

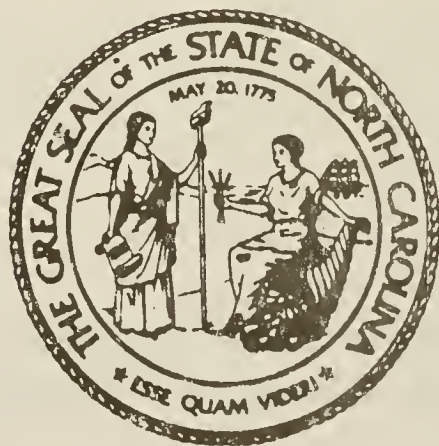
**LEGISLATIVE
RESEARCH COMMISSION**

REPORT

TO THE

1979

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA
SECOND SESSION, 1980**



**PUBLIC SCHOOL
FACILITY NEEDS**

PALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

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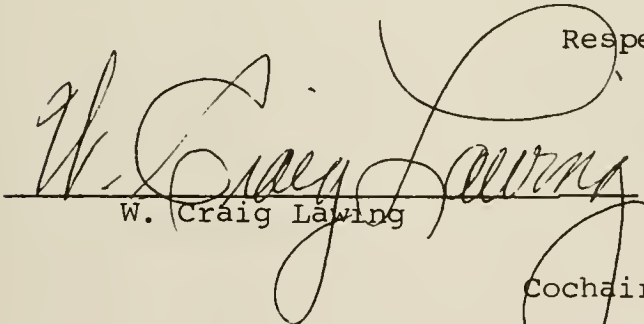


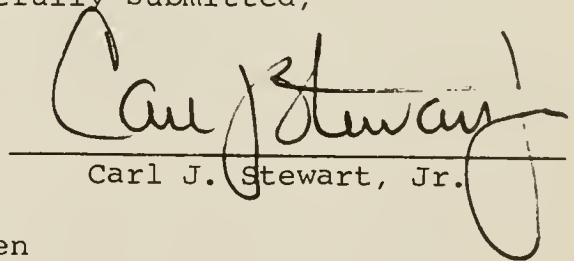
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE 1979 GENERAL ASSEMBLY, SECOND SESSION, 1980

The Legislative Research Commission herewith reports to the 1979 General Assembly of North Carolina, Second Session, 1980 on the matter of Public School Facility Needs. The report is made pursuant to Chapter 838, Section 60, of the 1979 Session Laws.

This report was prepared by the Legislative Research Commission Committee on Public School Facility Needs, and it is transmitted by the Legislative Research Commission to the members of the 1979 General Assembly, Second Session, 1980, for their consideration.

Respectfully submitted,


W. Craig Lawing


Carl J. Stewart, Jr.

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LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COMMISSION

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PREFACE

The Legislative Research Commission, authorized by Article 6B of Chapter 120 of the General Statutes, is a general purpose study group. The Commission is co-chaired by the Speaker of the House and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate and has five additional members appointed from each house of the General Assembly. Among the Commission's duties is that of making or causing to be made, upon the direction of the General Assembly, "such studies of and investigations into governmental agencies and institutions and matters of public policy as will aid the General Assembly in performing its duties in the most efficient and effective manner" (G.S. 120-30.17(1)).

At the direction of the 1979 General Assembly, the Legislative Research Commission has undertaken studies of numerous subjects. These studies were grouped into broad categories and each member of the Commission was given responsibility for one category of studies. The Co-Chairmen of the Legislative Research Commission, under the authority of General Statutes 120-30.10(b) and (c), appointed committees consisting of members of the General Assembly and of the public to conduct the studies. Co-Chairmen, one from each house of the General Assembly, were designated for each committee.

The study of the school facility needs of the public schools of North Carolina was directed by Section 60 of the 1979 Budget

Act (Chapter 838 of the 1979 Session Laws). It was to include "a detailed analysis of the total needs in the matter of public school facilities."

The Legislative Research Commission placed this study under the Education Area for which Representative Lura S. Tally of the Commission is responsible. This study was assigned to the Committee on Public School Facility Needs which was co-chaired by Representative Horace Locklear and Senator Helen R. Marvin. A membership list of the Legislative Research Commission, a membership list of the Study Committee and a copy of Section 60 of the 1979 Budget Act may be found in Appendix A.

Committee Proceedings

The Committee on Public School Facility Needs held five meetings during the course of its study. These meetings spanned four months in the interim between the First Session of the 1979 General Assembly and February 21, 1980. A list of the witnesses who appeared before the Committee may be found in Appendix B.

Tradition of Local Responsibility for School Facility Needs.

The Committee began its deliberations by looking at the historical pattern of funding for public school facilities. Traditionally, the financial responsibility for meeting school facility needs resides at the local level; the State must provide funds for the operation of the schools of the State on a uniform basis, subject to local supplements. North Carolina places a statutory duty on the counties to provide for school construction, repair and maintenance. The local boards of education determine their needs and the costs of meeting them and presenting them in the form of a proposed budget to the counties. The county determines how best to provide for the schools. The School Planning Division of the State Board of Education is available to assist the boards in evaluating local needs. Local decision-making autonomy in this area is checked only by laws regarding public facility construction, building codes and environmental laws; also, if State money is used in construction of school

facilities, the plans must be approved with regard to structural and functional soundness, safety, and sanitation by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Since 1949, the State has supplemented at periodic intervals, the local financial effort. In 1949, there was a 25 million dollar State bond issue plus a 25 million dollar direct appropriation. Half of the funds was allocated on the basis of \$250,000 per county; the other half was allocated on the basis of average daily membership (ADM) of the schools of each county. Use of the funds was restricted to the construction, improvement and repair of school plant facilities.

In 1953, there was a 50 million dollar bond issue. Ten million dollars was allocated on the basis of \$100,000 per county and 15 million dollars on the basis of ADM. The remaining 25 million dollars was distributed according to standards prescribed by the State Board of Education and approved by the Governor which took into account need, and a determination that the county had made every reasonable effort to provide for its needs.

In 1963, there was a 100 million dollar bond issue allocated to the school administrative units on the basis of ADM. Permissible uses of the funds were construction, reconstruction, enlargement, improvement, renovation and purchase of essential equipment; also, if the State Board of Education determined that a unit did not need its allocation for these purposes, unneeded funds could

be used for the retirement of existing local school bonds. In fact, all units needed their funds to improve school facilities.

Finally, in 1973, there was a 300 million dollar bond issue allocated to the school administrative units on the basis of ADM. The allowable uses of the money were the same as in the 1963 bond issue. Again, all funds were needed for facilities.

The preambles to the legislation creating these bond referenda all spoke of the existence of critical situations in which the local tax levying authorities could not meet current school facility needs. The 1949, 1953 and 1963 bond legislation reiterated the policy of local support for school facilities with language similar to this from the 1963 legislation:

Whereas, the State desires to aid the counties in this emergency without establishing a policy of State construction and improvement of school plant facilities and without acknowledging any constitutional or statutory duty or liability on the part of the State with respect to the construction and improvement of school plant facilities.

The 1963 and 1973 legislation referred to the earlier bond referenda legislation and noted that the State monies gave encouragement and impetus to the local financial effort.

Proceeds of all earlier bond issues have been expended. The State debt service requirement on them totals over 503 million dollars. A breakdown of how much is due each year through 1999 may be found on page one of Appendix C.

Events Leading up to this Study.

In response to the Fulcher Commission Report, the Stallings Commission Report, and the Department of Public Instruction survey of public school facility needs undertaken pursuant to the suggestion of the Stallings Commission, the General Assembly instructed the Legislative Research Commission to undertake this study.

The Fulcher Commission (created by Resolution 91 of the 1977 General Assembly - report issued April 1978) recommended that:

Consideration should be given to presenting a state-wide bond referendum to the voters as early as 1979 for the purpose of improving and upgrading current school facilities, replacing old and outdated school buildings, and providing additional facilities to house new educational programs and practices. (Emphasis added)

In justification, the Commission cited renovations and construction necessary to accommodate new programs and teaching techniques, to increase energy efficiency, to meet State and federal standards of accessibility to the handicapped, to appropriately house kindergarten students and new programs, and to replace mobile units. The Commission noted that there has been an expansion of local efforts to meet school facility needs but that it has been insufficient to keep up with the problem.

The Stallings Commission (The Governor's Commission on Public School Finance - report issued 1979) recommended:

That the state, through periodic issue of state bonds, continue to provide a reasonable proportion of state-wide facility costs. Based on precedent, it would seem that the state's reasonable proportion will fall between 25 and 40 percent of the overall cost of school construction. The next statewide bond referendum should be held in 1979 or as soon as practical thereafter.

School facility funds should be allocated to each school district on the basis of average daily membership. (Emphasis added)

The Commission noted the history of state contributions for school facilities, and the current extraordinary financial burden on the counties due to shifts in student population, merger of units and demand for more and better educational services, as justifications for its recommendations. Factors contributing to current facility needs were found to include the use of obsolete and non-fire resistant buildings, laws requiring accessibility for the handicapped, inappropriateness of current facilities for special projects and programs, especially those for children with special needs, and the need to conserve energy.

The Stallings Commission report went on to suggest that the Superintendent of Public Instruction establish objective standards for school facilities for adoption by the State Board of Education. The Department would then survey the various school units and report the results to the State Board. The Commission report suggested that survey categories might include:

(a) replacement of temporary classrooms, (b) replacement of non-fire resistant structures, (c) replacement or modification of energy inefficient structures, (d) additions to structurally sound buildings to make them educationally adequate, and (e) modification of buildings for use by the handicapped.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction conducted a survey of school facility needs in December of 1978 and made the preliminary

results available to the 1979 General Assembly. On the basis of this report, the Legislative Research Commission was charged in the task of studying this subject and obtaining more documentation on it.

