and Welfare	3,669,316,318	5,366,483,107	46.2%
Education[19]	2,652,181,076	5,257,982,121	98.3%
Recreation and Culture	885,965,741	1,773,571,228	100.2%
Economic Development	620,462,264	1,220,996,092	96.8%
General Government	580,851,556	411,100,654	-29.2%
Grand Total	**$13,675,195,209**	**$24,432,820,872**	**78.7%**

The smallest increase (46%) since the first published inventory was in the health, safety, and welfare category, and one category, general government, actually declined 29% since the first report. Most of the change occurred during the second and third inventories as considerable effort was being made to ensure that needs were properly categorized. In the past, a larger number of projects were classified as public buildings, other facilities and property acquisition. In many cases, more specific categories were available. Descriptions of project types were made more explicit, and any recorded as one of these three generic types were closely scrutinized to determine whether they belonged in a more specific category. As a result, the general government category, which includes these three types of projects, declined by about 60% between the second and third reports.

[17] For complete listings of all needs reported in the July 2003 inventory by county and by public school system, see Appendices D and E.

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

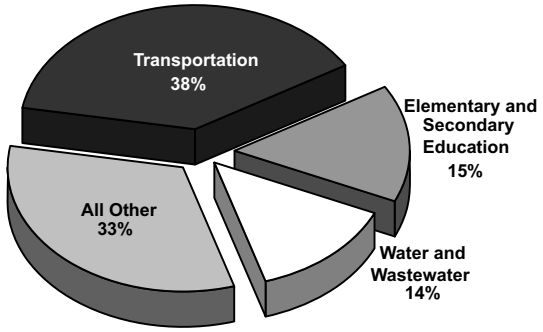
[19] Includes improvements needed at existing public schools. Number of projects includes the 1,237 schools for which needs were reported.

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

As shown in Table 3 and Figure 2, three types of projects dominate reported needs. Transportation needs alone represent almost 39% of the total at more than $9 billion. Transportation has always been 35% to 40% of total needs. Needs reported for Tennessee's public school systems are a distant second at 15% of total needs reported. Water and wastewater needs follow closely behind school needs at 14% of the total. Those three types of projects combined represent more than two-thirds of the total reported needs.

Figure 2. Percent of Total Reported Cost of Infrastructure Needs by Type of Project

Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008



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 flexibility in analyzing the costs of different types of infrastructure improvements. The effect of including infrastructure needed to support other public infrastructure needs in the totals for selected types of projects is shown in Table 6. Not surprisingly, transportation, and water and wastewater projects are the types most likely to be needed for direct support to the private

Table 6. Comparison of Needs That Support Direct Service to Private Sector and Needs that Support Other Public Infrastructure

Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008

	Needs That Support Direct Service to Private Sector		Needs That Support Other Public Infrastructure		
Category	Estimated Cost [in millions]	Percent of Total Need for Infrastructure Type	Estimated Cost [in millions]	Percent of Total Need for Infrastructure Type	Total Estimated Cost [in millions]
Transportation	$ 9,405	100%	$ 31	0%	$ 9,437
Water and Wastewater	3,334	98%	77	2%	3,411
Property Acquisition	9	3%	343	97%	352
Telecommunications	36	49%	38	51%	74
Grand Total	**$ 12,784**	**96%**	**$ 489**	**4%**	**$ 13,273**

sector, and property acquisition is the type least likely to be needed for private sector services.

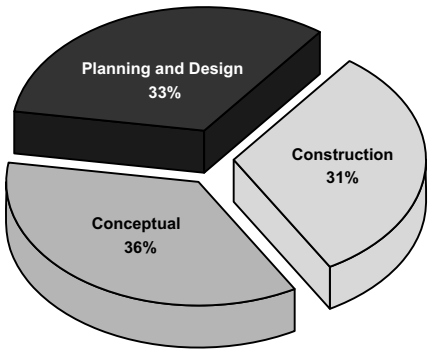
City Ownership Dominates Four of the Six Major Categories of Need

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 state or federal governments or utility districts. Not surprisingly, cities own or control more than 60% of the infrastructure needs reported in four of the six major categories: health, safety and welfare; recreation and culture; economic development and general government needs. Only three types of infrastructure needs within these categories were not dominated by cities: Nearly half of law enforcement needs and more than half of industrial sites and parks infrastructure belonged to counties, and just over two-thirds of public health facilities needs belonged to the state. (See Table 7.)

The two broad categories that are not dominated by cities are education, 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. Just over half of all education needs belong to counties, and 28% belong to the state. State costs primarily involve public higher education institutions. The only significant type of need that falls into the other ownership category is water and wastewater, which is mainly water supply needs provided by utility districts. The only significant need that belongs to the federal government is navigation infrastructure.

Figure 3. Percent of Total Reported Cost of Infrastructure Needs* by Stage of Development

Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008



*Excludes needs reported for existing schools.

Stage of Development Varies With Type of Project

As shown in Figure 3, general infrastructure needs are fairly evenly split among the three stages of development, with the largest percentage (36%) of estimated costs in the conceptual stage and the smallest (31%) in the construction stage. The breakdown by stage of development has been fairly consistent across time, but as shown in Table 8, the distribution varies considerably by type of infrastructure need. Even the six broad categories of need vary greatly. Fully two-thirds of education needs are classified as conceptual, while less than 30% of transportation and utilities needs are still in that phase. The education figure is strongly influenced by needs at the state's higher education campuses, which

Table 7. Total Estimated Cost [in millions] of Needed Infrastructure Improvements by Project Type and Level of Government
Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008

Category and Project Type[20]	City		County		State		Federal		Joint		Other		Total
Transportation and Utilities	**$ 3,510.9**	**33.7%**	**$ 992.6**	**9.5%**	**$ 5,408.0**	**52.0%**	**$ 300.0**	**2.9%**	**$ 88.9**	**0.9%**	**$ 102.3**	**1.0%**	**$ 10,402.7**
Transportation	2,880.9	30.6%	934.3	9.9%	5,408.0	57.5%	0.0	0.0%	87.6	0.9%	94.6	1.0%	9,405.4
Other Utilities	565.3	93.6%	31.1	5.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	7.7	1.3%	604.1
Navigation	38.9	10.9%	18.4	5.1%	0.0	0.0%	300.0	84.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	357.3
Telecommunications	25.7	71.7%	8.8	24.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1.3	3.6%	0.0	0.0%	35.8
Health, Safety and Welfare	**$ 3,407.0**	**63.5%**	**$ 813.0**	**15.1%**	**$ 386.4**	**7.2%**	**$ 0.5**	**0.0%**	**$ 128.6**	**2.4%**	**$ 631.0**	**11.8%**	**$ 5,366.5**
Water and Wastewater	2,344.1	70.3%	231.5	6.9%	2.0	0.1%	0.0	0.0%	125.8	3.8%	630.5	18.9%	3,333.9
Law Enforcement	294.0	31.1%	443.3	46.8%	209.5	22.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	946.8
Stormwater	403.2	93.9%	22.8	5.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.5	0.1%	2.8	0.6%	0.0	0.0%	429.3
Public Health Facilities	25.0	9.8%	57.1	22.2%	174.5	68.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	256.6
Fire Protection	157.5	91.2%	14.9	8.6%	0.4	0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	172.7
Solid Waste	128.6	78.5%	35.1	21.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	163.7
Housing	54.7	86.2%	8.3	13.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.5	0.8%	63.4
Education	**$ 1,008.3**	**19.2%**	**$ 2,747.7**	**52.3%**	**$ 1,489.6**	**28.3%**	**$ 0.0**	**0.0%**	**$ 0.0**	**0.0%**	**$ 12.4**	**0.2%**	**$ 5,258.0**
Existing School Improvements	706.8	35.1%	1,298.3	64.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	9.7	0.5%	2,014.8
K-12 New School Construction	283.0	16.7%	1,405.5	83.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2.0	0.1%	1,690.5
Non-K-12 Education[21]	3.1	0.2%	33.2	2.2%	1,481.2	97.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1,517.5
LEA System-wide Need	15.4	43.8%	10.7	30.4%	8.4	23.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.7	1.9%	35.2
Recreation and Culture	**$ 1,274.0**	**71.8%**	**$ 264.4**	**14.9%**	**$ 200.9**	**11.3%**	**$ 3.0**	**0.2%**	**$ 31.2**	**1.8%**	**$ 0.0**	**0.0%**	**$ 1,773.6**
Recreation	923.5	78.3%	138.1	11.7%	101.3	8.6%	2.9	0.2%	13.3	1.1%	0.0	0.0%	1,179.1
Libraries and Museums	183.2	51.8%	58.4	16.5%	98.7	27.9%	0.1	0.0%	13.4	3.8%	0.0	0.0%	353.7
Community Development	167.4	69.5%	67.9	28.2%	1.0	0.4%	0.0	0.0%	4.5	1.9%	0.0	0.0%	240.8
Economic Development	**$ 942.6**	**77.2%**	**$ 217.6**	**17.8%**	**$ 2.1**	**0.2%**	**$ 0.0**	**0.0%**	**$ 47.5**	**3.9%**	**$ 11.2**	**0.9%**	**$ 1,221.0**
Business District Development	811.0	95.4%	27.2	3.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	11.5	1.3%	0.0	0.0%	849.7
Industrial Sites and Parks	131.5	35.4%	190.4	51.3%	2.1	0.6%	0.0	0.0%	36.0	9.7%	11.2	3.0%	371.3
General Government	**$ 318.3**	**77.4%**	**$ 77.8**	**18.9%**	**$ 5.7**	**1.4%**	**$ 3.0**	**0.7%**	**$ 6.2**	**1.5%**	**$ 0.1**	**0.0%**	**$ 411.1**
Public Buildings	294.2	77.2%	72.0	18.9%	5.7	1.5%	3.0	0.8%	6.2	1.6%	0.1	0.0%	381.1
Other Facilities	17.3	81.7%	3.9	18.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	21.2
Property Acquisition	6.8	77.3%	2.0	22.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	8.8
	$ 10,461.1	**42.8%**	**$ 5,113.1**	**20.9%**	**$ 7,492.7**	**30.7%**	**$ 306.5**	**1.3%**	**$ 302.4**	**1.2%**	**$ 756.9**	**3.1%**	**$ 24,432.8**

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

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

Table 8. Needed Infrastructure Improvements by Project Type and Stage of Development

Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008 [22]

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
Category and Project Type[23]	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Transportation and Utilities	**667**	**28.7%**	**$ 3,011.9**	**29.0%**	**1,009**	**43.4%**	**$ 4,336.3**	**41.7%**	**649**	**27.9%**	**$ 3,054.5**	**29.4%**
Transportation	624	28.6%	2,936.0	31.2%	968	44.3%	3,957.8	42.1%	592	27.1%	2,511.6	26.7%
Other Utilities	30	30.3%	49.4	8.2%	24	24.2%	63.2	10.5%	45	45.5%	491.4	81.3%
Navigation	3	60.0%	18.4	5.1%	1	20.0%	300.0	84.0%	1	20.0%	38.9	10.9%
Telecommunications	10	27.0%	8.1	22.5%	16	43.2%	15.3	42.7%	11	29.7%	12.5	34.8%
Education	**309**	**66.2%**	**$ 2,188.8**	**67.5%**	**55**	**11.8%**	**$ 344.5**	**10.6%**	**103**	**22.1%**	**$ 710.0**	**21.9%**
K-12 New School Construction	81	40.1%	746.8	44.2%	34	16.8%	255.1	15.1%	87	43.1%	688.6	40.7%
Non-K-12 Education[24]	210	89.0%	1,415.4	93.3%	17	7.2%	87.5	5.8%	9	3.8%	14.7	1.0%
LEA System-wide Need	18	62.1%	26.6	75.6%	4	13.8%	1.9	5.4%	7	24.1%	6.7	19.0%
Health, Safety and Welfare	**1,038**	**39.4%**	**$ 1,784.5**	**33.3%**	**783**	**29.7%**	**$ 1,422.3**	**26.5%**	**811**	**30.8%**	**$ 2,159.7**	**40.2%**
Water and Wastewater	648	36.5%	1,087.7	32.6%	534	30.1%	841.3	25.2%	591	33.3%	1,405.0	42.1%
Law Enforcement	128	53.3%	364.4	38.5%	68	28.3%	327.2	34.6%	44	18.3%	255.2	27.0%
Stormwater	38	24.8%	93.1	21.7%	52	34.0%	91.6	21.3%	63	41.2%	244.6	57.0%
Solid Waste	25	27.5%	22.1	13.5%	33	36.3%	38.6	23.6%	33	36.3%	103.0	62.9%
Fire Protection	99	50.0%	67.4	39.0%	53	26.8%	58.8	34.1%	46	23.2%	46.5	26.9%
Public Health Facilities	88	59.9%	141.1	55.0%	34	23.1%	58.4	22.8%	25	17.0%	57.0	22.2%
Housing	12	40.0%	8.7	13.8%	9	30.0%	6.4	10.1%	9	30.0%	48.3	76.2%
Recreation and Culture	**404**	**38.1%**	**$ 644.5**	**36.3%**	**353**	**33.3%**	**$ 500.4**	**28.2%**	**302**	**28.5%**	**$ 628.7**	**35.4%**
Recreation	288	36.9%	388.7	33.0%	260	33.3%	371.8	31.5%	233	29.8%	418.6	35.5%
Libraries and Museums	56	42.7%	140.9	39.8%	43	32.8%	67.5	19.1%	32	24.4%	145.3	41.1%
Community Development	60	40.8%	115.0	47.8%	50	34.0%	61.0	25.3%	37	25.2%	64.8	26.9%
Economic Development	**119**	**48.0%**	**$ 314.7**	**25.8%**	**72**	**29.0%**	**$ 575.6**	**47.1%**	**57**	**23.0%**	**$ 330.7**	**27.1%**
Industrial Sites and Parks	99	50.3%	157.5	42.4%	55	27.9%	82.6	22.2%	43	21.8%	131.2	35.3%
Business District Development	20	39.2%	157.2	18.5%	17	33.3%	493.0	58.0%	14	27.5%	199.5	23.5%
General Government	**95**	**40.3%**	**$ 65.5**	**15.9%**	**70**	**29.7%**	**$ 164.6**	**40.0%**	**71**	**30.1%**	**$ 181.1**	**44.0%**
Public Buildings	85	40.7%	60.8	15.9%	61	29.2%	146.7	38.5%	63	30.1%	173.6	45.6%
Other Facilities	7	33.3%	2.2	10.4%	7	33.3%	14.6	68.8%	7	33.3%	4.4	20.9%
Property Acquisition	3	50.0%	2.5	28.4%	2	33.3%	3.3	37.6%	1	16.7%	3.0	34.0%
Grand Total	**2,632**	**37.8%**	**$ 8,009.9**	**35.7%**	**2,342**	**33.6%**	**$ 7,343.6**	**32.8%**	**1,993**	**28.6%**	**$ 7,064.5**	**31.5%**

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

[23] Descriptions of the project types are included in the Glossary of Terms at the end of the report. This table does not include existing public schools.

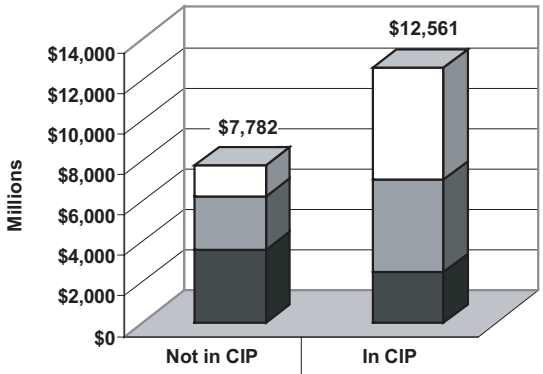
[24] K-12 (kindergarten through 12th grade) education includes public elementary and secondary schools. Non K-12 projects include facilities for post-secondary programs, pre-school programs, etc., as described in the Glossary of Terms at the end of the report.

account for most of the estimated costs classified as "Non-K-12", which fall more heavily into the conceptual category because they are derived from capital budget requests to the Governor. Needs reported for existing schools are not included in this analysis because they often have numerous small projects in varying stages of development, which makes it impossible to apply a single stage to an entire school.

Projects Included in Capital Improvements Programs Are Far More Likely to Be Under Construction Than Projects That Are Not in Those Planning Documents.

Excluding state facilities and improvements needed at existing schools, about 62% of all infrastructure needs in the current inventory were included in the capital improvement programs (CIP) of some local governments.[25] Inclusion in a CIP indicates a high probability that a project will proceed to construction. About 44% of project costs in a CIP were in the construction phase, compared with only about 20% of the projects not in a CIP (see Figure 1 on page 5). This phenomenon is consistent across all five TACIR reports. A look at the dollar amounts involved makes the point even more starkly: $5.5 billion dollars of needs included in CIPs are in the construction stage whereas $1.5 billion of needs not included in CIPs are in the construction stage, a difference of just under $4 billion (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Estimated Cost of Infrastructure Needs by Stage of Development and Inclusion in Capital Improvements Programs
Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008



	Not in CIP	In CIP
Construction	$1,554	$5,508
Planning & Design	2,628	4,535
Conceptual	3,601	2,517

The Infrastructure needs most and least likely to be included in a capital improvements program are shown in Table 9. The percentage of estimated cost included in CIPs varied from a low of 32% for industrial sites and parks to a high of 95% for navigation needs. Given that inclusion in a CIP is an indication of whether a project can and will be funded, types of needs with higher percentages of costs included in CIPs are more likely to have projects make it to the construction phase.

There are 8 state-determined deficient dams in Tennessee.

American Society of Civil Engineers *2005 Report Card for America's Infrastructure.*

State and Federal Mandates Affect Only 6% of All Projects, but Account for 30% of Elementary and Secondary School Costs

While TACIR does not ask local or state officials to split out the marginal cost of state and federal mandates—except for existing schools—TACIR does ask how many projects are affected by them. Local officials

[25] For information by county on percent of reported costs included in capital improvements programs, see Appendix D.

Problems with Dams May Become a Larger Concern

More than 44% of the lock chambers in the nation's dams are over 50 years of age.

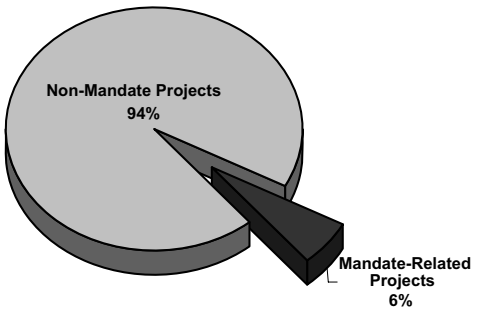
Many locks are undersized for modern commercial barge movements.

American Society of Civil Engineers
www.asce.org/

Table 9. Percent of Estimated Cost of Infrastructure Needs Included in Capital Improvements Programs[26]
July 2003 Inventory vs. July 2002 Inventory

Project Type	Estimated Cost Included In CIPs	Percent of Cost Included In CIPs
Navigation	$ 339,129,977	95%
Business District Development	802,396,769	94%
Other Facilities	19,974,140	94%
Other Utilities	569,622,728	94%
Stormwater	382,462,127	89%
Telecommunications	31,697,675	88%
Libraries and Museums	216,275,338	84%
Public Buildings	304,307,314	81%
Solid Waste	132,573,707	81%
Recreation	841,797,691	78%
Property Acquisition	6,813,200	77%
Housing	48,045,000	76%
Fire Protection	121,825,379	71%
Law Enforcement	517,635,807	70%
Public Health Facilities	56,918,000	69%
Water and Wastewater	1,960,585,621	59%
K-12 New School Construction	929,515,785	55%
Transportation	5,024,820,645	53%
Community Development	120,538,018	50%
LEA System-wide Need	10,020,855	37%
Industrial Sites and Parks	119,452,468	32%
Grand Total	**$ 12,556,408,244**	**62%**

Figure 5. Percent of Infrastructure Projects Involving Mandates
Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008



often do not have the information necessary to split out marginal costs. It is impossible to determine from the annual inventory how much of the estimated total costs are attributable to state and federal mandates. The overall number of projects affected by mandates such as the Americans with Disabilities Act is a relatively small portion; slightly more than 6% of the total number of projects in the inventory (see Figure 5).

The number of projects affected by mandates continues to decline. About 15% of projects reported in 2001 were mandate related. The percentage fell to 9% the following year, and the percentage affected by mandates now stands at 6%. Collectively, schools account for more than 78% of the total number of projects affected by facilities mandates

[26] Excludes state facilities and improvements at needed schools.

and were far more likely to be associated with mandates than any other type of project.[27] As shown in Table 10, public school projects are far more likely than other types of projects to be affected by mandates; solid waste needs are the next most likely to be affected by mandates, but rank well behind school needs.

TACIR staff estimate that 14.5% of all improvement costs reported for schools were the result of a state or federal mandate,[28] with nearly all of that cost attributable to the Education Improvement Act of 1992.[29] (See Table 11.) That act required a substantial reduction in class sizes

TACIR staff estimate that 14.5% of all improvement costs reported for schools were the result of a state or federal mandate, with nearly all of that cost attributable to the Education Improvement Act of 1992.

Table 10. Percent of Projects Reported to Involve Facilities Mandates by Type of Project
Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008

Type of Project	Number of Projects or Schools Reported	Projects or Schools Affected by Mandates	
		Number	Percent
Existing School Improvements	1,237	362	29.3%
K-12 New School Construction	202	15	7.4%
LEA System-wide Need	29	2	6.9%
Solid Waste	91	5	5.5%
Water and Wastewater	1,773	73	4.1%
Stormwater	153	4	2.6%
Other Utilities	99	2	2.0%
Business District Development	51	1	2.0%
Public Buildings	209	4	1.9%
Law Enforcement	240	3	1.3%
Fire Protection	198	2	1.0%
Libraries and Museums	131	1	0.8%
Community Development	147	1	0.7%
Transportation	2,184	12	0.5%
Recreation	781	2	0.3%
Non-K-12 Education	236	0	0.0%
Industrial Sites and Parks	197	0	0.0%
Public Health Facilities	147	0	0.0%
Telecommunications	37	0	0.0%
Housing	30	0	0.0%
Other Facilities	21	0	0.0%
Property Acquisition	6	0	0.0%
Navigation	5	0	0.0%
Grand Total	**8,204**	**489**	**6.0%**

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

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

[29] Chapter 535, Public Acts of 1992.

throughout all grades in Tennessee public schools by the fall of 2001.[30] All schools met this requirement, but many continue to need facilities improvements to house the additional teachers and classes.

Table 11. Estimated Cost of Facilities Mandates Reported for Local Public Schools
Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008

Type of Need	Estimated Cost [in millions]	Percent of Total
State & Federal Mandates	**$ 542.1**	**14.5%**
EIA Costs at New and Existing Schools	479.3	12.8%
Other State Mandates	28.3	0.7%
Federal Mandates	34.5	0.9%
Non-mandated Needs	**$ 3,189.9**	**85.5%**
Statewide Total	**$ 3,732.0**	**100.0%**

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

Funding the State's Infrastructure Needs

Less than half of all infrastructure needs in the current inventory are expected to be fully funded.

Information about the availability of funding to meet Tennessee's public infrastructure needs indicates that more than half in dollar terms may go unmet. The inventory does not include funding information for needs at existing schools or for needs drawn from the capital budget requests submitted by state agencies. Excluding those needs from the total of $24.4 billion reported for the period covered by the inventory leaves $20.3 billion in needs. Only $10.1 billion of that amount is expected to be available according to the local officials that provided the information. Most of that amount, $9.5 billion, is for needs that are fully funded, another $600 million is for needs that are partially funded, and the remaining $10.2 billion of needs have no funding at all (Table 12).

Table 12. Summary of Funding Availability
Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008

	Funding Available [in billions]	Funding Needed [in billions]	Total [in billions]
Fully Funded Needs	$ 9.5	$ 0.0	$ 9.5
Partially Funded Needs	0.6	1.3	1.9
Unfunded Needs	0.0	8.9	8.9
Total*	$ 10.1	$ 10.2	$ 20.3

*Excluding needs for which availability of funds is unknown.

As shown in Table 13 on the following page, general government needs reported in the current inventory were the most likely to be fully funded, and economic development needs were the least likely to be fully funded. Two-thirds of general government needs were reported to be fully funded, but only about one-fifth of economic development needs were. The other categories of need all fell close to 50%, about the same as all categories combined. The stark difference between the general government category and the economic development category is difficult to interpret. General government is the smallest category of needs, and it may be that local officials are unlikely to report these types of needs unless they are reasonably sure they can fund them.

Local officials were asked to report whether each need submitted in the inventory was funded, and if so, from what source or sources: state, local, federal or other. Funding gaps can be identified by comparing total estimated costs to the funding reported for each of these sources.

- *If the funding by source equals the total estimated cost, then the need is fully funded.*
- *If no funding is reported by source, then the need is unfunded.*
- *If the funding by source does not equal the total estimated cost, then the need is only partially funded.*

A few types of needs within the six general categories in Table 13 stand out, but generally, they are the smaller ones. For example, navigation needs and other utilities are the least likely to be fully funded, but few needs of those types are reported, making it difficult to draw general inferences. The three types of needs most likely to be fully funded are also small ones: other facilities, housing, and public health facilities.

Table 13. Percent of Needs Fully Funded By Type of Need
Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008

Category and Project Type	Total Needs[31] [in millions]	Fully Funded Needs [in millions]	Percent of Total Needs Fully Funded
Transportation and Utilities	**$ 10,395.4**	**$ 4,735.5**	**46%**
Transportation	9,398.2	4,594.0	49%
Other Utilities	604.1	77.7	13%
Navigation	357.3	39.1	11%
Telecommunications	35.8	24.7	69%
Health, Safety and Welfare	**$ 4,982.0**	**$ 2,695.7**	**54%**
Water and Wastewater	3,333.9	1,720.7	52%
Law Enforcement	737.3	429.0	58%
Stormwater	429.3	236.0	55%
Fire Protection	172.3	94.5	55%
Solid Waste	163.7	109.6	67%
Public Health Facilities	82.1	59.1	72%
Housing	63.4	46.8	74%
Education	**$ 1,755.1**	**$ 828.4**	**47%**
K-12 New School Construction	1,690.5	806.4	48%
Non-K-12 Education[32]	37.8	12.8	34%
LEA System-wide Need	26.8	9.2	34%
Recreation and Culture	**$ 1,584.1**	**$ 749.0**	**47%**
Recreation	1,085.8	481.9	44%
Libraries and Museums	257.5	178.0	69%
Community Development	240.8	89.1	37%
Economic Development	**$ 1,221.0**	**$ 253.2**	**21%**
Business District Development	849.7	148.7	18%
Industrial Sites and Parks	371.3	104.5	28%
General Government	**$ 405.5**	**$ 272.5**	**67%**
Public Buildings	375.5	249.7	67%
Other Facilities	21.2	16.8	79%
Property Acquisition	8.8	6.0	69%
Grand Total	**$ 20,343.1**	**$ 9,534.3**	**47%**

Table 14 is almost the mirror image of Table 13 except that economic development needs do not stand out. As expected, general government needs are the least likely to have no funding reported, but economic development is the second least likely. Comparing the two tables indicates that a substantial portion of economic development needs (39%) are partially funded, rather than either fully funded or completely unfunded. The category with the greatest unfunded need is education, but the percent of education needs reported without funding is only slightly higher than most of the other categories of need.

[31] Excludes needs for which availability of funds is unknown.

[32] Excludes needs reported for the state's colleges and universities.

Table 14. Percent of Needs With No Funding Reported By Type of Need
Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008

Category and Project Type	Total Needs[33] [in millions]	Needs With No Funding [in millions]	Percent of Total Needs With No Funding
Transportation and Utilities	**$ 10,395.4**	**$ 4,716.5**	**45%**
Transportation	9,398.2	4,317.8	46%
Other Utilities	604.1	71.2	12%
Navigation	357.3	318.2	89%
Telecommunications	35.8	9.3	26%
Health, Safety and Welfare	**$ 4,982.0**	**$ 2,085.7**	**0.42**
Water and Wastewater	3,333.9	1,500.3	45%
Law Enforcement	737.3	250.4	34%
Stormwater	429.3	174.4	41%
Fire Protection	172.3	71.5	41%
Solid Waste	163.7	52.1	32%
Public Health Facilities	82.1	20.4	25%
Housing	63.4	16.6	26%
Education	**$ 1,755.1**	**$ 841.1**	**48%**
K-12 New School Construction	1,690.5	799.0	47%
Non-K-12 Education[34]	37.8	25.0	66%
LEA System-wide Need	26.8	17.1	64%
Recreation and Culture	**$ 1,584.1**	**$ 670.4**	**42%**
Recreation	1,085.8	465.5	43%
Libraries and Museums	257.5	58.8	23%
Community Development	240.8	146.1	61%
Economic Development	**$ 1,221.0**	**$ 488.7**	**40%**
Business District Development	849.7	252.6	30%
Industrial Sites and Parks	371.3	236.1	64%
General Government	**$ 405.5**	**$ 118.3**	**29%**
Public Buildings	375.5	114.1	30%
Other Facilities	21.2	1.4	7%
Property Acquisition	8.8	2.8	31%
Grand Total	**$ 20,343.1**	**$ 8,920.6**	**44%**

Just as with Table 13 on the opposite page, a few types of needs stand out within their categories in Table 14, and again, they are relatively small. Most of navigation is unfunded, but comparing the two tables indicates that other utilities are most likely to be neither fully funded nor completely unfunded–three-fourths of those needs are partially funded.

Local revenues are the principal source of funding for fully funded infrastructure needs reported in the inventory.

Of the total $10.1 billion of funding expected to be available, 60% is expected to come from local sources, about 25% from state sources, about 14% from federal agencies, and about 1% from donations or public-private partnerships. The relative significance of local, state, federal, and other funding for fully-funded projects in the three most

[33] Excludes needs for which availability of funds is unknown.

[34] Excludes needs reported for the state's colleges and universities.

recent inventories is shown in Table 15 (funding information was not included in earlier inventories). Local governments have consistently been providing about 60% of the funds for fully funded projects, the state around 26% or 27%, the federal government between 9% and 14%, and other sources have been providing from 1% to 3% of funding.

Table 15. Project Funding Sources for Fully Funded Projects
Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008

	2001-2006 Inventory		2002-2007 Inventory		2003-2008 Inventory	
Funding Source	Amount [in billions]	Percent	Amount [in billions]	Percent	Amount [in billions]	Percent
Local	$4.3	60.5%	$5.1	60.1%	$5.6	59.2%
State	$1.9	26.5%	$2.3	27.4%	$2.4	25.7%
Federal	$0.9	12.3%	$0.8	9.4%	$1.4	14.2%
Other	$0.5	0.7%	$0.3	3.1%	$0.1	1.0%
Total	**$7.6**	**100%**	**$8.5**	**100%**	**$9.5**	**100%**

Other sources of funding include private funding, corporate gifts, and donations by civic clubs, foundations, and non-profit organizations. Almost all of these are one-time contributions for specific projects. While the overall impact of this funding source is relatively minor, "Other" funding can determine whether a project gets completed or not.

When focusing on specific type of needs, local governments expect to provide more than 90% of the funding for nine of the twenty-two types of infrastructure projects included in Table 16 and more than 60% of the funding for eight of the remaining thirteen. Local sources make up less than half of the funding in only three areas of need: transportation, non K-12 education, and housing. Almost all funding for telecommunications, new elementary and secondary schools, public health facilities, fire protection infrastructure, solid waste facilities, libraries and museums, community development needs, and public buildings are expected to come from local sources.

The state is not expected to provide more than half the funding for any type of need. Even for transportation, local governments expected to provide about 31% and receive 48% from the state, 21% from the federal government, and less than 1% from other sources. Only 1.4% of fully funded solid waste needs are reported as funded by the state. Housing, at 78%, is the only type of need for which the federal government is expected to provide more than half of the funding, although about 32% of navigation needs and 26% of business district development needs are expected to be federally funded.

Local governments in Metropolitan Statistical Areas are much more likely to fund infrastructure projects locally. As shown in Table 17, 64% of the cost of infrastructure projects in the thirty-eight Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) counties is expected to be funded from local sources, as contrasted with 40% in the other counties. Federal funding is also a larger share of expected funding in the MSA counties, at 16% of total funding. More than half (52%) of the infrastructure costs in

Table 16. Funding Sources By Project Category For Fully Funded Projects

Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008

Category and Project Type	Local Amount (in millions)	Local Percent	State Amount (in millions)	State Percent	Federal Amount (in millions)	Federal Percent	Other Amount (in millions)	Other Percent	Total Amount (in millions)
Transportation and Utilities	**$ 1,525.1**	**32.2%**	**$ 2,196.8**	**46.4%**	**$ 988.5**	**20.9%**	**25.1**	**0.5%**	**$ 4,735.4**
Transportation	1,408.4	30.7%	2,188.9	47.6%	974.8	21.2%	21.9	0.5%	4,594.0
Other Utilities	71.2	91.6%	2.9	3.8%	1.0	1.3%	2.6	3.3%	77.7
Navigation	21.5	54.9%	5.0	12.7%	12.7	32.4%	0.0	0.0%	39.1
Telecommunications	24.0	97.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.7	2.6%	24.7
Health, Safety and Welfare	**$ 2,207.3**	**81.9%**	**$ 204.0**	**7.6%**	**$ 227.9**	**8.5%**	**56.6**	**2.1%**	**$ 2,695.8**
Water and Wastewater	1,369.3	79.6%	190.0	11.0%	156.6	9.1%	4.8	0.3%	1,720.7
Law Enforcement	379.6	88.5%	0.1	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	49.4	11.5%	429.1
Stormwater	205.3	87.0%	8.8	3.7%	20.5	8.7%	1.4	0.6%	236.0
Solid Waste	98.4	89.8%	1.5	1.4%	9.7	8.8%	0.0	0.0%	109.6
Fire Protection	91.6	97.0%	0.9	0.9%	1.9	2.0%	0.1	0.1%	94.5
Public Health Facilities	54.6	92.4%	0.8	1.4%	2.8	4.7%	0.9	1.5%	59.1
Housing	8.4	18.0%	1.9	4.1%	36.5	77.9%	0.0	0.0%	46.8
Education	**$ 816.7**	**98.6%**	**$ 5.9**	**0.7%**	**$ 2.0**	**0.2%**	**3.8**	**0.5%**	**$ 828.3**
K-12 New School Construction	804.6	99.8%	1.5	0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	0.0%	806.4
Non-K-12 Education	2.9	22.6%	4.4	34.3%	2.0	15.8%	3.5	27.3%	12.8
LEA System-wide Need	9.2	100.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	9.2
Recreation and Culture	**$ 656.3**	**87.6%**	**$ 18.1**	**2.4%**	**$ 67.3**	**9.0%**	**7.3**	**1.0%**	**$ 749.0**
Recreation	398.4	82.7%	13.9	2.9%	62.7	13.0%	6.9	1.4%	481.9
Libraries and Museums	173.6	97.5%	1.8	1.0%	2.5	1.4%	0.1	0.1%	178.0
Community Development	84.3	94.6%	2.4	2.7%	2.1	2.4%	0.3	0.3%	89.1
Economic Development	**$ 190.8**	**75.4%**	**$ 14.0**	**5.5%**	**$ 48.3**	**19.1%**	**0.1**	**0.0%**	**$ 253.2**
Business District Development	104.4	70.2%	5.4	3.6%	39.0	26.2%	0.0	0.0%	148.7
Industrial Sites and Parks	86.4	82.7%	8.6	8.3%	9.3	8.9%	0.1	0.1%	104.5
General Government	**$ 245.6**	**90.1%**	**$ 7.1**	**2.6%**	**$ 19.8**	**7.3%**	**0.0**	**0.0%**	**$ 272.6**
Public Buildings	231.2	92.6%	1.9	0.8%	16.7	6.7%	0.0	0.0%	249.8
Other Facilities	10.9	64.9%	3.9	23.1%	2.0	12.0%	0.0	0.0%	16.8
Property Acquisition	3.5	58.7%	1.3	21.9%	1.2	19.5%	0.0	0.0%	6.0
Grand Total	**$ 5,641.8**	**59.2%**	**$ 2,445.9**	**25.7%**	**$ 1,353.8**	**14.2%**	**92.8**	**1.0%**	**$ 9,534.3**

Table 17. Funding Sources In Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Counties For Fully Funded Projects
Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008

	Type of County				
	Metropolitan		Non-Metropolitan		
	Amount (in millions)	Percent	Amount (in millions)	Percent	Total (in millions)
Local	$ 4,813	64%	$ 828	40%	**$ 5,641**
State	1,359	18%	1,087	52%	**2,446**
Federal	1,212	16%	141	7%	**1,353**
Other	79	1%	14	1%	**93**
Total	$ 7,464	100%	$ 2,070	100%	**$ 9,534**

the non-metropolitan counties are expected to be funded by the state. Other sources of funding are expected to account for 1% of costs for both metropolitan and other counties.

Building Tennessee's Tomorrow:

Anticipating the State's Infrastructure Needs

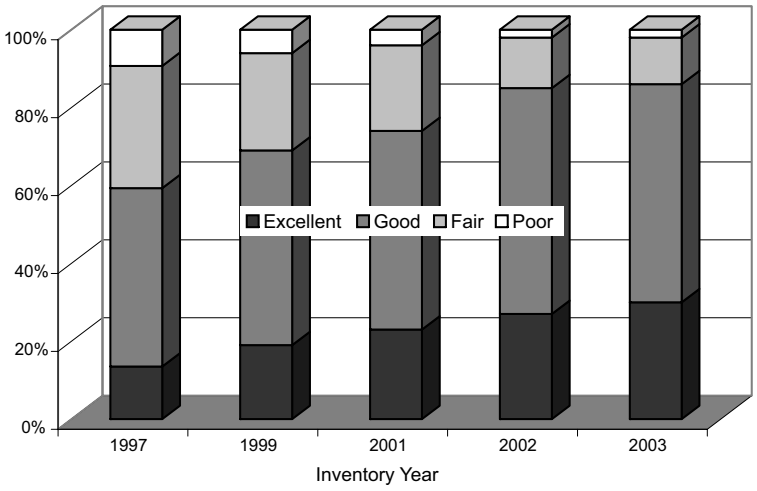
July 2003 through June 2008

Reported Public School Facility Conditions and Needs[35]

The overall condition of Tennessee's public school buildings has improved dramatically since the first report in this series, but it appears to have leveled out. According to local officials, around 86% of their schools are in good or better condition—about the same as last year, but considerably better than the 59% reported in 1999. Both the General Assembly, which substantially improved state funding for schools' capital needs with adoption of the Basic Education Program in 1992, and local officials are to be commended for this progress.

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 2003 though June 2008 are estimated to cost slightly more than $3.7 billion (see Table 18). This total is $112 million more than the estimate in last year's report—a 3% increase—and $1.2 billion more than the estimate reported in 1999. This year's increase is considerably larger than the one-year increase reported last year. Last year's increase was comparatively lower at $55 million, which was less than 2%.

Figure 6. Overall Condition of Public School Buildings
1997 through 2003



New school building needs level out; primary reason shifts from EIA to other factors.

New school construction needs reported by local officials have leveled out, actually declining slightly since TACIR'S second infrastructure report, and the primary reason for the need has shifted away from the

[35] 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 the report.

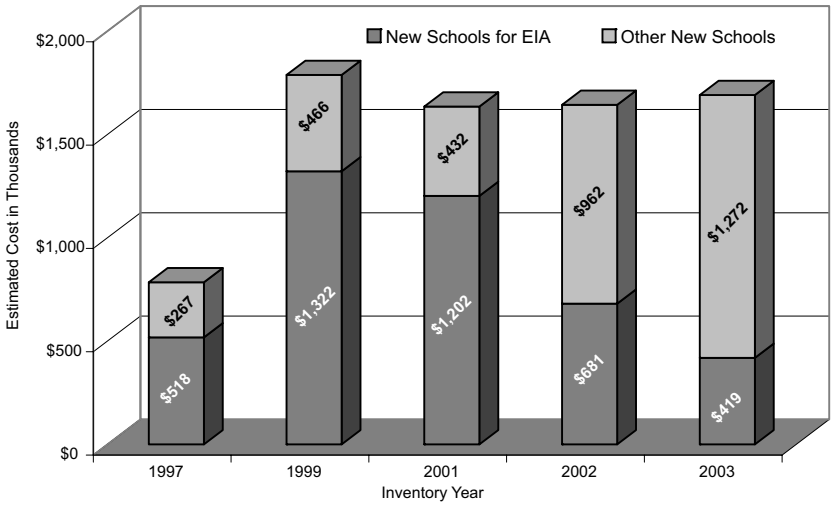
Table 18. Reported Cost of Public School Infrastructure Needs by Type of Need

Type of Need	Estimated Cost (in millions)	Percent of Total
New School Construction	**$ 1,690.5**	**45.3%**
EIA-related Needs	418.6	11.2%
Enrollment Growth & Other New School Needs	1,271.9	34.1%
Existing Schools	**$ 2,014.7**	**54.0%**
Facility Component Upgrades	1,178.8	31.6%
Technology	712.4	19.1%
EIA Mandate	60.7	1.6%
Federal Mandates	34.5	0.9%
Other State Mandates	28.3	0.8%
System-wide Needs	**$ 26.8**	**0.7%**
Statewide Total	**$ 3,732.0**	**100.0%**

Education Improvement Act (EIA) toward enrollment growth and other factors (see Figure 7).

The EIA mandated a reduction in class sizes at public schools of about 4 ½ students on average. This 1992 law required school systems to hire many new teachers and provide classrooms for them and their students, but gave them until fall 2001 to do it. All school systems hired enough teachers to meet the new standard on time, but many still did not have enough permanent classrooms to house them properly.

Figure 7. Estimated Cost of Needed New Schools *1997 through 2003*



Infrastructure needs driven by the EIA, including those at existing schools, were 36% of the total in 1997 when the Basic Education Program (BEP) formula established by the EIA was first fully funded. They peaked in 1999 at $1.6 billion (44% of the total for all public school infrastructure needs) and have since fallen to $479 million (13% of the total).[36] This seems reasonable given that the deadline for meeting the EIA's class-size reduction mandate was fall 2001.

[36] 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. For a description of the TACIR methodology, see Appendix F.

Based on these figures, ***most of the current EIA-driven need has been met, and the estimated cost of meeting the continuing mandate is declining,*** both in total cost and as a percent of the grand total needed for all facility improvements. Sixty-four percent of Tennessee's public school systems have no EIA-related needs, and thirty-two of the remaining forty-nine systems can meet their needs for less than $1,000 per student. Only seventeen systems need more than that amount per student to meet their EIA-related needs (see Table 19).[37]

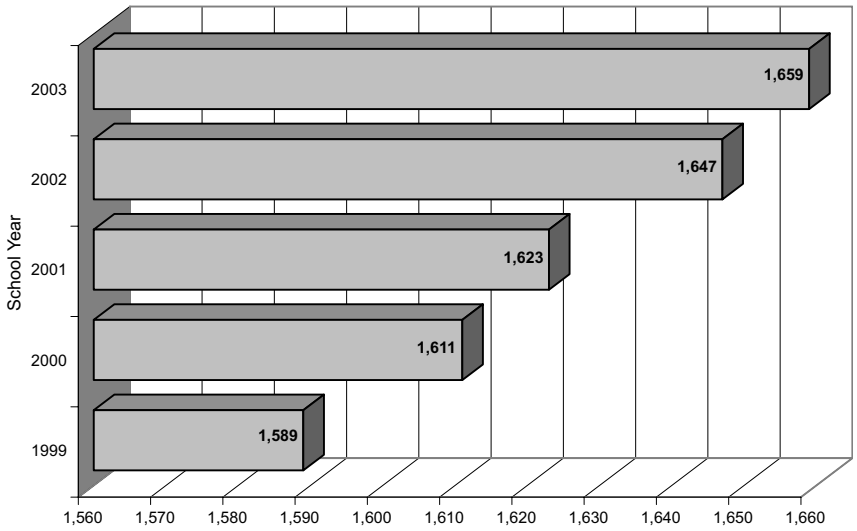
Table 19. Number of School Systems by Range of EIA-Related Infrastructure Costs per Student
Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008

Reported EIA Cost per Student	Number of School Systems	Percent of School Systems
None	88	64.2%
Less than $1000	32	23.4%
$1000 to $2000	12	8.8%
$2000 to $3000	2	1.5%
$3000 to $4000	2	1.5%
More than $4000	1	0.7%
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.*

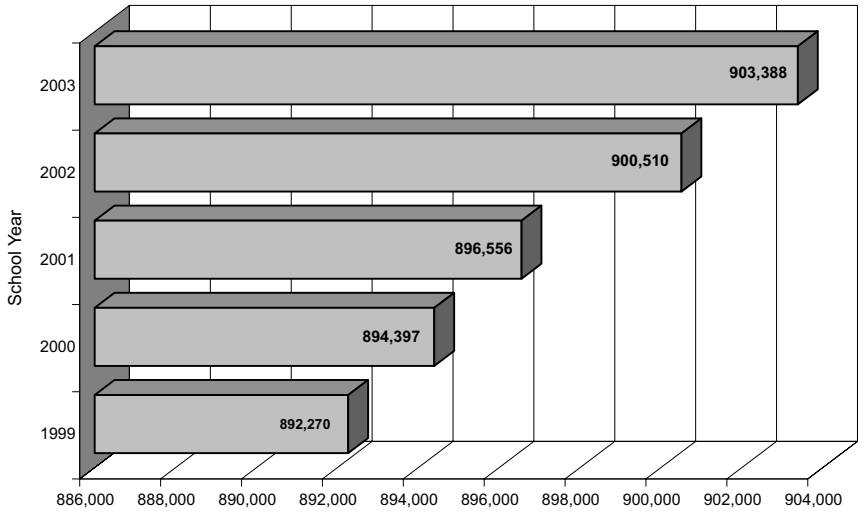
Other needs for new schools are continuing to increase, but have been largely offset by the decline in EIA-driven needs so that the total need for new schools has remained relatively flat. The number of schools increased by seventy between 1999 and 2003 (see Figure 8), but the net increase does not, of course, indicate how many replacement schools were built during that period. At the same time, the number of students increased by more than 11,000 (see Figure 9). With an average school size of around 550 students, that growth would require twenty new schools.

Figure 8. Number of Public Schools
1999 through 2003



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

Figure 9. Number of Students in Public Schools
1999 through 2003

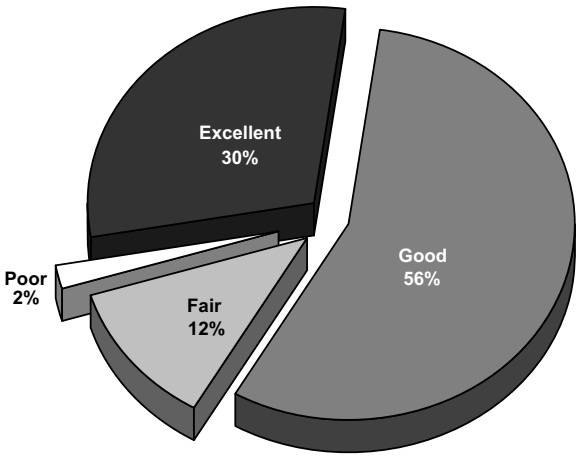


Most of Tennessee's public schools are in good or excellent condition, but substantial upgrade needs remain.

Estimated costs to upgrade all facilities at existing schools to good or better condition peaked in the 2001 inventory at almost $1.5 billion (41% of the total) and now stand at just under $1.2 billion (32% of the total) in the current inventory. The percent of schools in good or better condition reached a new high of 85% the following year and remained at about the same level in 2003 (see Figures 6 and 10).

Defining what constitutes a high-quality learning environment is both subjective and difficult. The rating scale used in this inventory is carefully defined, but rating individual schools and school components is left to the judgment of local officials.[38] While the ideal standard is a qualitative rating of "excellent", as a practical matter, the inventory captures the cost of getting schools into "good" condition—both overall and for each facility component. Schools in good or even excellent condition overall can have individual classrooms, libraries or other components that are in need of upgrading or replacement. Upgrade needs reported in the inventory include estimated costs to put individual components as well as entire schools in good condition.

Figure 10. Overall Condition of Public School Buildings as Reported by Local Officials for 2003



As shown in Table 20, the overwhelming majority of Tennessee's public school systems rate the condition of three-fourths or more of their buildings good or excellent. Eleven more systems than last year fall into this category, which has been split into two groups this year because so many school systems fall into this range. The cost per student to upgrade all components to good condition at all schools in both groups of systems combined is only slightly higher than last year's figure of $443. This

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

is still lower than the corresponding figure of $627 per student for the 108 systems that fell in this category two years ago. The total cost per student for all 138 school systems is about 12% greater than it was in the previous year's inventory. Last year's figure was lower than in either of the two previous years; this year's figure is the highest of the four annual inventories.

Table 20. Cost per Student to Put All School Building Components 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 School Components in Good Condition
None	1	0.7%	$ 6,161
25% to 50%	5	3.6%	$ 1,919
50% to 75%	12	8.7%	$ 5,563
75% to 100%	34	24.6%	$ 399
100%	86	62.3%	$ 618
Total	**138**	**100.0%**	**$ 1,305**

Again as in the last inventory, Athens City is the only system that rated all of its school buildings less than good overall. The cost per student of upgrading all school buildings to good condition decreases as the percent of schools in good or excellent condition increases. With all five of its schools in fair or poor condition, the Athens school system estimates that it needs about $6,161 per student, nearly five times the statewide average cost, to put all of its schools in good or better condition.[39]

Two very large systems—Shelby County and Davidson County—reported several large, system-wide upgrades that skew the figures for systems with 50% to 75% of their schools in good or excellent condition, making the figures for that group of school systems much higher than would otherwise be expected. Without those two, the cost per student for systems in that range would be $1,362. Similarly, two small systems—Lake County and Manchester City with three schools each—rate all of their schools in good condition overall, but report upgrade needs in excess of $15 million. Without those two systems, the figure in Table 20 for the group of systems with all of their school buildings rated good or better overall would be $429 per student.[40]

Mandate costs continue to decline; EIA still dominates.

Mandate costs have declined in each inventory since 1999 and now total $542 million—less than one-third of the cost reported for 1999 (Figure 11 and Table 21). Mandate costs, including the cost of

[39] The Athens City school system is relatively small, with an average of 1,680 students for the 2003-04 school year.

[40] Appendix E includes the number of school buildings rated less than good by each school system and the reported cost per student to upgrade them to good condition, as well as the estimated cost of upgrade needs reported for specific facility components at other schools.

Figure 11. Estimated Costs of Facilities Mandates at Existing Public Schools
1999 through 2003

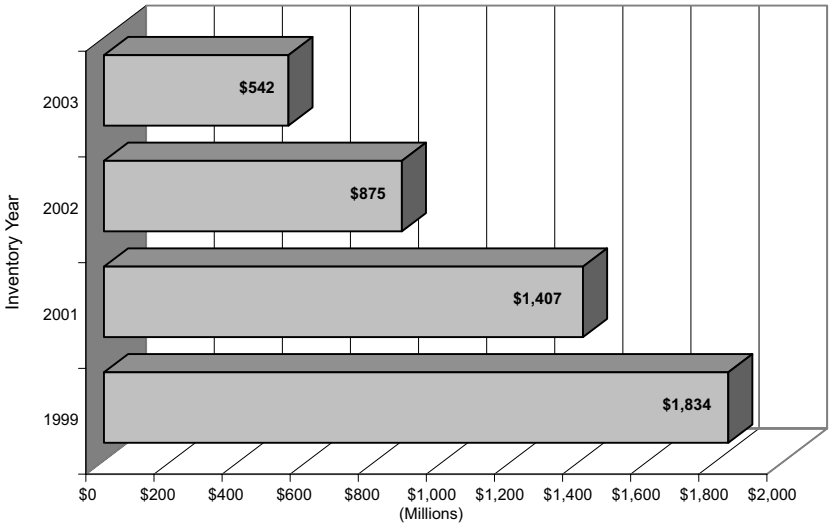


Table 21. Total Reported Cost of Facilities Mandates at Public Schools
Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008

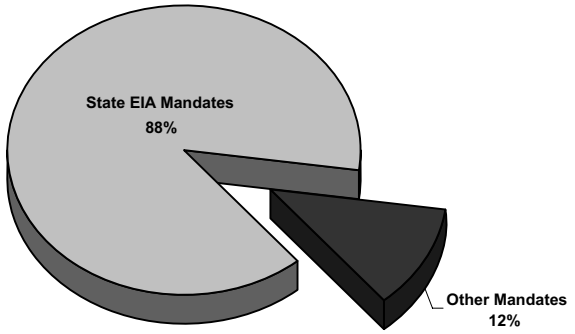
Mandates	Mandate Cost [in millions]	Percent of Total Mandate Cost
State-Mandate Total	**$ 507.6**	**93.6%**
State-EIA (New & Existing Schools)	479.3	88.4%
State-Fire Codes	20.5	3.8%
State-Other	7.8	1.4%
Federal Mandate Total	**$ 34.5**	**6.4%**
Asbestos	20.5	3.8%
Americans with Disabilities Act	12.1	2.2%
Special Education	1.2	0.2%
Title 1	0.5	0.1%
Underground Storage Tanks	0.2	0.0%
Lead	0.1	0.0%
Mandate Total	**$ 542.1**	**100.0%**

classrooms to meet the EIA mandate for smaller classes, comprised 49% of total infrastructure needs for public schools in the 1999 inventory, but account for only 14% of the current inventory of school building needs (see Table 18 on page 32).

The bulk of the decline was in EIA-driven needs, but other mandate needs have declined as well, most notably federal mandates for asbestos containment or removal and the Americans with Disabilities Act. The cost reported for these two federal mandates combined in 1999 was $191 million; the cost reported in the current inventory is $33 million. Because the decline in estimated spending needs for all mandates has declined proportionally, EIA needs remain at about the same percent of total mandate needs (see Figure 12) as in the 1999 inventory.

The estimated cost of improvements needed to meet the state fire codes has continually increased since the 1999 inventory. These costs do not include the cost of meeting fire codes for new schools, which are not separated out of the total cost of the school. Estimated cost to meet codes at existing schools rose from $9.3 million in 1999 (0.5% of total mandate costs reported that year) to $20.5 million (3.8% of the total for mandates) in the current inventory.

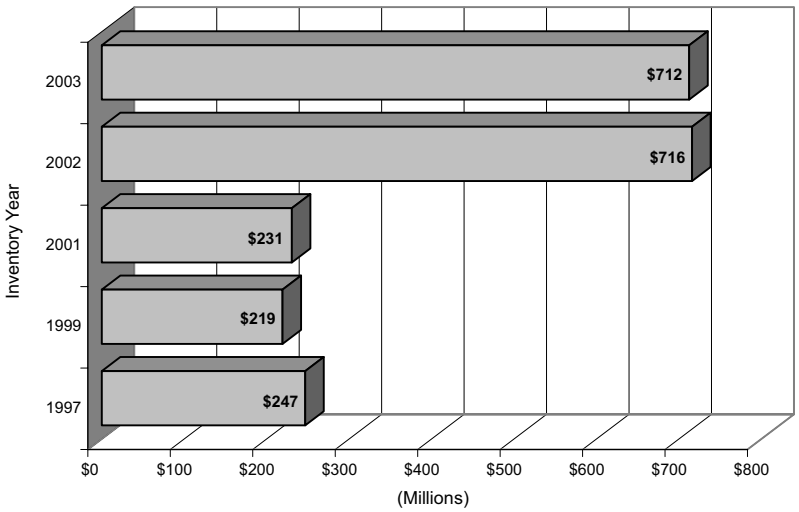
Figure 12. Reported Cost of EIA Mandate as a Percent of All Facilities Mandates at Public Schools
July 2003 Inventory



Far more school systems report no technology needs, but total technology infrastructure needs more than triple earlier inventories.

The total need for new technology infrastructure more than tripled between the 2001 and the 2002 inventories and changed little before or after (see Figure 13). Most of that dramatic increase is attributable to a new technology initiative in the Memphis school system, an initiative estimated to cost $485 million.

Figure 13. Estimated Cost of Technology Infrastructure Needs at Existing Public Schools
1997 through 2003



Thirty-five systems now report no need to upgrade technology in their schools, which is eight more than in the previous inventory. The number of systems that need more than $100 per student to meet their technology infrastructure needs is about the same as in the last inventory (forty-nine for 2003 compared with fifty-one one year earlier), but there were some shifts within that group. Two moved out of the highest need group (more than $400 per student) into the next group, but two others moved up, leaving the total of nine the same. The biggest change was in the Maryville school system, which reported a need for $72 per student in the 2002 inventory and $832 per student in the 2003 inventory.

Total capital outlays by public school systems peaked in 2001 and returned to their 1999 level in 2003.

Table 22. Number of School Systems by Range of Technology Infrastructure Needs per Student
Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008

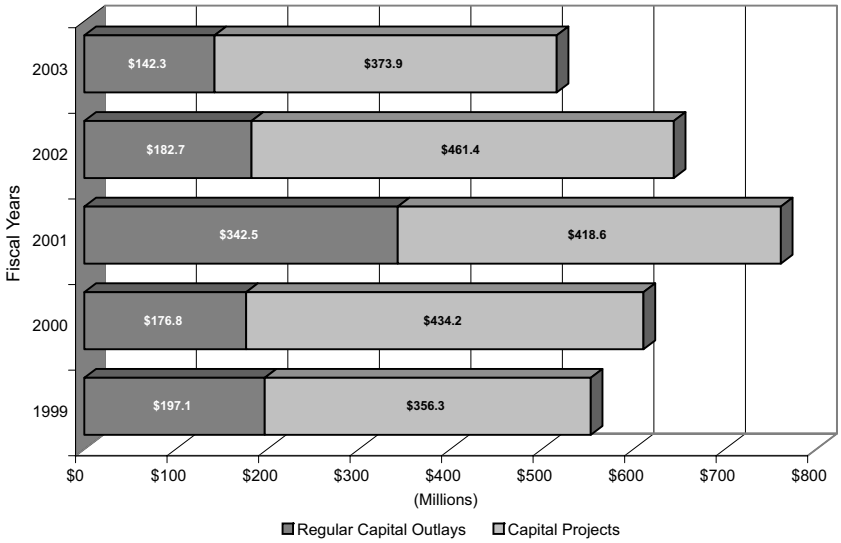
Technology Infrastructure Needs per Student	Number of School Systems	Percent of School Systems
None	35	25.5%
Less than $100	53	38.7%
$100 to $200	25	18.2%
$200 to $300	8	5.8%
$300 to $400	7	5.1%
More than $400	9	6.6%
Total	**137***	**100.0%**

* 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.

Based on reports filed with the Department of Education, capital outlays by public school systems in Tennessee reached nearly $750 million in fiscal year 2001 (see Figure 14). These reports understate total capital outlays for schools to the extent that they do not include spending by cities and counties accounted for outside of their school funds. Nevertheless, they reflect the effort to meet the EIA class-size reduction mandate, an effort made possible in part by the increase in state funding for schools' capital outlay and debt service provided through the BEP formula.

As indicated by Figure 14 and similar charts throughout this chapter, the General Assembly and local school boards—as well as the city councils and county commissions that support them—deserve a great deal of credit for making such impressive progress in meeting Tennessee's school infrastructure needs. Challenges remain. Some high-growth counties continue to struggle with escalating enrollments. Three counties—Bedford, Rutherford and Williamson—grew at a rate of more than two percent per year from 1999 to 2004. More than 10% of classrooms are portables in ten systems, and as shown in Table 18, total school infrastructure needs top $3.7 billion. Some of this need will be met, and some will not, but the effort continues.

Figure 14. Capital Outlays by Public School Systems
1999 through 2003



One of the real benefits of the Public Infrastructure Needs Inventory is that, over time, it provides data to enable policy makers to measure progress made in pursuit of legislative initiatives. Quality improvements in the inventory mean that caution should be exercised in interpreting trends based on the earliest inventories, but even so, progress is more visible and impressive in the field of public education.

Reported Infrastructure Needs by County[41]

One of the difficulties of comparing infrastructure needs across counties is the lack of information about existing infrastructure. No such data is compiled. Without it, it is hard to evaluate the reasonableness of reported needs. Needs in a county could be high because the area has historically had insufficient infrastructure or low because they have been able to meet their needs in the past. Both situations would be reasonable, but reported needs could also be low because local officials do not wish to report needs they don't expect to be met, or they could be high because the items reported are desirable, but not needed.

With each inventory, TACIR staff assess the potential for over- or under-reporting by comparing reported needs to other indicators of need, such as county size and population, and to factors related to ability to fund infrastructure, such as taxable property and sales. With regional projects factored out, the infrastructure needs reported for all counties across the state have a total cost estimated by local officials at $20 billion. The total without regional projects could be as high as $23 billion based on statistical analysis of indicators of need and indicators of ability to fund infrastructure.

Greatest Total Needs Reported for Largest Counties; Greatest Need per Capita Reported Mainly for Small Counties.

Not surprisingly, the greatest infrastructure needs, in terms of total estimated costs, were reported for the counties with the largest populations. Blount and Sullivan counties are the only ones in the top ten for population that are not also in the top ten for greatest total needs; Madison and Sevier counties are the only ones among the top ten for reported needs that are not among the ten largest. The relationship between population and infrastructure needs is not as strong for the bottom ten counties. Only five of the ten smallest counties are among the bottom ten for total reported need. (See Tables 23 and 24.)

While county "top ten" rankings in many of the tables vary from year to year, the list of most heavily populated counties changes very little. Nine of the ten largest counties in 1990 were still in the top ten in

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.

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

2003. The total infrastructure needs list is almost as stable. Seven of the ten counties reporting the greatest total need—Shelby, Davidson, Hamilton, Knox, Rutherford, Sumner and Montgomery—are in that group for the fourth consecutive time. Williamson County is part of the group for the third straight time, Madison County is part of it for the second time in a row, and only Sevier County is new to the group. For the three previous inventories, the ten largest needs counties have consistently had more than 49% of the state's total population and anywhere between 55% and 62% of the total infrastructure needs. The percentages are comparable this year.

The pattern is not as strong for the bottom ten counties with only four—Lake, Moore, Hancock, and Benton—on the list four years in a row and one more—Crockett—on the list three years in a row. Two others, Lauderdale and Pickett have been among the bottom ten for total reported need twice before, but not three years in a row. Their share of the estimated cost of infrastructure needs has remained almost exactly

Table 23. Largest and Smallest Reported Infrastructure Needs by County
Excluding Projects Identified as Regional
Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008

Rank	County	Total Reported Cost	Percent of Total	2003 Population	Percent of Total	Cost per Capita
1	Shelby	$4,185,060,946	20.71%	906,178	15.5%	$4,618
2	Davidson	3,518,779,034	17.41%	569,842	9.8%	$6,175
3	Hamilton	881,822,968	4.36%	309,510	5.3%	$2,849
4	Knox	801,372,542	3.97%	392,995	6.7%	$2,039
5	Williamson	755,458,182	3.74%	141,301	2.4%	$5,346
6	Rutherford	638,692,594	3.16%	202,310	3.5%	$3,157
7	Sumner	572,389,263	2.83%	138,752	2.4%	$4,125
8	Montgomery	489,246,715	2.42%	141,064	2.4%	$3,468
9	Madison	440,971,233	2.18%	93,873	1.6%	$4,698
10	Sevier	440,709,861	2.18%	75,503	1.3%	$5,837
	Top Ten Subtotal	**$ 12,724,503,338**	**62.97%**	**2,971,328**	**50.9%**	**$4,282**
	All Others[42]	**$ 7,322,689,617**	**36.24%**	**2,724,513**	**46.6%**	**$2,688**
86	Lauderdale	26,167,000	0.13%	27,077	0.5%	$966
87	Crockett	24,898,225	0.12%	14,491	0.2%	$1,718
88	Lake	23,241,714	0.12%	7,824	0.1%	$2,971
89	Henry	21,763,925	0.11%	31,185	0.5%	$698
90	Perry	18,732,000	0.09%	7,627	0.1%	$2,456
91	Moore	11,446,000	0.06%	5,911	0.1%	$1,936
92	Pickett	10,797,000	0.05%	5,006	0.1%	$2,157
93	Hancock	9,051,888	0.04%	6,702	0.1%	$1,351
94	Benton	7,102,199	0.04%	16,500	0.3%	$430
95	White	6,661,000	0.03%	23,584	0.4%	$282
	Bottom Ten Subtotal	**$ 159,860,951**	**0.79%**	**145,907**	**2.5%**	**$1,096**
	Grand Total	**$ 20,207,053,906**	**100.0%**	**5,841,748**	**100.0%**	**$3,459**

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

Table 24. Infrastructure Improvement Needs Reported by Most and Least Populous Counties
Excluding Projects Identified as Regional
Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008

Rank	County	2003 Population	Percent of Total	Total Reported Cost	Percent of Total	Cost per Capita
1	Shelby	906,178	15.5%	$ 4,185,060,946	20.7%	$4,618
2	Davidson	569,842	9.8%	3,518,779,034	17.4%	$6,175
3	Knox	392,995	6.7%	801,372,542	4.0%	$2,039
4	Hamilton	309,510	5.3%	881,822,968	4.4%	$2,849
5	Rutherford	202,310	3.5%	638,692,594	3.2%	$3,157
6	Sullivan	153,050	2.6%	283,844,873	1.4%	$1,855
7	Williamson	141,301	2.4%	755,458,182	3.7%	$5,346
8	Montgomery	141,064	2.4%	489,246,715	2.4%	$3,468
9	Sumner	138,752	2.4%	572,389,263	2.8%	$4,125
10	Blount	111,510	1.9%	279,084,210	1.4%	$2,503
Top Ten Subtotal		**3,066,512**	**52.5%**	**12,405,751,327**	**61.4%**	**$4,046**
All Others[43]		**2,702,001**	**46.3%**	**$ 7,553,043,877**	**37.4%**	**$2,795**
86	Jackson	11,208	0.2%	30,788,400	0.2%	$2,747
87	Houston	8,085	0.1%	44,676,700	0.2%	$5,526
88	Clay	7,947	0.1%	35,040,000	0.2%	$4,409
89	Lake	7,824	0.1%	23,241,714	0.1%	$2,971
90	Perry	7,627	0.1%	18,732,000	0.1%	$2,456
91	Trousdale	7,447	0.1%	27,195,000	0.1%	$3,652
92	Hancock	6,702	0.1%	9,051,888	0.0%	$1,351
93	Moore	5,911	0.1%	11,446,000	0.1%	$1,936
94	Van Buren	5,478	0.1%	37,290,000	0.2%	$6,807
95	Pickett	5,006	0.1%	10,797,000	0.1%	$2,157
Bottom Ten Subtotal		**73,235**	**1.3%**	**248,258,702**	**1.2%**	**$3,390**
Grand Total		**5,841,748**	**100.0%**	**$ 20,207,053,906**	**100.0%**	**$3,459**

the same despite these changes, but their share of the state's population has fluctuated between 1.7% and 2.8%, resulting in large fluctuations from year to year in this group's reported needs per capita. These fluctuations illustrate what happens when small counties needs are first identified, driving up estimated costs per capita, and then are met, allowing the costs per capita to fall again. A single project can have this effect in a very small county.

Five of the ten counties with the greatest infrastructure needs are in Middle Tennessee (Davidson, Williamson, Rutherford, Sumner, and Montgomery). All five are also among both the ten largest for population and the ten with the largest population gains between 1990 and 2003 (see Tables 23, 24 and 25). Three of them–Montgomery, Rutherford, and Williamson–are also among the top ten for population growth rate (see Table 26), and three—Davidson, Rutherford and Sumner—are

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

Table 25. Reported Infrastructure Costs for the Ten Counties with the Largest and Smallest Population Gains
Excluding Projects Identified as Regional
Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008

Rank	County	Population 1990	Population 2003	Gain (Loss)	Total Reported Cost	Cost per Capita
1	Rutherford	118,570	202,310	83,740	$ 638,692,594	$3,157
2	Shelby	826,330	906,178	79,848	4,185,060,946	$4,618
3	Williamson	81,021	141,301	60,280	755,458,182	$5,346
4	Davidson	510,784	569,842	59,058	3,518,779,034	$6,175
5	Knox	335,749	392,995	57,246	801,372,542	$2,039
6	Montgomery	100,498	141,064	40,566	489,246,715	$3,468
7	Sumner	103,281	138,752	35,471	572,389,263	$4,125
8	Wilson	67,675	95,366	27,691	431,436,776	$4,524
9	Blount	85,969	111,510	25,541	279,084,210	$2,503
10	Sevier	51,043	75,503	24,460	440,709,861	$5,837
Top Ten Subtotal		**2,280,920**	**2,774,821**	**493,901**	**$ 12,112,230,123**	**$4,365**
All Others[44]		**2,487,619**	**2,951,857**	**464,238**	**$ 7,787,706,222**	**$2,638**
86	Houston	7,018	8,085	1,067	44,676,700	$5,526
87	Grundy	13,362	14,389	1,027	38,931,600	$2,706
88	Perry	6,612	7,627	1,015	18,732,000	$2,456
89	Clay	7,238	7,947	709	35,040,000	$4,409
90	Lake	7,129	7,824	695	23,241,714	$2,971
91	Obion	31,717	32,386	669	42,436,159	$1,310
92	Van Buren	4,846	5,478	632	37,290,000	$6,807
93	Pickett	4,548	5,006	458	10,797,000	$2,157
94	Haywood	19,437	19,626	189	46,920,500	$2,391
95	Hancock	6,739	6,702	(37)	9,051,888	$1,351
Bottom Ten Subtotal		**108,646**	**115,070**	**6,424**	**$ 307,117,561**	**$2,669**
Grand Total		**4,877,185**	**5,841,748**	**964,563**	**$ 20,207,053,906**	**$3,459**

also among the ten most densely populated counties (see Table 27). TACIR's statistical analysis of all ninety-five counties indicates that all of these population measures except growth *rates* are closely related to infrastructure needs.

The population rankings have changed little since the 2000 TACIR report began these county comparisons. The ten smallest counties then are still the smallest, and only Washington County is no longer among the ten largest. It was replaced on the list this year by Blount County. The percentage of the population concentrated in the ten largest counties has remained almost exactly the same across all four reports, fluctuating right around 52.5% across all four reports making these comparisons. The percentage of total reported needs for the ten largest counties increased from 54% in the 2000 report to 61% in the next report and remained at that level.

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

Interestingly, while the bottom ten counties in population remained exactly the same and increased only slightly, from 1.1% of the state's population to 1.3%, their share of the total cost of needed infrastructure improvements varied from 1.0% of the total to 2.0%. The pattern among these counties over the past four years, again, illustrates the disproportionate effect that even relatively small projects can have in the very smallest counties.

Population Gains Are More Closely Related to Infrastructure Needs Than Population Growth Rates Are

Eight of the ten counties shown with the largest total infrastructure needs in Table 23 are also among the ten with the largest population gains between 1990 and 2003 in Table 25. Four of the counties with the smallest needs in Table 23 are among the ten with smallest gains[45]

Table 26. Cost of Needed Infrastructure Improvements Reported by the Ten Fastest and Slowest Growing Counties
Excluding Projects Identified as Regional
Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008

Rank	County	Population 1990	Population 2003	Growth Rate	Total Reported Cost	Cost per Capita
1	Williamson	81,021	141,301	74.4%	$ 755,458,182	$5,346
2	Rutherford	118,570	202,310	70.6%	638,692,594	$3,157
3	Sevier	51,043	75,503	47.9%	440,709,861	$5,837
4	Tipton	37,568	54,184	44.2%	67,952,112	$1,254
5	Meigs	8,033	11,430	42.3%	48,756,984	$4,266
6	Cumberland	34,736	49,391	42.2%	247,549,162	$5,012
7	Jefferson	33,016	46,919	42.1%	68,950,441	$1,470
8	Wilson	67,675	95,366	40.9%	431,436,776	$4,524
9	Montgomery	100,498	141,064	40.4%	489,246,715	$3,468
10	Robertson	41,494	58,181	40.2%	163,972,648	$2,818
Top Ten Subtotal		**573,654**	**875,649**	**52.6%**	**$ 3,352,725,475**	**$3,829**
All Others[46]		**3,876,588**	**4,515,836**	**16.5%**	**$ 16,071,145,988**	**$3,559**
86	Weakley	31,972	34,314	7.3%	33,065,559	$964
87	Dyer	34,854	37,308	7.0%	52,900,584	$1,418
88	Unicoi	16,549	17,709	7.0%	64,679,467	$3,652
89	Carroll	27,514	29,342	6.6%	36,806,016	$1,254
90	Sullivan	143,596	153,050	6.6%	283,844,873	$1,855
91	Anderson	68,250	71,904	5.4%	125,805,093	$1,750
92	Gibson	46,315	47,922	3.5%	87,672,304	$1,829
93	Obion	31,717	32,386	2.1%	42,436,159	$1,310
94	Haywood	19,437	19,626	1.0%	46,920,500	$2,391
95	Hancock	6,739	6,702	-0.5%	9,051,888	$1,351
Bottom Ten Subtotal		**426,943**	**450,263**	**5.5%**	**$ 783,182,443**	**$1,739**
Grand Total		**4,877,185**	**5,841,748**	**19.8%**	**$ 20,207,053,906**	**$3,459**

[45] One county (Hancock) actually lost population during that period.

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

in Table 25. The relationship between infrastructure needs and population gain is somewhat stronger than the relationship between needs and total population among the top ten, but somewhat weaker among the bottom ten.

A comparison of Tables 26 and 23 demonstrates that a county's rate of growth is a poor predictor of infrastructure needs. Only four of the fastest growing counties are in the top ten for infrastructure needs: Williamson, Rutherford, Sevier and Montgomery. The number has varied from two to four in previous reports. These same four counties also appear among the top ten for population gain shown in Table 25. Among the bottom ten in Table 26, only Hancock County also appears in Table 23 among the bottom ten for total reported infrastructure needs. It is also among the bottom ten for population gain in Table 25, and actually declined in population between 1990 and 2003.

Each component of rural infrastructure provides an essential link to employment, markets, personnel, and other resources necessary for a healthy rural economy.

Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture

Examination of growth rates contributes little to the understanding of why some counties appear at the top or bottom for total infrastructure needs. TACIR's statistical analysis indicates little relationship between the two. Nor is the list of counties with the top- and bottom-ten growth rates as stable as the other top-ten-bottom-ten lists from year to year. Six counties—Williamson, Rutherford, Sevier, Tipton, Cumberland and Jefferson—have been on the fastest growth rates list in all four reports making the comparison, and only two—Haywood and Hancock—have been on the smallest growth rates list in all four.

Infrastructure Needs Per Capita Are Not Lower in Counties with Higher Population Densities

Conventional wisdom holds that population density should produce lower infrastructure costs because of economies of scale: the most densely populated counties should have the lowest per capita infrastructure needs. This relationship is not borne out by TACIR's infrastructure inventories based either on comparisons of counties that rank high and low for population density or on statistical analysis. In fact, TACIR analysis consistently indicates either a significant or highly significant correlation between population density and higher infrastructure costs.