On November 1, 1979, after this Study Committee was authorized but four days before its first meeting, the State Board of Education adopted a resolution endorsing the recommendations of the Fulcher Commission, the Stallings Commission and the Superintendent of Public Instruction. It urged that a statewide school bond referendum be scheduled as soon as possible. (In its presentation to the Committee, the State Board expanded upon its position by calling for a bond issue of at least 600 million dollars.) A copy of the resolution may be found in Appendix D.

An Analysis of the School Facility Needs.

To assess the school facility needs in North Carolina the Committee examined the survey conducted by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, letters and resolutions from concerned citizens and local government bodies, evidence given at the public hearing and other Committee meetings, and conditions in schools in their home districts.

As per the recommendation of the Stallings Commission, the Superintendent surveyed the superintendents of all local boards of education in North Carolina to gauge the magnitude of the school facility needs across the State. This survey indicated that as of September 1979, it would cost nearly 1.840 billion dollars to meet the essential needs of the public schools.

The survey asked each unit to report its needs by categories. The questionnaire the superintendents filled out and the explanation of what information should go in each category may be found on pages 1-4 of Appendix E. The reported needs of all school units in the State, by category, may be found in Table I, below.

TABLE I
SUMMARY OF SCHOOL FACILITY NEEDS BY CATEGORIES
September 1979

Replacement of temporary facilities	\$125,521,919
Replacement of obsolete facilities	824,377,676
Renovations of buildings which are suitable for long-range use	270,291,907
New or renovated facilities for exceptional children	87,185,776*
Accessibility for the handicapped	40,714,606*
Renovations for energy conservation	100,975,764*
Community School related projects	90,717,976*
New or renovated facilities for administration, maintenance, transportation, and warehousing	80,084,908
Other needs	<u>219,938,143</u>
TOTAL	\$1,839,808,675

* Estimates in these areas were frequently included under replacement of obsolete facilities and renovations; thus the costs indicated for these areas are not sufficient to correct the problems.

A breakdown of the total needs in each category, by school unit, may be found on pages 5-11 of Appendix E.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction also requested that all local units report the number and the potential capacity of all temporary and improvised facilities in the state. Four

thousand five hundred eighty-two temporary and improvised facilities with a potential capacity of 110,138 students were found to be in use. A copy of this portion of the questionnaire and the responses from each unit may be found on pages 12-20 of Appendix E.

Letters and resolutions to the Committee from boards of county commissioners, boards of education, local officials, parent-teacher organizations and other concerned organizations and individuals, were unanimously in favor of a school bond referendum. Many of these gave detailed information about the extent of local need and the factors contributing to it. A list of this correspondence indicating the level of local need, if it were specified, may be found in Appendix F.

On December 6, 1979, the Committee heard from organizations concerned with the public school system. On January 18, 1980, the general public was given the opportunity to comment on the facility needs of the public schools and of the advisability of a statewide bond referendum to meet those needs. The response constituted a comprehensive picture of critical facility needs in every educational district in the state. Local officials, concerned citizens and taxpayers, and state officials involved with energy conservation and the rights of the handicapped, all recognized these needs and felt that a statewide bond referendum was the appropriate response to them. A list of the witnesses appearing at these meetings may be found in Appendix B.

The evidence presented to the Committee and the observations that members shared with the Committee based on conditions in their local districts indicate that immediate, critical needs exist. Many young North Carolinians are being educated in unsafe, inadequate, inappropriate surroundings.

Students are being taught in facilities that are obsolete or in buildings in serious need of renovations. Buildings built prior to the early 1950's are often multistory wooden units that are not fire resistant. The flammable materials used to finish the interiors of these buildings and the design of the rooms and corridors make them potential firetraps. Several of these schools have the extra hazard of an auditorium on the second floor. Older buildings, especially those for which available maintenance funds have been minimal, may also be suffering from wear and tear. In some schools, children trip over badly warped floors. Other older buildings have flat roofs which inevitably leak after a certain period of time. Some buildings constructed as late as the early 1970's need renovations to insure their future utility.

In spite of the drop in the number of school age children, many schools are suffering from overcrowding and are using temporary and improvised facilities. School units with declining student populations need new teaching stations to perform adequately the services required of them by state and federal programs. Legislation limiting class size requires more classrooms. Special education programs, especially for the educable mentally retarded

and for accelerated students, federally funded reading and mathematics classes, in-school suspension halls, expanded guidance and physical education programs for elementary schools, classes concomitant to competency testing, and kindergarten programs all require new and specialized facilities. Appropriate facilities for the physically handicapped, such as audio rooms, are often not available. Some schools have no cafeterias, gymnasiums or multi-purpose rooms. At other schools, the attempt to provide athletic facilities for girls has meant that use of the gymnasiums is scheduled from 6:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. These problems are even more serious in those schools and school units which, because of population shifts, must serve more students now even though the number of students statewide is declining.

The net result has been a proliferation of temporary and improvised facilities. "WPA" buildings and quonset huts are not new at schools in many areas of the state; they have been joined by more and more mobile units and improvised facilities. In many schools, classes in cultural arts, home economics, industrial arts, vocational education, band and chorus are in inadequate facilities; in some schools they are located in mobile units where the acoustics make teaching and learning intolerable. Legally required programs for children with special needs which rightfully require specialized facilities, are conducted in makeshift areas located in erstwhile storerooms, clothes closets, and restrooms or in subdivided classrooms, corridors, auditoriums and stages. Meanwhile, these facilities are lost for their original functions.

Dramatic increases in the cost of fuel have made renovations to conserve energy a sound investment. Exorbitant fuel bills are placing a financial strain on some school units. Elementary school students are obliged to wear coats all day in some areas because the schools cannot provide adequate heating for them. Inefficient heating systems create conditions in which classrooms closest to the heating plant are too hot, others are too cold. Large windows and a lack of insulation contribute to energy loss. According to the Division of Plant Operations of the Controller's Office of the State Board of Education, renovations which would bring about future energy savings are possible. They are expensive but the technology for them exists and the groundwork and planning for them have already been done. The Energy Division of the Department of Commerce agreed that funds expended on energy conservation would result in net savings.

Most school facilities are inaccessible for the handicapped. Handicapped students face not only the indignity of requiring assistance to maneuver around school buildings but often the impossibility of functioning in a school. The barrier may be as readily correctable as replacing a single step with a ramp or it may require major structural renovations to the building, including installation of elevators. Since 1973, the North Carolina Building Code has required that new schools be accessible to the handicapped. School facilities constructed before 1973 were not subject to this requirement, thus most of them require significant modifications.

A major goal of the Community Schools Act was to make school facilities available to the general public for community projects. This will require new auditoriums and sports facilities in some areas. Also, the expanded use of the facilities underscores the need for physical accessibility to all citizens including senior citizens and handicapped citizens.

Facilities for administration, maintenance, transportation and warehousing are totally inadequate in some school units. In some areas, offices are scattered throughout the county and communication amongst school personnel is difficult. One school system is currently using buildings vacated when the county prison moved to more commodious quarters. It is impossible to maximize the efficiency of the school system without adequately housing these administrative functions.

Inflation, rising construction costs, lack of adequate maintenance funds and ordinary wear and tear all exacerbate facility needs. This is a situation that can only deteriorate if neglected.

Needs vary according to the area, its demographic, economic, and political characteristics, and the other demands on the tax-levying authority. One witness at the public hearing discarded his prepared text to "weep with them who weep"; that the conditions in the schools are lamentable was a common denominator in the evidence before the Committee.

Local Commitment to the Provision of Adequate School Facilities.

The Committee looked at what the counties have done to fulfill their statutory obligations to provide adequate school facilities. The Committee examined how much local money has been expended in light of how much was available, what percentage of the expenditures for school facilities were from local funds, how successful local school bond referenda have been, and whether counties are able to commit more funds to school facilities at this time.

The local capital outlay for school facilities for the fiscal years 1970-71 through 1977-78 was 647.3 million dollars; adjusted to 1979 dollars, the total expenditure was 899.4 million dollars. This constituted 14.32% of the adjusted total resources available to the counties on a continual and consistent basis, from which they often allocate funds for public schools. A list of these resources may be found on page 1 of Appendix G; this list includes some federal funds earmarked for counties and for school units. Also, a breakdown by county of local expenditures for school facilities may be found in pages 2-7 of Appendix G.

From fiscal year 1970-71 through 1977-78, counties provided 68.0% of the capital outlay disbursements for public schools; State funds from the 1963 and 1973 bond issues accounted for 26.6% of the disbursements; these percentages have been computed after adjustments for inflation. A breakdown of the adjusted and unadjusted amounts expended by the local, State and federal governments may be found in Appendix H.

From 1969 to 1979, 95 local bond referenda were held. Of these, 41, totaling 377.3 million dollars in 1979 dollars were defeated; 54, totaling 479.4 million dollars in 1979 dollars were approved. Charts indicating the amounts of individual local referenda and whether they passed or failed may be found on pages 1-5 of Appendix I. A summary of how much local school bond money was approved or defeated in each year may be found on page 6 of Appendix I.

Many witnesses appearing before the Committee indicated that local bond referenda would not be feasible in their areas. (Also, reported needs were too great to be accommodated by yearly allocations by the counties.) A local commitment to "pay-as-you-go" financing, a substantial amount recently approved by the voters for school facilities, the fiscal unsoundness of more local borrowing, land owners opposed to greater ad valorem taxes, a history of an unwillingness to pass any bond issues in the county, and other political and economic concerns were offered as factors precluding expenditures for school facilities. The evidence was clear that critical needs exist regardless of the counties' present ability or willingness to finance them.

The Cost of a Statewide Bond Referendum.

The State Treasurer presented to the Committee a schedule indicating the consequences of a 600 million dollar bond issue over 25 years if it were approved by the voters in November, 1980

and sold at an interest rate of 6½%. The total principal and interest cost on such a bond issue would be 1.14 billion dollars. The annual debt service requirement would peak at 60.4 million dollars in 1999. A breakdown of the annual cost may be found in column 4 on page 2 of Appendix C. A 600 million dollar bond issue would bring the total debt service requirement on public school bonds up to 1.65 billion dollars. The annual debt service requirement on public school bonds would peak at 73.4 million dollars in 1988. The total debt service requirement on all State bonds would be 2.41 billion dollars. The annual debt service requirement on all State bonds would peak at 118.8 million dollars in 1987. The annual cost of all State school bonds and of all State bonds plus the additional proposed bonds may be found in column 6 on pages 2 and 3, respectively, of Appendix C.

According to the Treasurer, the financial position of the State is strong enough to permit the issuance of 600 million dollars in school bonds. He advises that the sale of these bonds over a six year period would not have an adverse affect on the credit of the State. Also, because the State's credit rating is so sound, the State could borrow funds more cheaply than the counties.

Witnesses at the public hearing indicated that State bond money has stimulated the counties to expend funds for school facilities. This increase of local commitment may be seen as the

product of the State effort; thus the cost to the State is very reasonable in light of the benefit accruing to the public schools of North Carolina.

Distribution of State Funds

The Committee looked at different distribution methods, the justifications for them and their applicability to this situation, to determine how to use State funds for school facilities to the greatest advantage.

Distribution of State funds to local school units on the number of pupils in ADM is commonplace for several reasons. The rationale is easy to understand; each unit receives a certain amount of money per pupil. This system sounds fair and it is easy to calculate a school unit's share. As was stated in the section on the tradition of local responsibility for school facility needs, two earlier statewide bond referenda called for distribution of all funds by ADM; the other two used a combination of ADM and other methods. Also, ADM is favored by the taxpayers of the most populous counties because it is generally the method most favorable to them.

There are several factors mitigating against distribution on the basis of ADM. ADM offers no provision to adjust for a unit's need for more help. Also, no consideration is given to a unit's ability to generate revenues on its own initiative. Clearly, fiscal capacity varies from county to county. Per capita

income ranges from \$3,646 to \$7,739, per capita local option sales tax revenue from \$7.30 to \$56.72, per capita intangible tax revenue from \$1.73 to \$21.45 and per capita property tax valuation (adjusted for year of revaluation) from \$7,051 to \$44,372. Neither the school facility needs of a county nor its ability to pay correspond to its ADM. Also, distribution by ADM does not take into account the fixed costs that all school units face regardless of the number of students they serve.

An approach that has some of the intrinsic appeal of ADM but that has the effect of better meeting the actual needs of the counties is to allocate a set amount per county and distribute the rest according to ADM. This method was used exclusively in the 1949 allocation of State monies for school facilities and was used in conjunction with a third factor in 1953. It takes into account the fact that all units face fixed costs and then allows a certain amount per student; thus it seems fair and straight forward. At the same time, the fixed stipend gives the smaller counties more than they would receive under ADM; since the smaller counties tend to be the poorer counties and to have relatively greater needs, this method is more responsive to actual need than ADM.

The impact of different formulas on the actual distribution of 600 million dollars may be seen in the charts in Appendices J and K. The amount each county would receive under an ADM distribution may be seen in column 4 of Appendix J. Columns 5 and 6 of Appendix J indicate county shares based on two indicators of ability to pay, per capita personal income and per capita taxable

property, respectively. Columns 7 and 8 of Appendix J demonstrate combinations of the first three methods. Appendix K indicates the amount each county would receive if a portion of the bond money were distributed as a fixed stipend to each county and the remainder were distributed on the basis of ADM. Amounts individual school units would receive if (a) \$75 million were distributed on the basis of \$750,000 per county, (b) the basic \$750,000 stipend were subdivided amongst multiple units in a county on the basis of ADM and (c) \$525 million were distributed on the basis of ADM, may be found in Appendix L.

There is no single method which is clearly beneficial to the greatest number of counties. The most populous counties receive more under an ADM distribution; the least populous counties get more under any other method.

Findings and Recommendation

Pursuant to the direction of Section 60 of the 1979 Budget Act, the Legislative Research Commission's Committee on Public School Facility Needs, after having reviewed the information presented, makes the following findings and recommends the following courses of action to the 1979 General Assembly:

FINDING 1. There is an urgent need for a substantial capital outlay to meet the school facility needs of the public schools of North Carolina.

The data presented by the school board members, county commissioners, school superintendents, PTA members and other concerned citizens at the public hearing, the investigations committee members made in their home districts and the results of the Department of Public Instruction survey, consistently demonstrate that essential school facility needs throughout the State are not being met. Some school facilities currently in use are unsafe, over-crowded, and not conducive to teaching or learning.

Critical needs include replacement of obsolete facilities, renovation of buildings suitable for long-term use, replacement of temporary facilities, provision of facilities suitable for legally required programs, modifications for energy conservation, modifications to permit accessibility for the handicapped, and construction and improvements to permit increased community use of the schools.

FINDING 2. Current school facility needs are so serious that the State should assist the counties in meeting these needs.

North Carolina places the statutory burden on the counties to take financial responsibility for school construction, repair and maintenance and for school equipment; however, on four occasions since 1949, the State has supplemented the local financial effort as the need and the relative financial positions of the State and the counties dictated.

At this time, the counties are not able to provide for the essential facility needs of the schools and to meet their other financial obligations with the funds consistently and continually available to them. Substantial sums are presently required but the counties have already expended substantial sums for school facilities. Local governments acting alone cannot ameliorate the current critical school facility needs. Because North Carolina has a history of doing what its children need, the State should again assist the counties in providing for the essential facility needs of the public schools.

FINDING 3. State assistance of at least 600 million dollars is required to meet current, essential school facility needs.

Evidence before the Committee indicates it would cost in excess of 1.8 billion dollars to meet critical school facility needs. Inflation, rising construction costs and depreciation of facilities are making delays in meeting these needs costly. Past experience indicates that the availability of State bond money acts as an impetus to the local financial effort. The State

should provide at least 600 million dollars so that, through a joint State and local effort, the essential needs of the public schools of North Carolina will be met.

RECOMMENDATION 1. State assistance for public school facilities in the amount of 600 million dollars should be in the form of a bond issue.

The State Treasurer advises that a 600 million dollar bond issue would not impair the State credit rating. Also, the amount of money required is so large that to provide a significant portion of it by a single direct appropriation would not be possible. Since no General Assembly could compel future General Assemblies to make a direct appropriation for any purpose, and since a bond issue is feasible, the necessary funds should be raised by sale of bonds.

RECOMMENDATION 2. Seventy-five million dollars of State funds should be allocated on the basis of \$750,000 per county; 525 million dollars should be allocated on the basis of ADM. If two or more school units occupy a county, they should share the base allocation on the basis of ADM.

A basic allocation to each county recognizes the fact that even small school systems have certain fixed expenses. The per pupil allocation distributes money equally once the contribution for fixed expenses has been made. Also, this distribution formula tends to equalize educational opportunities throughout the State by providing more funds to smaller counties which tend to

be poorer and to have proportionally greater needs than larger counties. One prior statewide school bond referendum used a similar distribution formula; another utilized another factor in conjunction with these two. This formula is fair, it meets actual school facility needs across the State, and there is historical precedent for it.

RECOMMENDATION 3. Permissable uses of State funds should include the construction, reconstruction, enlargement, improvement and renovation of school facilities and the purchase of equipment for them; a county or municipality should be able to retire local school bonds with State money allocated to it which is not needed for a permissable purpose.

The above-listed permissable uses are the ones specified for the 1963 and 1973 statewide bond issues. The only major capital expense for which State money ought not be utilized is land acquisition.

Local units which have been diligent in meeting their own public school facility needs should be permitted to use the proceeds to ease the financial burden of debt service on local bonds. This would prevent anticipated State assistance from impeding local initiative.

RECOMMENDATION 4. There should be no requirement that local governments match the State funds they receive for school facility needs.

Although history indicates that many counties do in fact match the State funds they receive for school facilities, there should be no requirement that they do so. A matching requirement would prove a hardship to those counties which have recently made major capital outlays for the public schools. Also, delay while waiting for local contributions, especially in the face of taxpayer resistance, would only exacerbate the already critical situation with regard to school facilities.

RECOMMENDATION 5. The term of the bonds should be determined by the General Assembly upon the advice of the Treasurer at the time legislation authorizing a bond referendum is introduced.

It is presently impossible to determine what an appropriate term for bonds issued at a future date would be, given the current volatility of the market. If the term of bonds were specified at this time, it may make it impossible for the Treasurer to negotiate, at a later date, the terms most advantageous for the State.

RECOMMENDATION 6. The State Treasurer, with the assistance of the Legislative Services Office, should prepare legislation implementing the findings of this Committee for presentation to the 1979 General Assembly (Second Session 1980).

The technical nature of the necessary legislation requires that it be drafted by the State Treasurer with the assistance of the Bill Drafting Division and the Fiscal Research Division of the

Legislative Services Office. The evanescent nature of the pertinent data requires that the legislation be drafted just prior to its consideration by the General Assembly.