In the latest inventory, six of the ten counties with the highest needs are also among the ten most densely populated—Shelby, Davidson, Knox, Hamilton, Rutherford and Sumner. Three of the counties with lowest infrastructure needs are also among the ten most sparsely populated. (Compare Tables 23 and 27). There are several possible explanations for this seeming incongruity, first among them the fact

Table 27. Infrastructure Improvement Needs Reported by Most and Least Densely Populated Counties
Excluding Projects Identified as Regional
Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008

Rank	County	2003 Population	Land Area [square miles]	Population per Square Mile	Total Reported Cost	Cost per Capita
1	Shelby	906,178	755	1,201	$ 4,185,060,946	$4,618
2	Davidson	569,842	502	1,135	3,518,779,034	$6,175
3	Knox	392,995	508	773	801,372,542	$2,039
4	Hamilton	309,510	542	571	881,822,968	$2,849
5	Sullivan	153,050	413	371	283,844,873	$1,855
6	Hamblen	58,851	161	365	87,723,258	$1,491
7	Washington	110,078	326	337	386,723,244	$3,513
8	Rutherford	202,310	619	327	638,692,594	$3,157
9	Bradley	90,264	329	275	192,422,553	$2,132
10	Sumner	138,752	529	262	572,389,263	$4,125
Top Ten Subtotal		**2,931,830**	**4,685**	**626**	**$ 11,548,831,275**	**$3,939**
All Others[47]		**2,799,750**	**32,593**	**86**	**$ 8,272,319,318**	**$2,955**
86	Humphreys	18,123	532	34	88,525,999	$4,885
87	Fentress	16,935	499	34	54,105,000	$3,195
88	Clay	7,947	236	34	35,040,000	$4,409
89	Bledsoe	12,556	406	31	53,100,000	$4,229
90	Pickett	5,006	163	31	10,797,000	$2,157
91	Hancock	6,702	222	30	9,051,888	$1,351
92	Stewart	12,847	458	28	48,434,000	$3,770
93	Wayne	16,947	734	23	30,827,426	$1,819
94	Van Buren	5,478	273	20	37,290,000	$6,807
95	Perry	7,627	415	18	18,732,000	$2,456
Bottom Ten Subtotal		**110,168**	**3,939**	**28**	**$ 385,903,313**	**$3,503**
Grand Total		**5,841,748**	**41,217**	**142**	**$ 20,207,053,906**	**$3,459**

that five of these six (all except Hamilton County) are among the ten with the largest population gains between 1990 and 2003. High growth may counter the effect of economies of scale. Another explanation, one that may follow from the first, is that scale is a long term economic benefit that enables a governmental entity to serve citizens more efficiently over time, but that has no relationship to initial investment costs. Improving infrastructure may be inherently more costly in densely populated urban areas because of higher land and labor costs and the need to relocate or modify existing infrastructure to accommodate new infrastructure. Also, densely populated areas may require such infrastructure as storm-water drains, sidewalks, street lighting, and traffic signaling that is not necessary or warranted in sparsely populated areas. Finally, urban residents may simply demand and receive more infrastructure-related services than rural residents, and the types of services they need or desire (such as underground wiring) may be more expensive.

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

In fact, infrastructure needs reported per capita seem to bear little relationship to any population factor except, possibly, total population. Table 28 shows the top ten and bottom ten counties for infrastructure needs reported per capita along with their populations, population gains and growth rates, and their land area and population densities. There are fast- and slow-growing counties in both sets of ten presented in this table, but there are no high density or large population counties in the bottom ten.

Davidson County appears among the top ten for needs per capita, now for the third year in a row. It is the only heavily populated county with that distinction. One reason may be its highly developed capital improvements program; another may be its location in the middle of the fastest growing part of the state—the fastest both in population and in economic terms. Davidson County itself had the fourth largest population gain between 1990 and 2003 (see Table 25). Two other relatively large counties appeared among the top ten: Sevier and Williamson, both of which appeared in the top ten two years ago. Both are growing rapidly in raw numbers (10th and 3rd largest gains, Table 25) and in percent change (1st and 3rd highest percents, Table 26). Williamson is also among the ten most populous counties, ranking 7th; Sevier ranks 15th (see Table 24). But other large, high-growth counties, most notably Montgomery and Rutherford report much lower per capita needs (30th and 34th highest).

After 40 years of city versus suburbs, the dynamic has changed. Now, cities and counties, urban and suburban are increasingly cooperating to maintain the health of the entire metropolitan area – to increase the livability of their communities and maximize their economic competitiveness.

The State of the Cities 1999, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

The other seven counties in the top ten demonstrate the fact that needs such as courthouse renovations, new schools and road improvements that would seem moderate or even small in large counties have a disproportionate effect when compared to population in small counties. Van Buren, which has a population of only 5,478, has been among these ten counties now in all four TACIR reports presenting this information. Four large projects put it at the top of the list for needs per capita in this report: a $10 million dollar project to widen state Route 111 in the Spencer area, an $8 million new water plant and related infrastructure, a $7.9 million judicial center, and a $7.5 million sewage treatment plant. Three of these projects have been in the same stage of development for several years now. The sewage treatment plant, which has been controversial enough to make the national news, is now under construction, and the water plant only recently moved from conceptual to planning and design. Without these four projects, Van Buren would fall out of the top ten into the bottom ten (92nd) in Table 28 with a per capita need of only $710. This is an extreme example how large, unmet needs can place a county that would not otherwise be there in the top ten for per capita costs and keep it there until those needs are met.

Table 28. Population Factors for Counties With Highest and Lowest Estimated Costs per Capita

Excluding Projects Identified as Regional

Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008

Rank	County	Population 1990	Population 2003	Change	Growth Rate	Land Area [sq. miles]	Population Density	Total Reported Cost	Cost per Capita
1	Van Buren	4,846	5,478	632	13.0%	273	20	$ 37,290,000	$6,807
2	Davidson	510,784	569,842	59,058	11.6%	502	1,135	3,518,779,034	$6,175
3	Hardin	22,633	25,927	3,294	14.6%	578	45	155,636,338	$6,003
4	Sevier	51,043	75,503	24,460	47.9%	592	127	440,709,861	$5,837
5	Houston	7,018	8,085	1,067	15.2%	200	40	44,676,700	$5,526
6	Dickson	35,061	44,935	9,874	28.2%	490	92	240,254,724	$5,347
7	Williamson	81,021	141,301	60,280	74.4%	583	243	755,458,182	$5,346
8	Sequatchie	8,863	11,958	3,095	34.9%	266	45	63,621,250	$5,320
9	McNairy	22,422	24,938	2,516	11.2%	560	45	127,537,213	$5,114
10	Henderson	21,844	25,900	4,056	18.6%	520	50	130,912,759	$5,055
Top Ten Subtotal		**765,535**	**933,867**	**168,332**	**22.0%**	**4,565**	**205**	**$ 5,514,876,061**	**$5,905**
All Others[48]		**3,833,353**	**4,579,129**	**745,776**	**19.5%**	**31,598**	**145**	**$ 14,355,456,175**	**$3,135**
86	Obion	31,717	32,386	669	2.1%	545	59	42,436,159	$1,310
87	Carroll	27,514	29,342	1,828	6.6%	599	49	36,806,016	$1,254
88	Tipton	37,568	54,184	16,616	44.2%	459	118	67,952,112	$1,254
89	Warren	32,992	39,129	6,137	18.6%	433	90	46,438,900	$1,187
90	Monroe	30,541	41,051	10,510	34.4%	635	65	48,328,800	$1,177
91	Lauderdale	23,491	27,077	3,586	15.3%	470	58	26,167,000	$966
92	Weakley	31,972	34,314	2,342	7.3%	580	59	33,065,559	$964
93	Henry	27,888	31,185	3,297	11.8%	562	56	21,763,925	$698
94	Benton	14,524	16,500	1,976	13.6%	395	42	7,102,199	$430
95	White	20,090	23,584	3,494	17.4%	377	63	6,661,000	$282
Bottom Ten Subtotal		**278,297**	**328,752**	**50,455**	**18.1%**	**5,055**	**65**	**$ 336,721,670**	**$1,024**
Grand Total		**4,877,185**	**5,841,748**	**964,563**	**19.8%**	**41,217**	**142**	**$ 20,207,053,906**	**$3,459**

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

Four counties—Tipton, Lauderdale, Weakley and Benton—have been among the bottom ten for reported needs per capita in all four reports. Tipton continues to be surprising because of its rapid growth. It is the state's 24th largest county in terms of population and had the 15th largest population gain from 1990 to 2003—it is the 4th fastest growing in percentage terms—but it does not follow the general pattern of high infrastructure needs reported for other high population and high growth counties. The only other county among the bottom ten with relatively high growth is Monroe County, which is 33rd in population and had the 21st largest population gain from 1990 to 2003 (16th largest in percentage terms), but it is 90th for infrastructure needs reported per capita. Monroe County covers 635 square miles, and nearly half of that is taken up by the Cherokee National Forest, but still only 30% of its population lives in its four incorporated municipalities. Three-fourths of its new residents between the 1990 and 2000 U.S. Censuses settled in the unincorporated part of the county. It may be that they are so widely dispersed that they are not having a demonstrable impact on infrastructure costs. Indeed, it is unlikely that they are receiving much in the way of infrastructure-related services, and given that they chose to live in a rural area, they may neither expect nor want much.

Statistical Analyses Confirm Inferences About Population and Infrastructure Needs; Tax Base Factors Also Play a Role

Analysis of the top ten and bottom ten counties for various population factors presumed to be related to infrastructure needs suggests conclusions that can be verified by statistical analysis of all ninety-five counties. Statistical analysis can also suggest explanations for things general observation cannot, and it can help estimate infrastructure needs that may have been missed by the inventory. The inventory is entirely voluntary on the part of local officials, and they may participate more or less enthusiastically depending on how valuable they consider the process. Variations in their willingness or ability to provide comparable information about their needs may help explain the seemingly weak relationship between population factors and the infrastructure needs reported by counties that appear on the bottom ten lists.

Table 29. Correlation between Reported Infrastructure Needs and Related Factors
in Order of Strength of Relationship

Factors Related to Reported Needs	Correlation Coefficient
Taxable Property Value	0.976
Personal Income	0.974
Taxable Sales	0.959
2003 Population	0.956
2003 Population Density	0.910
Population Gain or Loss	0.749
Land Area (Square Miles)	0.287
Population Growth Rate	0.006

To answer these questions, TACIR analysts compared various factors related to local government's ability to fund infrastructure as well as factors related to needs. The first comparison produced the set of simple correlation measures, called correlation

coefficients, presented in Table 29. Correlation coefficients measure the strength of the relationship between two sets of numbers and range from zero to one. The coefficient will be positive if one set of numbers increases as the other increases or decreases as the other decreases; it will be negative if one increases as the other decreases. A perfect relationship between the two sets of numbers would be either 1.0 or -1.0.

As Table 29 indicates, the factors most closely related to reported needs are tax base and income, followed by population and population density. All of the relationships are positive, which means that higher infrastructure needs correspond to higher numbers for each related factor, and lower needs correspond to lower numbers. The coefficients for population factors confirm the general inferences drawn from the top-ten-bottom-ten review:

- Total population is a strong indicator of infrastructure needs.
- Higher population densities correspond to higher infrastructure needs, and lower densities correspond to lower needs.
- Population gain is closely related to infrastructure needs, but growth rates, with a correlation coefficient near zero, are not.
- Land area is a weak indicator of needs; of the factors compared here, only growth rate is weaker.

The most interesting inference from the comparison, however, is that **tax base factors and income correspond even more closely to reported needs than the population factors do**. These near perfect relationships suggest that indictors of ability to fund infrastructure may strongly influence local officials as they respond to the inventory or they may simply reflect the common sense inference that tax base and income tend to concentrate where population concentrates. Regardless, given the strength of these relationships, it seems very unlikely that the needs reported by local officials are a wish list.

While it is not possible to determine which indicators are most important overall, it is possible to use them to identify individual counties with above-average needs and counties with surprisingly low needs. A statistical process called multiple regression analysis can be used to compare several factors to reported needs and calculate weights for each factor. This process includes a mechanism for determining how much confidence to place in the estimates produced by the weights. Any combination of factors can be used, but some combinations produce better estimates than others do. The combination that seems to work best in this case is

- personal income,

- current population (2003),
- population density,
- total taxable property valuation, and
- a composite factor representing the total needs for the county's development district compared to that district's share of total population and population gain (1990 to 2003).

The five factors are listed in order of significance. Estimates based on this model indicate that the current inventory captured 90% of the infrastructure needs in the state, which is consistent with previous inventories. If the total cost per county is based on the greater of the reported cost or the estimate based on this model, the statewide total would be about $2.7 billion higher than the total reported or about $27 billion.

Building Tennessee's Tomorrow:

Anticipating the State's Infrastructure Needs

July 2003 through June 2008

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 repot 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 fifth 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.
- For the third year in a row, local officials were provided an opportunity to report whether projects were funded, and if so, from what source.
- This report is the first to contain a full section on funding.

- 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 2003 through June 2008 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, 2003, and June 30, 2023.
Record all information based on the project status as of July 1, 2003.

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. **Classify this project as one of the following options:**
   ____ Infrastructure
   ____ Other Capital Project (e.g., CEDS)

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

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

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

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

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

8. **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.

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

10. **Local Education Agency** (LEA), <u>if applicable</u>
    LEA Number: _____
    LEA Name: _____

11. **Type of Project:**

<u>List A</u> (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

<u>List B</u> (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

12. **Project Name:** _____

13. **Project Description:** _____

14a. **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)

14b. **If the primary reason for the project is mandate compliance, then list the applicable mandate(s):** _____

15a. **What is the estimated cost of this project? $** _____

15b. **Are sufficient funds available to complete this project?** Yes or No _____

15c. **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.)_____

15d. **If there are not sufficient funds to complete this needed project, how much additional funding will be needed? $** _____

15e. 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: _____

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

17. 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, 2003, is FY2004].

18. Stage of project development as of July 1, 2003:

____ **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

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

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

21a. 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.).

21b. 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.)

22. Location of Project: _____

_____

23. 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.

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

25. Contact Person's Title: _____

26. Contact Entity: _____

27. Contact Person's Telephone Number: _____

28. 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, 2003, and June 30, 2023.
Record all information based on the condition or project status as of July 1, 2003.

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

A6. School Status: _____ **Begin Date: _____** **End Date: _____**
(e.g., Active, Inactive, Pending) Most recent activation date. Most recent inactivation date.

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, 2003, 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 2003-04 (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 2003-04?

_____

C4. Estimate the cost for each addition of classrooms (permanent or portable) necessary to comply with the EIA teacher-pupil ratio in school year 2003-04.

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 2003 through June 2008

Appendix D: Reported Infrastructure Needs by County

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

Number and Estimated Cost — Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Cost Per Capita	2003 Population
Anderson	114	$ 126,905,093	0.5%	$ 3,153	71,904
Bedford	74	192,017,642	0.8%	$ 4,770	40,253
Benton	21	7,782,199	0.0%	$ 472	16,500
Bledsoe	31	88,250,000	0.4%	$ 7,029	12,556
Blount	128	$ 300,104,210	1.2%	$ 2,691	111,510
Bradley	122	193,074,553	0.8%	$ 2,139	90,264
Campbell	57	91,159,952	0.4%	$ 2,272	40,125
Cannon	35	32,061,728	0.1%	$ 2,428	13,204
Carroll	73	$ 36,806,016	0.2%	$ 1,254	29,342
Carter	79	116,251,880	0.5%	$ 1,991	58,394
Cheatham	72	141,957,920	0.6%	$ 3,799	37,364
Chester	36	49,049,000	0.2%	$ 3,096	15,842
Claiborne	48	$ 144,369,834	0.6%	$ 4,747	30,415
Clay	22	60,040,000	0.2%	$ 7,555	7,947
Cocke	50	54,187,000	0.2%	$ 1,578	34,329
Coffee	73	214,783,812	0.9%	$ 4,327	49,643
Crockett	34	$ 24,898,225	0.1%	$ 1,718	14,491
Cumberland	69	295,449,162	1.2%	$ 5,982	49,391
Davidson	584	3,826,623,878	15.7%	$ 6,715	569,842
Decatur	38	50,788,392	0.2%	$ 4,375	11,610
DeKalb	56	$ 122,349,400	0.5%	$ 6,783	18,037
Dickson	59	379,594,724	1.6%	$ 8,448	44,935
Dyer	61	86,409,784	0.4%	$ 2,316	37,308
Fayette	52	81,359,200	0.3%	$ 2,520	32,289
Fentress	32	$ 57,355,512	0.2%	$ 3,387	16,935
Franklin	51	83,868,210	0.3%	$ 2,070	40,512
Gibson	98	87,672,304	0.4%	$ 1,829	47,922
Giles	50	90,449,157	0.4%	$ 3,078	29,390
Grainger	32	$ 52,593,085	0.2%	$ 2,452	21,445
Greene	95	114,493,669	0.5%	$ 1,789	63,991
Grundy	43	42,422,600	0.2%	$ 2,948	14,389
Hamblen	57	110,452,258	0.5%	$ 1,877	58,851
Hamilton	286	$ 1,001,131,499	4.1%	$ 3,235	309,510
Hancock	23	9,051,888	0.0%	$ 1,351	6,702
Hardeman	78	126,724,745	0.5%	$ 4,498	28,174
Hardin	55	155,636,338	0.6%	$ 6,003	25,927
Hawkins	97	$ 147,663,278	0.6%	$ 2,683	55,037
Haywood	35	46,920,500	0.2%	$ 2,391	19,626
Henderson	76	133,627,759	0.5%	$ 5,159	25,900
Henry	36	28,377,243	0.1%	$ 910	31,185
Hickman	36	$ 172,136,071	0.7%	$ 7,371	23,352
Houston	36	70,176,700	0.3%	$ 8,680	8,085
Humphreys	47	133,525,999	0.5%	$ 7,368	18,123
Jackson	47	120,788,400	0.5%	$ 10,777	11,208
Jefferson	55	$ 73,460,441	0.3%	$ 1,566	46,919
Johnson	47	41,347,450	0.2%	$ 2,304	17,948
Knox	331	1,207,346,907	4.9%	$ 3,072	392,995
Lake	23	51,141,714	0.2%	$ 6,537	7,824

Table D-1a. Total Public Infrastructure Needs by County *(continued)*

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Cost Per Capita	2003 Population
Lauderdale	19	$ 27,627,000	0.1%	$ 1,020	27,077
Lawrence	61	95,307,197	0.4%	$ 2,341	40,704
Lewis	24	29,670,000	0.1%	$ 2,594	11,438
Lincoln	46	47,524,000	0.2%	$ 1,496	31,773
Loudon	66	$ 124,581,351	0.5%	$ 2,993	41,624
McMinn	80	237,764,920	1.0%	$ 4,696	50,632
McNairy	95	132,964,752	0.5%	$ 5,332	24,938
Macon	41	83,227,000	0.3%	$ 3,959	21,023
Madison	196	$ 471,021,236	1.9%	$ 5,018	93,873
Marion	55	81,050,717	0.3%	$ 2,907	27,880
Marshall	73	85,178,000	0.3%	$ 3,093	27,537
Maury	92	164,419,214	0.7%	$ 2,246	73,198
Meigs	27	$ 74,107,359	0.3%	$ 6,484	11,430
Monroe	52	50,068,800	0.2%	$ 1,220	41,051
Montgomery	206	580,171,715	2.4%	$ 4,113	141,064
Moore	10	27,851,000	0.1%	$ 4,712	5,911
Morgan	35	$ 38,121,000	0.2%	$ 1,898	20,080
Obion	65	43,642,159	0.2%	$ 1,348	32,386
Overton	29	37,227,413	0.2%	$ 1,847	20,151
Perry	17	19,032,000	0.1%	$ 2,495	7,627
Pickett	14	$ 11,017,000	0.0%	$ 2,201	5,006
Polk	36	783,112,250	3.2%	$ 48,427	16,171
Putnam	91	239,973,632	1.0%	$ 3,693	64,973
Rhea	39	41,568,900	0.2%	$ 1,419	29,286
Roane	98	$ 132,539,845	0.5%	$ 2,528	52,424
Robertson	76	230,497,648	0.9%	$ 3,962	58,181
Rutherford	226	991,054,730	4.1%	$ 4,899	202,310
Scott	41	71,578,117	0.3%	$ 3,302	21,675
Sequatchie	25	$ 66,021,250	0.3%	$ 5,521	11,958
Sevier	146	440,909,861	1.8%	$ 5,840	75,503
Shelby	900	4,435,911,376	18.2%	$ 4,895	906,178
Smith	57	84,522,500	0.3%	$ 4,638	18,225
Stewart	29	$ 49,005,900	0.2%	$ 3,815	12,847
Sullivan	236	349,809,873	1.4%	$ 2,286	153,050
Sumner	201	593,064,263	2.4%	$ 4,274	138,752
Tipton	65	88,452,112	0.4%	$ 1,632	54,184
Trousdale	24	$ 39,265,000	0.2%	$ 5,273	7,447
Unicoi	71	64,679,467	0.3%	$ 3,652	17,709
Union	25	47,670,615	0.2%	$ 2,532	18,830
Van Buren	19	40,261,000	0.2%	$ 7,350	5,478
Warren	50	$ 86,268,900	0.4%	$ 2,205	39,129
Washington	148	678,903,244	2.8%	$ 6,167	110,078
Wayne	52	30,827,426	0.1%	$ 1,819	16,947
Weakley	68	47,115,559	0.2%	$ 1,373	34,314
White	24	$ 26,911,000	0.1%	$ 1,141	23,584
Williamson	282	774,958,182	3.2%	$ 5,484	141,301
Wilson	92	527,633,776	2.2%	$ 5,533	95,366
Areawide/Statewide	26	134,093,282	0.5%	$ 23	5,841,748
Statewide Total	**8,204**	**$ 24,432,820,872**	**100.0%**	**$ 4,182**	**5,841,748**

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

Number and Estimated Cost — Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Anderson	31	36.0%	$ 27.7	24.2%	21	24.4%	52.1	45.6%	34	39.5%	34.6	30.2%
Bedford	33	45.8%	69.8	39.5%	27	37.5%	93.8	53.0%	12	16.7%	13.3	7.5%
Benton	3	23.1%	1.2	16.7%	6	46.2%	2.3	32.0%	4	30.8%	3.6	51.3%
Bledsoe	19	67.9%	36.7	43.2%	6	21.4%	28.1	33.2%	3	10.7%	20.1	23.6%
Blount	35	33.0%	153.1	53.2%	29	27.4%	49.1	17.1%	42	39.6%	85.3	29.7%
Bradley	33	32.7%	30.1	18.2%	58	57.4%	96.8	58.5%	10	9.9%	38.5	23.3%
Campbell	20	37.7%	43.4	48.0%	24	45.3%	38.0	42.0%	9	17.0%	9.0	9.9%
Cannon	5	17.2%	1.0	3.7%	8	27.6%	3.7	13.0%	16	55.2%	23.7	83.3%
Carroll	16	26.2%	7.7	22.8%	35	57.4%	21.6	64.2%	10	16.4%	4.4	13.1%
Carter	32	43.8%	61.6	53.5%	26	35.6%	44.5	38.6%	15	20.5%	9.1	7.9%
Cheatham	30	46.9%	75.7	53.4%	19	29.7%	43.2	30.5%	15	23.4%	22.9	16.2%
Chester	10	30.3%	14.1	28.8%	9	27.3%	3.6	7.3%	14	42.4%	31.2	63.9%
Claiborne	12	27.3%	27.1	18.8%	11	25.0%	36.5	25.4%	21	47.7%	80.3	55.8%
Clay	10	50.0%	23.7	39.4%	7	35.0%	26.8	44.7%	3	15.0%	9.6	15.9%
Cocke	12	25.5%	19.1	36.8%	14	29.8%	19.4	37.4%	21	44.7%	13.4	25.8%
Coffee	21	38.2%	80.0	42.6%	20	36.4%	26.8	14.3%	14	25.5%	80.9	43.1%
Crockett	9	31.0%	4.4	19.1%	13	44.8%	6.9	29.7%	7	24.1%	11.8	51.2%
Cumberland	9	15.0%	13.5	4.6%	32	53.3%	190.8	64.9%	19	31.7%	89.9	30.6%
Davidson	107	23.2%	647.0	18.7%	111	24.1%	932.5	26.9%	243	52.7%	1,883.8	54.4%
Decatur	15	40.5%	10.5	20.7%	13	35.1%	27.5	54.3%	9	24.3%	12.7	25.0%
DeKalb	27	52.9%	36.3	30.0%	11	21.6%	5.8	4.8%	13	25.5%	78.8	65.2%
Dickson	30	50.8%	275.3	72.5%	18	30.5%	58.8	15.5%	11	18.6%	45.5	12.0%
Dyer	26	49.1%	39.6	46.8%	13	24.5%	18.4	21.8%	14	26.4%	26.5	31.4%
Fayette	34	77.3%	51.3	63.2%	4	9.1%	5.8	7.1%	6	13.6%	24.1	29.7%
Fentress	9	36.0%	6.9	12.5%	10	40.0%	21.7	39.3%	6	24.0%	26.6	48.2%
Franklin	15	30.0%	35.5	43.2%	18	36.0%	7.3	8.9%	17	34.0%	39.4	47.9%
Gibson	36	42.9%	27.6	32.7%	30	35.7%	35.5	42.1%	18	21.4%	21.3	25.2%
Giles	14	28.0%	52.1	57.6%	17	34.0%	17.5	19.4%	19	38.0%	20.8	23.0%
Grainger	13	50.0%	34.9	67.5%	7	26.9%	12.7	24.5%	6	23.1%	4.1	8.0%
Greene	34	46.6%	62.5	55.4%	24	32.9%	14.2	12.6%	15	20.5%	36.1	32.0%
Grundy	17	47.2%	18.1	52.1%	16	44.4%	14.4	41.5%	3	8.3%	2.3	6.5%
Hamblen	17	41.5%	51.4	47.2%	10	24.4%	7.0	6.4%	14	34.1%	50.5	46.4%
Hamilton	68	31.3%	223.0	23.2%	129	59.4%	622.6	64.8%	20	9.2%	115.6	12.0%
Hancock	11	47.8%	3.2	35.8%	6	26.1%	2.8	30.5%	6	26.1%	3.1	33.7%
Hardeman	27	35.1%	12.4	9.8%	36	46.8%	96.1	75.9%	14	18.2%	18.1	14.3%
Hardin	17	33.3%	6.3	4.1%	18	35.3%	115.3	74.9%	16	31.4%	32.4	21.0%

Table D-1b. Total Public Infrastructure Needs by County and by Stage of Development *(continued)*
Number and Estimated Cost — Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Hawkins	47	57.3%	98.2	72.0%	16	19.5%	15.5	11.4%	19	23.2%	22.6	16.6%
Haywood	8	24.2%	13.2	30.5%	14	42.4%	18.5	43.0%	11	33.3%	11.4	26.5%
Henderson	17	24.3%	17.0	12.9%	32	45.7%	58.1	44.1%	21	30.0%	56.8	43.1%
Henry	11	36.7%	8.9	33.0%	11	36.7%	5.7	20.9%	8	26.7%	12.5	46.0%
Hickman	21	58.3%	157.9	91.7%	11	30.6%	8.3	4.8%	4	11.1%	5.9	3.4%
Houston	23	65.7%	67.1	95.6%	9	25.7%	2.1	2.9%	3	8.6%	1.0	1.4%
Humphreys	22	52.4%	87.2	65.6%	17	40.5%	44.3	33.3%	3	7.1%	1.5	1.1%
Jackson	16	37.2%	96.6	80.7%	18	41.9%	13.9	11.6%	9	20.9%	9.2	7.7%
Jefferson	20	38.5%	40.8	55.7%	14	26.9%	19.8	27.1%	18	34.6%	12.6	17.2%
Johnson	27	62.8%	25.7	63.3%	10	23.3%	7.9	19.4%	6	14.0%	7.0	17.2%
Knox	103	42.2%	459.9	43.6%	58	23.8%	305.2	29.0%	83	34.0%	288.6	27.4%
Lake	13	65.0%	17.9	52.7%	5	25.0%	14.8	43.4%	2	10.0%	1.3	3.9%
Lauderdale	11	61.1%	16.5	72.1%	6	33.3%	6.3	27.5%	1	5.6%	0.1	0.4%
Lawrence	20	33.9%	50.4	53.9%	24	40.7%	26.0	27.8%	15	25.4%	17.1	18.2%
Lewis	19	79.2%	26.8	90.5%	2	8.3%	1.3	4.5%	3	12.5%	1.5	5.1%
Lincoln	16	35.6%	12.2	25.8%	15	33.3%	17.7	37.3%	14	31.1%	17.6	37.0%
Loudon	24	38.7%	31.1	25.2%	18	29.0%	35.7	28.9%	20	32.3%	56.7	45.9%
McMinn	38	52.8%	155.2	69.1%	21	29.2%	55.7	24.8%	13	18.1%	13.9	6.2%
McNairy	37	39.8%	23.2	17.6%	38	40.9%	37.8	28.6%	18	19.4%	71.2	53.9%
Macon	13	38.2%	14.8	19.9%	8	23.5%	39.0	52.4%	13	38.2%	20.6	27.7%
Madison	68	39.1%	301.1	64.6%	45	25.9%	55.9	12.0%	61	35.1%	108.9	23.4%
Marion	22	45.8%	28.3	41.2%	19	39.6%	23.1	33.6%	7	14.6%	17.3	25.2%
Marshall	23	34.8%	37.6	44.7%	26	39.4%	23.1	27.5%	17	25.8%	23.3	27.8%
Maury	33	36.3%	79.5	48.4%	33	36.3%	43.8	26.7%	25	27.5%	41.0	24.9%
Meigs	6	26.1%	11.8	16.1%	13	56.5%	19.9	27.1%	4	17.4%	41.6	56.8%
Monroe	14	34.1%	9.8	19.9%	16	39.0%	17.7	35.9%	11	26.8%	21.9	44.2%
Montgomery	60	30.0%	209.1	37.5%	57	28.5%	116.9	21.0%	83	41.5%	231.3	41.5%
Moore	8	80.0%	27.4	98.4%	2	20.0%	0.4	1.6%	0	0.0%	-	0.0%
Morgan	14	50.0%	7.0	18.4%	4	14.3%	17.7	46.7%	10	35.7%	13.2	34.9%
Obion	21	33.9%	9.6	25.1%	29	46.8%	13.4	35.1%	12	19.4%	15.2	39.8%
Overton	10	45.5%	5.6	15.3%	6	27.3%	7.0	19.0%	6	27.3%	24.2	65.7%
Perry	8	47.1%	7.1	37.2%	4	23.5%	5.8	30.2%	5	29.4%	6.2	32.6%
Pickett	8	66.7%	2.4	25.2%	2	16.7%	5.7	58.8%	2	16.7%	1.6	16.0%
Polk	15	50.0%	9.0	1.2%	12	40.0%	762.0	97.7%	3	10.0%	9.1	1.2%
Putnam	17	22.7%	49.4	22.0%	37	49.3%	86.2	38.3%	21	28.0%	89.3	39.7%
Rhea	16	47.1%	21.9	59.1%	11	32.4%	5.9	15.8%	7	20.6%	9.3	25.1%

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

Number and Estimated Cost — Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Roane	34	40.0%	37.0	29.5%	17	20.0%	33.6	26.8%	34	40.0%	54.9	43.7%
Robertson	32	42.1%	163.4	70.9%	25	32.9%	36.1	15.7%	19	25.0%	30.9	13.4%
Rutherford	80	42.1%	590.1	60.7%	50	26.3%	164.2	16.9%	60	31.6%	218.4	22.5%
Scott	8	23.5%	10.7	19.1%	9	26.5%	10.0	17.9%	17	50.0%	35.4	63.0%
Sequatchie	12	52.2%	5.9	9.3%	8	34.8%	7.6	11.9%	3	13.0%	50.1	78.8%
Sevier	52	41.3%	229.2	53.3%	35	27.8%	119.3	27.7%	39	31.0%	81.6	19.0%
Shelby	121	18.0%	495.6	14.5%	315	46.7%	1,390.6	40.8%	238	35.3%	1,523.1	44.7%
Smith	9	18.4%	7.3	8.7%	21	42.9%	20.1	24.0%	19	38.8%	56.5	67.4%
Stewart	14	51.9%	21.3	45.4%	11	40.7%	25.2	53.7%	2	7.4%	0.4	0.8%
Sullivan	93	48.2%	123.6	39.3%	53	27.5%	85.7	27.3%	47	24.4%	105.1	33.4%
Sumner	82	49.1%	321.6	55.1%	44	26.3%	145.4	24.9%	41	24.6%	116.4	19.9%
Tipton	42	80.8%	55.7	67.2%	7	13.5%	25.6	30.9%	3	5.8%	1.6	1.9%
Trousdale	13	59.1%	19.6	50.1%	6	27.3%	8.0	20.4%	3	13.6%	11.6	29.5%
Unicoi	34	52.3%	31.3	49.6%	15	23.1%	12.0	19.0%	16	24.6%	19.9	31.4%
Union	8	42.1%	32.6	73.3%	4	21.1%	10.3	23.1%	7	36.8%	1.6	3.5%
Van Buren	1	5.6%	0.4	1.0%	11	61.1%	31.3	77.8%	6	33.3%	8.5	21.2%
Warren	5	12.5%	5.8	7.1%	21	52.5%	32.5	39.7%	14	35.0%	43.7	53.3%
Washington	65	51.6%	514.8	77.0%	40	31.7%	123.1	18.4%	21	16.7%	30.7	4.6%
Wayne	18	40.0%	12.6	43.0%	13	28.9%	4.2	14.3%	14	31.1%	12.5	42.7%
Weakley	26	41.9%	20.6	50.0%	27	43.5%	10.0	24.2%	9	14.5%	10.6	25.8%
White	2	11.8%	20.3	78.0%	8	47.1%	4.0	15.5%	7	41.2%	1.7	6.5%
Williamson	121	49.0%	411.5	54.2%	60	24.3%	175.2	23.1%	66	26.7%	172.9	22.8%
Wilson	33	40.2%	224.9	42.8%	21	25.6%	130.9	24.9%	28	34.1%	170.3	32.4%
Areawide/Statewide	21	80.8%	132.8	99.0%	2	7.7%	0.5	0.4%	3	11.5%	0.8	0.6%
Statewide Totals	**2,632**	**37.8%**	**$ 8,009.9**	**35.7%**	**2,342**	**33.6%**	**$ 7,343.6**	**32.8%**	**1,993**	**28.6%**	**$ 7,064.5**	**31.5%**

Table D-2a. Transportation Projects by County
Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in CIP*
Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008**

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	15	$ 41,944,279	0.4%	93.8%	$ 583
Bedford	17	77,615,000	0.8%	0.0%	$ 1,928
Benton	4	971,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 59
Bledsoe	6	45,340,000	0.5%	88.2%	$ 3,611
Blount	42	51,848,792	0.6%	53.2%	$ 465
Bradley	40	74,025,000	0.8%	33.6%	$ 820
Campbell	11	26,444,300	0.3%	0.0%	$ 659
Cannon	12	2,637,800	0.0%	5.7%	$ 200
Carroll	24	10,969,192	0.1%	4.6%	$ 374
Carter	20	40,997,880	0.4%	71.5%	$ 702
Cheatham	24	90,308,000	1.0%	2.1%	$ 2,417
Chester	13	21,792,000	0.2%	76.2%	$ 1,376
Claiborne	9	44,923,591	0.5%	11.2%	$ 1,477
Clay	10	32,830,000	0.3%	21.9%	$ 4,131
Cocke	22	21,459,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 625
Coffee	9	51,440,000	0.5%	1.9%	$ 1,036
Crockett	9	4,928,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 340
Cumberland	23	127,065,000	1.4%	84.5%	$ 2,573
Davidson	145	1,010,302,845	10.7%	98.0%	$ 1,773
Decatur	12	26,778,392	0.3%	23.9%	$ 2,306
DeKalb	12	74,004,000	0.8%	67.6%	$ 4,103
Dickson	26	306,608,000	3.3%	0.0%	$ 6,823
Dyer	16	7,185,000	0.1%	27.8%	$ 193
Fayette	20	12,862,500	0.1%	0.0%	$ 398
Fentress	12	44,425,000	0.5%	95.7%	$ 2,623
Franklin	6	4,992,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 123
Gibson	35	39,035,863	0.4%	70.4%	$ 815
Giles	11	10,791,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 367
Grainger	1	1,000,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 47
Greene	17	36,156,702	0.4%	3.3%	$ 565
Grundy	12	11,952,200	0.1%	1.1%	$ 831
Hamblen	9	4,596,608	0.0%	32.5%	$ 78
Hamilton	104	344,364,878	3.7%	77.5%	$ 1,113
Hancock	7	3,233,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 482
Hardeman	29	65,856,640	0.7%	64.9%	$ 2,337
Hardin	23	123,364,213	1.3%	0.5%	$ 4,758
Hawkins	25	88,826,800	0.9%	2.6%	$ 1,614
Haywood	12	28,108,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 1,432
Henderson	33	90,711,519	1.0%	17.3%	$ 3,502
Henry	9	2,961,000	0.0%	39.2%	$ 95
Hickman	15	127,340,000	1.4%	0.0%	$ 5,453
Houston	9	56,695,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 7,012
Humphreys	15	90,744,000	1.0%	0.0%	$ 5,007
Jackson	18	94,281,000	1.0%	96.6%	$ 8,412
Jefferson	10	19,557,000	0.2%	2.4%	$ 417
Johnson	5	3,389,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 189
Knox	55	141,609,826	1.5%	66.1%	$ 360
Lake	4	14,905,958	0.2%	0.0%	$ 1,905