APPENDIX A

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COMMISSION

House Speaker Carl J. Stewart, Jr. Cochairman	Senate President Pro Tempore W. Craig Lawing, Cochairman
Representative Chris S. Barker, Jr.	Senator Henson P. Barnes
Representative John Gamble	Senator Melvin R. Daniels, Jr.
Representative Parks Helms	Senator Carolyn Mathis
Representative John J. Hunt	Senator R. C. Soles, Jr.
Representative Lura S. Tally	Senator Charles E. Vickery

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COMMISSION
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITY NEEDS

Representative Lura S. Tally, LRC Member

Representative Horace Locklear, Cochairman

Senator Helen R. Marvin, Cochairman

Senator Robert M. Davis, Jr.

Senator Conrad Duncan, Jr.

Representative Fletcher Harris

Representative Ralph Ledford

Senator Vernon E. White

Mr. Clifford Winslow

"LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COMMISSION TO STUDY PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITY NEEDS." (Chapter 838, Section 60 of the 1979 Session Laws)

THE LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COMMISSION IS DIRECTED TO CONDUCT A STUDY OF THE SCHOOL FACILITY NEEDS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NORTH CAROLINA. THE COMMISSION IS FURTHER DIRECTED TO REPORT ITS FINDINGS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON OR BEFORE MARCH 1, 1980. THE COMMISSION REPORT SHALL INCLUDE A DETAILED ANALYSIS OF THE TOTAL NEEDS IN THE MATTER OF PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITIES.

APPENDIX B

WITNESSES
IN FAVOR OF BOND ISSUE

- Mr. Young H. Allen, Superintendent, Lenoir County Schools
- Mr. Joe S. Allred, Coordinator, Wilkes County Community Schools
- Mr. James Atkins, Wake County Board of Education
- Mr. Larry W. Aultman, Caldwell County Board of Education
- Mrs. Shirley Babson, Chairperson, Brunswick County Board of Education
- Mr. Marvin Baldree, Ayden (Pitt County Schools)
- Mrs. Nina Beavans, Halifax County Board of Education
- Mr. Phillip O. Berry, Charlotte/Mecklenburg Board of Education
- Mr. Charles Bledsoe, Catawba County, Hickory PTA Council
- Dr. Robert Boggs, Alexander County
- Mr. Ed Brady, Chairman, Nash County Board of Education
- Mr. Tommy Brandon, Vice Chairman, Yadkin County Board of Education
- Mr. C. O. Bridger, Chairman, Bladen County Board of Education
- Mr. Jack Britt, Cumberland County Schools
- Dr. E. Lawson Brown, Chairman, Legislative Committee, N. C. Association of School Administrators
- Dr. David Bruton, President, State Board of Education
- Mr. Edwin Caldwell, Jr., Chapel Hill/Carrboro Board of Education and N. C. School Board Association
- Mr. Marvin S. Calloway, Jr., Vice Chairman, Forsyth Co. Board of Education
- Mr. Robert A. Cathey, Chairman, Haywood County Board of Education
- Mr. James F. Causby, Superintendent, Swain County Schools
- Mr. Maynard S. Collie, President, NC Public School Maintenance Association (Caswell County Schools)

Mr. Oscar Compton, Chairman, Orange County Board of Education

Ms. Janice Cone, Nash County PTA

Mr. Glen L. Cox, Superintendent, Greenville City Schools

Mr. W. F. Davis, Superintendent, Kings Mountain Schools

Mrs. Betsy Detty, Salisbury City Schools

Dr. Raleigh E. Dingman, Executive Director, N. C. School Board Association

Mr. Henry Drake, Anson County Schools

Mrs. Joyce Duncan, Rosewood Concerned Citizens for Education

Mr. C. R. Edwards, State Board of Education

Dr. Kenneth England, Superintendent, Vance County Schools

Mr. W. O. Fields, Jr., Superintendent, Wilson County Schools

Mr. Marion Fisher, Superintendent, Weldon City Schools

Mr. James Rae Freeland, Orange County Board of Education

Mr. Joe Fries, Superintendent, Cabarrus County Schools

Mr. W. C. Giles, County Commissioner, Rutherford County

Mr. Tim Glass, Chairman, Alexander County Board of Education

Mr. Durwood F. Gunnells, Counsel, N. C. Association of County Commissioners

Mr. R. G. Gurley, Assistant Superintendent, Wayne County Schools

Dr. Paul Hammack, Superintendent, Union County Schools

Mr. Tom Hedgepeth, Chairman, Washington County Board of Education

Dr. Julian Hofman, Chairman, Weldon City Board of Education

Mrs. Janet Holem, Legislative Coordinator, N.C. Congress of Parents and Teachers

Mr. Grady Hunter, Chairman, Yadkin County Board of Commissioners

Mr. Roger Jackson, Superintendent, Ashe County Schools

Mr. M. D. James, Superintendent, Pender County Schools

Mr. Henry Knight, Wake County, N.C. PTA Legislative Committee

Dr. W. F. Landing, Assistant Superintendent, Durham County Schools

Mr. A. Gerald Lankford, Chairman, Wilkes County Board of Commissioners

Mr. Clarence Leary, Jr., Citizens for Better Education in Chowan Co.

Mr. R. E. Lee, Superintendent, Moore County Schools

Mr. Ben Lloyd, President, Orange County Farm & Landowners Association

Mrs. Robert Miller III, Salisbury PTA Council

Mr. Jack O'Kelly, County Commissioner, Alamance County

Mr. Mark Overby, Harnett County student

Dr. Craig Phillips, Superintendent, Department of Public Instruction

Mrs. Rhodes Pratt, Chairman, Board of Education, Bertie County

Mrs. Dorothy G. Pruitt, Chairperson, Granville County Board of Education

Mr. Sam Ranzino, Assistant Executive Secretary for Legislative Services, N.C. Association of Educators

Mr. Richard N. Schultz, Superintendent, Rockingham County Schools

Mrs. DeLett Sibley, Assistant Superintendent, Richmond County Schools

Mr. Rick L. Smyre, Chairman, Gaston County Board of Education

Mr. Joseph Spruill, Bertie County Commissioner

Mr. Wayne Trogdon, Alexander County

Mr. Paul Tyndall, Chairman, Onslow County Board of Education

Mr. Carl L. Unsicker, Chairman, New Hanover County Board of Education

Ms. Gena White, High Point PTA

Ms. Mary White, Perquimans County PTA

Mr. Baxter Williams, Currituck County Board of Commissioners

Mr. Mike Williams, Superintendent, Warren County Schools

Dr. James Wilson, Superintendent, Jackson County Schools

Mrs. Linda Winner, Asheville City Board of Education

Rev. Middleton Wooten, Bertie County

Mr. Charles Yelverton, Superintendent, Duplin County Schools

WITNESSES
PROVIDING TECHNICAL INFORMATION

The Honorable Harlan Boyles
Treasurer of the State of North Carolina

Mr. David Crotts, Senior Fiscal Analyst, Fiscal Research

Mr. Douglas Culbreth, Chief of Conservation Programs for
State Energy Office

Mr. Carsie Denning, Director of Plant Operations, Department
of Public Instruction

Ms. Sarah L. Fuerst, Committee Counsel

Ms. Marion Grant, Advocacy Council for Persons with Disabilities

Mr. Frank Justice, Director of Fiscal Research, Legislative
Services

Dr. Lacy Presnell, Director, Division of School Planning,
Department of Public Instruction

APPENDIX C

ANNUAL REQUIREMENTS FOR EXISTING PUBLIC SCHOOL DEBT

State of North Carolina

Fiscal Year	Existing Debt From 6/30/1979	
	Principal	Principal & Interest
1979-80	\$ 15,646,211.00	\$ 32,114,384.69
81	18,906,888.50	35,410,533.77
82	20,837,186.00	36,539,744.15
83	19,062,186.00	33,882,384.71
84	20,962,186.00	34,777,225.28
85	21,495,519.00	34,186,898.84
86	19,471,275.00	30,991,995.43
87	18,471,275.00	28,980,608.83
88	18,971,275.00	28,417,131.32
89	18,971,275.00	27,376,381.07
1989-90	18,971,275.00	26,376,964.13
91	19,621,275.00	26,037,079.34
92	19,400,085.00	24,798,765.76
93	18,400,085.00	22,773,384.77
94	16,900,085.00	20,343,838.54
95	16,900,085.00	19,454,984.69
96	15,990,995.00	17,697,707.49
97	14,015,239.00	14,936,036.96
98	4,369,050.00	4,691,145.50
99	3,394,050.00	3,510,722.75
1999-00		
01		
02		
03		
04		
05		
06		
07		
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$340,757,500.50	\$503,297,918.02

**ANNUAL REQUIREMENTS FOR EXISTING PUBLIC SCHOOL DEBT PLUS
PROPOSED REQUIREMENTS FOR \$600,000,000 ADDITIONAL SCHOOL BONDS**

State of North Carolina

Fiscal Year	Proposed Bonds				
	Principal	Estimated 6½% Interest	Principal & Estimated Interest	With Existing Debt	
	\$	\$	\$	Principal	Principal & Interest
1979-80				\$ 15,646,211.00	\$ 32,114,384.69
81				18,906,888.50	35,410,533.77
82		3,250,000	3,250,000	20,837,186.00	39,789,744.15
83	18,000,000	9,750,000	27,750,000	37,062,186.00	61,632,384.71
84	17,000,000	15,080,000	32,080,000	37,962,186.00	66,857,225.28
85	16,000,000	20,475,000	36,475,000	37,495,519.00	70,661,898.84
86	14,000,000	25,935,000	39,935,000	33,471,275.00	70,926,995.43
87	12,000,000	31,525,000	43,525,000	30,471,275.00	72,505,608.83
88	11,000,000	33,995,000	44,995,000	29,971,275.00	73,412,131.32
89	11,000,000	33,280,000	44,280,000	29,971,275.00	71,656,381.07
1989-90	11,000,000	32,565,000	43,565,000	29,971,275.00	69,941,964.13
91	11,000,000	31,850,000	42,850,000	30,621,275.00	68,887,079.34
92	13,000,000	31,135,000	44,135,000	32,400,085.00	68,933,765.76
93	14,000,000	30,290,000	44,290,000	32,400,085.00	67,063,384.77
94	16,000,000	29,380,000	45,380,000	32,900,085.00	65,723,838.54
95	16,000,000	28,340,000	44,340,000	32,900,085.00	63,794,984.69
96	18,000,000	27,300,000	45,300,000	33,990,995.00	62,997,707.49
97	23,000,000	26,130,000	49,130,000	37,015,239.00	64,066,036.96
98	35,000,000	24,635,000	59,635,000	39,369,050.00	64,326,145.50
99	38,000,000	22,360,000	60,360,000	41,394,050.00	63,870,722.75
1999-00	39,000,000	19,890,000	58,890,000	39,000,000.00	58,890,000.00
01	39,000,000	17,355,000	56,355,000	39,000,000.00	56,355,000.00
02	38,000,000	14,820,000	52,820,000	38,000,000.00	52,820,000.00
03	38,000,000	12,350,000	50,350,000	38,000,000.00	50,350,000.00
04	38,000,000	9,880,000	47,880,000	38,000,000.00	47,880,000.00
05	38,000,000	7,410,000	45,410,000	38,000,000.00	45,410,000.00
06	38,000,000	4,940,000	42,940,000	38,000,000.00	42,940,000.00
07	38,000,000	2,470,000	40,470,000	38,000,000.00	40,470,000.00
	\$600,000,000	\$546,390,000	\$1,146,390,000	\$940,757,500.50	\$1,649,687,918.02

* Assumptions on Page 4

**ANNUAL REQUIREMENTS FOR EXISTING GENERAL FUND DEBT PLUS \$206,000,000 AUTHORIZED
AND UNISSUED BONDS PLUS PROPOSED REQUIREMENTS FOR \$600,000,000 SCHOOL BONDS**

State of North Carolina

Proposed School Bonds

Fiscal Year	Principal	Estimated 6½% Interest	Principal & Estimated Interest	With Existing & Authorized Debt	
				Principal	Principal & Interest
1979-80	\$	\$	\$	\$ 25,800,000	\$ 54,263,425
81				30,550,000	61,904,200
82		3,250,000	3,250,000	37,500,000	74,033,800
83	18,000,000	9,750,000	27,750,000	56,800,000	101,292,750
84	17,000,000	15,080,000	32,080,000	56,700,000	107,719,250
85	16,000,000	20,475,000	36,475,000	56,700,000	112,584,500
86	14,000,000	25,935,000	39,935,000	56,500,000	115,547,000
87	12,000,000	31,525,000	43,525,000	56,500,000	118,790,500
88	11,000,000	33,995,000	44,995,000	56,500,000	118,651,000
89	11,000,000	33,280,000	44,280,000	56,500,000	115,345,500
1989-90	11,000,000	32,565,000	43,565,000	56,500,000	112,114,500
91	11,000,000	31,850,000	42,850,000	56,500,000	108,952,500
92	13,000,000	31,135,000	44,135,000	56,500,000	105,813,500
93	14,000,000	30,290,000	44,290,000	56,500,000	102,549,500
94	16,000,000	29,380,000	45,380,000	56,500,000	99,324,500
95	16,000,000	28,340,000	44,340,000	56,500,000	96,022,500
96	18,000,000	27,300,000	45,300,000	56,500,000	92,795,000
97	23,000,000	26,130,000	49,130,000	56,000,000	89,070,000
98	35,000,000	24,635,000	59,635,000	56,000,000	85,870,000
99	38,000,000	22,360,000	60,360,000	56,000,000	82,400,000
1999-00	39,000,000	19,890,000	58,890,000	49,000,000	71,945,000
01	39,000,000	17,355,000	56,355,000	49,000,000	68,760,000
02	38,000,000	14,820,000	52,820,000	48,000,000	64,575,000
03	38,000,000	12,350,000	50,350,000	48,000,000	61,455,000
04	38,000,000	9,880,000	47,880,000	45,000,000	55,335,000
05	38,000,000	7,410,000	45,410,000	38,000,000	45,410,000
06	38,000,000	4,940,000	42,940,000	38,000,000	42,940,000
07	38,000,000	2,470,000	40,470,000	38,000,000	40,470,000
	\$600,000,000	\$546,390,000	\$1,146,390,000	\$1,406,550,000	\$2,405,933,925

* Assumptions on Page 4

Assumptions as follows:

Fiscal Year	12/1981		12/1982		12/1983	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
1981-82	\$	\$3,250,000	\$	\$	\$	\$
83	18,000,000	6,500,000		3,250,000		
84	10,000,000	5,330,000	7,000,000	6,500,000		3,250,000
85	5,000,000	4,680,000	5,000,000	6,045,000	6,000,000	6,500,000
86	3,000,000	4,355,000	3,000,000	5,720,000	4,000,000	6,110,000
87	3,000,000	4,160,000	3,000,000	5,525,000	3,000,000	5,850,000
88		3,965,000		5,330,000		5,655,000
	<u>\$100,000,000</u>		<u>\$100,000,000</u>		<u>\$100,000,000</u>	

Fiscal Year	12/1984		12/1985		12/1986	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
1981-82	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
83		3,250,000				
84	4,000,000	6,500,000		3,250,000		
85	3,000,000	6,240,000		6,500,000		3,250,000
86		6,045,000		6,500,000		6,500,000
87						
88	<u>\$100,000,000</u>		<u>\$100,000,000</u>		<u>\$100,000,000</u>	

Note 1: \$600,000,000 Legislative approval June 1980 voter approval November 1980.

Note 2: Bond Issues -

12/1981	\$100,000,000
12/1982	100,000,000
12/1983	100,000,000
12/1984	100,000,000
12/1985	100,000,000
12/1986	100,000,000

APPENDIX D

RESOLUTION

Referendum for the Construction of Public School Facilities

WHEREAS, less than ten millions of dollars remains from the 1973 State Bond Fund, most of which is committed,

and WHEREAS, many students in North Carolina are housed in temporary or obsolete facilities,

and WHEREAS, many facilities which are suitable for long-range use are in dire need of major renovations to accommodate the handicapped, conserve energy, and provide spaces for new programs,

and WHEREAS, additional teaching spaces will be needed to reduce class size as recommended in the Fulcher Commission Report,

and WHEREAS, many administrative units have inadequate facilities for administration, transportation, maintenance, and warehousing,

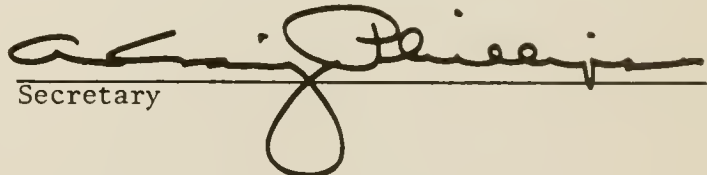
and WHEREAS, funds are needed to renovate and construct facilities for community use,

and WHEREAS, the Fulcher and Stallings Commissions recommended a statewide bond referendum for school construction as early as 1979.

BE IT RESOLVED, that the State Board of Education endorses the recommendations of the Fulcher Commission, the Stallings Commission, and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to schedule a state referendum for the construction of public school facilities as soon as possible.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this Resolution be submitted to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of the House, Legislative Research Commission, and the Commission appointed to study the facility needs of the Public Schools of North Carolina.

Approved by the State Board of Education this the 1st day of November, 1979.


Secretary

APPENDIX E

SUMMARY OF SCHOOL FACILITY NEEDS

While North Carolina school systems have made considerable progress in providing safe and adequate facilities, additional funds are needed. In December of 1978, the Department of Public Instruction initiated a survey to determine the extent of these needs. This information was updated in November, 1979. Each administrative unit was asked to estimate their needs according to the categories below:

Replacement of Temporary Facilities - Most school systems in North Carolina have experienced a decline in school membership, however, many administrative units still have students housed in mobile units, temporary frame buildings, in multi-purpose rooms, or in other temporary quarters. This category includes the estimated cost of housing all students who are now in temporary quarters in permanent facilities. The cost of land and equipment is included, where applicable.

Replacement of Obsolete Facilities - Approximately 30% of the teaching stations in North Carolina are located in facilities constructed prior to 1949. Most of these buildings are non-fire resistive structures which are unsuitable for long-range use. Likewise, some of the fire resistive buildings constructed after 1949 may be unsuitable for long-range use. This category includes the estimated cost of replacing the obsolete facilities regardless of date of construction. The cost estimates include land and equipment, where applicable.

Renovation of Buildings which are Suitable for Long-Range Use - Approximately 30% of all teaching stations in North Carolina are housed in buildings which were constructed between 1950 and 1959. Many of these buildings are minimal by today's standards and a major renovation would cost up to one-half of the cost of new construction. Many buildings built in the 1960's and early 1970's would also benefit from renovations. This category includes the estimated cost of renovations to buildings which are suitable for long-range use.

New or Renovated Facilities for Exceptional Children - The number of exceptional children being served in North Carolina has increased from 2,175 in 1949-50 to approximately 151,500 in 1978-79. There are an estimated 200,000 children in North Carolina who are entitled to be served. Few public school facilities were planned specifically for these children. Self-contained programs for the severely and profoundly retarded, trainable mentally retarded, and educable mentally retarded are frequently housed in regular classrooms or temporary classrooms which lack toilet facilities, sinks, adequate ventilation, and adequate instructional areas. Resource teachers for exceptional children frequently share standard classrooms or are housed in mobile units or other accommodations. This category includes the estimated cost of providing all exceptional children with appropriate facilities, including land and equipment, where applicable.