Table D-2a. Transportation Projects by County *(continued)*

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Lauderdale	5	1,694,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 63
Lawrence	18	18,548,863	0.2%	0.0%	$ 456
Lewis	8	4,020,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 351
Lincoln	8	5,005,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 158
Loudon	9	23,376,000	0.2%	15.4%	$ 562
McMinn	23	165,238,692	1.8%	64.3%	$ 3,264
McNairy	31	95,311,926	1.0%	16.8%	$ 3,822
Macon	17	39,313,000	0.4%	93.0%	$ 1,870
Madison	63	294,360,249	3.1%	81.2%	$ 3,136
Marion	12	29,740,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 1,067
Marshall	7	7,605,000	0.1%	3.3%	$ 276
Maury	25	24,105,014	0.3%	59.5%	$ 329
Meigs	10	60,058,984	0.6%	14.2%	$ 5,255
Monroe	7	3,845,192	0.0%	2.7%	$ 94
Montgomery	45	102,245,862	1.1%	94.7%	$ 725
Morgan	6	2,347,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 117
Obion	23	8,994,159	0.1%	5.6%	$ 278
Overton	13	13,236,413	0.1%	66.1%	$ 657
Perry	5	10,292,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 1,349
Pickett	6	1,327,000	0.0%	56.5%	$ 265
Polk	5	751,382,000	8.0%	0.0%	$ 46,465
Putnam	27	126,692,199	1.3%	96.9%	$ 1,950
Rhea	10	6,327,700	0.1%	0.0%	$ 216
Roane	16	26,201,990	0.3%	1.0%	$ 500
Robertson	20	119,748,648	1.3%	2.9%	$ 2,058
Rutherford	69	209,427,352	2.2%	70.3%	$ 1,035
Scott	4	5,582,000	0.1%	71.7%	$ 258
Sequatchie	6	51,305,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 4,290
Sevier	34	169,107,348	1.8%	45.1%	$ 2,240
Shelby	243	1,668,212,424	17.7%	88.9%	$ 1,841
Smith	16	31,272,000	0.3%	83.1%	$ 1,716
Stewart	4	21,450,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 1,670
Sullivan	52	77,500,900	0.8%	74.5%	$ 506
Sumner	59	326,066,244	3.5%	0.1%	$ 2,350
Tipton	27	28,733,600	0.3%	1.4%	$ 530
Trousdale	2	3,250,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 436
Unicoi	12	33,007,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 1,864
Union	6	10,082,000	0.1%	2.5%	$ 535
Van Buren	7	12,085,000	0.1%	88.5%	$ 2,206
Warren	16	49,328,000	0.5%	82.2%	$ 1,261
Washington	27	360,692,175	3.8%	96.8%	$ 3,277
Wayne	16	10,421,996	0.1%	0.0%	$ 615
Weakley	29	6,411,607	0.1%	0.0%	$ 187
White	5	1,025,000	0.0%	48.8%	$ 43
Williamson	71	382,831,879	4.1%	44.7%	$ 2,709
Wilson	30	345,954,688	3.7%	18.2%	$ 3,628
Areawide/Statewide	13	6,488,048	0.1%	0.0%	$ 1
Statewide Total	**2,184**	**9,405,427,930**	**100.0%**	**53.4%**	**$ 1,610**

* 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 2003 through June 2008*

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Anderson	3	20.0%	$ 1.8	4.2%	5	33.3%	30.3	72.3%	7	46.7%	9.8	23.5%
Bedford	6	35.3%	21.6	27.8%	10	58.8%	55.7	71.8%	1	5.9%	0.4	0.5%
Benton	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	4	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Bledsoe	1	16.7%	4.0	8.8%	4	66.7%	26.3	58.1%	1	16.7%	15.0	33.1%
Blount	19	45.2%	37.6	72.6%	15	35.7%	13.1	25.3%	8	19.0%	1.1	2.1%
Bradley	5	12.5%	1.6	2.1%	31	77.5%	71.1	96.1%	4	10.0%	1.3	1.8%
Campbell	3	27.3%	9.1	34.3%	7	63.6%	16.5	62.3%	1	9.1%	0.9	3.4%
Cannon	2	16.7%	0.6	22.7%	4	33.3%	1.4	52.6%	6	50.0%	0.7	24.7%
Carroll	3	12.5%	1.7	15.7%	19	79.2%	8.7	79.5%	2	8.3%	0.5	4.7%
Carter	4	20.0%	1.3	3.0%	11	55.0%	38.0	92.8%	5	25.0%	1.7	4.2%
Cheatham	10	41.7%	51.8	57.4%	10	41.7%	29.8	33.0%	4	16.7%	8.7	9.6%
Chester	1	7.7%	0.7	3.2%	3	23.1%	0.9	4.1%	9	69.2%	20.2	92.7%
Claiborne	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	3	33.3%	17.5	39.0%	6	66.7%	27.4	61.0%
Clay	4	40.0%	0.4	1.1%	4	40.0%	25.4	77.5%	2	20.0%	7.1	21.5%
Cocke	3	13.6%	5.3	24.5%	9	40.9%	12.5	58.3%	10	45.5%	3.7	17.1%
Coffee	4	44.4%	3.3	6.5%	3	33.3%	2.9	5.7%	2	22.2%	45.2	87.8%
Crockett	3	33.3%	0.9	18.3%	3	33.3%	2.1	41.8%	3	33.3%	2.0	39.9%
Cumberland	4	17.4%	7.3	5.7%	10	43.5%	91.2	71.8%	9	39.1%	28.5	22.4%
Davidson	15	10.3%	116.2	11.5%	62	42.8%	267.3	26.5%	68	46.9%	626.7	62.0%
Decatur	2	16.7%	0.7	2.7%	4	33.3%	16.9	63.1%	6	50.0%	9.2	34.3%
DeKalb	6	50.0%	13.7	18.5%	2	16.7%	1.0	1.4%	4	33.3%	59.3	80.1%
Dickson	15	57.7%	258.5	84.3%	9	34.6%	43.8	14.3%	2	7.7%	4.3	1.4%
Dyer	3	18.8%	0.7	10.1%	6	37.5%	4.0	55.1%	7	43.8%	2.5	34.8%
Fayette	19	95.0%	11.2	87.2%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	5.0%	1.7	12.8%
Fentress	4	33.3%	3.0	6.8%	4	33.3%	15.3	34.4%	4	33.3%	26.1	58.8%
Franklin	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	3	50.0%	0.9	18.5%	3	50.0%	4.1	81.5%
Gibson	7	20.0%	3.3	8.5%	24	68.6%	30.3	77.6%	4	11.4%	5.5	14.0%
Giles	2	18.2%	0.2	1.9%	6	54.5%	9.9	91.4%	3	27.3%	0.7	6.8%
Grainger	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%
Greene	3	17.6%	12.5	34.6%	11	64.7%	7.2	19.9%	3	17.6%	16.5	45.6%
Grundy	3	25.0%	1.8	14.9%	8	66.7%	10.1	84.5%	1	8.3%	0.1	0.6%
Hamblen	3	33.3%	1.5	32.6%	3	33.3%	1.4	31.0%	3	33.3%	1.7	36.4%

Table D-2b. Transportation Projects by County and by Stage of Development *(continued)*

Number and Estimated Cost — Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008*

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Hamilton	21	20.2%	76.6	22.3%	72	69.2%	213.9	62.1%	11	10.6%	53.9	15.6%
Hancock	3	42.9%	0.6	17.3%	2	28.6%	1.1	33.7%	2	28.6%	1.6	49.0%
Hardeman	5	17.2%	1.9	3.0%	17	58.6%	51.4	78.0%	7	24.1%	12.6	19.1%
Hardin	5	21.7%	1.8	1.5%	11	47.8%	101.2	82.0%	7	30.4%	20.4	16.5%
Hawkins	12	48.0%	69.1	77.8%	8	32.0%	7.1	7.9%	5	20.0%	12.7	14.3%
Haywood	5	41.7%	11.9	42.3%	6	50.0%	13.0	46.3%	1	8.3%	3.2	11.4%
Henderson	4	12.1%	1.1	1.2%	19	57.6%	48.6	53.6%	10	30.3%	41.0	45.2%
Henry	5	55.6%	1.5	50.7%	3	33.3%	1.4	47.3%	1	11.1%	0.1	2.0%
Hickman	8	53.3%	123.5	97.0%	7	46.7%	3.8	3.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Houston	4	44.4%	55.5	97.8%	4	44.4%	0.9	1.6%	1	11.1%	0.3	0.5%
Humphreys	7	46.7%	56.5	62.2%	8	53.3%	34.3	37.8%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Jackson	8	44.4%	91.8	97.4%	8	44.4%	1.4	1.5%	2	11.1%	1.0	1.1%
Jefferson	1	10.0%	5.6	28.6%	4	40.0%	10.9	55.5%	5	50.0%	3.1	15.8%
Johnson	2	40.0%	2.1	62.6%	3	60.0%	1.3	37.4%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Knox	19	34.5%	45.5	32.1%	17	30.9%	59.0	41.7%	19	34.5%	37.1	26.2%
Lake	2	50.0%	1.5	9.9%	2	50.0%	13.4	90.1%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Lauderdale	5	100.0%	1.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Lawrence	5	27.8%	7.0	37.7%	8	44.4%	7.2	38.9%	5	27.8%	4.4	23.5%
Lewis	6	75.0%	3.5	88.2%	1	12.5%	0.3	8.1%	1	12.5%	0.2	3.7%
Lincoln	1	12.5%	0.3	6.0%	3	37.5%	1.5	30.6%	4	50.0%	3.2	63.4%
Loudon	2	22.2%	2.2	9.2%	3	33.3%	4.0	17.1%	4	44.4%	17.2	73.7%
McMinn	12	52.2%	118.7	71.8%	7	30.4%	45.0	27.2%	4	17.4%	1.5	0.9%
McNairy	10	32.3%	6.0	6.3%	13	41.9%	25.3	26.6%	8	25.8%	64.0	67.1%
Macon	5	29.4%	1.3	3.4%	5	29.4%	26.0	66.0%	7	41.2%	12.0	30.6%
Madison	12	19.0%	205.1	69.7%	31	49.2%	41.8	14.2%	20	31.7%	47.4	16.1%
Marion	5	41.7%	0.8	2.7%	4	33.3%	13.7	46.0%	3	25.0%	15.3	51.3%
Marshall	3	42.9%	0.4	5.6%	2	28.6%	3.2	42.5%	2	28.6%	4.0	51.9%
Maury	5	20.0%	5.6	23.1%	12	48.0%	15.2	62.9%	8	32.0%	3.4	14.0%
Meigs	1	10.0%	8.5	14.2%	8	80.0%	11.6	19.2%	1	10.0%	40.0	66.6%
Monroe	3	42.9%	0.7	17.2%	3	42.9%	3.1	81.5%	1	14.3%	0.1	1.3%
Montgomery	9	20.0%	19.5	19.0%	8	17.8%	22.9	22.4%	28	62.2%	59.9	58.6%
Morgan	3	50.0%	1.0	43.7%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	3	50.0%	1.3	56.3%

Table D-2b. Transportation Projects by County and by Stage of Development *(continued)*

Number and Estimated Cost — Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008*

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Obion	5	21.7%	2.2	24.1%	17	73.9%	6.0	66.7%	1	4.3%	0.8	9.2%
Overton	5	38.5%	0.5	3.8%	5	38.5%	5.5	41.7%	3	23.1%	7.2	54.5%
Perry	2	40.0%	0.8	7.5%	2	40.0%	5.1	49.9%	1	20.0%	4.4	42.6%
Pickett	5	83.3%	1.3	96.2%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	16.7%	0.1	3.8%
Polk	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	4	80.0%	751.3	100.0%	1	20.0%	0.1	0.0%
Putnam	7	25.9%	15.6	12.3%	10	37.0%	71.2	56.2%	10	37.0%	40.0	31.5%
Rhea	3	30.0%	4.6	72.7%	6	60.0%	1.7	26.5%	1	10.0%	0.1	0.8%
Roane	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	7	43.8%	13.1	50.1%	9	56.3%	13.1	49.9%
Robertson	11	55.0%	108.0	90.1%	5	25.0%	3.0	2.5%	4	20.0%	8.8	7.3%
Rutherford	13	18.8%	42.9	20.5%	31	44.9%	111.2	53.1%	25	36.2%	55.3	26.4%
Scott	1	25.0%	0.5	9.5%	1	25.0%	0.3	5.4%	2	50.0%	4.8	85.1%
Sequatchie	1	16.7%	0.3	0.6%	2	33.3%	0.9	1.7%	3	50.0%	50.1	97.7%
Sevier	12	35.3%	114.2	67.6%	11	32.4%	17.2	10.1%	11	32.4%	37.7	22.3%
Shelby	38	15.6%	206.8	12.4%	134	55.1%	831.5	49.8%	71	29.2%	629.9	37.8%
Smith	4	25.0%	4.4	14.0%	10	62.5%	11.8	37.8%	2	12.5%	15.1	48.2%
Stewart	1	25.0%	8.4	39.0%	2	50.0%	13.0	60.6%	1	25.0%	0.1	0.4%
Sullivan	21	40.4%	16.4	21.1%	20	38.5%	48.8	63.0%	11	21.2%	12.3	15.9%
Sumner	32	54.2%	206.3	63.3%	14	23.7%	101.3	31.1%	13	22.0%	18.5	5.7%
Tipton	25	92.6%	13.4	46.8%	2	7.4%	15.3	53.2%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Trousdale	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	3.2	98.5%	1	50.0%	0.1	1.5%
Unicoi	6	50.0%	9.7	29.2%	3	25.0%	8.8	26.5%	3	25.0%	14.6	44.2%
Union	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	3	50.0%	9.7	96.5%	3	50.0%	0.4	3.5%
Van Buren	1	14.3%	0.4	3.3%	3	42.9%	11.2	93.0%	3	42.9%	0.4	3.6%
Warren	3	18.8%	1.5	3.0%	9	56.3%	10.2	20.6%	4	25.0%	37.7	76.4%
Washington	4	14.8%	282.0	78.2%	16	59.3%	72.3	20.1%	7	25.9%	6.4	1.8%
Wayne	9	56.3%	3.4	33.1%	3	18.8%	0.6	6.2%	4	25.0%	6.3	60.8%
Weakley	9	31.0%	2.1	32.8%	18	62.1%	3.8	59.5%	2	6.9%	0.5	7.6%
White	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	40.0%	0.9	85.4%	3	60.0%	0.2	14.6%
Williamson	31	43.7%	225.1	58.8%	21	29.6%	113.4	29.6%	19	26.8%	44.4	11.6%
Wilson	11	36.7%	158.6	45.9%	9	30.0%	79.2	22.9%	10	33.3%	108.1	31.2%
Areawide/Statewide	9	69.2%	5.6	86.2%	1	7.7%	0.1	1.5%	3	23.1%	0.8	12.3%
Statewide Total	**624**	**28.6%**	**$ 2,936.0**	**31.2%**	**968**	**44.3%**	**$ 3,957.8**	**42.1%**	**592**	**27.1%**	**$ 2,511.6**	**26.7%**

* 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 2003 through June 2008***

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	5	$ 4,984,760	0.8%	93.5%	$ 69
Bedford	2	3,000,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 75
Benton	1	817,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 50
Bledsoe	2	5,200,000	0.9%	0.0%	$ 414
Blount	8	13,450,000	2.2%	100.0%	$ 121
Carroll	1	979,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 33
Carter	1	100,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 2
Chester	2	650,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 41
Clay	2	22,000,000	3.6%	90.9%	$ 2,768
Cocke	11	16,795,000	2.8%	100.0%	$ 489
Davidson	1	429,110,000	71.0%	100.0%	$ 753
Decatur	1	1,250,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 108
Fayette	1	1,100,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 34
Franklin	1	1,000,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 25
Greene	4	1,975,000	0.3%	44.3%	$ 31
Hancock	1	400,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 60
Hawkins	2	835,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 15
Henderson	2	1,650,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 64
Jackson	1	750,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 67
Lauderdale	1	3,500,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 129
Lawrence	3	2,374,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 58
Lincoln	1	3,500,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 110
Loudon	4	7,665,000	1.3%	19.6%	$ 184
McNairy	2	1,400,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 56
Marion	2	844,600	0.1%	0.0%	$ 30
Meigs	1	250,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 22
Montgomery	7	19,650,000	3.3%	100.0%	$ 139
Putnam	1	1,000,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 15
Roane	4	2,895,000	0.5%	96.5%	$ 55
Robertson	4	3,478,900	0.6%	100.0%	$ 60
Rutherford	3	2,001,692	0.3%	100.0%	$ 10
Sevier	1	37,800,000	6.3%	100.0%	$ 501
Shelby	3	3,369,136	0.6%	100.0%	$ 4
Stewart	1	2,000,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 156
Sumner	2	585,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 4
Tipton	1	1,400,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 26
Unicoi	3	1,300,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 73
Washington	2	1,388,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 13
Wayne	2	550,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 32
Williamson	1	100,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 1
Wilson	1	1,000,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 10
Statewide Total	**99**	**$ 604,097,088**	**100.0%**	**94.3%**	**$ 103**

* 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 2003 through June 2008*

	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%	1	20.0%	0.2	4.0%	4	80.0%	4.8	96.0%
Bedford	1	50.0%	1.5	50.0%	1	50.0%	1.5	50.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Benton	0	0.0%	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	0.0%	1	50.0%	5.0	96.2%
Blount	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	25.0%	6.5	48.3%	6	75.0%	7.0	51.7%
Carroll	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%
Carter	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Chester	2	100.0%	0.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Clay	2	100.0%	22.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cocke	5	45.5%	8.0	47.3%	3	27.3%	5.1	30.5%	3	27.3%	3.7	22.1%
Davidson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	429.1	100.0%
Decatur	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.3	100.0%
Fayette	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.1	100.0%
Franklin	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Greene	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	3	75.0%	1.2	59.5%	1	25.0%	0.8	40.5%
Hancock	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%
Hawkins	1	50.0%	0.1	10.2%	1	50.0%	0.8	89.8%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Henderson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	1.7	100.0%
Jackson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.8	100.0%	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	0.0%
Lawrence	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	66.7%	1.1	47.3%	1	33.3%	1.3	52.7%
Lincoln	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	3.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Loudon	2	50.0%	4.4	56.9%	1	25.0%	1.5	19.6%	1	25.0%	1.8	23.5%
McNairy	1	50.0%	0.4	28.6%	1	50.0%	1.0	71.4%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Marion	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0.8	100.0%	0	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	0.0%
Montgomery	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	7	100.0%	19.7	100.0%
Putnam	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%
Roane	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	25.0%	0.1	3.5%	3	75.0%	2.8	96.5%
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	0.0%
Sevier	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	37.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%

Table D-3b. Other Utility Projects by County and by Stage of Development *(continued)*

Number and Estimated Cost — Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008*

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Shelby	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0.7	20.8%	2	66.7%	2.7	79.2%
Stewart	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%	0	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	0.0%
Tipton	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.4	100.0%
Unicoi	3	100.0%	1.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Washington	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	1.4	100.0%
Wayne	1	50.0%	0.3	45.5%	1	50.0%	0.3	54.5%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Williamson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%
Wilson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%
Statewide Total	**30**	**30.3%**	**$ 49.4**	**8.2%**	**24**	**24.2%**	**$ 63.2**	**10.5%**	**45**	**45.5%**	**$ 491.4**	**81.3%**

* 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 2003 through June 2008***

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Decatur	1	$ 4,000,000	1.1%	0.0%	$ 345
Hamilton	1	300,000,000	84.0%	100.0%	$ 969
Lake	1	14,200,000	4.0%	0.0%	$ 1,815
Shelby	1	38,929,977	10.9%	100.0%	$ 43
Smith	1	200,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 11
Statewide Total	**5**	**$ 357,329,977**	**100.0%**	**94.9%**	**$ 61**

* 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 2003 through June 2008*

	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	0.0%
Hamilton	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	300.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Lake	1	100.0%	14.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Shelby	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	38.9	100.0%
Smith	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Statewide Total	**3**	**60.0%**	**$ 18.4**	**5.1%**	**1**	**20.0%**	**$300.0**	**84.0%**	**1**	**20.0%**	**$ 38.9**	**10.9%**

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

Table D-5a. Telecommunication Projects by County
Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in CIP*
Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008**

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Cannon	2	$ 200,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 15
Carter	1	750,000	2.1%	100.0%	$ 13
Cumberland	2	500,000	1.4%	100.0%	$ 10
Dyer	1	500,000	1.4%	0.0%	$ 13
Fentress	2	800,000	2.2%	100.0%	$ 47
Hamblen	1	1,500,000	4.2%	100.0%	$ 25
Johnson	1	275,000	0.8%	0.0%	$ 15
Lincoln	1	3,000,000	8.4%	0.0%	$ 94
Macon	1	300,000	0.8%	100.0%	$ 14
Madison	1	414,000	1.2%	100.0%	$ 4
Montgomery	1	225,000	0.6%	100.0%	$ 2
Pickett	1	600,000	1.7%	100.0%	$ 120
Putnam	4	5,700,000	15.9%	100.0%	$ 88
Shelby	7	18,623,675	52.0%	100.0%	$ 21
Smith	4	800,000	2.2%	100.0%	$ 44
Sullivan	1	185,000	0.5%	100.0%	$ 1
Warren	4	1,100,000	3.1%	100.0%	$ 28
Washington	1	160,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 1
White	1	200,000	0.6%	100.0%	$ 8
Statewide Total	**37**	**$ 35,832,675**	**100.0%**	**88.5%**	**$ 6**

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

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

Number and Estimated Cost — Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008*

	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	0.0%
Carter	1	100.0%	0.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cumberland	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Dyer	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Fentress	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.5	62.5%	1	50.0%	0.3	37.5%
Hamblen	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Johnson	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Lincoln	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	3.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Macon	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%
Madison	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%
Montgomery	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%
Pickett	1	100.0%	0.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Putnam	1	25.0%	5.0	87.7%	2	50.0%	0.3	5.3%	1	25.0%	0.4	7.0%
Shelby	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	3	42.9%	8.2	44.2%	4	57.1%	10.4	55.8%
Smith	2	50.0%	0.5	62.5%	1	25.0%	0.1	12.5%	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	0.0%
Warren	0	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	0.0%
White	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Statewide Total	**10**	**27.0%**	**$ 8.1**	**22.5%**	**16**	**43.2%**	**$ 15.3**	**42.7%**	**11**	**29.7%**	**$ 12.5**	**34.8%**

* 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 2003 through June 2008**

County	Number of Schools with Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	28	$ 12,504,702	0.6%	$ 174
Bedford	2	15,165,000	0.8%	$ 377
Benton	8	695,372	0.0%	$ 42
Bledsoe	3	3,380,000	0.2%	$ 269
Blount	22	12,587,410	0.6%	$ 113
Bradley	21	27,801,300	1.4%	$ 308
Campbell	4	797,000	0.0%	$ 20
Cannon	6	3,657,346	0.2%	$ 277
Carroll	12	3,112,824	0.2%	$ 106
Carter	6	965,000	0.0%	$ 17
Cheatham	8	84,000	0.0%	$ 2
Chester	3	200,000	0.0%	$ 13
Claiborne	4	420,000	0.0%	$ 14
Clay	2	20,000	0.0%	$ 3
Cocke	3	2,255,000	0.1%	$ 66
Coffee	18	27,126,700	1.3%	$ 546
Crockett	5	1,803,000	0.1%	$ 124
Cumberland	9	1,329,500	0.1%	$ 27
Davidson	123	363,313,200	18.0%	$ 638
Decatur	1	50,000	0.0%	$ 4
DeKalb	5	1,425,400	0.1%	$ 79
Dickson	0	0	0.0%	$ 0
Dyer	8	1,900,584	0.1%	$ 51
Fayette	8	266,700	0.0%	$ 8
Fentress	7	2,300,000	0.1%	$ 136
Franklin	1	1,600,000	0.1%	$ 39
Gibson	14	3,310,600	0.2%	$ 69
Giles	0	0	0.0%	$ 0
Grainger	6	915,000	0.0%	$ 43
Greene	22	1,801,370	0.1%	$ 28
Grundy	7	7,597,400	0.4%	$ 528
Hamblen	16	1,561,556	0.1%	$ 27
Hamilton	69	39,911,800	2.0%	$ 129
Hancock	0	0	0.0%	$ 0
Hardeman	1	100,000	0.0%	$ 4
Hardin	4	1,650,000	0.1%	$ 64
Hawkins	15	11,341,528	0.6%	$ 206
Haywood	2	3,825,000	0.2%	$ 195
Henderson	6	1,740,000	0.1%	$ 67
Henry	6	1,305,000	0.1%	$ 42
Hickman	0	0	0.0%	$ 0
Houston	1	45,000	0.0%	$ 6
Humphreys	5	455,000	0.0%	$ 25
Jackson	4	1,099,400	0.1%	$ 98
Jefferson	3	204,000	0.0%	$ 4
Johnson	4	697,250	0.0%	$ 39
Knox	87	153,667,150	7.6%	$ 391
Lake	3	17,163,756	0.9%	$ 2,194

Table D-6. Improvement Projects at Existing Schools by County *(continued)*

County	Number of Schools with Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Cost Per Capita
Lauderdale	1	4,800,000	0.2%	$ 177
Lawrence	2	1,800,000	0.1%	$ 44
Lewis	0	0	0.0%	$ 0
Lincoln	1	50,000	0.0%	$ 2
Loudon	4	980,000	0.0%	$ 24
McMinn	8	12,952,915	0.6%	$ 256
McNairy	2	710,000	0.0%	$ 28
Macon	7	8,779,000	0.4%	$ 418
Madison	22	5,063,950	0.3%	$ 54
Marion	7	12,357,200	0.6%	$ 443
Marshall	7	1,100,000	0.1%	$ 40
Maury	1	100,000	0.0%	$ 1
Meigs	4	807,000	0.0%	$ 71
Monroe	11	641,500	0.0%	$ 16
Montgomery	6	22,839,200	1.1%	$ 162
Moore	0	0	0.0%	$ 0
Morgan	7	210,000	0.0%	$ 10
Obion	3	5,372,000	0.3%	$ 166
Overton	7	311,000	0.0%	$ 15
Perry	0	0	0.0%	$ 0
Pickett	2	1,320,000	0.1%	$ 264
Polk	6	2,990,000	0.1%	$ 185
Putnam	16	15,050,733	0.7%	$ 232
Rhea	5	4,500,000	0.2%	$ 154
Roane	13	7,066,000	0.4%	$ 135
Robertson	0	0	0.0%	$ 0
Rutherford	36	18,362,946	0.9%	$ 91
Scott	7	15,422,851	0.8%	$ 712
Sequatchie	2	2,466,000	0.1%	$ 206
Sevier	20	10,849,916	0.5%	$ 144
Shelby	226	1,026,697,020	51.0%	$ 1,133
Smith	8	643,000	0.0%	$ 35
Stewart	2	2,180,000	0.1%	$ 170
Sullivan	43	35,403,050	1.8%	$ 231
Sumner	34	9,601,400	0.5%	$ 69
Tipton	13	5,515,632	0.3%	$ 102
Trousdale	2	120,000	0.0%	$ 16
Unicoi	6	1,472,050	0.1%	$ 83
Union	6	3,263,615	0.2%	$ 173
Van Buren	1	5,000	0.0%	$ 1
Warren	10	4,265,800	0.2%	$ 109
Washington	22	10,300,440	0.5%	$ 94
Wayne	7	1,460,000	0.1%	$ 86
Weakley	6	5,970,000	0.3%	$ 174
White	7	937,000	0.0%	$ 40
Williamson	35	15,371,725	0.8%	$ 109
Wilson	10	1,521,000	0.1%	$ 16
Statewide Total	**1,237**	**$ 2,014,779,791**	**100.0%**	**$ 345**

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

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

*Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in CIP**

*Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008***

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	3	$ 1,245,000	0.1%	67.9%	$ 17
Bedford	6	43,800,000	2.6%	0.0%	$ 1,088
Blount	10	95,920,000	5.7%	71.1%	$ 860
Bradley	1	12,000,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 133
Campbell	4	17,500,000	1.0%	0.0%	$ 436
Cannon	2	20,657,035	1.2%	67.3%	$ 1,564
Claiborne	2	36,000,000	2.1%	0.0%	$ 1,184
Clay	2	2,660,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 335
Coffee	2	25,200,000	1.5%	68.3%	$ 508
Crockett	2	9,000,000	0.5%	50.0%	$ 621
Cumberland	2	36,210,000	2.1%	100.0%	$ 733
Davidson	15	123,789,000	7.3%	100.0%	$ 217
Dickson	2	8,000,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 178
Dyer	1	11,000,000	0.7%	100.0%	$ 295
Fayette	1	14,500,000	0.9%	100.0%	$ 449
Franklin	2	25,300,000	1.5%	0.0%	$ 625
Gibson	2	10,500,000	0.6%	81.0%	$ 219
Giles	1	5,889,280	0.3%	0.0%	$ 200
Grainger	1	20,000,000	1.2%	0.0%	$ 933
Greene	1	13,500,000	0.8%	0.0%	$ 211
Hamblen	1	25,000,000	1.5%	0.0%	$ 425
Hamilton	1	11,000,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 36
Henderson	3	15,000,000	0.9%	76.7%	$ 579
Henry	1	9,400,000	0.6%	100.0%	$ 301
Hickman	1	18,000,000	1.1%	0.0%	$ 771
Johnson	2	350,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 20
Knox	11	128,713,132	7.6%	73.6%	$ 328
Loudon	1	2,100,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 50
Macon	1	8,000,000	0.5%	100.0%	$ 381
Madison	6	32,300,000	1.9%	81.4%	$ 344
Marion	1	14,500,000	0.9%	0.0%	$ 520
Marshall	3	20,800,000	1.2%	0.0%	$ 755
Maury	3	37,233,000	2.2%	0.0%	$ 509
Monroe	4	22,432,000	1.3%	0.0%	$ 546
Montgomery	6	31,105,840	1.8%	100.0%	$ 221
Moore	1	2,000,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 338
Morgan	1	5,300,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 264
Obion	1	1,600,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 49
Overton	1	14,500,000	0.9%	100.0%	$ 720
Polk	1	8,500,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 526
Putnam	1	33,000,000	2.0%	100.0%	$ 508
Rhea	2	6,240,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 213
Roane	5	13,700,000	0.8%	25.5%	$ 261
Robertson	8	34,620,000	2.0%	100.0%	$ 595

Table D-7a. New Public School Construction Projects by County *(continued)*

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Rutherford	16	227,982,202	13.5%	69.7%	$ 1,127
Scott	4	12,600,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 581
Sevier	15	42,405,000	2.5%	100.0%	$ 562
Shelby	8	41,864,526	2.5%	76.8%	$ 46
Smith	3	27,476,500	1.6%	100.0%	$ 1,508
Stewart	1	7,000,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 545
Sumner	7	80,216,585	4.7%	73.5%	$ 578
Tipton	3	25,000,000	1.5%	32.0%	$ 461
Trousdale	1	8,500,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 1,141
Warren	1	1,500,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 38
Washington	3	54,000,000	3.2%	0.0%	$ 491
Williamson	10	118,500,000	7.0%	20.9%	$ 839
Wilson	2	15,350,000	0.9%	47.9%	$ 161
Statewide Total	**202**	**$ 1,690,459,100**	**100.0%**	**55.0%**	**$ 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 2003 through June 2008*

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Anderson	2	66.7%	$ 0.8	67.9%	0	0.0%	$ 0.0	0.0%	1	33.3%	$ 0.4	32.1%
Bedford	3	50.0%	18.8	42.9%	3	50.0%	25.0	57.1%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Blount	5	50.0%	72.0	75.1%	1	10.0%	0.4	0.4%	4	40.0%	23.6	24.6%
Bradley	1	100.0%	12.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Campbell	4	100.0%	17.5	100.0%	0	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	0.0%	2	100.0%	20.7	100.0%
Claiborne	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	36.0	100.0%
Clay	1	50.0%	0.2	6.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	2.5	94.0%
Coffee	1	50.0%	17.2	68.3%	1	50.0%	8.0	31.7%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Crockett	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	9.0	100.0%
Cumberland	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	36.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Davidson	5	33.3%	37.3	30.1%	2	13.3%	31.0	25.0%	8	53.3%	55.6	44.9%
Dickson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	8.0	100.0%
Dyer	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	11.0	100.0%
Fayette	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	14.5	100.0%
Franklin	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	25.3	100.0%
Gibson	1	50.0%	2.0	19.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	8.5	81.0%
Giles	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	5.9	100.0%
Grainger	1	100.0%	20.0	100.0%	0	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	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	0.0%
Hamilton	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	11.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Henderson	2	66.7%	7.0	46.7%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	33.3%	8.0	53.3%
Henry	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	9.4	100.0%
Hickman	1	100.0%	18.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Johnson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0.4	100.0%
Knox	5	45.5%	76.0	59.0%	5	45.5%	36.9	28.7%	1	9.1%	15.8	12.3%
Loudon	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Macon	1	100.0%	8.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Madison	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	6	100.0%	32.3	100.0%
Marion	1	100.0%	14.5	100.0%	0	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	0.0%	2	66.7%	13.8	66.3%

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

Number and Estimated Cost — Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008*

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Maury	2	66.7%	26.0	69.8%	1	33.3%	11.2	30.2%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Monroe	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	25.0%	6.4	28.5%	3	75.0%	16.0	71.5%
Montgomery	2	33.3%	15.5	49.8%	4	66.7%	15.6	50.2%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Moore	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Morgan	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	5.3	100.0%
Obion	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.6	100.0%
Overton	0	0.0%	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	0.0%	1	100.0%	8.5	100.0%
Putnam	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	33.0	100.0%
Rhea	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	6.2	100.0%
Roane	1	20.0%	4.0	29.2%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	4	80.0%	9.7	70.8%
Robertson	5	62.5%	20.3	58.7%	1	12.5%	3.3	9.5%	2	25.0%	11.0	31.8%
Rutherford	10	62.5%	147.5	64.7%	1	6.3%	11.5	5.0%	5	31.3%	69.0	30.3%
Scott	3	75.0%	8.4	66.7%	1	25.0%	4.2	33.3%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Sevier	8	53.3%	25.6	60.3%	3	20.0%	8.2	19.3%	4	26.7%	8.6	20.4%
Shelby	1	12.5%	9.5	22.6%	1	12.5%	1.6	3.8%	6	75.0%	30.8	73.6%
Smith	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	3	100.0%	27.5	100.0%
Stewart	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	7.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Sumner	2	28.6%	19.7	24.6%	1	14.3%	11.0	13.7%	4	57.1%	49.5	61.7%
Tipton	2	66.7%	17.0	68.0%	1	33.3%	8.0	32.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Trousdale	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	8.5	100.0%
Warren	1	100.0%	1.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Washington	3	100.0%	54.0	100.0%	0	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%	1	50.0%	8.0	52.1%	1	50.0%	7.4	47.9%
Statewide Total	**81**	**40.1%**	**$ 746.8**	**44.2%**	**34**	**16.8%**	**$ 255.1**	**15.1%**	**87**	**43.1%**	**$ 688.6**	**40.7%**

* 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 2003 through June 2008***

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Blount	2	$ 21,020,000	1.4%	0.0%	$ 189
Bradley	2	340,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 4
Campbell	1	4,000,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 100
Clay	1	160,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 20
Cumberland	2	5,410,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 110
Davidson	15	60,217,408	4.0%	0.0%	$ 106
Dickson	1	6,610,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 147
Dyer	12	33,189,200	2.2%	0.0%	$ 890
Franklin	2	8,050,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 199
Grainger	1	850,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 40
Greene	1	495,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 8
Hamblen	9	22,529,000	1.5%	0.0%	$ 383
Hamilton	14	113,280,000	7.5%	0.0%	$ 366
Henry	2	1,603,318	0.1%	0.0%	$ 51
Humphreys	1	20,000,000	1.3%	0.0%	$ 1,104
Knox	42	245,146,427	16.2%	0.0%	$ 624
Lawrence	1	1,400,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 34
Lincoln	1	5,300,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 167
Madison	6	21,890,000	1.4%	0.0%	$ 233
Marion	1	200,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 7
Marshall	1	1,200,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 44
Maury	5	25,610,000	1.7%	0.0%	$ 350
Montgomery	14	89,515,000	5.9%	0.0%	$ 635
Moore	3	15,405,000	1.0%	0.0%	$ 2,606
Putnam	6	24,795,700	1.6%	0.0%	$ 382
Roane	3	3,237,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 62
Rutherford	18	343,292,136	22.6%	0.0%	$ 1,697
Shelby	27	239,897,440	15.8%	1.3%	$ 265
Sullivan	10	57,500,000	3.8%	1.9%	$ 376
Sumner	5	20,675,000	1.4%	0.0%	$ 149
Tipton	1	5,500,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 102
Trousdale	1	3,870,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 520
Warren	1	2,830,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 72
Washington	9	24,180,000	1.6%	0.0%	$ 220
Weakley	7	13,790,000	0.9%	0.0%	$ 402
Williamson	1	18,330,000	1.2%	0.0%	$ 130
Areawide/Statewide	7	56,215,234	3.7%	0.0%	$ 10
Statewide Total	**236**	**$ 1,517,532,863**	**100.0%**	**0.3%**	**$ 260**

* 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 2003 through June 2008*

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Blount	2	100.0%	$ 21.0	100.0%	0	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	0.0%
Campbell	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	4.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Clay	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cumberland	2	100.0%	5.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Davidson	15	100.0%	60.2	100.0%	0	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	0.0%
Dyer	11	91.7%	29.5	88.9%	1	8.3%	3.7	11.1%	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	0.0%
Grainger	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.9	100.0%	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	0.0%
Hamblen	9	100.0%	22.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hamilton	13	92.9%	111.9	98.8%	1	7.1%	1.4	1.2%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Henry	1	50.0%	1.3	81.3%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.3	18.7%
Humphreys	1	100.0%	20.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Knox	36	85.7%	197.0	80.3%	5	11.9%	47.4	19.3%	1	2.4%	0.8	0.3%
Lawrence	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.4	100.0%
Lincoln	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	5.3	100.0%
Madison	5	83.3%	21.6	98.9%	1	16.7%	0.3	1.1%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Marion	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Marshall	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.2	100.0%
Maury	5	100.0%	25.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Montgomery	14	100.0%	89.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Moore	3	100.0%	15.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Putnam	2	33.3%	17.2	69.5%	4	66.7%	7.6	30.5%	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	0.0%
Rutherford	18	100.0%	343.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Shelby	23	85.2%	213.3	88.9%	1	3.7%	22.0	9.2%	3	11.1%	4.6	1.9%