Accessibility for the Handicapped - Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 requires boards of education to make all programs and

activities accessible to the handicapped. Section 504 is applicable to school employees, parents, and other citizens as well as students. Most buildings constructed since 1973 are accessible to the handicapped or can be easily modified. Most buildings constructed prior to 1973 will require extensive modifications; many will require elevators. This category includes the estimated cost of making all buildings, which are suitable for long-range use, accessible to the handicapped.

Renovations for Energy Conservation - Federal monies will soon be available on a matching basis to conduct energy audits and make some renovations for energy conservation. The amount available, however, will be insufficient. This category includes the estimated cost of renovating buildings to improve their energy efficiency.

Community Schools - Many school facilities are needed for educational programs but can also be used by the community. Typical projects in this category include the construction of swimming pools, tennis courts, auditoriums, etc., but also renovations to existing areas to improve their function and to enhance their use after school hours.

New or Renovated Facilities for Administration, Maintenance, Transportation, and Warehousing - Many school systems in North Carolina have adequate facilities for administration and operations while others are housed in totally inadequate facilities. This category includes the estimated cost for adequately housing all administrative, maintenance, transportation, and warehousing functions.

Other Needs - School systems have many facility needs which do not fit the categories above. For example, elementary schools may lack appropriate indoor play areas or multi-purpose rooms; junior high/middle schools and high schools may lack teaching theaters. Increased participation in girl's athletics in grades 7-12 may have increased the need for a second gymnasium. Shifts of student population may result in the need for system-wide reorganization and, consequently, new schools. Many kindergarten and primary programs are housed in conventional classrooms which are inadequate in size and lack special facilities. The implementation of the Fulcher Commission Report will reduce class sizes and require additional teaching stations. More stringent environmental standards are requiring more sophisticated sewage disposal systems. This category includes the estimated costs for school facilities which are not indicated in categories above.

The data on the following pages includes the unit-by-unit estimates of needs and the North Carolina estimate of needs by categories. The estimates were supplied by the local superintendents; most boards of education have reviewed and/or approved the estimates. Also, many boards have shared their estimates with the county commissioners, media, and interested groups.

SUPPLEMENT TO SUMMARY OF SCHOOL FACILITY NEEDS
October 10, 1979

Although most school systems in North Carolina have experienced some decline in school membership, many students are housed in mobile units or other temporary facilities. Since the 1973 School Construction Bond Referendum, North Carolina has implemented a full kindergarten program. With the full kindergarten program, most school systems have more students than in 1973.

Since 1973, there has been a substantial reduction in class size and an increase in the number of special teachers for remediation and exceptionality. Also, there has been some expansion in the number of program offerings and community use of schools. The net result is a lower capacity for the schools. For example, an elementary school with a capacity for 600 students in 1973 would probably have a capacity for only 525 students in 1979.

As a supplement to the Summary of School Facility Needs we would like to include data regarding the number of students who are housed in mobile units or temporary spaces. Please give us your estimates on the following:

1. a. Number of mobile or portable units presently in use. _____
b. Total or potential capacity of these units. _____
c. Total students who will occupy these units this school year. _____
2. a. Number of teaching stations in improvised areas (auditorium, stage, hallways, storage areas, old gyms, etc.). _____
b. Total or potential capacity of these teaching stations. _____
c. Total students who will occupy these spaces this school year. _____

Return as early as convenient, but no later than October 10, 1979 to:

Lacy M. Presnell, Jr., Director
Division of School Planning
State Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611

SUMMARY OF SCHOOL FACILITY NEEDS
October 10, 1979

Please use the estimates submitted earlier and published in Summary of School Facility Needs - 1978-79, (April, 1979).

Please revise the estimates of school facility needs as indicated below:

- o Replacement of temporary facilities \$ _____
 - o Replacement of obsolete facilities \$ _____
 - o Renovations of buildings which are suitable for long-range use \$ _____
 - o New or renovated facilities for exceptional children \$ _____
 - o Accessibility for the handicapped \$ _____
 - o Renovations for energy conservation \$ _____
 - o Community school related projects \$ _____
 - o New or renovated facilities for administration, maintenance, transportation and warehousing \$ _____
 - o Other needs \$ _____
- TOTAL \$ _____

Please Check (X)

- _____ The Board Chairman has reviewed these data
- _____ The Board has reviewed these data
- _____ The Board has approved these data
- _____ The media, staff, and interested groups have been informed regarding these data

Superintendent _____ Date _____

Return as early as convenient, but no later than October 10, 1979 to:

Lacy M. Presnell, Jr., Director
Division of School Planning
State Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611

SUMMARY OF SCHOOL FACILITY NEEDS BY UNITS AND BY CATEGORIES
1979-80

Unit	Replacement of Temporary Facilities	Replacement of Obsolete Facilities	Renovations of Buildings Which are Suitable for Long-range Use		New or Renovated Facilities for Exceptional Children*	Accessibility for Handicapped*	Renovations for Energy Conservation*	Community School Related Projects*	New or Renovated Facilities for Administration, Maintenance, Transportation, & Warehousing	Other Needs	Total
			\$	\$							
Alamance	--	2,125,000	1,332,300	525,000	310,000	1,224,000	--	1,250,000	4,102,700	10,869,000	
Burlington	--	3,300,000	2,498,000	--	446,200	556,000	412,000	82,500	275,000	7,569,700	
Alexander	1,469,000	3,610,350	995,550	265,550	131,080	248,600	56,500	84,750	1,491,600	8,352,960	
Alleghany	--	200,000	200,000	100,000	40,000	100,000	50,000	150,000	100,000	940,000	
Anson	105,000	7,122,500	--	--	93,705	250,000	--	--	567,840	8,139,045	
Ashe	--	6,000,000	2,200,000	--	650,000	100,000	750,000	--	475,000	10,175,000	
Avery	--	5,000,000	300,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	150,000	500,000	--	6,550,000	
Beaufort	250,000	8,000,000	1,000,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,250,000	
Washington	--	6,500,000	525,000	50,000	56,000	60,000	--	390,000	--	7,581,000	
Bertie	2,640,000	2,800,000	308,000	250,000	30,000	125,000	--	150,000	200,000	6,503,000	
Bladen	2,600,000	9,275,250	1,062,500	281,250	312,500	1,875,000	726,250	500,000	72,500	16,705,250	
Brunswick	813,000	1,760,000	580,000	--	350,000	450,000	4,550,000	--	2,319,400	10,822,400	
Buncombe	--	56,000,000	600,000	--	50,000	350,000	--	1,750,000	600,000	59,350,000	
Asheville	--	3,300,000	1,050,000	165,000	2,200,000	3,410,000	2,200,000	1,650,000	880,000	14,855,000	
Burke	577,500	33,519,126	4,017,513	825,000	27,500	--	3,432,000	440,000	--	42,838,639	
Cabarrus	966,250	16,000,000	1,500,000	700,000	300,000	325,000	--	300,000	--	20,091,250	
Concord	--	500,000	280,000	--	120,000	180,000	450,000	150,000	150,000	1,830,000	
Kannapolis	1,000,000	500,000	1,100,000	350,000	300,000	415,000	--	600,000	500,000	4,565,000	
Caldwell	436,800	2,636,625	2,489,365	--	2,713,365	2,965,365	--	112,000	1,456,000	12,809,520	
Camden	82,000	956,000	256,000	--	115,000	150,000	210,000	75,000	--	1,844,000	
Carteret	420,500	2,203,500	947,993	215,500	115,750	142,950	--	350,000	4,380,673	8,776,866	
Caswell	2,712,500	--	542,500	217,000	54,250	542,500	813,750	488,250	2,712,500	8,083,250	
Catawba	600,000	18,100,000	500,000	50,000	50,000	520,000	--	500,000	2,500,000	22,620,000	

Unit	Replacement of Temporary Facilities	Replacement of Obsolete Facilities	Renovations of Buildings Which are Suitable for Long-range Use		New or Renovated Facilities for Exceptional Children*	Accessibility for the Handicapped*	Renovations for Energy Conservation*	Community School Related Projects*	New or Renovated Facilities for Administration, Maintenance, Transportation, & Warehousing		Other Needs	Total
			\$						\$			
Hickory	--	\$ 4,360,000	--	\$ --	--	\$ 468,200	--	\$ --	--	\$ 200,000	\$ 5,028,200	
Newton-Conover	--	600,000	400,000	--	--	75,000	225,000	--	--	--	1,300,000	
Chatham	500,000	5,000,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	200,000	300,000	100,000	200,000	2,000,000	9,300,000	
Cherokee	1,750,000	1,500,000	107,740	294,800	294,800	50,900	90,398	--	604,300	--	4,398,138	
Chowan	--	6,890,000	2,120,000	--	--	--	--	--	530,000	--	9,540,000	
Clay	360,000	300,000	222,420	--	--	--	25,900	--	183,200	624,000	1,715,520	
Cleveland	899,500	--	4,302,500	--	--	375,000	580,700	--	150,000	80,000	6,387,700	
Kings Mountain	--	6,750,000	100,000	300,000	300,000	100,000	6,000	--	300,000	1,125,000	8,681,000	
Shelby	--	--	85,000	50,000	50,000	80,000	40,000	--	1,285,000	1,510,000	3,050,000	
Columbus	325,000	14,200,000	3,000,000	200,000	200,000	128,000	935,000	200,000	300,000	1,060,000	20,348,000	
Whiteville	500,000	--	800,000	500,000	500,000	250,000	550,000	500,000	500,000	--	3,600,000	
Craven	--	6,000,000	1,000,000	--	--	--	--	--	500,000	--	7,500,000	
New Bern	1,200,000	--	1,000,000	750,000	750,000	500,000	800,000	350,000	--	4,700,000	9,300,000	
Cumberland	8,341,000	7,700,000	1,595,000	6,155,600	6,155,600	460,000	4,950,000	--	760,000	13,625,000	43,586,600	
Fayetteville	1,295,000	2,700,000	3,000,000	252,000	252,000	8,000	460,000	2,500,000	895,000	--	11,110,000	
Currituck	600,000	5,278,980	558,500	50,000	50,000	20,000	86,000	68,000	400,000	--	7,061,480	
Dare	200,000	--	136,500	200,000	200,000	20,000	375,000	100,000	1,272,400	2,242,556	4,546,456	
Davidson	2,250,000	14,150,000	6,525,000	2,750,000	2,750,000	250,000	--	--	2,000,000	--	27,925,000	
Lexington	--	2,760,000	1,725,000	1,150,000	1,150,000	328,000	115,000	1,500,000	115,000	575,000	8,268,000	
Thomasville	--	2,000,000	800,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	600,000	300,000	--	200,000	--	4,900,000	
Davie	--	100,000	1,350,000	--	--	50,000	250,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	3,850,000	
Duplin	1,200,000	11,000,000	1,300,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	300,000	13,800,000	
Durham	1,251,720	1,710,000	1,140,000	6,840,000	6,840,000	1,003,200	570,000	--	570,000	9,000,000	22,084,920	
Durham	--	12,000,000	5,000,000	--	--	--	--	--	300,000	--	17,300,000	

Unit	Replacement of Temporary Facilities	Replacement of Obsolete Facilities	Renovations of Buildings Which are Suitable for Long-range Use	New or Renovated Facilities for Exceptional Children*	Accessibility for the Handicapped*	Renovations for Energy Conservation*	Community School Related Projects*	New or Renovated Facilities for Administration, Maintenance, Transportation, & Warehousing	Other Needs	Total
Edgecombe	\$ 250,000	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 7,550,000
Tarboro	186,000	2,684,000	1,270,807	124,000	121,520	124,000	--	558,000	574,120	5,642,447
Forsyth	--	17,753,000	4,580,000	--	168,000	200,000	--	--	2,750,000	25,451,000
Franklin	1,300,000	3,500,000	1,600,000	700,000	40,000	475,000	--	115,000	9,400,000	17,130,000
Franklinton	--	1,265,000	161,000	46,000	28,750	287,500	148,350	172,500	--	2,109,100
Gaston	--	10,800,000	6,100,000	200,000	500,000	--	1,000,000	1,500,000	1,400,000	21,500,000
Gates	220,000	440,000	660,000	220,000	55,000	440,000	1,320,000	330,000	605,000	4,290,000
Graham	100,000	2,500,000	150,000	100,000	20,000	50,000	25,000	100,000	--	3,045,000
Granville	500,000	7,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	--	750,000	--	12,250,000
Greene	2,000,000	3,360,000	400,000	100,000	30,000	250,000	--	175,000	2,200,000	8,515,000
Guilford	350,000	11,925,000	12,150,000	2,000,000	690,000	--	5,947,500	1,835,000	17,033,770	51,931,270
Greensboro	--	500,000	--	22,714,825	500,000	500,000	--	120,000	2,461,000	26,795,825
High Point	--	2,400,000	9,780,000	--	1,200,000	2,400,000	1,365,174	360,000	--	17,505,174
Halifax	1,008,000	5,520,500	126,000	205,000	56,000	317,900	330,000	--	360,000	7,923,400
Roanoke Rapids	396,000	12,895,445	--	--	--	--	--	652,550	--	13,943,995
Weldon	500,000	4,500,000	25,000	30,000	20,000	150,000	15,000	50,000	--	5,290,000
Harnett	3,446,550	2,569,100	4,025,000	115,000	701,500	9,200,000	--	3,450,000	--	23,507,150
Haywood	710,000	15,280,000	420,000	100,000	250,000	720,000	250,000	5,050,000	--	18,780,000
Henderson	250,000	4,840,000	7,015,000	--	1,000,000	171,885	--	100,000	--	13,376,885
Hendersonville	--	--	475,000	--	725,000	140,000	--	68,000	--	1,408,000
Hertford	--	7,000,000	3,000,000	--	250,000	250,000	--	250,000	250,000	11,000,000
Hoke	200,000	3,500,000	--	--	50,000	100,000	--	--	--	3,850,000
Hyde	--	2,000,000	--	--	--	500,000	--	--	--	2,500,000
Iredell	395,000	9,200,000	1,045,000	240,000	174,000	193,000	1,371,000	200,000	1,252,000	14,050,000

Unit	Replacement of Temporary Facilities	Replacement of Obsolete Facilities	Renovations of Buildings Which are Suitable for Long-range Use		New or Renovated Facilities for Exceptional Children*	Accessibility for Handicapped*	Renovations for Energy Conservation*	Community School Related Projects*	New or Renovated Facilities for Administration, Maintenance, Transportation, & Warehousing		Other Needs	Total
			\$						\$			
Mooreville	--	\$ 4,135,000	\$ 676,500	--	--	\$ 46,250	\$ 324,000	--	\$ 450,000	\$ 852,000	\$ 6,463,750	
Statesville	--	--	1,878,724	577,500	--	--	42,900	759,522	66,000	5,200,824	6,525,470	
Jackson	1,016,000	4,844,000	150,000	100,000	100,000	60,000	30,000	500,000	100,000	900,000	7,700,000	
Johnston	300,000	10,000,000	2,000,000	300,000	300,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	--	300,000	100,000	15,000,000	
Jones	420,000	1,150,000	75,000	105,000	105,000	25,000	100,000	40,000	85,000	--	2,000,000	
Lee	1,275,000	7,738,850	1,675,891	288,490	288,490	130,000	330,205	2,500,000	100,000	3,582,625	17,619,061	
Lenoir	1,044,360	6,134,487	2,491,779	41,814	41,814	540,000	5,161,686	--	648,000	1,080,000	17,142,126	
Kinston	--	3,500,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	750,000	--	600,000	2,600,000	8,650,000	
Lincoln	3,000,000	--	200,000	100,000	100,000	50,000	50,000	--	200,000	3,500,000	7,100,000	
Macon	189,000	2,035,600	4,258,520	252,000	252,000	210,000	350,000	4,085,200	546,630	--	11,926,950	
Madison	90,000	5,500,000	1,500,000	500,000	500,000	150,000	200,000	1,640,000	150,000	--	9,730,000	
Martin	--	4,000,000	345,000	--	--	75,000	200,000	--	500,000	--	5,120,000	
McDowell	--	13,076,762	--	--	--	88,000	227,660	676,500	558,503	907,088	15,534,513	
Char/Mecklenburg	9,400,000	16,409,000	27,213,000	345,000	345,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	20,425,000	865,000	8,375,000	87,032,000	
Mitchell	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	100,000	90,000	3,000,000	--	7,290,000	
Montgomery	--	6,000,000	1,500,000	500,000	500,000	--	100,000	--	200,000	--	8,300,000	
Moore	1,934,500	5,600,000	1,400,000	978,000	978,000	451,000	179,000	--	--	--	10,542,500	
Nash	800,000	26,000,000	1,500,000	--	--	1,500,000	1,200,000	--	900,000	1,500,000	33,400,000	
Rocky Mount	--	3,750,000	285,000	--	--	120,000	400,000	1,000,000	200,000	--	5,755,000	
New Hanover	1,677,000	3,078,000	3,700,000	250,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	--	200,000	10,000,000	20,405,000	
Northampton	588,000	5,758,240	1,237,600	510,720	510,720	448,000	649,600	388,640	472,920	8,780,800	18,834,520	
Onslow	6,400,000	--	2,600,000	50,000	50,000	100,000	400,000	300,000	150,000	1,300,000	11,300,000	
Orange	--	--	2,742,100	509,263	509,263	250,000	139,755	--	367,165	6,162,717	10,171,000	
Chapel Hill	--	--	2,557,000	1,847,000	1,847,000	975,000	972,000	--	210,000	1,068,000	7,629,000	