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

Number and Estimated Cost — Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008*

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Sullivan	9	90.0%	56.4	98.1%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	10.0%	1.1	1.9%
Sumner	5	100.0%	20.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Tipton	1	100.0%	5.5	100.0%	0	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	0.0%
Warren	1	100.0%	2.8	100.0%	0	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	0.0%
Weakley	7	100.0%	13.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Williamson	1	100.0%	18.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Areawide/Statewide	7	100.0%	56.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Statewide Total	**210**	**89.0%**	**1,415.4**	**93.3%**	**17**	**7.2%**	**87.5**	**5.8%**	**9**	**3.8%**	**14.7**	**1.0%**

* 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 2003 through June 2008***

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	1	$ 6,500,000	18.5%	0.0%	$ 90
Davidson	5	3,943,000	11.2%	93.3%	$ 7
Fentress	1	1,690,512	4.8%	0.0%	$ 100
Gibson	2	680,000	1.9%	41.2%	$ 14
Hamblen	1	400,000	1.1%	100.0%	$ 7
Henry	1	200,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 6
Jackson	1	1,500,000	4.3%	100.0%	$ 134
Johnson	1	225,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 13
Knox	2	4,450,000	12.6%	0.0%	$ 11
McMinn	1	250,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 5
Macon	1	500,000	1.4%	100.0%	$ 24
Madison	2	1,665,000	4.7%	0.0%	$ 18
Maury	1	5,000,000	14.2%	0.0%	$ 68
Meigs	1	85,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 7
Moore	1	2,500,000	7.1%	0.0%	$ 423
Roane	1	780,855	2.2%	100.0%	$ 15
Rutherford	1	180,000	0.5%	100.0%	$ 1
Sequatchie	2	1,100,000	3.1%	0.0%	$ 92
Sevier	1	200,000	0.6%	100.0%	$ 3
Sullivan	1	2,500,000	7.1%	100.0%	$ 16
Van Buren	1	861,000	2.4%	0.0%	$ 157
Statewide Total	**29**	**$ 35,210,367**	**100.0%**	**28.5%**	**$ 6**

* 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 2003 through June 2008*

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Anderson	1	100.0%	$ 6.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0.0	0.0%
Davidson	2	40.0%	0.3	6.7%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	3	60.0%	3.7	93.3%
Fentress	1	100.0%	1.7	100.0%	0	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	0.0%
Hamblen	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Henry	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Jackson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.5	100.0%
Johnson	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	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	0.0%
McMinn	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Macon	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Madison	1	50.0%	1.1	68.8%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.5	31.2%
Maury	1	100.0%	5.0	100.0%	0	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	0.0%
Moore	1	100.0%	2.5	100.0%	0	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	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.8	100.0%
Rutherford	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	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	0.0%
Sevier	0	0.0%	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	0.0%
Van Buren	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.9	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Statewide Total	**18**	**62.1%**	**26.6**	**75.6%**	**4**	**13.8%**	**1.9**	**5.4%**	**7**	**24.1%**	**6.7**	**19.0%**

* 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 2003 through June 2008**

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	20	$ 29,962,000	0.9%	72.3%	$ 417
Bedford	22	32,979,427	1.0%	0.0%	$ 819
Benton	5	4,031,000	0.1%	24.8%	$ 244
Bledsoe	10	12,320,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 981
Blount	16	67,701,817	2.0%	48.7%	$ 607
Bradley	41	29,212,756	0.9%	85.7%	$ 324
Campbell	17	17,455,000	0.5%	48.5%	$ 435
Cannon	2	1,500,000	0.0%	33.3%	$ 114
Carroll	10	7,785,000	0.2%	10.9%	$ 265
Carter	34	54,975,000	1.6%	66.0%	$ 941
Cheatham	14	17,574,376	0.5%	4.6%	$ 470
Chester	6	3,400,000	0.1%	94.1%	$ 215
Claiborne	17	24,397,375	0.7%	31.9%	$ 802
Clay	2	1,150,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 145
Cocke	8	4,278,000	0.1%	45.1%	$ 125
Coffee	28	38,141,112	1.1%	15.6%	$ 768
Crockett	10	6,097,225	0.2%	0.0%	$ 421
Cumberland	7	100,800,000	3.0%	100.0%	$ 2,041
Davidson	81	407,741,000	12.2%	84.3%	$ 716
Decatur	7	7,380,000	0.2%	68.4%	$ 636
DeKalb	16	22,800,000	0.7%	85.7%	$ 1,264
Dickson	8	35,929,000	1.1%	0.0%	$ 800
Dyer	7	6,280,000	0.2%	42.5%	$ 168
Fayette	10	34,670,000	1.0%	22.5%	$ 1,074
Fentress	2	3,250,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 192
Franklin	18	32,833,555	1.0%	0.0%	$ 810
Gibson	15	11,858,241	0.4%	4.2%	$ 247
Giles	20	62,127,550	1.9%	0.0%	$ 2,114
Grainger	12	17,210,000	0.5%	28.2%	$ 803
Greene	24	39,417,597	1.2%	44.9%	$ 616
Grundy	14	18,763,000	0.6%	16.0%	$ 1,304
Hamblen	8	21,530,000	0.6%	100.0%	$ 366
Hamilton	23	23,800,931	0.7%	15.8%	$ 77
Hancock	7	3,754,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 560
Hardeman	12	9,265,000	0.3%	86.5%	$ 329
Hardin	12	14,792,525	0.4%	93.4%	$ 571
Hawkins	30	29,811,450	0.9%	0.0%	$ 542
Haywood	9	8,625,000	0.3%	14.1%	$ 439
Henderson	18	16,982,000	0.5%	96.0%	$ 656
Henry	4	3,282,925	0.1%	0.0%	$ 105
Hickman	9	8,981,071	0.3%	0.0%	$ 385
Houston	13	10,695,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 1,323
Humphreys	8	6,875,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 379
Jackson	7	10,353,000	0.3%	85.5%	$ 924
Jefferson	23	23,095,441	0.7%	63.3%	$ 492
Johnson	18	15,841,200	0.5%	0.0%	$ 883
Knox	48	159,320,508	4.8%	96.8%	$ 405
Lake	8	3,442,000	0.1%	14.5%	$ 440

Table D-10a. Water and Wastewater Projects by County *(continued)*

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Lauderdale	4	9,540,000	0.3%	21.4%	$ 352
Lawrence	21	33,776,530	1.0%	0.0%	$ 830
Lewis	6	7,500,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 656
Lincoln	25	20,469,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 644
Loudon	27	52,987,000	1.6%	56.6%	$ 1,273
McMinn	18	15,673,313	0.5%	0.0%	$ 310
McNairy	23	22,160,000	0.7%	71.5%	$ 889
Macon	5	18,275,000	0.5%	96.2%	$ 869
Madison	71	71,256,550	2.1%	98.7%	$ 759
Marion	19	20,061,602	0.6%	15.0%	$ 720
Marshall	39	26,790,000	0.8%	56.2%	$ 973
Maury	21	47,476,000	1.4%	72.8%	$ 649
Meigs	6	4,000,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 350
Monroe	13	9,256,608	0.3%	0.0%	$ 225
Montgomery	59	153,445,000	4.6%	90.3%	$ 1,088
Moore	3	6,866,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 1,162
Morgan	10	25,623,000	0.8%	13.2%	$ 1,276
Obion	13	15,335,000	0.5%	2.6%	$ 474
Overton	2	3,500,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 174
Perry	5	3,390,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 444
Pickett	1	1,500,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 300
Polk	15	11,774,250	0.4%	16.1%	$ 728
Putnam	10	12,900,000	0.4%	100.0%	$ 199
Rhea	12	11,966,200	0.4%	0.0%	$ 409
Roane	28	46,924,000	1.4%	43.9%	$ 895
Robertson	20	53,279,500	1.6%	76.8%	$ 916
Rutherford	46	130,776,552	3.9%	69.1%	$ 646
Scott	10	17,350,000	0.5%	37.8%	$ 800
Sequatchie	11	10,350,250	0.3%	0.0%	$ 866
Sevier	48	100,705,843	3.0%	31.6%	$ 1,334
Shelby	32	135,654,098	4.1%	100.0%	$ 150
Smith	9	10,170,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 558
Stewart	11	10,600,000	0.3%	21.5%	$ 825
Sullivan	71	120,753,261	3.6%	80.5%	$ 789
Sumner	46	89,399,502	2.7%	19.3%	$ 644
Tipton	15	18,152,880	0.5%	77.6%	$ 335
Trousdale	10	13,520,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 1,815
Unicoi	28	12,814,617	0.4%	0.0%	$ 724
Union	3	28,045,000	0.8%	0.0%	$ 1,489
Van Buren	2	15,500,000	0.5%	100.0%	$ 2,829
Warren	9	10,906,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 279
Washington	47	133,254,500	4.0%	77.2%	$ 1,211
Wayne	7	3,082,400	0.1%	0.0%	$ 182
Weakley	12	12,605,952	0.4%	29.2%	$ 367
White	3	22,000,000	0.7%	9.1%	$ 933
Williamson	90	112,214,390	3.4%	82.2%	$ 794
Wilson	27	95,898,306	2.9%	17.3%	$ 1,006
Statewide Total	**1,773**	**3,333,945,186**	**100.0%**	**58.8%**	**$ 571**

* 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 2003 through June 2008*

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Anderson	5	25.0%	$ 4.8	16.0%	6	30.0%	17.4	58.1%	9	45.0%	7.8	25.9%
Bedford	7	31.8%	14.0	42.5%	8	36.4%	6.5	19.7%	7	31.8%	12.5	37.8%
Benton	1	20.0%	0.5	12.4%	2	40.0%	1.3	32.3%	2	40.0%	2.2	55.3%
Bledsoe	8	80.0%	10.5	85.4%	2	20.0%	1.8	14.6%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Blount	2	12.5%	15.5	22.9%	3	18.8%	24.3	35.9%	11	68.8%	27.9	41.2%
Bradley	20	48.8%	8.3	28.4%	18	43.9%	6.2	21.1%	3	7.3%	14.7	50.5%
Campbell	3	17.6%	1.9	10.9%	9	52.9%	8.9	50.7%	5	29.4%	6.7	38.4%
Cannon	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	1.5	100.0%
Carroll	4	40.0%	3.4	44.1%	4	40.0%	3.7	47.2%	2	20.0%	0.7	8.7%
Carter	12	35.3%	42.1	76.6%	13	38.2%	5.8	10.5%	9	26.5%	7.1	12.9%
Cheatham	8	57.1%	5.6	31.9%	1	7.1%	2.0	11.4%	5	35.7%	10.0	56.7%
Chester	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	5	83.3%	2.6	76.5%	1	16.7%	0.8	23.5%
Claiborne	4	23.5%	11.7	48.0%	6	35.3%	3.5	14.4%	7	41.2%	9.2	37.6%
Clay	1	50.0%	0.2	13.0%	1	50.0%	1.0	87.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cocke	1	12.5%	1.5	35.1%	1	12.5%	0.6	14.0%	6	75.0%	2.2	50.9%
Coffee	10	35.7%	11.2	29.4%	10	35.7%	6.3	16.6%	8	28.6%	20.6	54.0%
Crockett	3	30.0%	2.8	45.9%	6	60.0%	2.8	45.9%	1	10.0%	0.5	8.2%
Cumberland	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	3	42.9%	46.5	46.1%	4	57.1%	54.3	53.9%
Davidson	17	21.0%	81.0	19.9%	8	9.9%	46.8	11.5%	56	69.1%	279.9	68.7%
Decatur	1	14.3%	0.5	6.8%	4	57.1%	4.6	62.3%	2	28.6%	2.3	30.9%
DeKalb	1	6.3%	0.3	1.1%	7	43.8%	3.5	15.4%	8	50.0%	19.1	83.6%
Dickson	3	37.5%	3.2	8.8%	2	25.0%	1.5	4.2%	3	37.5%	31.3	87.0%
Dyer	3	42.9%	1.0	15.9%	1	14.3%	1.0	15.8%	3	42.9%	4.3	68.3%
Fayette	6	60.0%	22.7	65.4%	2	20.0%	5.5	15.9%	2	20.0%	6.5	18.7%
Fentress	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	3.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Franklin	5	27.8%	21.0	63.8%	8	44.4%	5.3	16.1%	5	27.8%	6.6	20.1%
Gibson	8	53.3%	3.3	27.6%	2	13.3%	3.8	32.0%	5	33.3%	4.8	40.3%
Giles	6	30.0%	47.7	76.8%	5	25.0%	5.7	9.2%	9	45.0%	8.7	14.0%
Grainger	8	66.7%	10.9	63.0%	2	16.7%	4.5	26.1%	2	16.7%	1.9	10.8%
Greene	11	45.8%	29.3	74.2%	6	25.0%	5.2	13.3%	7	29.2%	4.9	12.5%
Grundy	8	57.1%	15.3	81.6%	6	42.9%	3.5	18.4%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hamblen	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	12.5%	0.5	2.3%	7	87.5%	21.0	97.7%

Table D-10b. Water and Wastewater Projects by County and by Stage of Development *(continued)*

Number and Estimated Cost — Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008*

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Hamilton	10	43.5%	4.8	20.4%	8	34.8%	9.1	38.3%	5	21.7%	9.8	41.4%
Hancock	3	42.9%	1.7	45.3%	2	28.6%	1.1	28.3%	2	28.6%	1.0	26.4%
Hardeman	2	16.7%	1.0	10.3%	6	50.0%	4.5	49.0%	4	33.3%	3.8	40.7%
Hardin	4	33.3%	2.9	19.4%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	8	66.7%	11.9	80.6%
Hawkins	17	56.7%	15.6	52.3%	5	16.7%	6.3	21.2%	8	26.7%	7.9	26.5%
Haywood	2	22.2%	1.1	12.5%	2	22.2%	0.7	7.5%	5	55.6%	6.9	80.0%
Henderson	3	16.7%	5.1	29.9%	8	44.4%	6.7	39.6%	7	38.9%	5.2	30.5%
Henry	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	50.0%	2.1	63.4%	2	50.0%	1.2	36.6%
Hickman	3	33.3%	1.3	14.0%	2	22.2%	1.8	20.3%	4	44.4%	5.9	65.6%
Houston	10	76.9%	9.4	88.2%	1	7.7%	0.6	5.2%	2	15.4%	0.7	6.5%
Humphreys	4	50.0%	3.1	45.5%	4	50.0%	3.8	54.5%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Jackson	1	14.3%	1.5	14.5%	3	42.9%	2.8	27.0%	3	42.9%	6.1	58.5%
Jefferson	7	30.4%	7.7	33.3%	6	26.1%	8.3	36.1%	10	43.5%	7.1	30.6%
Johnson	11	61.1%	11.2	70.9%	5	27.8%	3.6	22.8%	2	11.1%	1.0	6.3%
Knox	4	8.3%	4.5	2.8%	15	31.3%	48.9	30.7%	29	60.4%	105.9	66.5%
Lake	6	75.0%	1.7	48.5%	1	12.5%	0.6	16.6%	1	12.5%	1.2	34.9%
Lauderdale	1	25.0%	6.0	62.9%	3	75.0%	3.5	37.1%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Lawrence	5	23.8%	20.9	61.8%	10	47.6%	11.9	35.1%	6	28.6%	1.1	3.1%
Lewis	4	66.7%	5.5	73.3%	1	16.7%	1.0	13.3%	1	16.7%	1.0	13.3%
Lincoln	11	44.0%	9.7	47.5%	8	32.0%	3.9	19.1%	6	24.0%	6.8	33.3%
Loudon	11	40.7%	15.1	28.4%	6	22.2%	20.9	39.4%	10	37.0%	17.1	32.2%
McMinn	9	50.0%	8.3	52.7%	7	38.9%	6.2	39.3%	2	11.1%	1.3	8.0%
McNairy	8	34.8%	11.1	50.2%	10	43.5%	7.6	34.1%	5	21.7%	3.5	15.7%
Macon	1	20.0%	0.7	3.8%	2	40.0%	10.1	55.1%	2	40.0%	7.5	41.0%
Madison	40	56.3%	51.4	72.1%	5	7.0%	3.3	4.6%	26	36.6%	16.6	23.3%
Marion	7	36.8%	10.3	51.2%	8	42.1%	7.7	38.6%	4	21.1%	2.1	10.2%
Marshall	11	28.2%	9.8	36.7%	19	48.7%	13.0	48.6%	9	23.1%	3.9	14.7%
Maury	5	23.8%	4.8	10.0%	7	33.3%	10.9	23.0%	9	42.9%	31.8	67.0%
Meigs	2	33.3%	2.3	57.5%	2	33.3%	0.6	15.0%	2	33.3%	1.1	27.5%
Monroe	1	7.7%	0.6	6.5%	6	46.2%	3.7	39.5%	6	46.2%	5.0	54.0%
Montgomery	12	20.3%	43.3	28.2%	29	49.2%	53.7	35.0%	18	30.5%	56.4	36.8%
Moore	2	66.7%	6.5	94.7%	1	33.3%	0.4	5.3%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%

Table D-10b. Water and Wastewater Projects by County and by Stage of Development *(continued)*

Number and Estimated Cost — Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008*

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Morgan	4	40.0%	3.3	12.9%	3	30.0%	17.2	67.3%	3	30.0%	5.1	19.8%
Obion	2	15.4%	0.4	2.6%	5	38.5%	5.5	36.1%	6	46.2%	9.4	61.3%
Overton	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1.5	42.9%	1	50.0%	2.0	57.1%
Perry	1	20.0%	1.5	44.2%	1	20.0%	0.6	16.8%	3	60.0%	1.3	38.9%
Pickett	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.5	100.0%
Polk	11	73.3%	8.1	68.9%	3	20.0%	3.1	26.1%	1	6.7%	0.6	5.0%
Putnam	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	6	60.0%	1.4	10.9%	4	40.0%	11.5	89.1%
Rhea	7	58.3%	7.0	58.6%	3	25.0%	3.9	32.2%	2	16.7%	1.1	9.2%
Roane	12	42.9%	17.6	37.6%	4	14.3%	14.0	29.7%	12	42.9%	15.3	32.7%
Robertson	6	30.0%	28.4	53.3%	9	45.0%	19.1	35.8%	5	25.0%	5.8	10.8%
Rutherford	14	30.4%	27.8	21.3%	10	21.7%	20.2	15.4%	22	47.8%	82.8	63.3%
Scott	2	20.0%	1.3	7.2%	3	30.0%	4.5	25.6%	5	50.0%	11.7	67.1%
Sequatchie	7	63.6%	4.4	42.8%	4	36.4%	5.9	57.2%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Sevier	17	35.4%	18.3	18.2%	17	35.4%	55.3	54.9%	14	29.2%	27.1	26.9%
Shelby	4	12.5%	10.7	7.9%	13	40.6%	35.0	25.8%	15	46.9%	90.0	66.3%
Smith	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	3	33.3%	6.0	59.0%	6	66.7%	4.2	41.0%
Stewart	6	54.5%	6.6	61.8%	5	45.5%	4.1	38.2%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Sullivan	28	39.4%	18.0	14.9%	20	28.2%	30.2	25.0%	23	32.4%	72.6	60.1%
Sumner	16	34.8%	33.2	37.1%	12	26.1%	14.9	16.6%	18	39.1%	41.4	46.3%
Tipton	11	73.3%	16.0	88.4%	3	20.0%	2.0	11.2%	1	6.7%	0.1	0.5%
Trousdale	7	70.0%	9.2	68.2%	2	20.0%	1.3	9.6%	1	10.0%	3.0	22.2%
Unicoi	16	57.1%	7.6	59.5%	6	21.4%	1.9	15.0%	6	21.4%	3.3	25.5%
Union	1	33.3%	27.0	96.3%	1	33.3%	0.5	1.9%	1	33.3%	0.5	1.8%
Van Buren	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	8.0	51.6%	1	50.0%	7.5	48.4%
Warren	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	4	44.4%	6.2	56.4%	5	55.6%	4.8	43.6%
Washington	28	59.6%	85.1	63.8%	14	29.8%	34.2	25.6%	5	10.6%	14.1	10.5%
Wayne	1	14.3%	0.6	17.8%	4	57.1%	2.3	74.0%	2	28.6%	0.3	8.1%
Weakley	3	25.0%	1.1	8.3%	4	33.3%	1.9	15.3%	5	41.7%	9.6	76.4%
White	1	33.3%	20.0	90.9%	2	66.7%	2.0	9.1%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Williamson	50	55.6%	51.9	46.2%	19	21.1%	34.9	31.1%	21	23.3%	25.4	22.7%
Wilson	10	37.0%	34.0	35.5%	4	14.8%	9.0	9.4%	13	48.1%	52.9	55.1%
Statewide Total	**648**	**36.5%**	**$ 1,087.7**	**32.6%**	**534**	**30.1%**	**$ 841.3**	**25.2%**	**591**	**33.3%**	**$ 1,405.0**	**42.1%**

* 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 2003 through June 2008***

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Bledsoe	4	$ 5,150,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 410
Blount	1	5,000,000	0.5%	100.0%	$ 45
Bradley	4	24,908,000	2.6%	89.5%	$ 276
Campbell	1	9,000,000	1.0%	0.0%	$ 224
Carroll	2	1,590,000	0.2%	94.3%	$ 54
Carter	3	8,060,000	0.9%	24.8%	$ 138
Cheatham	2	2,500,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 67
Chester	1	2,000,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 126
Claiborne	3	23,473,000	2.5%	0.0%	$ 772
Cocke	1	3,000,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 87
Coffee	5	48,140,800	5.1%	0.0%	$ 970
Cumberland	1	90,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 2
Davidson	28	85,024,425	9.0%	31.9%	$ 149
Decatur	1	400,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 34
Dickson	2	9,000,000	1.0%	0.0%	$ 200
Dyer	3	8,820,000	0.9%	0.0%	$ 236
Fayette	4	13,830,000	1.5%	94.0%	$ 428
Fentress	1	2,500,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 148
Franklin	3	2,750,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 68
Gibson	4	3,750,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 78
Grainger	1	6,500,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 303
Greene	1	2,000,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 31
Hamblen	1	1,000,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 17
Hamilton	6	13,093,530	1.4%	0.0%	$ 42
Hardeman	1	2,000,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 71
Hardin	2	7,080,000	0.7%	100.0%	$ 273
Hawkins	2	1,350,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 25
Haywood	1	2,000,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 102
Henderson	1	800,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 31
Hickman	5	11,005,000	1.2%	0.0%	$ 471
Jackson	1	5,500,000	0.6%	100.0%	$ 491
Jefferson	6	24,510,000	2.6%	0.0%	$ 522
Johnson	4	7,540,000	0.8%	0.0%	$ 420
Knox	3	49,768,598	5.3%	100.0%	$ 127
Lauderdale	1	370,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 14
Lawrence	3	19,719,989	2.1%	0.0%	$ 484
Lewis	1	700,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 61
Loudon	1	3,000,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 72
McMinn	5	5,140,000	0.5%	3.9%	$ 102
McNairy	1	75,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 3
Madison	1	2,675,003	0.3%	0.0%	$ 28
Marion	1	85,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 3
Marshall	2	2,900,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 105
Maury	3	2,094,700	0.2%	45.3%	$ 29

Table D-11a. Law Enforcement Projects by County (continued)

*Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in CIP**

*Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008***

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Monroe	2	371,000	0.0%	48.2%	$ 9
Montgomery	7	2,660,000	0.3%	54.5%	$ 19
Morgan	3	2,315,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 115
Obion	1	1,000,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 31
Perry	3	3,300,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 433
Pickett	1	5,000,000	0.5%	100.0%	$ 999
Polk	1	5,000,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 309
Putnam	1	50,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 1
Rhea	2	5,080,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 173
Roane	1	5,000,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 95
Rutherford	5	2,560,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 13
Sevier	5	3,299,754	0.3%	69.7%	$ 44
Shelby	50	320,206,745	33.8%	99.7%	$ 353
Smith	2	7,650,000	0.8%	100.0%	$ 420
Stewart	2	3,200,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 249
Sullivan	3	10,725,000	1.1%	0.0%	$ 70
Sumner	2	1,200,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 9
Union	2	2,650,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 141
Van Buren	1	7,900,000	0.8%	100.0%	$ 1,442
Warren	1	14,000,000	1.5%	100.0%	$ 358
Washington	3	7,000,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 64
Wayne	1	4,750,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 280
White	1	250,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 11
Williamson	6	13,210,000	1.4%	100.0%	$ 93
Wilson	3	17,897,170	1.9%	0.0%	$ 188
Areawide/Statewide	3	70,625,000	7.5%	0.0%	$ 12
Statewide Total	**240**	**$ 946,792,714**	**100.0%**	**54.7%**	**$ 162**

* 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 2003 through June 2008*

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Bledsoe	4	100.0%	$ 5.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0.0	0.0%
Blount	1	100.0%	5.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Bradley	1	25.0%	0.3	1.3%	2	50.0%	10.1	40.5%	1	25.0%	14.5	58.2%
Campbell	1	100.0%	9.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Carroll	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	1.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Carter	3	100.0%	8.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cheatham	1	50.0%	0.5	20.0%	1	50.0%	2.0	80.0%	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	0.0%
Claiborne	2	66.7%	11.5	48.9%	1	33.3%	12.0	51.1%	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	0.0%
Coffee	5	100.0%	48.1	100.0%	0	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	0.0%
Davidson	17	60.7%	47.9	56.4%	5	17.9%	19.2	22.5%	6	21.4%	17.9	21.1%
Decatur	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Dickson	1	50.0%	1.0	11.1%	1	50.0%	8.0	88.9%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Dyer	2	66.7%	0.3	3.6%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	33.3%	8.5	96.4%
Fayette	4	100.0%	13.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Fentress	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Franklin	2	66.7%	2.7	98.2%	1	33.3%	0.1	1.8%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Gibson	3	75.0%	3.6	96.0%	1	25.0%	0.2	4.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Grainger	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	6.5	100.0%	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	0.0%
Hamblen	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%
Hamilton	3	50.0%	1.2	9.3%	3	50.0%	11.9	90.7%	0	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	0.0%
Hardin	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	7.1	100.0%	0	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	0.0%
Haywood	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Henderson	1	100.0%	0.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hickman	5	100.0%	11.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Jackson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	5.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Jefferson	6	100.0%	24.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Johnson	3	75.0%	2.3	31.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	25.0%	5.2	69.0%
Knox	1	33.3%	1.1	2.2%	1	33.3%	1.4	2.9%	1	33.3%	47.2	94.9%
Lauderdale	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Lawrence	3	100.0%	19.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%

Table D-11b. Law Enforcement Projects by County and by Stage of Development *(continued)*

Number and Estimated Cost — Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008*

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Lewis	1	100.0%	0.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Loudon	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	3.0	100.0%
McMinn	4	80.0%	4.9	96.1%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	20.0%	0.2	3.9%
McNairy	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%
Madison	1	100.0%	2.7	100.0%	0	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	0.0%
Marshall	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	2.9	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Maury	2	66.7%	1.1	54.7%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0.9	45.3%
Monroe	1	50.0%	0.2	51.8%	1	50.0%	0.2	48.2%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Montgomery	3	42.9%	1.2	45.5%	3	42.9%	1.2	45.1%	1	14.3%	0.3	9.4%
Morgan	2	66.7%	1.1	48.2%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	33.3%	1.2	51.8%
Obion	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Perry	3	100.0%	3.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Pickett	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	5.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Polk	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	5.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Putnam	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Rhea	1	50.0%	5.0	98.4%	1	50.0%	0.1	1.6%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Roane	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	5.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Rutherford	5	100.0%	2.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Sevier	5	100.0%	3.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Shelby	7	14.0%	16.6	5.2%	22	44.0%	173.8	54.3%	21	42.0%	129.8	40.5%
Smith	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	7.7	100.0%
Stewart	2	100.0%	3.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Sullivan	1	33.3%	3.7	34.7%	1	33.3%	0.4	3.7%	1	33.3%	6.6	61.5%
Sumner	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.2	16.7%	1	50.0%	1.0	83.3%
Union	1	50.0%	2.5	94.3%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.2	5.7%
Van Buren	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	7.9	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Warren	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	14.0	100.0%	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	0.0%
Wayne	1	100.0%	4.8	100.0%	0	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	0.0%
Williamson	3	50.0%	2.4	18.2%	2	33.3%	0.8	6.1%	1	16.7%	10.0	75.7%
Wilson	1	33.3%	0.2	1.1%	2	66.7%	17.7	98.9%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Areawide/Statewide	2	66.7%	70.2	99.4%	1	33.3%	0.4	0.6%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Statewide Total	**128**	**53.3%**	**$ 364.4**	**38.5%**	**68**	**28.3%**	**$ 327.2**	**34.6%**	**44**	**18.3%**	**$ 255.2**	**27.0%**

* 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 2003 through June 2008**

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	3	5,510,000	1.3%	100.0%	$ 61
Campbell	2	1,600,680	0.4%	0.0%	$ 40
Carroll	3	900,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 31
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
Crockett	1	1,500,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 104
Cumberland	1	300,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 6
Davidson	21	112,685,000	26.3%	100.0%	$ 198
Decatur	1	500,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 43
Franklin	4	2,445,000	0.6%	39.9%	$ 60
Gibson	1	5,000,000	1.2%	0.0%	$ 104
Greene	2	575,000	0.1%	13.0%	$ 9
Hamilton	6	40,260,000	9.4%	100.0%	$ 130
Hardeman	1	1,000,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 35
Haywood	3	460,000	0.1%	67.4%	$ 23
Humphreys	1	1,250,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 69
Jefferson	1	50,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 1
Johnson	1	250,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 14
Knox	5	20,934,434	4.9%	100.0%	$ 53
Lake	1	150,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 19
Lawrence	2	8,022,000	1.9%	0.0%	$ 197
Loudon	2	1,320,000	0.3%	94.7%	$ 32
McMinn	4	11,535,000	2.7%	1.2%	$ 228
McNairy	1	800,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 32
Madison	1	300,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 3
Maury	3	1,510,000	0.4%	100.0%	$ 21
Montgomery	8	13,875,000	3.2%	100.0%	$ 98
Morgan	1	1,000,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 50
Obion	4	750,000	0.2%	6.7%	$ 23
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%	$ 23
Rutherford	1	250,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 1
Sevier	2	150,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 2
Shelby	34	125,844,693	29.3%	100.0%	$ 139
Sullivan	2	325,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 2
Sumner	2	1,330,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 10
Tipton	2	350,000	0.1%	28.6%	$ 6
Unicoi	1	5,000,000	1.2%	0.0%	$ 282
Washington	3	41,300,000	9.6%	96.9%	$ 375
Wayne	1	250,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 15
Weakley	1	1,000,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 29
Williamson	10	13,810,000	3.2%	96.4%	$ 98
Statewide Total	**153**	**$ 429,254,807**	**100.0%**	**89.1%**	**$ 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 2003 through June 2008*

	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%	0	0.0%	$ 0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	$ 1.0	50.0%
Blount	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Bradley	2	66.7%	2.0	36.3%	1	33.3%	3.5	63.7%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Campbell	1	50.0%	1.0	62.5%	1	50.0%	0.6	37.5%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Carroll	1	33.3%	0.4	44.4%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	66.7%	0.5	55.6%
Carter	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cheatham	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.6	100.0%	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	0.0%
Crockett	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cumberland	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Davidson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	4.8%	0.7	0.6%	20	95.2%	112.0	99.4%
Decatur	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Franklin	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	25.0%	0.4	17.2%	3	75.0%	2.0	82.8%
Gibson	1	100.0%	5.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Greene	1	50.0%	0.5	87.0%	1	50.0%	0.1	13.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hamilton	2	33.3%	1.9	4.6%	4	66.7%	38.4	95.4%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hardeman	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Haywood	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	66.7%	0.4	87.0%	1	33.3%	0.1	13.0%
Humphreys	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.3	100.0%
Jefferson	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Johnson	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Knox	1	20.0%	14.7	70.0%	1	20.0%	0.6	2.9%	3	60.0%	5.7	27.1%
Lake	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Lawrence	1	50.0%	0.5	6.5%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	7.5	93.5%
Loudon	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	1.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
McMinn	2	50.0%	10.1	87.3%	1	25.0%	0.1	0.5%	1	25.0%	1.4	12.1%
McNairy	1	100.0%	0.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Madison	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%
Maury	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	3	100.0%	1.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Montgomery	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	3	37.5%	7.2	51.5%	5	62.5%	6.7	48.5%
Morgan	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Obion	2	50.0%	0.1	13.3%	1	25.0%	0.2	20.0%	1	25.0%	0.5	66.7%

Table D-12b. Storm Water Projects by County and by Stage of Development *(continued)*

Number and Estimated Cost — Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008*

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Polk	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Putnam	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Robertson	0	0.0%	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	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%
Sevier	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.1	66.7%	1	50.0%	0.1	33.3%
Shelby	4	11.8%	1.6	1.3%	16	47.1%	22.2	17.6%	14	41.2%	102.0	81.1%
Sullivan	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.2	67.7%	1	50.0%	0.1	32.3%
Sumner	1	50.0%	1.0	75.2%	1	50.0%	0.3	24.8%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Tipton	1	50.0%	0.3	71.4%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.1	28.6%
Unicoi	1	100.0%	5.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Washington	2	66.7%	40.3	97.6%	1	33.3%	1.0	2.4%	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	0.0%
Weakley	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Williamson	4	40.0%	2.7	19.6%	3	30.0%	9.4	67.8%	3	30.0%	1.8	12.7%
Statewide Total	**38**	**24.8%**	**93.1**	**21.7%**	**52**	**34.0%**	**91.6**	**21.3%**	**63**	**41.2%**	**244.6**	**57.0%**

* 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 2003 through June 2008**

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	1	$ 2,000,000	1.2%	0.0%	$ 28
Bedford	2	450,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 11
Bledsoe	1	50,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 4
Campbell	1	1,100,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 27
Cannon	2	150,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 11
Carroll	1	900,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 31
Carter	1	600,000	0.4%	100.0%	$ 10
Cheatham	1	100,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 3
Cumberland	2	115,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 2
Davidson	7	20,006,000	12.2%	100.0%	$ 35
DeKalb	2	3,250,000	2.0%	0.0%	$ 180
Dyer	1	50,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 1
Fentress	2	105,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 6
Grundy	1	1,000,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 69
Hamilton	3	7,015,000	4.3%	100.0%	$ 23
Hardeman	2	950,000	0.6%	100.0%	$ 34
Hawkins	3	430,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 8
Henderson	1	210,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 8
Houston	1	100,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 12
Jackson	1	50,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 4
Knox	3	3,630,000	2.2%	100.0%	$ 9
McMinn	2	5,150,000	3.1%	0.0%	$ 102
Madison	1	750,000	0.5%	100.0%	$ 8
Maury	1	120,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 2
Meigs	1	250,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 22
Monroe	1	100,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 2
Montgomery	2	300,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 2
Putnam	3	275,000	0.2%	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	0.3%	0.0%	$ 23
Shelby	16	90,207,707	55.1%	100.0%	$ 100
Smith	2	180,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 10
Sullivan	1	400,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 3
Sumner	3	8,000,000	4.9%	0.0%	$ 58
Warren	1	90,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 2
Washington	3	5,575,000	3.4%	0.0%	$ 51
Williamson	8	7,625,000	4.7%	99.1%	$ 54
Wilson	3	1,600,000	1.0%	0.0%	$ 17
Statewide Total	**91**	**$ 163,703,707**	**100.0%**	**81.0%**	**$ 28**

* 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 2003 through June 2008*

	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	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	0.0%
Bledsoe	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%
Campbell	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.1	100.0%
Cannon	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0.2	100.0%
Carroll	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.9	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Carter	1	100.0%	0.6	100.0%	0	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	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%
Cumberland	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Davidson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	7	100.0%	20.0	100.0%
DeKalb	2	100.0%	3.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Dyer	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Fentress	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Grundy	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%
Hamilton	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	3	100.0%	7.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hardeman	1	50.0%	0.8	78.9%	1	50.0%	0.2	21.1%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hawkins	3	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Henderson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	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	0.0%
Jackson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%
Knox	1	33.3%	1.1	30.3%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	66.7%	2.5	69.7%
McMinn	2	100.0%	5.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Madison	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.8	100.0%
Maury	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%
Meigs	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Monroe	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Montgomery	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0.3	100.0%
Putnam	1	33.3%	0.1	34.5%	2	66.7%	0.2	65.5%	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	0.0%
Robertson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Scott	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Shelby	1	6.3%	0.2	0.2%	7	43.8%	18.6	20.6%	8	50.0%	71.4	79.2%

Table D-13b. Solid Waste Projects by County and by Stage of Development *(continued)*

Number and Estimated Cost — Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008*

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Smith	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0.1	50.0%
Sullivan	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Sumner	3	100.0%	8.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Warren	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%
Washington	1	33.3%	0.1	1.3%	2	66.7%	5.5	98.7%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Williamson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	6	75.0%	4.3	56.7%	2	25.0%	3.3	43.3%
Wilson	3	100.0%	1.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Statewide Total	**25**	**27.5%**	**$ 22.1**	**13.5%**	**33**	**36.3%**	**$ 38.6**	**23.6%**	**33**	**36.3%**	**$ 103.0**	**62.9%**

* 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 2003 through June 2008***

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	2	$ 2,750,000	1.6%	72.7%	$ 38
Bedford	1	550,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 14
Blount	3	417,000	0.2%	48.0%	$ 4
Bradley	1	800,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 9
Campbell	3	600,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 15
Carroll	5	436,000	0.3%	22.9%	$ 15
Cheatham	5	4,185,000	2.4%	25.9%	$ 112
Chester	2	600,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 38
Crockett	3	510,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 35
Cumberland	1	1,200,000	0.7%	100.0%	$ 24
Davidson	16	28,163,000	16.3%	86.9%	$ 49
Decatur	1	500,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 43
DeKalb	2	3,000,000	1.7%	0.0%	$ 166
Dickson	3	2,600,000	1.5%	0.0%	$ 58
Dyer	5	1,380,000	0.8%	65.2%	$ 37
Fayette	3	550,000	0.3%	36.4%	$ 17
Gibson	2	450,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 9
Giles	1	750,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 26
Greene	3	4,500,000	2.6%	0.0%	$ 70
Grundy	1	325,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 23
Hamblen	2	1,500,000	0.9%	0.0%	$ 25
Hamilton	2	4,600,000	2.7%	8.7%	$ 15
Hancock	2	500,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 75
Hardeman	5	1,450,000	0.8%	75.9%	$ 51
Hawkins	3	425,500	0.2%	0.0%	$ 8
Haywood	1	300,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 15
Henderson	2	975,000	0.6%	100.0%	$ 38
Houston	3	530,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 66
Jefferson	1	50,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 1
Johnson	2	1,500,000	0.9%	0.0%	$ 84
Knox	2	4,800,000	2.8%	100.0%	$ 12
Lake	1	50,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 6
Lauderdale	1	300,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 11
Lawrence	1	500,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 12
Lincoln	1	300,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 9
Loudon	1	1,530,000	0.9%	100.0%	$ 37
McMinn	2	1,750,000	1.0%	0.0%	$ 35
McNairy	6	670,000	0.4%	35.1%	$ 27
Madison	1	260,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 3
Marshall	2	545,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 20
Maury	4	1,975,000	1.1%	50.6%	$ 27
Monroe	1	500,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 12
Montgomery	9	10,800,000	6.3%	100.0%	$ 77
Obion	3	600,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 19

Table D-14a. Fire Protection Projects by County *(continued)*
*Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in CIP**
*Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008***

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Putnam	2	500,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 8
Rhea	1	250,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 9
Roane	1	100,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 2
Robertson	5	2,185,000	1.3%	68.6%	$ 38
Rutherford	3	5,660,000	3.3%	100.0%	$ 28
Scott	1	50,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 2
Sevier	4	3,810,000	2.2%	100.0%	$ 50
Shelby	19	39,987,379	23.2%	100.0%	$ 44
Stewart	1	300,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 23
Sullivan	3	2,080,000	1.2%	100.0%	$ 14
Sumner	6	4,630,000	2.7%	0.0%	$ 33
Tipton	1	300,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 6
Unicoi	2	900,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 51
Warren	1	350,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 9
Washington	7	4,035,000	2.3%	85.1%	$ 37
Wayne	1	200,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 12
Weakley	2	1,300,000	0.8%	0.0%	$ 38
Williamson	15	13,913,987	8.1%	87.9%	$ 98
Wilson	2	1,500,000	0.9%	0.0%	$ 16
Statewide Total	**198**	**$ 172,727,866**	**100.0%**	**70.5%**	**$ 30**

* 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 2003 through June 2008*

	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	0.0%
Bedford	1	100.0%	0.6	100.0%	0	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	0.0%	1	33.3%	0.2	36.0%
Bradley	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Campbell	2	66.7%	0.4	66.7%	1	33.3%	0.2	33.3%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Carroll	4	80.0%	0.3	77.1%	1	20.0%	0.1	22.9%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cheatham	1	20.0%	1.5	35.8%	1	20.0%	0.1	2.4%	3	60.0%	2.6	61.8%
Chester	2	100.0%	0.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Crockett	1	33.3%	0.1	19.6%	1	33.3%	0.1	9.8%	1	33.3%	0.4	70.6%
Cumberland	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.2	100.0%
Davidson	1	6.3%	0.2	0.7%	4	25.0%	14.0	49.6%	11	68.8%	14.0	49.7%
Decatur	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
DeKalb	2	100.0%	3.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Dickson	2	66.7%	1.4	53.8%	1	33.3%	1.2	46.2%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Dyer	3	60.0%	0.5	34.8%	2	40.0%	0.9	65.2%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Fayette	1	33.3%	0.2	36.4%	1	33.3%	0.1	9.1%	1	33.3%	0.3	54.5%
Gibson	1	50.0%	0.3	66.7%	1	50.0%	0.2	33.3%	0	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	0.0%
Greene	3	100.0%	4.5	100.0%	0	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	0.0%
Hamblen	1	50.0%	0.8	50.0%	1	50.0%	0.8	50.0%	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	0.0%
Hancock	1	50.0%	0.3	50.0%	1	50.0%	0.3	50.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hardeman	2	40.0%	1.0	65.5%	2	40.0%	0.4	24.1%	1	20.0%	0.2	10.3%
Hawkins	1	33.3%	0.1	11.8%	1	33.3%	0.3	70.5%	1	33.3%	0.1	17.7%
Haywood	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%
Henderson	1	50.0%	0.8	82.1%	1	50.0%	0.2	17.9%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Houston	3	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Jefferson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%
Johnson	2	100.0%	1.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Knox	1	50.0%	0.8	16.7%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	4.0	83.3%
Lake	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%

Table D-14b. Fire Protection Projects by County and by Stage of Development *(continued)*

Number and Estimated Cost — Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008*

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Lauderdale	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	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	0.0%
Lincoln	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	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	0.0%
McMinn	1	50.0%	1.5	85.7%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.3	14.3%
McNairy	2	33.3%	0.1	21.6%	4	66.7%	0.5	78.4%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Madison	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%
Marshall	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.4	68.8%	1	50.0%	0.2	31.2%
Maury	3	75.0%	1.3	64.6%	0	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	0.0%
Montgomery	5	55.6%	8.3	76.6%	2	22.2%	1.4	13.0%	2	22.2%	1.1	10.5%
Obion	3	100.0%	0.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Putnam	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.3	50.0%	1	50.0%	0.3	50.0%
Rhea	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	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	0.0%
Robertson	4	80.0%	1.4	63.4%	1	20.0%	0.8	36.6%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Rutherford	2	66.7%	4.9	86.3%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0.8	13.7%
Scott	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%
Sevier	4	100.0%	3.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Shelby	2	10.5%	1.9	4.6%	12	63.2%	26.9	67.2%	5	26.3%	11.3	28.2%
Stewart	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%
Sullivan	2	66.7%	1.1	51.2%	1	33.3%	1.0	48.8%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Sumner	4	66.7%	3.0	65.4%	2	33.3%	1.6	34.6%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Tipton	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Unicoi	1	50.0%	0.5	55.6%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.4	44.4%
Warren	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Washington	4	57.1%	2.9	71.9%	2	28.6%	0.2	5.8%	1	14.3%	0.9	22.3%
Wayne	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%
Weakley	1	50.0%	1.0	76.9%	1	50.0%	0.3	23.1%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Williamson	10	66.7%	7.3	52.3%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	5	33.3%	6.6	47.7%
Wilson	1	50.0%	1.0	66.7%	1	50.0%	0.5	33.3%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Statewide Total	**99**	**50.0%**	**$ 67.4**	**39.0%**	**53**	**26.8%**	**$ 58.8**	**34.1%**	**46**	**23.2%**	**$ 46.5**	**26.9%**

* 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 2003 through June 2008**

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	1	$ 1,500,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 21
Benton	1	587,827	0.2%	0.0%	$ 36
Bledsoe	1	1,000,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 80
Cannon	2	210,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 16
Carroll	1	724,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 25
Chester	1	1,500,000	0.6%	100.0%	$ 95
Claiborne	1	6,000,000	2.3%	0.0%	$ 197
Coffee	1	340,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 7
Crockett	1	360,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 25
Cumberland	2	300,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 6
Davidson	17	6,674,000	2.6%	59.0%	$ 12
Dyer	1	625,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 17
Greene	7	4,473,000	1.7%	0.0%	$ 70
Grundy	1	240,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 17
Hamilton	4	1,459,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 5
Hardeman	8	39,434,000	15.4%	0.0%	$ 1,400
Hardin	1	300,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 12
Henderson	1	300,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 12
Hickman	1	400,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 17
Houston	1	200,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 25
Knox	19	99,607,000	38.8%	0.0%	$ 253
Lauderdale	1	1,200,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 44
Lewis	1	350,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 31
Loudon	1	1,100,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 26
Madison	3	12,900,000	5.0%	77.5%	$ 137
Maury	2	2,130,000	0.8%	0.0%	$ 29
Monroe	1	1,415,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 34
Montgomery	1	4,250,000	1.7%	100.0%	$ 30
Morgan	1	300,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 15
Obion	1	750,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 23
Overton	1	530,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 26
Polk	1	310,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 19
Putnam	5	8,015,000	3.1%	5.6%	$ 123
Roane	2	1,700,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 32
Robertson	1	200,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 3
Rutherford	7	6,510,000	2.5%	0.0%	$ 32
Scott	1	300,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 14
Shelby	30	42,547,000	16.6%	78.6%	$ 47
Smith	3	450,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 25
Sullivan	2	330,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 2
Sumner	1	500,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 4
Union	1	250,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 13
Van Buren	1	250,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 46
Warren	1	450,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 12
Wayne	1	2,000,000	0.8%	0.0%	$ 118
Weakley	1	260,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 8
White	1	150,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 6
Wilson	2	1,240,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 13
Statewide Total	**147**	**$ 256,620,827**	**100.0%**	**22.2%**	**$ 44**

* 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 2003 through June 2008*

	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%	1	100.0%	$ 1.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0.0	0.0%
Benton	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.6	100.0%
Bledsoe	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	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	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.1	28.6%
Carroll	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Chester	1	100.0%	1.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Claiborne	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	6.0	100.0%
Coffee	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Crockett	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cumberland	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Davidson	9	52.9%	2.7	41.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	8	47.1%	3.9	59.0%
Dyer	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Greene	7	100.0%	4.5	100.0%	0	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	0.0%
Hamilton	4	100.0%	1.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hardeman	7	87.5%	2.4	6.2%	1	12.5%	37.0	93.8%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hardin	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	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	0.0%
Hickman	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Houston	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Knox	19	100.0%	99.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Lauderdale	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Lewis	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%
Loudon	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Madison	1	33.3%	0.5	3.9%	1	33.3%	2.4	18.6%	1	33.3%	10.0	77.5%
Maury	1	50.0%	0.1	6.1%	1	50.0%	2.0	93.9%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Monroe	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Montgomery	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	4.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Morgan	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Obion	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Overton	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%
Polk	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%

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

Number and Estimated Cost — Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008*

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Putnam	2	40.0%	7.6	94.4%	2	40.0%	0.3	3.7%	1	20.0%	0.2	1.9%
Roane	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.2	11.8%	1	50.0%	1.5	88.2%
Robertson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Rutherford	7	100.0%	6.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Scott	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%
Shelby	18	60.0%	9.5	22.3%	7	23.3%	1.8	4.3%	5	16.7%	31.2	73.4%
Smith	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	66.7%	0.3	66.7%	1	33.3%	0.2	33.3%
Sullivan	2	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	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	0.0%
Union	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Van Buren	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Warren	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Wayne	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%
Weakley	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
White	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Wilson	1	50.0%	1.0	80.6%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.2	19.4%
Statewide Total	**88**	**59.9%**	**$ 141.1**	**55.0%**	**34**	**23.1%**	**$ 58.4**	**22.8%**	**25**	**17.0%**	**$ 57.0**	**22.2%**

* 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 2003 through June 2008***

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Cannon	1	$ 500,000	0.8%	0.0%	$ 38
Carroll	3	1,500,000	2.4%	0.0%	$ 51
Cheatham	1	1,000,000	1.6%	0.0%	$ 27
Clay	1	220,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 28
Cumberland	2	775,000	1.2%	100.0%	$ 16
Davidson	1	40,000,000	63.1%	100.0%	$ 70
DeKalb	1	500,000	0.8%	0.0%	$ 28
Gibson	1	1,000,000	1.6%	0.0%	$ 21
Haywood	1	540,000	0.9%	100.0%	$ 28
Humphreys	2	1,930,000	3.0%	0.0%	$ 106
Jackson	5	3,580,000	5.6%	58.1%	$ 319
Macon	1	1,200,000	1.9%	0.0%	$ 57
Obion	1	100,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 3
Overton	2	1,000,000	1.6%	0.0%	$ 50
Perry	2	1,500,000	2.4%	0.0%	$ 197
Putnam	2	4,650,000	7.3%	100.0%	$ 72
Wayne	2	2,943,000	4.6%	0.0%	$ 174
White	1	500,000	0.8%	0.0%	$ 21
Statewide Total	**30**	**$ 63,438,000**	**100.0%**	**75.7%**	**$ 11**

* 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 2003 through June 2008*

	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	0.0%	1	100.0%	$ 0.5	100.0%
Carroll	1	33.3%	0.5	33.3%	2	66.7%	1.0	66.7%	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	0.0%
Clay	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cumberland	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.5	64.5%	1	50.0%	0.3	35.5%
Davidson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	40.0	100.0%
DeKalb	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%
Gibson	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	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	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%
Humphreys	2	100.0%	1.9	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Jackson	2	40.0%	1.0	27.9%	2	40.0%	2.1	58.1%	1	20.0%	0.5	14.0%
Macon	1	100.0%	1.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	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	0.0%
Overton	2	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	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	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.5	33.3%
Putnam	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1.7	35.5%	1	50.0%	3.0	64.5%
Wayne	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.4	15.1%	1	50.0%	2.5	84.9%
White	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Statewide Total	**12**	**40.0%**	**$ 8.7**	**13.8%**	**9**	**30.0%**	**$ 6.4**	**10.1%**	**9**	**30.0%**	**$ 48.3**	**76.2%**

* 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 2003 through June 2008**

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	26	$ 9,519,152	0.8%	67.3%	$ 132
Bedford	15	3,423,575	0.3%	0.0%	$ 85
Benton	2	680,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 41
Bledsoe	2	14,060,000	1.2%	0.0%	$ 1,120
Blount	11	4,457,303	0.4%	40.0%	$ 40
Bradley	2	1,796,497	0.2%	0.0%	$ 20
Campbell	8	8,482,972	0.7%	75.1%	$ 211
Cannon	1	75,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 6
Carroll	5	3,685,000	0.3%	35.3%	$ 126
Carter	8	7,254,000	0.6%	7.9%	$ 124
Cheatham	6	8,506,544	0.7%	15.3%	$ 228
Chester	3	8,575,000	0.7%	0.9%	$ 541
Claiborne	8	4,340,868	0.4%	8.5%	$ 143
Coffee	3	7,315,200	0.6%	0.0%	$ 147
Crockett	1	100,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 7
Cumberland	5	2,684,662	0.2%	5.6%	$ 54
Davidson	59	358,002,000	30.4%	99.9%	$ 628
Decatur	4	1,000,000	0.1%	60.0%	$ 86
DeKalb	4	4,070,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 226
Dickson	6	3,027,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 67
Dyer	2	13,500,000	1.1%	55.6%	$ 362
Fayette	1	500,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 15
Fentress	2	1,710,000	0.1%	8.8%	$ 101
Franklin	5	2,562,510	0.2%	0.0%	$ 63
Gibson	13	5,937,600	0.5%	44.6%	$ 124
Giles	9	1,036,327	0.1%	0.0%	$ 35
Grainger	4	2,348,485	0.2%	0.0%	$ 110
Greene	4	1,075,000	0.1%	86.0%	$ 17
Grundy	4	480,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 33
Hamblen	5	8,335,094	0.7%	78.0%	$ 142
Hamilton	42	18,151,360	1.5%	0.0%	$ 59
Hancock	4	664,888	0.1%	0.0%	$ 99
Hardeman	7	862,316	0.1%	5.8%	$ 31
Hardin	8	1,649,600	0.1%	87.0%	$ 64
Hawkins	6	1,153,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 21
Haywood	3	607,500	0.1%	49.4%	$ 31
Henderson	3	3,029,000	0.3%	11.6%	$ 117
Henry	9	6,325,000	0.5%	4.0%	$ 203
Hickman	1	160,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 7
Houston	3	380,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 47
Humphreys	4	1,274,999	0.1%	0.0%	$ 70
Jefferson	5	2,719,000	0.2%	39.3%	$ 58
Johnson	5	9,630,000	0.8%	0.0%	$ 537
Knox	30	96,122,865	8.2%	43.1%	$ 245
Lake	3	400,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 51
Lauderdale	2	4,000,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 148
Lawrence	6	1,715,815	0.1%	0.0%	$ 42
Lewis	4	3,800,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 332

Table D-17a. Recreation Projects by County *(continued)*
Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in CIP*
Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008**

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Lincoln	3	1,900,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 60
Loudon	7	14,587,925	1.2%	97.4%	$ 350
McMinn	8	5,325,000	0.5%	60.6%	$ 105
McNairy	14	5,946,826	0.5%	20.4%	$ 238
Macon	3	3,560,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 169
Madison	5	11,876,484	1.0%	99.4%	$ 127
Marion	3	300,315	0.0%	0.0%	$ 11
Marshall	8	5,038,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 183
Maury	8	4,175,500	0.4%	77.8%	$ 57
Meigs	1	1,956,375	0.2%	0.0%	$ 171
Monroe	4	2,782,500	0.2%	61.1%	$ 68
Montgomery	31	52,411,696	4.4%	85.0%	$ 372
Moore	1	80,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 14
Morgan	4	476,000	0.0%	52.5%	$ 24
Obion	6	1,616,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 50
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	0.2%	26.6%	$ 38
Rhea	1	250,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 9
Roane	15	9,130,000	0.8%	4.2%	$ 174
Robertson	9	11,047,600	0.9%	80.7%	$ 190
Rutherford	16	26,831,850	2.3%	96.8%	$ 133
Scott	6	4,812,640	0.4%	0.0%	$ 222
Sequatchie	1	150,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 13
Sevier	8	2,610,500	0.2%	64.4%	$ 35
Shelby	107	233,213,270	19.8%	98.4%	$ 257
Smith	2	1,200,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 66
Stewart	4	1,604,000	0.1%	41.7%	$ 125
Sullivan	29	19,834,980	1.7%	82.7%	$ 130
Sumner	16	21,561,732	1.8%	8.3%	$ 155
Tipton	1	1,000,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 18
Unicoi	12	2,800,800	0.2%	0.0%	$ 158
Union	2	1,118,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 59
Van Buren	2	2,110,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 385
Warren	4	1,149,100	0.1%	20.0%	$ 29
Washington	15	17,519,729	1.5%	54.9%	$ 159
Wayne	4	1,252,700	0.1%	0.0%	$ 74
Weakley	5	1,178,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 34
White	1	300,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 13
Williamson	25	38,912,201	3.3%	43.8%	$ 275
Wilson	7	22,760,000	1.9%	2.1%	$ 239
Areawide/Statewide	2	665,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 0
Statewide Total	**781**	**$ 1,179,119,855**	**100.0%**	**71.4%**	**$ 202**

* 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 2003 through June 2008*

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Anderson	14	53.8%	$ 4.3	45.1%	6	23.1%	$ 1.3	14.1%	6	23.1%	$ 3.9	40.8%
Bedford	9	60.0%	2.7	77.4%	3	20.0%	0.5	13.9%	3	20.0%	0.3	8.6%
Benton	2	100.0%	0.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	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	0.0%
Blount	2	18.2%	0.8	17.1%	2	18.2%	0.2	4.5%	7	63.6%	3.5	78.4%
Bradley	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.9	50.9%	1	50.0%	0.9	49.1%
Campbell	4	50.0%	1.8	21.5%	2	25.0%	6.4	75.1%	2	25.0%	0.3	3.4%
Cannon	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%
Carroll	2	40.0%	0.3	7.5%	2	40.0%	2.1	57.3%	1	20.0%	1.3	35.3%
Carter	6	75.0%	6.7	92.1%	1	12.5%	0.2	3.0%	1	12.5%	0.4	5.0%
Cheatham	2	33.3%	5.0	58.8%	2	33.3%	2.0	23.0%	2	33.3%	1.6	18.2%
Chester	2	66.7%	8.5	99.1%	1	33.3%	0.1	0.9%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Claiborne	4	50.0%	2.7	62.2%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	4	50.0%	1.6	37.8%
Coffee	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	66.7%	0.7	9.8%	1	33.3%	6.6	90.2%
Crockett	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cumberland	1	20.0%	0.4	15.6%	4	80.0%	2.3	84.4%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Davidson	6	10.2%	122.2	34.1%	13	22.0%	52.5	14.7%	40	67.8%	183.3	51.2%
Decatur	3	75.0%	0.8	75.0%	1	25.0%	0.3	25.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
DeKalb	4	100.0%	4.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Dickson	2	33.3%	1.1	36.1%	1	16.7%	1.5	49.6%	3	50.0%	0.4	14.4%
Dyer	1	50.0%	6.0	44.4%	1	50.0%	7.5	55.6%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Fayette	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Fentress	1	50.0%	1.6	91.2%	0	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	6	46.2%	3.9	64.8%	1	7.7%	0.2	2.7%	6	46.2%	1.9	32.5%
Giles	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	4	44.4%	0.5	49.8%	5	55.6%	0.5	50.2%
Grainger	1	25.0%	1.8	77.9%	2	50.0%	0.4	17.8%	1	25.0%	0.1	4.3%
Greene	2	50.0%	0.7	60.5%	2	50.0%	0.4	39.5%	0	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	0.0%
Hamblen	2	40.0%	1.2	14.4%	2	40.0%	0.6	7.6%	1	20.0%	6.5	78.0%
Hamilton	9	21.4%	7.3	40.3%	30	71.4%	9.0	49.3%	3	7.1%	1.9	10.4%
Hancock	2	50.0%	0.2	34.6%	1	25.0%	0.4	53.4%	1	25.0%	0.1	12.0%

Table D-17b. Recreation Projects by County and by Stage of Development *(continued)*

Number and Estimated Cost — Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008*

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Hardeman	4	57.1%	0.5	61.2%	3	42.9%	0.3	38.8%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hardin	6	75.0%	1.4	86.7%	1	12.5%	0.1	8.2%	1	12.5%	0.1	5.2%
Hawkins	4	66.7%	0.9	79.4%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	33.3%	0.2	20.6%
Haywood	1	33.3%	0.2	28.8%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	66.7%	0.4	71.2%
Henderson	1	33.3%	0.4	11.6%	1	33.3%	1.7	55.8%	1	33.3%	1.0	32.7%
Henry	4	44.4%	5.5	86.8%	3	33.3%	0.5	7.7%	2	22.2%	0.4	5.5%
Hickman	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	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	0.0%
Humphreys	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	50.0%	1.0	78.4%	2	50.0%	0.3	21.6%
Jefferson	1	20.0%	0.2	5.5%	2	40.0%	0.2	6.2%	2	40.0%	2.4	88.3%
Johnson	3	60.0%	6.4	65.9%	1	20.0%	2.8	29.4%	1	20.0%	0.5	4.7%
Knox	7	23.3%	10.1	10.5%	7	23.3%	53.4	55.6%	16	53.3%	32.6	33.9%
Lake	3	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Lauderdale	1	50.0%	3.5	87.5%	1	50.0%	0.5	12.5%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Lawrence	4	66.7%	1.0	60.0%	2	33.3%	0.7	40.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Lewis	4	100.0%	3.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Lincoln	2	66.7%	1.7	89.5%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0.2	10.5%
Loudon	2	28.6%	3.1	21.1%	2	28.6%	0.4	2.6%	3	42.9%	11.1	76.3%
McMinn	6	75.0%	4.7	88.3%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	25.0%	0.6	11.7%
McNairy	6	42.9%	2.8	47.8%	7	50.0%	2.9	48.0%	1	7.1%	0.3	4.2%
Macon	1	33.3%	0.1	1.7%	1	33.3%	3.0	84.3%	1	33.3%	0.5	14.0%
Madison	2	40.0%	11.2	94.3%	1	20.0%	0.4	3.4%	2	40.0%	0.3	2.3%
Marion	1	33.3%	0.1	33.3%	2	66.7%	0.2	66.7%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Marshall	5	62.5%	1.4	26.8%	2	25.0%	3.6	71.5%	1	12.5%	0.1	1.7%
Maury	3	37.5%	0.5	12.0%	4	50.0%	2.3	55.6%	1	12.5%	1.4	32.3%
Meigs	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Monroe	3	75.0%	2.6	94.9%	1	25.0%	0.1	5.1%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Montgomery	12	38.7%	17.2	32.9%	6	19.4%	9.5	18.2%	13	41.9%	25.6	48.9%
Moore	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Morgan	2	50.0%	0.1	26.3%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	50.0%	0.4	73.7%
Obion	3	50.0%	1.3	82.3%	2	33.3%	0.2	14.6%	1	16.7%	0.1	3.1%
Overton	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%

Table D-17b. Recreation Projects by County and by Stage of Development *(continued)*

Number and Estimated Cost — Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008*

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Pickett	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	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	0.0%
Putnam	2	40.0%	1.8	73.4%	2	40.0%	0.6	24.5%	1	20.0%	0.1	2.0%
Rhea	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Roane	11	73.3%	8.3	90.4%	1	6.7%	0.2	2.2%	3	20.0%	0.7	7.4%
Robertson	3	33.3%	1.7	15.2%	5	55.6%	9.1	82.1%	1	11.1%	0.3	2.7%
Rutherford	6	37.5%	12.0	44.8%	6	37.5%	11.0	41.0%	4	25.0%	3.8	14.2%
Scott	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	33.3%	0.3	5.8%	4	66.7%	4.5	94.2%
Sequatchie	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Sevier	3	37.5%	1.4	54.0%	2	25.0%	0.8	29.9%	3	37.5%	0.4	16.1%
Shelby	11	10.3%	17.7	7.6%	59	55.1%	125.7	53.9%	37	34.6%	89.8	38.5%
Smith	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1.0	83.3%	1	50.0%	0.2	16.7%
Stewart	2	50.0%	0.6	34.9%	2	50.0%	1.0	65.1%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Sullivan	19	65.5%	8.1	41.0%	5	17.2%	3.0	15.4%	5	17.2%	8.7	43.7%
Sumner	5	31.3%	5.8	26.9%	7	43.8%	10.2	47.1%	4	25.0%	5.6	26.0%
Tipton	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Unicoi	2	16.7%	0.4	12.5%	4	33.3%	0.9	30.7%	6	50.0%	1.6	56.8%
Union	2	100.0%	1.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Van Buren	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	2.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Warren	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	50.0%	0.6	48.7%	2	50.0%	0.6	51.3%
Washington	7	46.7%	6.5	37.0%	3	20.0%	8.1	46.1%	5	33.3%	3.0	16.9%
Wayne	2	50.0%	0.4	29.9%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	50.0%	0.9	70.1%
Weakley	1	20.0%	0.1	4.2%	3	60.0%	0.9	78.8%	1	20.0%	0.2	17.0%
White	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%
Williamson	14	56.0%	31.4	80.8%	7	28.0%	3.6	9.3%	4	16.0%	3.8	9.8%
Wilson	3	42.9%	6.5	28.6%	3	42.9%	15.8	69.2%	1	14.3%	0.5	2.2%
Areawide/Statewide	2	100.0%	0.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Statewide Total	**288**	**36.9%**	**$ 388.7**	**33.0%**	**260**	**33.3%**	**$ 371.8**	**31.5%**	**233**	**29.8%**	**$ 418.6**	**35.5%**

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

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

*Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in CIP**

*Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008***

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	1.3%	0.0%	$ 112
Blount	2	1,206,888	0.3%	0.0%	$ 11
Campbell	1	600,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 15
Cannon	1	75,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 6
Cheatham	1	60,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 2
Chester	1	100,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 6
Cumberland	3	2,475,000	0.7%	100.0%	$ 50
Davidson	15	202,479,000	57.2%	54.8%	$ 355
Decatur	1	180,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 16
DeKalb	2	600,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 33
Dickson	5	4,175,724	1.2%	0.0%	$ 93
Fentress	2	475,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 28
Franklin	2	250,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 6
Grainger	1	369,600	0.1%	0.0%	$ 17
Greene	1	300,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 5
Grundy	1	85,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 6
Hamblen	1	300,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 5
Hamilton	2	2,100,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 7
Hardeman	4	1,081,789	0.3%	0.0%	$ 38
Henderson	3	930,240	0.3%	26.9%	$ 36
Hickman	1	750,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 32
Humphreys	3	3,462,000	1.0%	0.0%	$ 191
Jackson	2	1,400,000	0.4%	100.0%	$ 125
Johnson	1	200,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 11
Knox	9	26,490,893	7.5%	95.6%	$ 67
Lauderdale	1	1,090,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 40
Lewis	1	50,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 4
Lincoln	1	950,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 30
Loudon	1	750,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 18
McMinn	1	1,600,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 32
McNairy	2	644,000	0.2%	21.7%	$ 26
Macon	1	200,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 10
Madison	2	1,500,000	0.4%	28.0%	$ 16
Marion	3	902,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 32
Maury	3	890,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 12
Meigs	1	5,500,000	1.6%	0.0%	$ 481
Monroe	2	2,000,000	0.6%	50.0%	$ 49
Morgan	1	100,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 5
Overton	1	2,000,000	0.6%	100.0%	$ 99
Pickett	1	700,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 140
Polk	1	400,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 25
Roane	3	1,060,000	0.3%	5.7%	$ 20
Robertson	2	2,150,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 37

Table D-18a. Library and Museum Projects by County *(counties)*
*Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in CIP**
*Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008***

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Rutherford	1	3,500,000	1.0%	100.0%	$ 17
Scott	1	291,916	0.1%	0.0%	$ 13
Sevier	1	2,500,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 33
Shelby	16	50,980,445	14.4%	100.0%	$ 56
Smith	2	350,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 19
Stewart	1	71,900	0.0%	0.0%	$ 6
Sullivan	3	6,360,000	1.8%	95.3%	$ 42
Sumner	3	2,450,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 18
Union	1	400,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 21
Washington	1	1,000,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 9
Wayne	1	150,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 9
White	2	699,000	0.2%	42.9%	$ 30
Williamson	2	6,670,000	1.9%	82.5%	$ 47
Wilson	1	662,612	0.2%	0.0%	$ 7
Statewide Total	**131**	**$ 353,698,007**	**100.0%**	**61.1%**	**$ 61**

* 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 2003 through June 2008*

	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	0.0%	1	100.0%	$ 0.5	100.0%
Bedford	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	4.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Blount	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	1.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Campbell	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cannon	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%
Cheatham	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Chester	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cumberland	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	66.7%	2.4	94.9%	1	33.3%	0.1	5.1%
Davidson	10	66.7%	104.8	51.7%	3	20.0%	11.5	5.7%	2	13.3%	86.2	42.6%
Decatur	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
DeKalb	1	50.0%	0.3	50.0%	1	50.0%	0.3	50.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Dickson	3	60.0%	2.2	51.5%	1	20.0%	0.5	12.6%	1	20.0%	1.5	35.9%
Fentress	2	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Franklin	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Grainger	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%
Greene	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Grundy	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hamblen	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%
Hamilton	2	100.0%	2.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hardeman	1	25.0%	0.2	17.0%	3	75.0%	0.9	83.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Henderson	1	33.3%	0.3	26.9%	2	66.7%	0.7	73.1%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hickman	1	100.0%	0.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Humphreys	2	66.7%	1.4	40.4%	1	33.3%	2.1	59.6%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Jackson	1	50.0%	1.0	71.4%	1	50.0%	0.4	28.6%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Johnson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Knox	3	33.3%	2.5	9.3%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	6	66.7%	24.0	90.7%
Lauderdale	1	100.0%	1.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Lewis	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	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	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%
Loudon	1	100.0%	0.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
McMinn	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
McNairy	2	100.0%	0.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%

Table D-18b. Library and Museum Projects by County and by Stage of Development *(continued)*

Number and Estimated Cost — Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008*

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Macon	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%
Madison	1	50.0%	0.4	28.0%	1	50.0%	1.1	72.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Marion	2	66.7%	0.7	72.1%	1	33.3%	0.3	27.9%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Maury	1	33.3%	0.4	39.3%	1	33.3%	0.1	15.7%	1	33.3%	0.4	44.9%
Meigs	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	5.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Monroe	2	100.0%	2.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Morgan	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Overton	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Pickett	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Polk	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Roane	1	33.3%	0.1	5.7%	2	66.7%	1.0	94.3%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Robertson	1	50.0%	2.0	93.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.2	7.0%
Rutherford	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	3.5	100.0%
Scott	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Sevier	1	100.0%	2.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Shelby	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	7	43.8%	30.1	59.0%	9	56.3%	20.9	41.0%
Smith	1	50.0%	0.2	57.1%	1	50.0%	0.2	42.9%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Stewart	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Sullivan	2	66.7%	6.3	99.1%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0.1	0.9%
Sumner	2	66.7%	2.3	93.9%	1	33.3%	0.2	6.1%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Union	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Washington	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Wayne	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%
White	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.3	42.9%	1	50.0%	0.4	57.1%
Williamson	1	50.0%	1.2	17.5%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	5.5	82.5%
Wilson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Statewide Total	**56**	**42.7%**	**$ 140.9**	**39.8%**	**43**	**32.8%**	**$ 67.5**	**19.1%**	**32**	**24.4%**	**$ 145.3**	**41.1%**

* 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 2003 through June 2008***

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Bedford	2	$ 234,640	0.1%	0.0%	$ 6
Bradley	2	9,500,000	3.9%	0.0%	$ 105
Cannon	1	199,547	0.1%	0.0%	$ 15
Carter	2	550,000	0.2%	45.5%	$ 9
Cheatham	3	7,300,000	3.0%	0.0%	$ 195
Crockett	1	500,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 35
Cumberland	3	695,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 14
Davidson	10	8,822,000	3.7%	92.7%	$ 15
Decatur	1	150,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 13
DeKalb	5	8,400,000	3.5%	35.7%	$ 466
Dickson	1	250,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 6
Fentress	1	100,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 6
Gibson	1	500,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 10
Giles	3	5,305,000	2.2%	0.0%	$ 181
Grainger	1	200,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 9
Greene	4	1,875,000	0.8%	5.3%	$ 29
Hamilton	3	3,825,000	1.6%	0.0%	$ 12
Hancock	1	200,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 30
Hardin	2	6,100,000	2.5%	0.0%	$ 235
Hawkins	5	5,350,000	2.2%	0.0%	$ 97
Henry	1	800,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 26
Houston	2	231,700	0.1%	0.0%	$ 29
Humphreys	1	135,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 7
Jackson	4	1,400,000	0.6%	64.3%	$ 125
Jefferson	1	125,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 3
Knox	1	1,000,000	0.4%	100.0%	$ 3
Lewis	1	12,500,000	5.2%	0.0%	$ 1,093
Loudon	1	485,426	0.2%	100.0%	$ 12
McMinn	1	1,000,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 20
McNairy	4	580,000	0.2%	86.2%	$ 23
Macon	1	500,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 24
Madison	4	4,230,000	1.8%	85.8%	$ 45
Marshall	1	200,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 7
Maury	1	2,000,000	0.8%	100.0%	$ 27
Meigs	1	700,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 61
Monroe	1	775,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 19
Montgomery	2	10,897,649	4.5%	91.8%	$ 77
Obion	1	350,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 11
Perry	2	550,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 72
Putnam	1	100,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 2
Robertson	2	550,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 9
Rutherford	1	320,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 2
Scott	1	2,500,000	1.0%	0.0%	$ 115
Sevier	1	1,500,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 20

Table D-19a. Community Development Projects by County *(counties)*
*Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in CIP**
*Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008***

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Shelby	28	75,336,192	31.3%	100.0%	$ 83
Smith	2	631,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 35
Stewart	2	600,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 47
Sullivan	1	1,242,682	0.5%	0.0%	$ 8
Sumner	6	16,782,800	7.0%	0.0%	$ 121
Trousdale	2	220,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 30
Unicoi	2	2,300,000	1.0%	0.0%	$ 130
Union	1	100,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 5
Van Buren	2	300,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 55
Washington	2	12,198,400	5.1%	100.0%	$ 111
Wayne	4	842,330	0.3%	0.0%	$ 50
Weakley	1	300,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 9
White	2	850,000	0.4%	11.8%	$ 36
Williamson	3	25,564,000	10.6%	1.1%	$ 181
Statewide Total	**147**	**$ 240,753,366**	**100.0%**	**50.1%**	**$ 41**

* 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 2003 through June 2008*

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Bedford	0	0.0%	$ 0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	$ 0.1	36.1%	1	50.0%	$ 0.2	63.9%
Bradley	1	50.0%	2.5	26.3%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	7.0	73.7%
Cannon	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Carter	2	100.0%	0.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cheatham	3	100.0%	7.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Crockett	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cumberland	1	33.3%	0.3	36.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	66.7%	0.4	64.0%
Davidson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	6	60.0%	7.1	80.7%	4	40.0%	1.7	19.3%
Decatur	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
DeKalb	5	100.0%	8.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Dickson	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	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	0.0%
Gibson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%
Giles	1	33.3%	0.1	1.4%	1	33.3%	0.2	4.3%	1	33.3%	5.0	94.3%
Grainger	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Greene	3	75.0%	1.8	94.7%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	25.0%	0.1	5.3%
Hamilton	1	33.3%	1.2	31.4%	2	66.7%	2.6	68.6%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hancock	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hardin	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	6.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hawkins	4	80.0%	5.3	98.1%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	20.0%	0.1	1.9%
Henry	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Houston	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Humphreys	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Jackson	2	50.0%	0.5	35.7%	2	50.0%	0.9	64.3%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Jefferson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Knox	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Lewis	1	100.0%	12.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	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	0.0%
McMinn	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
McNairy	2	50.0%	0.4	69.0%	2	50.0%	0.2	31.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Macon	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Madison	1	25.0%	0.6	14.2%	2	50.0%	3.5	82.7%	1	25.0%	0.1	3.1%

Table D-19b. Community Development Projects by County and by Stage of Development *(counties)*

Number and Estimated Cost — Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008*

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Marshall	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%
Maury	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Meigs	1	100.0%	0.7	100.0%	0	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	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.8	100.0%
Montgomery	2	100.0%	10.9	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Obion	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%
Perry	1	50.0%	0.5	90.9%	1	50.0%	0.1	9.1%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Putnam	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Robertson	1	50.0%	0.4	72.7%	1	50.0%	0.2	27.3%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Rutherford	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Scott	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2.5	100.0%
Sevier	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.5	100.0%
Shelby	4	14.3%	4.1	5.5%	11	39.3%	28.9	38.4%	13	46.4%	42.3	56.1%
Smith	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Stewart	2	100.0%	0.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Sullivan	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Sumner	2	33.3%	10.8	64.1%	3	50.0%	5.5	33.0%	1	16.7%	0.5	3.0%
Trousdale	2	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Unicoi	1	50.0%	2.0	87.0%	1	50.0%	0.3	13.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Union	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Van Buren	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.2	66.7%	1	50.0%	0.1	33.3%
Washington	2	100.0%	12.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Wayne	1	25.0%	0.5	59.4%	3	75.0%	0.3	40.6%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Weakley	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%
White	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0.9	100.0%
Williamson	1	33.3%	25.0	97.8%	1	33.3%	0.3	1.1%	1	33.3%	0.3	1.1%
Statewide Total	**60**	**40.8%**	**$ 115.0**	**47.8%**	**50**	**34.0%**	**$ 61.0**	**25.3%**	**37**	**25.2%**	**$ 64.8**	**26.9%**

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

Table D-20a. Business District Projects by County

*Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in CIP**

*Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008***

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Blount	1	$ 2,500,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 22
Claiborne	1	750,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 25
Clay	1	500,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 63
Coffee	1	3,500,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 71
Cumberland	1	6,000,000	0.7%	100.0%	$ 121
Davidson	4	487,144,000	57.3%	100.0%	$ 855
Dyer	1	50,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 1
Fayette	1	350,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 11
Hamblen	1	200,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 3
Hamilton	3	71,800,000	8.4%	69.6%	$ 232
Hardin	2	200,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 8
Hawkins	1	920,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 17
Haywood	1	240,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 12
Houston	1	300,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 37
Knox	3	47,650,000	5.6%	100.0%	$ 121
McMinn	2	7,250,000	0.9%	91.0%	$ 143
McNairy	3	1,132,000	0.1%	39.8%	$ 45
Madison	1	4,000,000	0.5%	100.0%	$ 43
Marion	1	500,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 18
Maury	3	5,100,000	0.6%	60.8%	$ 70
Montgomery	1	17,079,000	2.0%	100.0%	$ 121
Obion	1	600,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 19
Putnam	1	2,000,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 31
Rutherford	1	3,000,000	0.4%	100.0%	$ 15
Sevier	2	60,000,000	7.1%	81.7%	$ 795
Shelby	4	118,073,769	13.9%	100.0%	$ 130
Sullivan	2	360,000	0.0%	100.0%	$ 2
Unicoi	1	1,000,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 56
Washington	2	5,300,000	0.6%	100.0%	$ 48
Wayne	2	225,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 13
Williamson	1	2,000,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 14
Statewide Total	**51**	**$ 849,723,769**	**100.0%**	**94.4%**	**$ 145**

* 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 2003 through June 2008*

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Blount	0	0.0%	$ 0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	$ 2.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0.0	0.0%
Claiborne	1	100.0%	0.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Clay	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	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	0.0%	1	100.0%	3.5	100.0%
Cumberland	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	6.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Davidson	1	25.0%	70.0	14.4%	2	50.0%	417.0	85.6%	1	25.0%	0.2	0.0%
Dyer	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%
Fayette	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hamblen	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hamilton	1	33.3%	11.0	15.3%	1	33.3%	10.8	15.0%	1	33.3%	50.0	69.6%
Hardin	2	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hawkins	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.9	100.0%
Haywood	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	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	0.0%
Knox	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	3	100.0%	47.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
McMinn	1	50.0%	0.7	9.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	6.6	91.0%
McNairy	1	33.3%	0.1	8.8%	1	33.3%	0.4	30.9%	1	33.3%	0.7	60.2%
Madison	1	100.0%	4.0	100.0%	0	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	0.0%
Maury	2	66.7%	5.0	98.0%	1	33.3%	0.1	2.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Montgomery	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	17.1	100.0%
Obion	1	100.0%	0.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Putnam	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Rutherford	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	3.0	100.0%
Sevier	2	100.0%	60.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Shelby	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	3	75.0%	7.8	6.6%	1	25.0%	110.3	93.4%
Sullivan	1	50.0%	0.3	69.4%	1	50.0%	0.1	30.6%	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	0.0%
Washington	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.3	5.7%	1	50.0%	5.0	94.3%
Wayne	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0.2	100.0%
Williamson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%
Statewide Total	**20**	**39.2%**	**$ 157.2**	**18.5%**	**17**	**33.3%**	**$ 493.0**	**58.0%**	**14**	**27.5%**	**$ 199.5**	**23.5%**

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

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

*Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in CIP**

*Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008***

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	4	$ 6,850,000	1.8%	16.1%	$ 95
Bedford	4	10,300,000	2.8%	0.0%	$ 256
Bledsoe	1	1,500,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 119
Blount	3	2,320,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 21
Bradley	3	4,031,000	1.1%	3.1%	$ 45
Campbell	4	3,580,000	1.0%	0.0%	$ 89
Cannon	1	2,000,000	0.5%	100.0%	$ 151
Carroll	2	2,100,000	0.6%	52.4%	$ 72
Carter	2	1,500,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 26
Cheatham	2	2,200,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 59
Chester	1	650,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 41
Claiborne	1	3,500,000	0.9%	0.0%	$ 115
Clay	1	500,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 63
Cocke	2	4,200,000	1.1%	0.0%	$ 122
Coffee	5	13,480,000	3.6%	0.0%	$ 272
Crockett	1	100,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 7
Cumberland	2	4,500,000	1.2%	100.0%	$ 91
Decatur	3	2,700,000	0.7%	44.4%	$ 233
DeKalb	6	3,800,000	1.0%	52.6%	$ 211
Dickson	4	2,895,000	0.8%	0.0%	$ 64
Dyer	1	180,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 5
Fayette	2	2,500,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 77
Franklin	3	685,145	0.2%	0.0%	$ 17
Gibson	3	3,250,000	0.9%	76.9%	$ 68
Giles	2	3,000,000	0.8%	0.0%	$ 102
Grainger	3	2,200,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 103
Greene	1	6,000,000	1.6%	0.0%	$ 94
Grundy	2	1,980,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 138
Hamblen	1	20,000,000	5.4%	0.0%	$ 340
Hamilton	2	5,850,000	1.6%	100.0%	$ 19
Hancock	1	300,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 45
Hardeman	5	3,725,000	1.0%	86.6%	$ 132
Hardin	1	500,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 19
Hawkins	4	7,000,000	1.9%	0.0%	$ 127
Haywood	2	2,215,000	0.6%	67.7%	$ 113
Henderson	1	250,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 10
Henry	3	2,500,000	0.7%	74.0%	$ 80
Hickman	2	4,000,000	1.1%	0.0%	$ 171
Houston	1	500,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 62
Humphreys	6	6,900,000	1.9%	0.0%	$ 381
Jackson	1	250,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 22
Jefferson	1	2,000,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 43
Johnson	2	1,150,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 64
Knox	4	10,045,000	2.7%	100.0%	$ 26

Table D-21a. Industrial Site and Park Projects by County *(continued)*
*Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in CIP**
*Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008***

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Lake	2	830,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 106
Lawrence	3	7,300,000	2.0%	0.0%	$ 179
Lewis	2	750,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 66
Lincoln	3	6,850,000	1.8%	0.0%	$ 216
Loudon	2	8,000,000	2.2%	18.8%	$ 192
McMinn	3	3,000,000	0.8%	66.7%	$ 59
McNairy	3	3,065,000	0.8%	75.0%	$ 123
Madison	1	1,680,000	0.5%	100.0%	$ 18
Marion	2	500,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 18
Marshall	3	19,000,000	5.1%	0.0%	$ 690
Maury	2	2,900,000	0.8%	69.0%	$ 40
Meigs	1	500,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 44
Monroe	4	4,450,000	1.2%	0.0%	$ 108
Montgomery	5	46,972,468	12.7%	100.0%	$ 333
Moore	1	1,000,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 169
Morgan	1	450,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 22
Obion	2	3,400,000	0.9%	100.0%	$ 105
Pickett	1	350,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 70
Polk	4	2,181,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 135
Putnam	2	2,250,000	0.6%	100.0%	$ 35
Rhea	3	3,505,000	0.9%	21.5%	$ 120
Roane	1	11,000,000	3.0%	0.0%	$ 210
Robertson	1	500,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 9
Rutherford	1	10,000,000	2.7%	0.0%	$ 49
Scott	4	12,118,710	3.3%	82.5%	$ 559
Sequatchie	2	500,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 42
Sevier	1	2,000,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 26
Shelby	3	5,477,000	1.5%	56.6%	$ 6
Smith	1	1,000,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 55
Sullivan	5	8,900,000	2.4%	13.5%	$ 58
Sumner	2	1,000,000	0.3%	50.0%	$ 7
Trousdale	6	9,785,000	2.6%	0.0%	$ 1,314
Unicoi	2	3,500,000	0.9%	0.0%	$ 198
Union	2	1,572,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 83
Van Buren	1	750,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 137
Warren	1	300,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 8
Washington	1	1,000,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 9
Wayne	3	2,700,000	0.7%	18.5%	$ 159
Weakley	2	550,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 16
Wilson	2	20,000,000	5.4%	0.0%	$ 210
Statewide Total	**197**	**$ 371,272,323**	**100.0%**	**32.2%**	**$ 64**

* 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 2003 through June 2008*

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Anderson	1	25.0%	$ 5.0	73.0%	1	25.0%	$ 0.6	8.8%	2	50.0%	$ 1.3	18.2%
Bedford	4	100.0%	10.3	100.0%	0	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	0.0%
Blount	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0.5	21.6%	2	66.7%	1.8	78.4%
Bradley	1	33.3%	3.0	75.2%	2	66.7%	1.0	24.8%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Campbell	2	50.0%	2.7	75.4%	2	50.0%	0.9	24.6%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cannon	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%	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	0.0%
Carter	2	100.0%	1.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cheatham	2	100.0%	2.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Chester	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.7	100.0%
Claiborne	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	3.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Clay	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cocke	1	50.0%	1.2	28.6%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	3.0	71.4%
Coffee	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	3	60.0%	8.5	62.9%	2	40.0%	5.0	37.1%
Crockett	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cumberland	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	4.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Decatur	2	66.7%	2.0	74.1%	1	33.3%	0.7	25.9%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
DeKalb	5	83.3%	2.8	73.7%	1	16.7%	1.0	26.3%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Dickson	1	25.0%	0.6	20.7%	3	75.0%	2.3	79.3%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Dyer	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%
Fayette	2	100.0%	2.5	100.0%	0	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	3	100.0%	3.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Giles	2	100.0%	3.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Grainger	1	33.3%	1.0	45.5%	1	33.3%	0.4	18.2%	1	33.3%	0.8	36.4%
Greene	1	100.0%	6.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Grundy	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.8	40.4%	1	50.0%	1.2	59.6%
Hamblen	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	20.0	100.0%
Hamilton	1	50.0%	3.1	53.0%	1	50.0%	2.8	47.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hancock	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hardeman	2	40.0%	1.5	40.3%	1	20.0%	0.7	17.4%	2	40.0%	1.6	42.3%

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

Number and Estimated Cost — Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008*

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Hardin	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hawkins	3	75.0%	6.3	90.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	25.0%	0.7	10.0%
Haywood	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	2.2	100.0%	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	0.0%
Henry	1	33.3%	0.7	26.0%	1	33.3%	0.7	28.0%	1	33.3%	1.2	46.0%
Hickman	1	50.0%	1.5	37.5%	1	50.0%	2.5	62.5%	0	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	0.0%
Humphreys	5	83.3%	4.2	60.9%	1	16.7%	2.7	39.1%	0	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	0.0%
Jefferson	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Johnson	2	100.0%	1.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Knox	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	50.0%	5.4	54.2%	2	50.0%	4.6	45.8%
Lake	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.7	84.3%	1	50.0%	0.1	15.7%
Lawrence	1	33.3%	0.8	11.0%	1	33.3%	5.0	68.5%	1	33.3%	1.5	20.5%
Lewis	2	100.0%	0.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Lincoln	0	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	0.0%	1	50.0%	1.5	18.8%	1	50.0%	6.5	81.3%
McMinn	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	66.7%	1.0	33.3%	1	33.3%	2.0	66.7%
McNairy	1	33.3%	0.3	9.8%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	66.7%	2.8	90.2%
Madison	1	100.0%	1.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Marion	1	50.0%	0.4	70.0%	1	50.0%	0.2	30.0%	0	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	0.0%
Maury	1	50.0%	2.0	69.0%	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	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	0.0%
Montgomery	1	20.0%	3.8	8.0%	1	20.0%	1.2	2.6%	3	60.0%	42.0	89.5%
Moore	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Morgan	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Obion	1	50.0%	3.0	88.2%	1	50.0%	0.4	11.8%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Pickett	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Polk	2	50.0%	0.4	19.5%	2	50.0%	1.8	80.5%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Putnam	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	2.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%

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

Number and Estimated Cost — Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008*

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Rhea	2	66.7%	2.3	64.3%	0	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	0.0%	1	100.0%	11.0	100.0%
Robertson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%
Rutherford	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	10.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Scott	1	25.0%	0.5	4.1%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	3	75.0%	11.6	95.9%
Sequatchie	2	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	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	0.0%	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%
Shelby	2	66.7%	2.4	43.4%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	33.3%	3.1	56.6%
Smith	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%
Sullivan	4	80.0%	8.7	97.8%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	20.0%	0.2	2.2%
Sumner	2	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Trousdale	3	50.0%	6.3	64.2%	3	50.0%	3.5	35.8%	0	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	0.0%
Union	1	50.0%	1.2	76.3%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.4	23.7%
Van Buren	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Warren	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%
Washington	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Wayne	2	66.7%	2.5	92.6%	1	33.3%	0.2	7.4%	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	0.0%
Wilson	2	100.0%	20.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Statewide Total	**99**	**50.3%**	**$ 157.5**	**42.4%**	**55**	**27.9%**	**$ 82.6**	**22.2%**	**43**	**21.8%**	**$ 131.2**	**35.3%**

* 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 2003 through June 2008***

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	3	$ 1,550,000	0.4%	12.9%	$ 22
Bledsoe	1	250,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 20
Blount	6	21,625,000	5.7%	93.6%	$ 194
Bradley	2	3,150,000	0.8%	95.2%	$ 35
Cannon	2	200,000	0.1%	75.0%	$ 15
Carroll	4	2,125,000	0.6%	88.2%	$ 72
Cheatham	4	7,540,000	2.0%	0.0%	$ 202
Chester	3	9,582,000	2.5%	42.6%	$ 605
Claiborne	2	565,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 19
Cocke	3	2,200,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 64
Cumberland	1	5,000,000	1.3%	100.0%	$ 101
Davidson	19	76,370,000	20.0%	94.5%	$ 134
Decatur	4	5,900,000	1.5%	83.1%	$ 508
DeKalb	1	500,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 28
Dickson	1	500,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 11
Dyer	1	750,000	0.2%	100.0%	$ 20
Fayette	1	230,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 7
Franklin	3	1,300,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 32
Gibson	5	2,400,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 50
Giles	3	1,550,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 53
Grainger	1	1,000,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 47
Greene	3	350,000	0.1%	71.4%	$ 5
Hamblen	1	2,000,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 34
Hamilton	1	620,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 2
Hardeman	3	1,000,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 35
Hawkins	1	220,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 4
Henderson	2	1,050,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 41
Hickman	1	1,500,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 64
Houston	1	500,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 62
Humphreys	1	500,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 28
Jackson	2	625,000	0.2%	20.0%	$ 56
Jefferson	4	1,150,000	0.3%	73.9%	$ 25
Johnson	1	300,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 17
Knox	6	11,391,074	3.0%	92.5%	$ 29
Lauderdale	2	1,133,000	0.3%	100.0%	$ 42
Lawrence	1	150,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 4
Lincoln	1	200,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 6
Loudon	5	6,700,000	1.8%	67.2%	$ 161
McMinn	2	1,900,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 38
McNairy	3	470,000	0.1%	74.5%	$ 19
Macon	3	2,600,000	0.7%	3.8%	$ 124
Madison	4	3,650,000	1.0%	100.0%	$ 39
Marion	3	1,060,000	0.3%	70.8%	$ 38
Maury	5	1,825,000	0.5%	83.6%	$ 25

Table D-22a. Public Building Projects by County *(continued)*
*Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in CIP**
*Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008***

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Monroe	1	1,500,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 37
Montgomery	2	1,900,000	0.5%	100.0%	$ 13
Obion	5	3,175,000	0.8%	7.9%	$ 98
Overton	1	2,000,000	0.5%	100.0%	$ 99
Putnam	3	500,000	0.1%	60.0%	$ 8
Rhea	3	3,450,000	0.9%	0.0%	$ 118
Roane	3	3,500,000	0.9%	71.4%	$ 67
Robertson	1	1,300,000	0.3%	0.0%	$ 22
Rutherford	1	400,000	0.1%	0.0%	$ 2
Scott	1	50,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 2
Sequatchie	1	150,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 13
Sevier	2	3,881,500	1.0%	100.0%	$ 51
Shelby	31	143,669,740	37.7%	100.0%	$ 159
Smith	1	500,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 27
Sullivan	6	5,120,000	1.3%	67.2%	$ 33
Sumner	7	9,066,000	2.4%	11.0%	$ 65
Tipton	1	2,500,000	0.7%	0.0%	$ 46
Unicoi	2	585,000	0.2%	0.0%	$ 33
Union	1	190,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 10
Van Buren	1	500,000	0.1%	100.0%	$ 91
Weakley	2	3,750,000	1.0%	0.0%	$ 109
Williamson	4	5,905,000	1.5%	91.5%	$ 42
Wilson	2	2,250,000	0.6%	0.0%	$ 24
Areawide/Statewide	1	100,000	0.0%	0.0%	$ 0
Statewide Total	**209**	**$ 381,123,314**	**100.0%**	**79.8%**	**$ 65**

* 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 2003 through June 2008*

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Anderson	2	66.7%	$ 1.4	87.1%	0	0.0%	$ 0.0	0.0%	1	33.3%	$ 0.2	12.9%
Bledsoe	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Blount	2	33.3%	0.9	4.2%	1	16.7%	0.4	1.6%	3	50.0%	20.4	94.2%
Bradley	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	3.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cannon	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Carroll	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	50.0%	1.7	80.0%	2	50.0%	0.4	20.0%
Cheatham	1	25.0%	0.7	9.8%	3	75.0%	6.8	90.2%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Chester	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	3	100.0%	9.6	100.0%
Claiborne	1	50.0%	0.5	88.5%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.1	11.5%
Cocke	1	33.3%	0.2	9.1%	1	33.3%	1.2	54.5%	1	33.3%	0.8	36.4%
Cumberland	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	5.0	100.0%
Davidson	9	47.4%	4.2	5.5%	4	21.1%	63.0	82.5%	6	31.6%	9.2	12.0%
Decatur	1	25.0%	0.8	13.6%	3	75.0%	5.1	86.4%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
DeKalb	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Dickson	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Dyer	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Fayette	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Franklin	1	33.3%	0.6	46.2%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	66.7%	0.7	53.8%
Gibson	3	60.0%	1.3	54.2%	1	20.0%	1.0	41.7%	1	20.0%	0.1	4.2%
Giles	2	66.7%	0.4	22.6%	1	33.3%	1.2	77.4%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Grainger	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Greene	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0.1	28.6%	2	66.7%	0.3	71.4%
Hamblen	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hamilton	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hardeman	1	33.3%	0.2	20.0%	2	66.7%	0.8	80.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hawkins	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Henderson	2	100.0%	1.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hickman	1	100.0%	1.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Houston	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Humphreys	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Jackson	1	50.0%	0.5	80.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.1	20.0%
Jefferson	3	75.0%	0.8	69.6%	1	25.0%	0.4	30.4%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Johnson	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Knox	3	50.0%	1.7	14.9%	2	33.3%	4.4	38.7%	1	16.7%	5.3	46.4%
Lauderdale	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1.0	91.2%	1	50.0%	0.1	8.8%
Lawrence	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%

Table D-22b. Public Building Projects by County and by Stage of Development *(continued)*

Number and Estimated Cost — Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008*

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Lincoln	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Loudon	4	80.0%	3.7	55.2%	1	20.0%	3.0	44.8%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
McMinn	1	50.0%	1.3	65.8%	1	50.0%	0.7	34.2%	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	0.0%
Macon	2	66.7%	2.5	96.2%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0.1	3.8%
Madison	1	25.0%	0.5	13.7%	3	75.0%	3.2	86.3%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Marion	3	100.0%	1.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Maury	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	3	60.0%	0.4	24.1%	2	40.0%	1.4	75.9%
Monroe	1	100.0%	1.5	100.0%	0	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	0.0%	2	100.0%	1.9	100.0%
Obion	2	40.0%	0.3	9.4%	2	40.0%	0.4	11.8%	1	20.0%	2.5	78.7%
Overton	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Putnam	1	33.3%	0.2	40.0%	2	66.7%	0.3	60.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Rhea	2	66.7%	2.8	81.2%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0.7	18.8%
Roane	3	100.0%	3.5	100.0%	0	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	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.3	100.0%
Rutherford	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	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	0.0%
Sequatchie	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	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	0.0%	2	100.0%	3.9	100.0%
Shelby	2	6.5%	0.3	0.2%	10	32.3%	40.4	28.1%	19	61.3%	103.0	71.7%
Smith	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%
Sullivan	2	33.3%	1.7	32.8%	2	33.3%	0.2	4.8%	2	33.3%	3.2	62.4%
Sumner	5	71.4%	8.8	96.7%	2	28.6%	0.3	3.3%	0	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	0.0%
Unicoi	1	50.0%	0.4	68.4%	1	50.0%	0.2	31.6%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Union	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%
Van Buren	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%
Weakley	1	50.0%	0.8	20.0%	1	50.0%	3.0	80.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Williamson	2	50.0%	3.8	63.5%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	50.0%	2.2	36.5%
Wilson	1	50.0%	2.0	88.9%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.3	11.1%
Areawide/Statewide	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Statewide Total	**85**	**40.7%**	**$ 60.8**	**15.9%**	**61**	**29.2%**	**$ 146.7**	**38.5%**	**63**	**30.1%**	**$ 173.6**	**45.6%**

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

Table D-23a. Other Facility Projects by County
Number, Estimated Cost and Percent in CIP*
Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008**

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	1	$ 120,000	0.6%	100.0%	$ 2
Davidson	1	320,000	1.5%	100.0%	$ 1
Dyer	1	1,000,000	4.7%	0.0%	$ 27
Franklin	1	100,000	0.5%	0.0%	$ 2
Knox	1	3,000,000	14.2%	100.0%	$ 8
Maury	1	175,000	0.8%	100.0%	$ 2
Sevier	1	90,000	0.4%	0.0%	$ 1
Shelby	13	16,069,140	75.9%	100.0%	$ 18
Sullivan	1	290,000	1.4%	100.0%	$ 2
Statewide Total	**21**	**$ 21,164,140**	**100.0%**	**94.4%**	**$ 4**

* 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 2003 through June 2008*

	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Anderson	1	100.0%	$ 0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0.0	0.0%
Davidson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%
Dyer	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	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	0.0%
Knox	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	3.0	100.0%
Maury	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	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	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%
Shelby	3	23.1%	0.8	5.0%	7	53.8%	14.6	90.6%	3	23.1%	0.7	4.4%
Sullivan	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%
Statewide Total	**7**	**33.3%**	**$ 2.2**	**10.4%**	**7**	**33.3%**	**$ 14.6**	**68.8%**	**7**	**33.3%**	**$ 4.4**	**20.9%**

* 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 2003 through June 2008**

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	1	$ 2,995,200	34.0%	100.0%	$ 42
Davidson	1	2,518,000	28.6%	100.0%	$ 4
Madison	1	250,000	2.8%	100.0%	$ 3
Shelby	2	1,050,000	11.9%	100.0%	$ 1
Smith	1	2,000,000	22.7%	0.0%	$ 110
Statewide Total	**6**	**8,813,200**	**100.0%**	**77.3%**	**$ 2**

* 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 2003 through June 2008*

	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	0.0%	1	100.0%	$ 3.0	100.0%
Davidson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Madison	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Shelby	1	50.0%	0.3	23.8%	1	50.0%	0.8	76.2%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Smith	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Statewide Total	**3**	**50.0%**	**$ 2.5**	**28.4%**	**2**	**33.3%**	**$ 3.3**	**37.6%**	**1**	**16.7%**	**$ 3.0**	**34.0%**

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

Building Tennessee's Tomorrow:

Anticipating the State's Infrastructure Needs

July 2003 through June 2008

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	Blount County
Blount	Alcoa City
Blount	Maryville City
Bradley	Bradley County
Bradley	Cleveland City
Campbell	Campbell County
Cannon	Cannon County
Carroll	Carroll County
Carroll	Hollow Rock-Bruceton SSD
Carroll	Huntingdon SSD
Carroll	McKenzie SSD
Carroll	South Carroll SSD
Carroll	West Carroll SSD
Carter	Carter County
Carter	Elizabethton City
Cheatham	Cheatham County
Chester	Chester County
Claiborne	Claiborne County
Clay	Clay County
Cocke	Cocke County
Cocke	Newport City
Coffee	Coffee County
Coffee	Manchester City
Coffee	Tullahoma City
Crockett	Crockett County
Crockett	Alamo City
Crockett	Bells City
Cumberland	Cumberland County
Davidson	Davidson County
Decatur	Decatur County
Dekalb	DeKalb County
Dickson	Dickson County
Dyer	Dyer County
Dyer	Dyersburg City
Fayette	Fayette County
Fentress	Fentress County
Franklin	Franklin SSD
Gibson	Humboldt City
Gibson	Milan SSD
Gibson	Trenton SSD
Gibson	Bradford SSD
Gibson	Gibson County SSD
Giles	Giles County
Grainger	Grainger County
Greene	Greene County
Greene	Greeneville City
Grundy	Grundy County
Hamblen	Hamblen County
Hamilton	Hamilton County
Hancock	Hancock County
Hardeman	Hardeman County
Hardin	Hardin County
Hawkins	Hawkins County
Hawkins	Rogersville City
Haywood	Haywood County
Henderson	Henderson County
Henderson	Lexington City
Henry	Henry County
Henry	Paris SSD
Hickman	Hickman County
Houston	Houston County
Humphreys	Humphreys County
Jackson	Jackson County
Jefferson	Jefferson County
Johnson	Johnson County
Knox	Knox County
Lake	Lake County
Lauderdale	Lauderdale County
Lawrence	Lawrence County
Lewis	Lewis County
Lincoln	Lincoln County
Lincoln	Fayetteville City
Loudon	Loudon County
Loudon	Lenoir City
Mcminn	McMinn County
Mcminn	Athens City
Mcminn	Etowah City
Mcnairy	McNairy County
Macon	Macon County
Madison	Madison County
Marion	Marion County
Marion	Richard City SSD
Marshall	Marshall County
Maury	Maury County
Meigs	Meigs County
Monroe	Monroe County
Monroe	Sweetwater City
Montgomery	Montgomery County
Moore	Moore County
Morgan	Morgan County

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

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	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 2003 through June 2008**

School System	Total Estimated Cost	Number of Students	Cost per Student
Anderson County	$ 4,338,000	6,935	$ 626
Clinton City	1,347,702	929	$ 1,452
Oak Ridge City	14,564,000	4,350	$ 3,349
Bedford County	58,965,000	6,559	$ 8,991
Benton County	695,372	2,470	$ 282
Bledsoe County	3,380,000	1,766	$ 1,914
Blount County	72,965,000	10,869	$ 6,714
Alcoa City	8,957,000	1,333	$ 6,720
Maryville City	26,585,410	4,446	$ 5,980
Bradley County	18,634,800	9,060	$ 2,057
Cleveland City	21,166,500	4,322	$ 4,898
Campbell County	18,297,000	6,072	$ 3,014
Cannon County	24,314,381	2,103	$ 11,561
Carroll County	250,000	8	$ 30,912
Hollow Rock-Bruceton SSD	100,000	762	$ 132
Huntingdon SSD	1,180,332	1,318	$ 896
McKenzie SSD	171,000	1,302	$ 132
South Carroll SSD	1,261,492	389	$ 3,243
West Carroll SSD	150,000	1,107	$ 136
Carter County	16,500	5,908	$ 3
Elizabethton City	948,500	2,158	$ 440
Cheatham County	84,000	6,865	$ 13
Chester County	200,000	2,444	$ 82
Claiborne County	36,420,000	4,600	$ 7,917
Clay County	2,680,000	1,200	$ 2,234
Cocke County	2,225,000	4,687	$ 475
Newport City	30,000	694	$ 44
Coffee County	20,611,700	4,151	$ 4,966
Manchester City	15,200,000	1,208	$ 12,582
Tullahoma City	16,515,000	3,603	$ 4,584
Crockett County	10,585,000	1,739	$ 6,086
Alamo City	180,000	504	$ 358
Bells City	38,000	394	$ 97
Cumberland County	37,539,500	6,784	$ 5,534
Davidson County	490,782,200	68,317	$ 7,184
Decatur County	50,000	1,502	$ 34
DeKalb County	1,425,400	2,601	$ 549
Dickson County	8,000,000	8,013	$ 999
Dyer County	11,150,584	3,171	$ 3,517
Dyersburg City	1,750,000	3,493	$ 502
Fayette County	14,766,700	3,448	$ 4,283
Fentress County	2,300,000	2,292	$ 1,004
Franklin SSD	26,900,000	5,833	$ 4,612
Humboldt City	1,650,000	1,531	$ 1,078
Milan SSD	9,100,000	1,992	$ 4,569
Trenton SSD	3,227,000	1,463	$ 2,206
Bradford SSD	20,000	626	$ 32
Gibson County SSD	493,600	2,651	$ 187

Table E-2. Public Elementary and Secondary Schools Infrastructure Needs by School System (continued)

Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student
*Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008**

School System	Total Estimated Cost	Number of Students	Cost per Student
Giles County	5,889,280	4,483	$ 1,314
Grainger County	20,915,000	3,295	$ 6,347
Greene County	14,466,370	6,882	$ 2,103
Greeneville City	835,000	2,638	$ 317
Grundy County	7,597,400	2,262	$ 3,360
Hamblen County	26,961,556	8,979	$ 3,003
Hamilton County	50,911,800	40,634	$ 1,253
Hancock County	0	1,065	$ 0
Hardeman County	100,000	4,489	$ 23
Hardin County	1,650,000	3,800	$ 435
Hawkins County	11,341,528	7,223	$ 1,571
Rogersville City	0	642	$ 0
Haywood County	3,825,000	3,526	$ 1,085
Henderson County	16,740,000	3,439	$ 4,868
Lexington City	0	970	$ 0
Henry County	10,395,000	3,136	$ 3,315
Paris SSD	510,000	1,446	$ 353
Hickman County	18,000,000	3,855	$ 4,670
Houston County	45,000	1,419	$ 32
Humphreys County	455,000	3,013	$ 152
Jackson County	2,599,400	1,666	$ 1,560
Jefferson County	204,000	6,904	$ 30
Johnson County	1,272,250	2,277	$ 559
Knox County	282,380,282	51,677	$ 5,465
Lake County	17,163,756	872	$ 19,693
Lauderdale County	4,800,000	4,565	$ 1,052
Lawrence County	1,800,000	6,677	$ 270
Lewis County	0	1,972	$ 0
Lincoln County	50,000	3,975	$ 13
Fayetteville City	0	1,022	$ 0
Loudon County	2,230,000	4,858	$ 460
Lenoir City	850,000	2,008	$ 424
McMinn County	270,000	5,864	$ 47
Athens City	12,679,115	1,676	$ 7,565
Etowah City	253,800	381	$ 666
McNairy County	710,000	4,138	$ 172
Macon County	17,279,000	3,559	$ 4,855
Madison County	37,883,950	13,521	$ 2,802
Marion County	24,691,000	4,072	$ 6,064
Richard City SSD	2,166,200	343	$ 6,324
Marshall County	21,900,000	4,809	$ 4,554
Maury County	42,333,000	11,212	$ 3,776
Meigs County	892,000	1,840	$ 485
Monroe County	15,023,500	5,085	$ 2,955
Sweetwater City	8,050,000	1,429	$ 5,635
Montgomery County	53,945,040	24,589	$ 2,194
Moore County	4,500,000	929	$ 4,842
Morgan County	5,510,000	3,214	$ 1,715

Table E-2. Public Elementary and Secondary Schools Infrastructure Needs by School System (continued)

Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student
*Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008**

School System	Total Estimated Cost	Number of Students	Cost per Student
Obion County	6,168,000	4,010	$ 1,539
Union City	804,000	1,397	$ 576
Overton County	14,811,000	3,212	$ 4,611
Perry County	0	1,140	$ 0
Pickett County	1,320,000	708	$ 1,864
Polk County	11,490,000	2,505	$ 4,588
Putnam County	48,050,733	9,571	$ 5,021
Rhea County	10,740,000	3,850	$ 2,790
Dayton City	0	729	$ 0
Roane County	21,546,855	5,925	$ 3,637
Harriman City	0	1,291	$ 0
Robertson County	34,620,000	9,446	$ 3,666
Rutherford County	235,024,348	28,012	$ 8,391
Murfreesboro City	11,500,800	5,841	$ 1,969
Scott County	27,422,851	2,622	$ 10,459
Oneida SSD	600,000	1,276	$ 471
Sequatchie County	3,566,000	1,924	$ 1,854
Sevier County	53,454,916	12,712	$ 4,206
Shelby County	411,361,740	45,436	$ 9,054
Memphis City	657,199,806	116,868	$ 5,624
Smith County	28,119,500	3,138	$ 8,960
Stewart County	9,180,000	2,093	$ 4,386
Sullivan County	18,112,410	12,483	$ 1,451
Bristol City	4,811,500	3,604	$ 1,336
Kingsport City	14,979,140	6,411	$ 2,337
Sumner County	89,817,985	23,470	$ 3,827
Tipton County	28,185,632	10,099	$ 2,792
Covington City	2,330,000	881	$ 2,645
Trousdale County	8,620,000	1,264	$ 6,819
Unicoi County	1,472,050	2,505	$ 588
Union County	3,263,615	3,075	$ 1,062
Van Buren County	5,000	780	$ 7
Warren County	5,765,800	6,137	$ 940
Washington County	24,761,000	8,607	$ 2,877
Johnson City	39,539,440	6,867	$ 5,758
Wayne County	1,460,000	2,586	$ 565
Weakley County	5,970,000	4,906	$ 1,217
White County	937,000	3,850	$ 244
Williamson County	132,191,500	21,032	$ 6,286
Franklin SSD	1,680,225	3,777	$ 445
Wilson County	16,675,000	12,095	$ 1,379
Lebanon SSD	196,000	2,957	$ 67
Statewide	**$ 3,732,039,746**	**903,388**	**$ 4,132**

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

Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student

*Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008**

School System	Total Estimated Cost	Cost per Student
Anderson County	$ 3,093,000	$ 447
Clinton City	1,347,702	$ 1,452
Oak Ridge City	8,064,000	$ 1,854
Bedford County	15,165,000	$ 2,313
Benton County	695,372	$ 282
Bledsoe County	3,380,000	$ 1,914
Blount County	4,395,000	$ 405
Alcoa City	3,607,000	$ 2,707
Maryville City	4,585,410	$ 1,032
Bradley County	18,634,800	$ 2,057
Cleveland City	9,166,500	$ 2,122
Campbell County	797,000	$ 132
Cannon County	3,657,346	$ 1,739
Carroll County	250,000	$ 30,912
Hollow Rock-Bruceton SSD	100,000	$ 132
Huntingdon SSD	1,180,332	$ 896
McKenzie SSD	171,000	$ 132
South Carroll SSD	1,261,492	$ 3,243
West Carroll SSD	150,000	$ 136
Carter County	16,500	$ 3
Elizabethton City	948,500	$ 440
Cheatham County	84,000	$ 13
Chester County	200,000	$ 82
Claiborne County	420,000	$ 92
Clay County	20,000	$ 17
Cocke County	2,225,000	$ 475
Newport City	30,000	$ 44
Coffee County	3,411,700	$ 822
Manchester City	15,200,000	$ 12,582
Tullahoma City	8,515,000	$ 2,364
Crockett County	1,585,000	$ 912
Alamo City	180,000	$ 358
Bells City	38,000	$ 97
Cumberland County	1,329,500	$ 196
Davidson County	363,313,200	$ 5,319
Decatur County	50,000	$ 34
DeKalb County	1,425,400	$ 549
Dickson County	0	$ 0
Dyer County	150,584	$ 48
Dyersburg City	1,750,000	$ 502
Fayette County	266,700	$ 78
Fentress County	2,300,000	$ 1,004
Franklin SSD	1,600,000	$ 275
Humboldt City	1,650,000	$ 1,078
Milan SSD	600,000	$ 302
Trenton SSD	547,000	$ 374
Bradford SSD	20,000	$ 32
Gibson County SSD	493,600	$ 187

Table E-3. Infrastructure Improvement Needs at Existing Public Schools by School System (continued)

Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student

*Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008**

School System	Total Estimated Cost	Cost per Student
Giles County	0	$ 0
Grainger County	915,000	$ 278
Greene County	966,370	$ 141
Greeneville City	835,000	$ 317
Grundy County	7,597,400	$ 3,360
Hamblen County	1,561,556	$ 174
Hamilton County	39,911,800	$ 983
Hancock County	0	$ 0
Hardeman County	100,000	$ 23
Hardin County	1,650,000	$ 435
Hawkins County	11,341,528	$ 1,571
Rogersville City	0	$ 0
Haywood County	3,825,000	$ 1,085
Henderson County	1,740,000	$ 506
Lexington City	0	$ 0
Henry County	795,000	$ 254
Paris SSD	510,000	$ 353
Hickman County	0	$ 0
Houston County	45,000	$ 32
Humphreys County	455,000	$ 152
Jackson County	1,099,400	$ 660
Jefferson County	204,000	$ 30
Johnson County	697,250	$ 307
Knox County	153,667,150	$ 2,974
Lake County	17,163,756	$ 19,693
Lauderdale County	4,800,000	$ 1,052
Lawrence County	1,800,000	$ 270
Lewis County	0	$ 0
Lincoln County	50,000	$ 13
Fayetteville City	0	$ 0
Loudon County	130,000	$ 27
Lenoir City	850,000	$ 424
McMinn County	270,000	$ 47
Athens City	12,429,115	$ 7,416
Etowah City	253,800	$ 666
McNairy County	710,000	$ 172
Macon County	8,779,000	$ 2,467
Madison County	5,063,950	$ 375
Marion County	10,191,000	$ 2,503
Richard City SSD	2,166,200	$ 6,324
Marshall County	1,100,000	$ 229
Maury County	100,000	$ 9
Meigs County	807,000	$ 439
Monroe County	591,500	$ 117
Sweetwater City	50,000	$ 35
Montgomery County	22,839,200	$ 929
Moore County	0	$ 0
Morgan County	210,000	$ 66

Table E-3. Infrastructure Improvement Needs at Existing Public Schools by School System (continued)

Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student
*Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008**

School System	Total Estimated Cost	Cost per Student
Obion County	4,568,000	$ 1,140
Union City	804,000	$ 576
Overton County	311,000	$ 97
Perry County	0	$ 0
Pickett County	1,320,000	$ 1,864
Polk County	2,990,000	$ 1,194
Putnam County	15,050,733	$ 1,573
Rhea County	4,500,000	$ 1,169
Dayton City	0	$ 0
Roane County	7,066,000	$ 1,193
Harriman City	0	$ 0
Robertson County	0	$ 0
Rutherford County	18,362,946	$ 656
Murfreesboro City	0	$ 0
Scott County	14,822,851	$ 5,654
Oneida SSD	600,000	$ 471
Sequatchie County	2,466,000	$ 1,282
Sevier County	10,849,916	$ 854
Shelby County	411,361,740	$ 9,054
Memphis City	615,335,280	$ 5,266
Smith County	643,000	$ 205
Stewart County	2,180,000	$ 1,042
Sullivan County	18,112,410	$ 1,451
Bristol City	4,811,500	$ 1,336
Kingsport City	12,479,140	$ 1,947
Sumner County	9,601,400	$ 410
Tipton County	3,185,632	$ 316
Covington City	2,330,000	$ 2,645
Trousdale County	120,000	$ 95
Unicoi County	1,472,050	$ 588
Union County	3,263,615	$ 1,062
Van Buren County	5,000	$ 7
Warren County	4,265,800	$ 696
Washington County	8,761,000	$ 1,018
Johnson City	1,539,440	$ 225
Wayne County	1,460,000	$ 565
Weakley County	5,970,000	$ 1,217
White County	937,000	$ 244
Williamson County	13,691,500	$ 651
Franklin SSD	1,680,225	$ 445
Wilson County	1,325,000	$ 110
Lebanon SSD	196,000	$ 67
Statewide	**$ 2,014,779,791**	**$ 2,231**

* 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 2003 through June 2008*

	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%	5	29.4%	$ 2,035,000	$ 294
Clinton City	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	996,802	$ 1,074
Oak Ridge City	1	12.5%	3	37.5%	2,115,000	$ 487
Bedford County	1	8.3%	0	0.0%	12,000,000	$ 1,830
Benton County	0	0.0%	1	12.5%	90,000	$ 37
Bledsoe County	1	16.7%	2	33.3%	1,575,000	$ 892
Blount County	2	10.5%	2	10.5%	3,600,000	$ 332
Alcoa City	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	1,650,000	$ 1,238
Maryville City	0	0.0%	4	57.1%	816,550	$ 184
Bradley County	7	43.8%	5	31.3%	14,455,000	$ 1,596
Cleveland City	2	25.0%	3	37.5%	7,592,000	$ 1,757
Campbell County	2	12.5%	2	12.5%	787,000	$ 130
Cannon County	2	28.6%	2	28.6%	2,753,128	$ 1,310
Carroll County	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	150,000	$ 18,547
Hollow Rock-Bruceton SSD	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Huntingdon SSD	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	850,000	$ 646
McKenzie SSD	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
South Carroll SSD	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1,261,492	$ 3,243
West Carroll SSD	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Carter County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Elizabethton City	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	500,000	$ 232
Cheatham County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Chester County	0	0.0%	3	50.0%	200,000	$ 82
Claiborne County	1	7.7%	3	23.1%	390,000	$ 85
Clay County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Cocke County	1	8.3%	1	8.3%	190,000	$ 41
Newport City	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Coffee County	0	0.0%	7	87.5%	2,700,000	$ 651
Manchester City	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	15,200,000	$ 12,582
Tullahoma City	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	8,000,000	$ 2,221
Crockett County	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	1,500,000	$ 863
Alamo City	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	150,000	$ 298
Bells City	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Cumberland County	0	0.0%	4	40.0%	975,000	$ 144
Davidson County	50	40.7%	74	60.2%	328,776,566	$ 4,813
Decatur County	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	50,000	$ 34
DeKalb County	0	0.0%	2	40.0%	175,000	$ 68
Dickson County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Dyer County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Dyersburg City	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	1,500,000	$ 430
Fayette County	4	40.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Fentress County	2	28.6%	2	28.6%	1,775,000	$ 775
Franklin SSD	0	0.0%	1	8.3%	1,600,000	$ 275
Humboldt City	3	60.0%	0	0.0%	1,300,000	$ 850
Milan SSD	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Trenton SSD	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Bradford SSD	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Gibson County SSD	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	480,000	$ 182

Table E-4. Schools in Less than Good Condition and Cost to Upgrade by School System (continued)
Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student—Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008*

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
Giles County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Grainger County	0	0.0%	1	16.7%	300,000	$ 92
Greene County	3	20.0%	1	6.7%	680,000	$ 99
Greeneville City	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Grundy County	4	57.1%	2	28.6%	6,765,000	$ 2,992
Hamblen County	2	10.0%	2	10.0%	630,000	$ 71
Hamilton County	13	16.0%	29	35.8%	35,535,500	$ 875
Hancock County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Hardeman County	0	0.0%	1	11.1%	100,000	$ 23
Hardin County	1	10.0%	3	30.0%	1,600,000	$ 422
Hawkins County	4	23.5%	4	23.5%	6,781,000	$ 939
Rogersville City	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Haywood County	0	0.0%	2	28.6%	3,825,000	$ 1,085
Henderson County	1	10.0%	4	40.0%	1,215,000	$ 354
Lexington City	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Henry County	2	33.3%	1	16.7%	275,000	$ 88
Paris SSD	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Hickman County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Houston County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Humphreys County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Jackson County	1	20.0%	2	40.0%	640,000	$ 385
Jefferson County	0	0.0%	1	9.1%	110,000	$ 16
Johnson County	0	0.0%	2	28.6%	130,000	$ 58
Knox County	50	56.8%	18	20.5%	115,543,500	$ 2,236
Lake County	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	16,907,756	$ 19,399
Lauderdale County	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	4,800,000	$ 1,052
Lawrence County	0	0.0%	2	15.4%	1,700,000	$ 255
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%	1	11.1%	130,000	$ 27
Lenoir City	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	850,000	$ 424
McMinn County	0	0.0%	2	22.2%	270,000	$ 47
Athens City	5	100.0%	0	0.0%	10,326,115	$ 6,161
Etowah City	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	226,000	$ 593
McNairy County	0	0.0%	2	25.0%	610,000	$ 148
Macon County	1	14.3%	2	28.6%	8,170,000	$ 2,296
Madison County	2	7.7%	5	19.2%	725,000	$ 54
Marion County	4	44.4%	1	11.1%	9,685,000	$ 2,379
Richard City SSD	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	450,000	$ 1,314
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%	1	9.1%	73,000	$ 15
Sweetwater City	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Montgomery County	1	3.3%	3	10.0%	18,500,000	$ 753
Moore County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Morgan County	1	12.5%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0

Table E-4. Schools in Less than Good Condition and Cost to Upgrade by School System (continued)
Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student—Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008*

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
Obion County	1	12.5%	0	0.0%	2,750,000	$ 686
Union City	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Overton County	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	150,000	$ 47
Perry County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Pickett County	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	1,225,000	$ 1,730
Polk County	1	14.3%	3	42.9%	2,670,000	$ 1,066
Putnam County	3	16.7%	4	22.2%	11,950,000	$ 1,249
Rhea County	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	1,335,000	$ 347
Dayton City	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Roane County	0	0.0%	4	30.8%	5,300,000	$ 895
Harriman City	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Robertson County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Rutherford County	5	13.9%	16	44.4%	1,905,000	$ 69
Murfreesboro City	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Scott County	5	71.4%	0	0.0%	5,735,000	$ 2,188
Oneida SSD	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Sequatchie County	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	1,945,000	$ 1,012
Sevier County	0	0.0%	18	75.0%	10,100,000	$ 795
Shelby County	15	31.3%	46	95.8%	409,760,000	$ 9,019
Memphis City	14	7.9%	177	99.4%	6,376,000	$ 55
Smith County	0	0.0%	1	10.0%	90,000	$ 29
Stewart County	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	2,100,000	$ 1,004
Sullivan County	2	6.7%	6	20.0%	3,460,000	$ 278
Bristol City	4	50.0%	1	12.5%	4,409,000	$ 1,224
Kingsport City	0	0.0%	3	27.3%	11,650,000	$ 1,818
Sumner County	4	9.8%	4	9.8%	8,230,000	$ 351
Tipton County	7	63.6%	1	9.1%	1,500,000	$ 149
Covington City	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	750,000	$ 852
Trousdale County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Unicoi County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Union County	1	14.3%	3	42.9%	1,214,040	$ 395
Van Buren County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Warren County	2	18.2%	6	54.5%	4,095,000	$ 668
Washington County	1	7.7%	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	$ 387
Weakley County	0	0.0%	2	16.7%	4,550,000	$ 928
White County	0	0.0%	4	44.4%	815,000	$ 212
Williamson County	2	6.3%	0	0.0%	6,500,000	$ 310
Franklin SSD	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Wilson County	1	5.3%	4	21.1%	1,275,000	$ 106
Lebanon SSD	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Statewide	**248**	**14.9%**	**555**	**33.5%**	**$ 1,178,816,449**	**$ 1,305**

* 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 2003 through June 2008*

	Existing Schools Reporting Needs		Estimated Compliance Costs**			
School System	Number	Percent	Existing Schools	New Schools	Total	Per Student
Anderson County	0	0.0%	$ 0	$ 616,165	$ 616,165	$ 89
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	0	2,500,000	$ 382
Benton County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Bledsoe County	2	33.3%	1,700,000	0	1,700,000	$ 963
Blount County	0	0.0%	0	6,817,227	6,817,227	$ 628
Alcoa City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Maryville City	0	0.0%	0	8,446,521	8,446,521	$ 1,900
Bradley County	4	25.0%	2,120,000	0	2,120,000	$ 234
Cleveland City	1	12.5%	720,000	0	720,000	$ 167
Campbell County	0	0.0%	0	7,000,000	7,000,000	$ 1,153
Cannon County	1	14.3%	759,128	0	759,128	$ 361
Carroll County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Hollow Rock-Bruceton SSD	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
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	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
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	18,400,000	18,400,000	$ 4,000
Clay County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Cocke County	1	8.3%	2,000,000	0	2,000,000	$ 427
Newport City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Coffee County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Manchester City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Tullahoma City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
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	1	10.0%	120,000	0	120,000	$ 18
Davidson County	0	0.0%	0	32,224,000	32,224,000	$ 472
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	0	0	$ 0
Humboldt City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Milan SSD	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Trenton SSD	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Bradford SSD	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Gibson County SSD	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0

Table E-5. Facilities Needs Created by the Education Improvement Act Class-size Mandate at Existing and New Schools by School System (continued)

Total Estimated Cost and Cost Per Student—Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008*

	Existing Schools Reporting Needs		Estimated Compliance Costs**			
School System	Number	Percent	Existing Schools	New Schools	Total	Per Student
Giles County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Grainger County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Greene County	1	6.7%	50,000	10,641,400	10,691,400	$ 1,554
Greeneville City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Grundy County	1	14.3%	500,000	0	500,000	$ 222
Hamblen County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Hamilton County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
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	$ 180
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	0	475,000	$ 139
Lexington City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Henry County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Paris SSD	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Hickman County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Houston County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Humphreys County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Jackson County	2	40.0%	380,000	0	380,000	$ 229
Jefferson County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Johnson County	0	0.0%	0	234,146	234,146	$ 103
Knox County	1	1.1%	75,000	47,205,150	47,280,150	$ 915
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	0	0.0%	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	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Athens City	2	40.0%	1,200,000	0	1,200,000	$ 716
Etowah City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
McNairy County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Macon County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Madison County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Marion County	1	11.1%	50,000	0	50,000	$ 13
Richard City SSD	1	100.0%	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	$ 2,920
Marshall County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Maury County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Meigs County	4	100.0%	551,000	0	551,000	$ 300
Monroe County	0	0.0%	0	4,436,288	4,436,288	$ 873
Sweetwater City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Montgomery County	2	6.7%	4,300,000	12,666,047	16,966,047	$ 690
Moore County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Morgan County	0	0.0%	0	5,152,743	5,152,743	$ 1,604

Table E-5. Facilities Needs Created by the Education Improvement Act Class-size Mandate at Existing and New Schools by School System (continued)

Total Estimated Cost and Cost Per Student—Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008*

	Existing Schools Reporting Needs		Estimated Compliance Costs**			
School System	Number	Percent	Existing Schools	New Schools	Total	Per Student
Obion County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Union City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Overton County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Perry County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Pickett County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Polk County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Putnam County	3	16.7%	1,833,333	0	1,833,333	$ 192
Rhea County	3	60.0%	880,000	0	880,000	$ 229
Dayton City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Roane County	0	0.0%	0	11,467,451	11,467,451	$ 1,936
Harriman City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Robertson County	0	0.0%	0	18,642,598	18,642,598	$ 1,974
Rutherford County	4	11.1%	4,450,000	58,462,697	62,912,697	$ 2,246
Murfreesboro City	0	0.0%	0	5,849,751	5,849,751	$ 1,002
Scott County	1	14.3%	450,000	12,200,000	12,650,000	$ 4,825
Oneida SSD	1	33.3%	600,000	0	600,000	$ 471
Sequatchie County	1	33.3%	330,000	0	330,000	$ 172
Sevier County	1	4.2%	350,000	22,016,456	22,366,456	$ 1,760
Shelby County	3	6.3%	780,000	0	780,000	$ 18
Memphis City	26	14.6%	17,020,000	27,429,111	44,449,111	$ 381
Smith County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Stewart County	0	0.0%	0	3,795,283	3,795,283	$ 1,814
Sullivan County	6	20.0%	11,250,000	0	11,250,000	$ 902
Bristol City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Kingsport City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Sumner County	0	0.0%	0	24,717,787	24,717,787	$ 1,054
Tipton County	1	9.1%	500,000	0	500,000	$ 50
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	$ 293
Van Buren County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Warren County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Washington County	3	23.1%	375,000	12,971,746	13,346,746	$ 1,551
Johnson City	0	0.0%	0	24,718,708	24,718,708	$ 3,600
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	33,141,391	33,141,391	$ 1,576
Franklin SSD	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Wilson County	1	5.3%	50,000	9,353,447	9,403,447	$ 778
Lebanon SSD	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$ 0
Statewide	**90**	**5.4%**	**$ 60,713,861**	**$ 418,606,116**	**$ 479,319,976**	**$ 531**

* 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 2003 through June 2008**

	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	$ 270
Oak Ridge City	1	12.5%	50,000	$ 12
Bedford County	1	8.3%	500,000	$ 77
Benton County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Bledsoe County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Blount County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Alcoa City	2	66.7%	1,420,000	$ 1,066
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	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Elizabethton City	1	20.0%	50,000	$ 24
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	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
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	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Fayette County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Fentress County	2	28.6%	200,000	$ 88
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
Bradford SSD	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Gibson County SSD	0	0.0%	0	$ 0

Table E-6. State Mandate Compliance Needs Other than EIA* by School System (cont.)
Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student—Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008**

	Schools with State Mandate Needs Other than EIA		Estimated Cost	
School System	**Number**	**Percent**	**Total**	**Per Student**
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	1	10.0%	50,000	$ 14
Hawkins County	8	47.1%	2,468,000	$ 342
Rogersville City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Haywood County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Henderson County	1	10.0%	50,000	$ 15
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	2	28.6%	350,000	$ 154
Knox County	1	1.1%	125,000	$ 3
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	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
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	4	36.4%	263,500	$ 52
Sweetwater City	1	33.3%	50,000	$ 35
Montgomery County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Moore County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Morgan County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0

Table E-6. State Mandate Compliance Needs Other than EIA* by School System (cont.)
Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student—Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008**

	Schools with State Mandate Needs Other than EIA		Estimated Cost	
School System	**Number**	**Percent**	**Total**	**Per Student**
Obion County	1	12.5%	1,800,000	$ 449
Union City	1	33.3%	760,000	$ 545
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	92.3%	1,701,000	$ 288
Harriman City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Robertson County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Rutherford County	36	100.0%	7,875,000	$ 282
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	21.9%	2,734,000	$ 24
Smith County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Stewart County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Sullivan County	3	10.0%	190,000	$ 16
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	1	50.0%	1,500,000	$ 1,703
Trousdale County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Unicoi County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Union County	1	14.3%	200,000	$ 66
Van Buren County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Warren County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Washington County	7	53.8%	5,000,000	$ 581
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	**133**	**8.0%**	**$ 28,304,940**	**$ 32**

* 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 2003 through June 2008*

	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	$ 205
Bedford County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Benton County	2	25.0%	100,000	$ 41
Bledsoe County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Blount County	4	21.1%	325,000	$ 30
Alcoa City	1	33.3%	435,000	$ 327
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	2	40.0%	322,000	$ 150
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	29	23.6%	5,073,550	$ 75
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	$ 15
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	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
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. Federal Mandate Compliance Needs by School System (continued)

Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student—Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008*

	Schools with Federal Mandate Needs		Estimated Cost	
School System	Number	Percent	Total	Per Student
Giles County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Grainger County	3	50.0%	275,000	$ 84
Greene County	1	6.7%	76,550	$ 12
Greeneville City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Grundy County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Hamblen County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Hamilton County	12	14.8%	2,540,000	$ 63
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	14.3%	75,000	$ 33
Knox County	45	51.1%	4,981,000	$ 97
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	12.5%	50,000	$ 13
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	$ 219
Etowah City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
McNairy County	1	12.5%	100,000	$ 25
Macon County	1	14.3%	50,000	$ 15
Madison County	22	84.6%	4,338,950	$ 321
Marion County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Richard City SSD	1	100.0%	625,000	$ 1,825
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	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Montgomery County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Moore County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Morgan County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0

Table E-7. Federal Mandate Compliance Needs by School System (continued)

Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student—Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008*

	Schools with Federal Mandate Needs		Estimated Cost	
School System	**Number**	**Percent**	**Total**	**Per Student**
Obion County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Union City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
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	14.3%	50,000	$ 20
Putnam County	2	11.1%	250,000	$ 27
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	16	44.4%	3,385,433	$ 121
Murfreesboro City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Scott County	3	42.9%	600,000	$ 229
Oneida SSD	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Sequatchie County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Sevier County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Shelby County	3	6.3%	575,000	$ 13
Memphis City	21	11.8%	5,050,000	$ 44
Smith County	1	10.0%	68,000	$ 22
Stewart County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Sullivan County	15	50.0%	2,469,170	$ 198
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	$ 105
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	**214**	**12.9%**	**$ 34,509,778**	**$ 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. State Mandate Compliance Needs by Type of Mandate and by School System
Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student—Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008**

	State Mandate Costs			Federal Mandate Costs					
School System	EIA (New & Existing Schools)	Fire Codes	Other	Asbestos	ADA	Special Education	Title 1	Underground Storage Tanks	Lead
Anderson County	$ 616,165	$ 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	2,500,000	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benton County	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0
Bledsoe County	1,700,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blount County	6,817,227	0	0	325,000	0	0	0	0	0
Alcoa City	0	1,420,000	0	435,000	0	0	0	0	0
Maryville City	8,446,521	70,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bradley County	2,120,000	250,000	0	370,000	0	0	0	0	0
Cleveland City	720,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Campbell County	7,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cannon County	759,128	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hollow Rock-Bruceton SSD	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elizabethton City	0	50,000	0	0	322,000	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	18,400,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clay County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cocke County	2,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newport City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coffee County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manchester City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tullahoma City	0	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. State Mandate Compliance Needs by Type of Mandate and by School System (continued)
Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student—Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008**

	State Mandate Costs			Federal Mandate Costs					
School System	EIA (New & Existing Schools)	Fire Codes	Other	Asbestos	ADA	Special Education	Title 1	Underground Storage Tanks	Lead
Bells City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumberland County	120,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Davidson County	32,224,000	0	0	0	5,073,550	0	0	0	0
Decatur County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeKalb County	1,145,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dickson County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dyer County	0	0	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	0	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	0	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	275,000	0	0	0	0
Greene County	10,691,400	0	0	76,550	0	0	0	0	0
Greeneville City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grundy County	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hamblen County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hamilton County	0	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	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawkins County	1,300,000	2,468,000	0	50,000	222,500	150,000	0	0	0
Rogersville City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haywood County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henderson County	475,000	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lexington City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henry County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table E-8. State Mandate Compliance Needs by Type of Mandate and by School System (continued)
Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student—Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008**

	State Mandate Costs			Federal Mandate Costs					
School System	EIA (New & Existing Schools)	Fire Codes	Other	Asbestos	ADA	Special Education	Title 1	Underground Storage Tanks	Lead
Paris SSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hickman County	0	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	380,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson County	234,146	350,000	0	75,000	0	0	0	0	0
Knox County	47,280,150	125,000	0	4,981,000	0	0	0	0	0
Lake County	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Athens City	1,200,000	0	0	0	167,000	200,000	0	0	0
Etowah City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McNairy County	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0
Macon County	0	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	0
Madison County	0	0	0	1,050,000	2,000,000	759,700	479,250	50,000	0
Marion County	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Richard City SSD	1,000,000	0	0	0	625,000	0	0	0	0
Marshall County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maury County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meigs County	551,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monroe County	4,436,288	263,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweetwater City	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery County	16,966,047	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moore County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morgan County	5,152,743	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table E-8. State Mandate Compliance Needs by Type of Mandate and by School System (continued)
Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student—Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008**

	State Mandate Costs			Federal Mandate Costs					
School System	EIA (New & Existing Schools)	Fire Codes	Other	Asbestos	ADA	Special Education	Title 1	Underground Storage Tanks	Lead
Obion County	0	1,800,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Union City	0	760,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overton County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Perry County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pickett County	0	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	0
Polk County	0	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	0
Putnam County	1,833,333	0	0	0	250,000	0	0	0	0
Rhea County	880,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dayton City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roane County	11,467,451	1,701,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harriman City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robertson County	18,642,598	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rutherford County	62,912,697	100,000	7,850,000	3,420,021	0	0	0	0	50,000
Murfreesboro City	5,849,751	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scott County	12,650,000	0	0	0	600,000	0	0	0	0
Oneida SSD	600,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sequatchie County	330,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sevier County	22,366,456	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby County	780,000	0	0	125,000	300,000	0	0	150,000	0
Memphis City	44,449,111	2,734,000	0	4,850,000	200,000	0	0	0	0
Smith County	0	0	0	0	68,000	0	0	0	0
Stewart County	3,795,283	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sullivan County	11,250,000	190,000	0	1,807,912	600,000	0	0	0	61,258
Bristol City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kingsport City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sumner County	24,717,787	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tipton County	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Covington City	0	1,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	900,000	200,000	0	0	54,575	75,000	0	0	0
Van Buren County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table E-8. State Mandate Compliance Needs by Type of Mandate and by School System (continued)
Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student—Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008**

	State Mandate Costs			Federal Mandate Costs					
School System	EIA (New & Existing Schools)	Fire Codes	Other	Asbestos	ADA	Special Education	Title 1	Underground Storage Tanks	Lead
Warren County	0	0	0	0	54,000	0	0	0	0
Washington County	13,346,746	4,950,000	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson City	24,718,708	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	33,141,391	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin SSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson County	9,403,447	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon SSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statewide	**$ 479,319,976**	**$ 20,479,940**	**$ 7,900,000**	**$ 20,567,533**	**$ 12,051,625**	**$ 1,184,700**	**$ 479,250**	**$ 200,000**	**$ 111,258**

Table E-9. Technology Needs by School System

Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student—Five-year Period July 2003 through 2008*

	Schools with Technology Needs		Estimated Cost	
School System	Number	Percent	Total	Per Student
Anderson County	17	100.0%	$ 1,058,000	$ 153
Clinton City	3	100.0%	100,900	$ 109
Oak Ridge City	8	100.0%	5,009,000	$ 1,152
Bedford County	1	8.3%	165,000	$ 26
Benton County	7	87.5%	505,372	$ 205
Bledsoe County	2	33.3%	105,000	$ 60
Blount County	9	47.4%	470,000	$ 44
Alcoa City	3	100.0%	102,000	$ 77
Maryville City	7	100.0%	3,698,860	$ 832
Bradley County	15	93.8%	1,439,800	$ 159
Cleveland City	3	37.5%	854,500	$ 198
Campbell County	2	12.5%	10,000	$ 2
Cannon County	6	85.7%	145,090	$ 69
Carroll County	1	50.0%	100,000	$ 12,365
Hollow Rock-Bruceton SSD	2	100.0%	100,000	$ 132
Huntingdon SSD	3	100.0%	330,332	$ 251
McKenzie SSD	2	66.7%	171,000	$ 132
South Carroll SSD	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
West Carroll SSD	2	66.7%	150,000	$ 136
Carter County	1	5.9%	16,500	$ 3
Elizabethton City	4	80.0%	76,500	$ 36
Cheatham County	8	57.1%	84,000	$ 13
Chester County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Claiborne County	1	7.7%	30,000	$ 7
Clay County	2	40.0%	20,000	$ 17
Cocke County	1	8.3%	35,000	$ 8
Newport City	1	100.0%	30,000	$ 44
Coffee County	8	100.0%	711,700	$ 172
Manchester City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Tullahoma City	6	85.7%	515,000	$ 143
Crockett County	3	60.0%	85,000	$ 49
Alamo City	1	100.0%	30,000	$ 60
Bells City	1	100.0%	38,000	$ 97
Cumberland County	8	80.0%	234,500	$ 35
Davidson County	123	100.0%	29,463,084	$ 432
Decatur County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
DeKalb County	5	100.0%	105,000	$ 41
Dickson County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Dyer County	5	71.4%	150,584	$ 48
Dyersburg City	3	75.0%	200,000	$ 58
Fayette County	8	80.0%	266,700	$ 78
Fentress County	7	100.0%	325,000	$ 142
Franklin SSD	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Humboldt City	3	60.0%	350,000	$ 229
Milan SSD	3	100.0%	600,000	$ 302
Trenton SSD	3	100.0%	547,000	$ 374
Bradford SSD	2	100.0%	20,000	$ 32
Gibson County SSD	1	14.3%	13,600	$ 6

Table E-9. Technology Needs by School System (continued)
Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student—Five-year Period July 2003 through 2008*

	Schools with Technology Needs		Estimated Cost	
School System	Number	Percent	Total	Per Student
Giles County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Grainger County	6	100.0%	340,000	$ 104
Greene County	15	100.0%	159,820	$ 24
Greeneville City	7	100.0%	835,000	$ 317
Grundy County	7	100.0%	332,400	$ 147
Hamblen County	16	80.0%	931,556	$ 104
Hamilton County	63	77.8%	1,836,300	$ 46
Hancock County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Hardeman County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Hardin County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Hawkins County	15	88.2%	370,028	$ 52
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	2	33.3%	520,000	$ 166
Paris SSD	3	100.0%	510,000	$ 353
Hickman County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Houston County	1	20.0%	45,000	$ 32
Humphreys County	5	71.4%	455,000	$ 152
Jackson County	4	80.0%	79,400	$ 48
Jefferson County	3	27.3%	94,000	$ 14
Johnson County	4	57.1%	142,250	$ 63
Knox County	86	97.7%	32,942,650	$ 638
Lake County	3	100.0%	256,000	$ 294
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	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Athens City	5	100.0%	536,000	$ 320
Etowah City	1	100.0%	27,800	$ 73
McNairy County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Macon County	7	100.0%	559,000	$ 158
Madison County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Marion County	5	55.6%	456,000	$ 112
Richard City SSD	1	100.0%	91,200	$ 267
Marshall County	7	77.8%	1,100,000	$ 229
Maury County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Meigs County	4	100.0%	120,000	$ 66
Monroe County	10	90.9%	255,000	$ 51
Sweetwater City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Montgomery County	1	3.3%	39,200	$ 2
Moore County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Morgan County	7	87.5%	210,000	$ 66

Table E-9. Technology Needs by School System (continued)
Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student—Five-year Period July 2003 through 2008*

	Schools with Technology Needs		Estimated Cost	
School System	**Number**	**Percent**	**Total**	**Per Student**
Obion County	1	12.5%	18,000	$ 5
Union City	1	33.3%	44,000	$ 32
Overton County	7	77.8%	161,000	$ 51
Perry County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Pickett County	2	100.0%	45,000	$ 64
Polk County	6	85.7%	270,000	$ 108
Putnam County	13	72.2%	1,017,400	$ 107
Rhea County	4	80.0%	2,285,000	$ 594
Dayton City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Roane County	2	15.4%	65,000	$ 11
Harriman City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Robertson County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Rutherford County	29	80.6%	747,513	$ 27
Murfreesboro City	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Scott County	5	71.4%	8,037,851	$ 3,066
Oneida SSD	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Sequatchie County	2	66.7%	191,000	$ 100
Sevier County	10	41.7%	399,916	$ 32
Shelby County	5	10.4%	246,740	$ 6
Memphis City	173	97.2%	584,155,280	$ 4,999
Smith County	8	80.0%	485,000	$ 155
Stewart County	2	66.7%	80,000	$ 39
Sullivan County	19	63.3%	743,240	$ 60
Bristol City	6	75.0%	402,500	$ 112
Kingsport City	8	72.7%	829,140	$ 130
Sumner County	34	82.9%	1,371,400	$ 59
Tipton County	11	100.0%	1,185,632	$ 118
Covington City	2	100.0%	80,000	$ 91
Trousdale County	2	66.7%	120,000	$ 95
Unicoi County	6	100.0%	1,210,000	$ 484
Union County	6	85.7%	820,000	$ 267
Van Buren County	1	50.0%	5,000	$ 7
Warren County	5	45.5%	116,800	$ 20
Washington County	12	92.3%	3,386,000	$ 394
Johnson City	10	100.0%	1,141,000	$ 167
Wayne County	6	75.0%	460,000	$ 178
Weakley County	5	41.7%	1,420,000	$ 290
White County	5	55.6%	122,000	$ 32
Williamson County	27	84.4%	7,191,500	$ 342
Franklin SSD	8	100.0%	1,680,225	$ 445
Wilson County	0	0.0%	0	$ 0
Lebanon SSD	5	100.0%	196,000	$ 67
Statewide	**1,037**	**62.5%**	**712,434,763**	**789**

* 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 2003 through June 2008*

	Estimated Cost	
School System	**New School Construction**	**System-wide Needs****
Anderson County	$ 1,245,000	$ 0
Clinton City	0	0
Oak Ridge City	0	6,500,000
Bedford County	43,800,000	0
Benton County	0	0
Bledsoe County	0	0
Blount County	68,570,000	0
Alcoa City	5,350,000	0
Maryville City	22,000,000	0
Bradley County	0	0
Cleveland City	12,000,000	0
Campbell County	17,500,000	0
Cannon County	20,657,035	0
Carroll County	0	0
Hollow Rock-Bruceton SSD	0	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	2,660,000	0
Cocke County	0	0
Newport City	0	0
Coffee County	17,200,000	0
Manchester City	0	0
Tullahoma City	8,000,000	0
Crockett County	9,000,000	0
Alamo City	0	0
Bells City	0	0
Cumberland County	36,210,000	0
Davidson County	123,789,000	3,680,000
Decatur County	0	0
DeKalb County	0	0
Dickson County	8,000,000	0
Dyer County	11,000,000	0
Dyersburg City	0	0
Fayette County	14,500,000	0
Fentress County	0	0
Franklin SSD	25,300,000	0
Humboldt City	0	0
Milan SSD	8,500,000	0
Trenton SSD	2,000,000	680,000
Bradford SSD	0	0
Gibson County SSD	0	0

Table E-10. New School Construction and System-wide Needs by School System (cont.)
Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student—Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008*

	Estimated Cost	
School System	**New School Construction**	**System-wide Needs****
Giles County	5,889,280	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	15,000,000	0
Lexington City	0	0
Henry County	9,400,000	200,000
Paris SSD	0	0
Hickman County	18,000,000	0
Houston County	0	0
Humphreys County	0	0
Jackson County	0	1,500,000
Jefferson County	0	0
Johnson County	350,000	225,000
Knox County	128,713,132	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	2,100,000	0
Lenoir City	0	0
McMinn County	0	0
Athens City	0	250,000
Etowah City	0	0
McNairy County	0	0
Macon County	8,000,000	500,000
Madison County	32,300,000	520,000
Marion County	14,500,000	0
Richard City SSD	0	0
Marshall County	20,800,000	0
Maury County	37,233,000	5,000,000
Meigs County	0	85,000
Monroe County	14,432,000	0
Sweetwater City	8,000,000	0
Montgomery County	31,105,840	0
Moore County	2,000,000	2,500,000
Morgan County	5,300,000	0

Table E-10. New School Construction and System-wide Needs by School System (cont.)
Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student—Five-year Period July 2003 through June 2008*

	Estimated Cost	
School System	**New School Construction**	**System-wide Needs****
Obion County	1,600,000	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	6,240,000	0
Dayton City	0	0
Roane County	13,700,000	780,855
Harriman City	0	0
Robertson County	34,620,000	0
Rutherford County	216,481,402	180,000
Murfreesboro City	11,500,800	0
Scott County	12,600,000	0
Oneida SSD	0	0
Sequatchie County	0	1,100,000
Sevier County	42,405,000	200,000
Shelby County	0	0
Memphis City	41,864,526	0
Smith County	27,476,500	0
Stewart County	7,000,000	0
Sullivan County	0	0
Bristol City	0	0
Kingsport City	0	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	38,000,000	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	15,350,000	0
Lebanon SSD	0	0
Statewide	**$ 1,690,459,100**	**$ 26,800,855**

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

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

Completion: 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**.

Libraries, Museums, & Historic Sites: *See* **Type of Project**.

LEA System-wide Need: *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.

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, improvements to a tourist attraction, and building a welcome center. *Residential sidewalks are no longer included in this category.*
- **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. Tornado Sirens/Early Warning Systems/Storm Alarms etc. are included here.

- **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. 911 Systems and related projects are included here.
- **Libraries, Museums, & Historic Sites:** 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. Restoring an historic site is included in this category.
- **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, and public dumpsters.
- **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, sidewalks, railroad tracks, rail spurs for industry, airports, and mass transit systems.
- **Other Utilities:** Capital facilities or land assets developed or acquired to support the provision of public services such as electricity or gas, but not including water or telecommunications. Examples include but are not limited to the installation of gas lines and electrical cables.
- **Water & Wastewater:** Capital facilities or land assets developed or acquired to support the treatment or distribution of potable water or the collection, treatment or disposal of commercial and residential sewage or other liquid waste for general public benefit. Examples

include but are not limited to constructing a water tower, pumping station, or water treatment plant.

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

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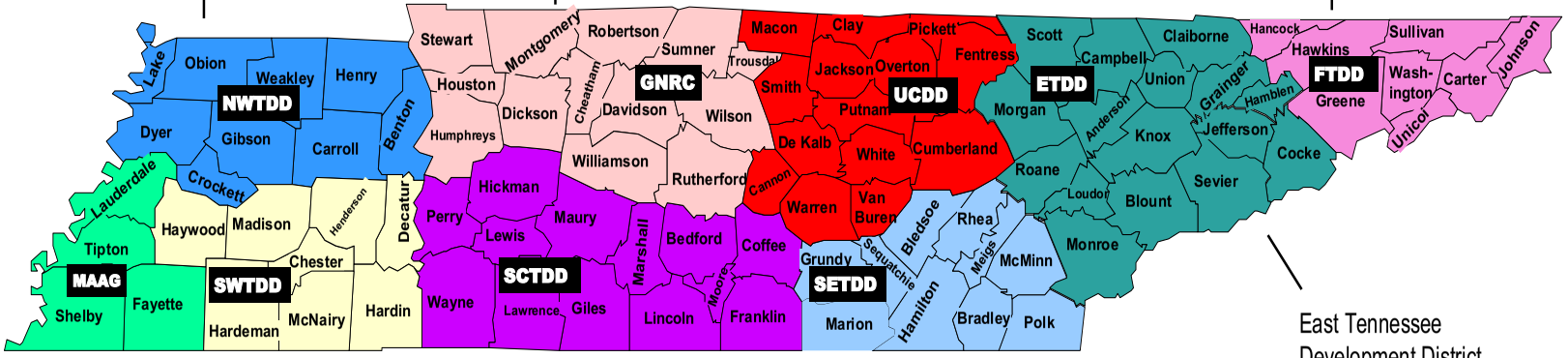

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