Unit	Replacement of Temporary Facilities	Replacement of Obsolete Facilities	Renovations of Buildings Which are Suitable for Long-range Use		New or Renovated Facilities for Exceptional Children*		Accessibility for the Handicapped*	Renovations for Energy Conservation*	Community School Related Projects*	New or Renovated Facilities for Administration, Maintenance, Transportation, & Warehousing		Other Needs	Total
			\$		\$					\$			
Pamlico	\$ 300,000	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 80,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 4,605,000		
Pasquotank	873,768	5,315,167	369,600	14,000	350,000	665,000	210,000	665,000	390,600	--	8,188,135		
Pender	5,884,000	4,080,000	1,795,000	320,000	70,000	--	855,000	--	195,000	--	13,199,000		
Perquimans	415,000	3,500,000	1,600,000	200,000	300,000	--	350,000	--	350,000	1,350,000	8,065,000		
Person	--	3,000,000	1,500,000	1,200,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,700,000		
Pitt	2,800,000	7,823,000	2,195,000	831,000	80,000	--	1,800,000	--	550,000	6,701,000	22,780,000		
Greenville	3,342,680	1,284,000	1,621,050	--	51,360	--	348,285	--	369,150	2,247,000	9,263,525		
Polk	80,000	2,200,000	435,500	75,000	50,000	200,000	80,000	200,000	60,000	1,135,000	4,315,500		
Tryon	--	--	190,000	--	40,000	750,000	150,000	750,000	--	--	1,130,000		
Randolph	2,602,500	5,091,000	2,636,000	679,500	144,500	320,000	62,000	320,000	912,000	1,049,250	13,496,750		
Asheboro	--	950,000	537,000	--	--	--	--	--	265,000	1,800,000	3,552,000		
Richmond	500,000	5,000,000	1,200,000	50,000	150,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	2,350,000	--	10,350,000		
Robeson	2,496,000	5,009,000	11,508,000	5,669,000	483,000	1,105,000	2,453,000	1,105,000	438,000	5,100,000	34,261,000		
Fairmont	400,000	1,500,000	250,000	50,000	50,000	125,000	100,000	125,000	50,000	600,000	3,125,000		
Lumberton	850,000	--	850,000	300,000	400,000	200,000	500,000	200,000	400,000	--	3,500,000		
Red Springs	896,000	1,344,000	224,000	336,000	150,000	560,000	156,800	560,000	168,000	1,148,000	4,982,800		
Saint Pauls	--	4,500,000	500,000	50,000	50,000	75,000	100,000	75,000	400,000	--	5,675,000		
Rockingham	265,000	2,500,000	2,700,000	220,000	97,000	--	210,000	--	2,365,000	1,515,000	9,872,000		
Eden	--	7,000,000	5,500,000	250,000	200,000	--	400,000	--	850,000	2,500,000	14,700,000		
Madison-Mayodan	750,000	2,600,000	5,800,000	250,000	300,000	500,000	1,600,000	500,000	143,000	754,000	10,697,000		
Reidsville	--	3,000,000	1,000,000	250,000	100,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	500,000	--	7,850,000		
Rowan	500,000	755,000	1,258,125	72,000	45,500	--	1,013,125	--	1,995,250	8,252,000	13,889,000		
Salisbury	200,000	830,000	959,000	--	18,500	--	978,500	--	81,500	319,500	3,387,000		
Rutherford	2,237,241	22,866,340	4,124,648	1,188,534	975,251	1,410,260	572,450	1,410,260	267,500	--	33,642,224		

Unit	Replacement of Temporary Facilities	Replacement of Obsolete Facilities	Renovations of Buildings Which are Suitable for Long-range Use	New or Renovated Facilities for Exceptional Children*	Accessibility for the Handicapped*	Renovations for Energy Conservation*	Community School Related Projects*	Renovated Facilities for Administration, Maintenance, Transportation, & Warehousing	Other Needs	Total
Sampson	\$ 1,560,000	\$ 13,730,000	\$ 2,300,000	--	--	\$ 1,050,000	--	\$ 300,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 19,440,000
Clinton	453,530	2,720,082	1,983,650	--	--	--	881,650	296,640	1,715,980	8,051,532
Scotland	2,018,000	9,120,000	4,880,000	500,000	150,000	332,000	--	1,000,000	2,000,000	20,000,000
Stanly	--	9,000,000	1,125,000	2,000,000	375,000	700,000	--	2,000,000	9,000,000	24,200,000
Albemarle	--	2,750,000	100,000	25,000	125,000	75,000	100,000	125,000	--	3,300,000
Stokes	827,000	700,000	1,963,960	29,490	9,700	60,500	778,500	1,000,000	2,130,700	7,499,850
Surry	162,000	13,610,782	3,000,000	324,990	12,225	1,000,000	--	6,500	7,575,500	25,691,997
Elkin	--	1,750,000	1,775,000	--	125,000	75,000	--	1,250,000	--	4,975,000
Mount Airy	--	1,900,000	250,000	--	400,000	--	--	315,000	850,000	3,715,000
Swain	--	3,900,000	280,000	50,000	20,000	50,000	700,000	29,000	170,000	5,199,000
Transylvania	--	1,600,000	3,400,000	--	--	--	--	150,000	2,850,000	8,000,000
Tyrrell	--	100,000	675,000	50,000	75,000	50,000	--	200,000	--	1,150,000
Union	1,755,000	4,353,250	1,136,600	1,890,000	25,000	200,000	185,000	600,000	2,600,000	12,744,850
Monroe	200,000	1,500,000	25,000	500,000	5,000	--	--	75,000	--	2,305,000
Vance	1,449,000	6,626,600	499,200	37,800	13,900	41,600	1,616,000	90,000	212,500	10,586,600
Wake	7,081,700	56,000,000	7,077,100	4,421,250	3,400,000	22,250,000	8,625,000	9,000,000	--	117,855,050
Warren	225,000	2,250,000	--	150,000	30,000	100,000	--	155,000	500,000	3,410,000
Washington	4,134,000	4,710,640	2,937,217	265,000	106,000	--	824,680	530,000	--	13,507,537
Watauga	250,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	330,000	215,000	125,000	726,500	--	--	6,646,500
Wayne	1,000,000	10,000,000	350,000	500,000	500,000	750,000	500,000	250,000	--	13,850,000
Goldsboro	341,920	588,800	2,092,775	1,250,000	91,000	120,000	1,500,000	53,500	38,000	6,075,995
Wilkes	250,000	3,529,100	880,000	186,900	118,000	670,000	--	1,657,600	1,715,000	9,006,600
Willson	582,400	11,541,600	4,589,200	1,344,000	840,000	1,680,000	--	1,344,000	--	21,921,200
Yadkin	550,000	3,950,000	1,500,000	460,000	150,000	155,000	275,000	800,000	30,000	7,850,000

Unit	Replacement of Temporary Facilities	Replacement of Obsolete Facilities	Renovations of Buildings Which are Suitable for Long-range Use	New or Renovated Facilities for Exceptional Children*	Accessibility for the Handicapped*	Renovations for Energy Conservation*	Community School Related Projects*	Renovated Facilities for Administration, Maintenance, Transportation, & Warehousing	Other Needs	Total
Yancey	\$ --	\$ 5,750,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 80,000	\$ 16,000	\$ 48,000	\$ --	\$ 90,000	\$ --	\$ 6,384,000
TOTAL	125,521,919	824,377,676	270,291,907	87,185,776	40,714,606	100,975,764	90,717,976	80,084,908	219,938,143	1,839,808,675

*Estimates in these areas were frequently included under replacement of obsolete facilities and renovations. Additional monies will be needed here if not available in other categories.

TEMPORARY AND IMPROVED FACILITIES BY UNITS
1979-80

Unit	Number Mobile or Portable Units in Use	Total or Potential Capacity of Units	Number Teaching Stations in Improvised Areas	Total or Potential Capacity of Teaching Stations	Total Temporary and Improvised	Total or Potential Capacity of Temporary & Improved
Alamance	--	--	4	136	4	136
Burlington	1	20	--	--	1	20
Alexander	12	360	15	148	27	508
Alleghany	--	--	--	--	--	--
Anson	16	400	2	20	18	420
Ashe	9	180	--	--	9	180
Avery	--	--	3	60	3	60
Beaufort	13	360	6	180	19	540
Washington	--	--	16	224	16	224
Bertie	33	652	22	216	55	868
Bladen	45	1,410	8	166	53	1,576
Brunswick	41	1,292	--	--	41	1,292
Buncombe	52	1,489	68	1,627	120	3,116
Asheville	2	60	--	--	2	60
Burke	10	240	--	--	10	240
Cabarrus	37	1,110	16	380	53	1,490
Concord	--	--	--	--	--	--

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Number Mobile or Portable Units in Use</u>	<u>Total or Potential Capacity of Units</u>	<u>Number Teaching Stations in Improvised Areas</u>	<u>Total or Potential Capacity of Teaching Stations</u>	<u>Total Temporary and Improvised</u>	<u>Total or Potential Capacity of Temporary & Improvised</u>
Kannapolis	11	275	--	--	11	275
Caldwell	22	660	15	450	37	1,110
Camden	4	120	6	90	10	210
Carteret	9	165	21	500	30	665
Caswell	11	275	4	80	15	355
Catawba	2	50	2	40	4	90
Hickory	--	--	--	--	--	--
Newton-Conover	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chatham	2	50	3	90	5	140
Cherokee	--	--	15	200	15	200
Chowan	2	41	37	225	39	266
Clay	3	90	7	150	10	240
Cleveland	11	275	--	--	11	275
Kings Mountain	6	150	4	100	10	250
Shelby	8	200	--	--	8	200
Columbus	15	450	6	120	21	570
Whiteville	13	390	1	150	14	540
Craven	13	400	16	300	29	700

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Number Mobile or Portable Units in Use</u>	<u>Total or Potential Capacity of Units</u>	<u>Number Teaching Stations in Improvised Areas</u>	<u>Total or Potential Capacity of Teaching Stations</u>	<u>Total Temporary and Improvised</u>	<u>Total or Potential Capacity of Temporary & Improvised</u>
New Bern	25	625	--	--	25	625
Cumberland	123	3,690	71	1,338	194	5,028
Fayetteville	37	1,105	16	350	53	1,455
Currituck	14	350	--	--	14	350
Dare	11	200	10	230	21	430
Davidson	19	540	72	2,500	91	3,040
Lexington	--	--	--	--	--	--
Thomasville	3	36	2	12	5	48
Davie	11	330	--	--	11	330
Duplin	20	600	8	160	28	760
Durham	64	1,600	24	600	88	2,200
Durham	--	--	--	--	--	--
Edgecombe	12	300	15	325	27	625
Tarboro	3	75	--	--	3	75
Forsyth	102	2,550	25	625	127	3,175
Franklin	43	1,075	17	370	60	1,445
Franklinton	5	125	5	65	10	190
Gaston	40	1,200	60	1,500	100	2,700

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Number Mobile or Portable Units in Use</u>	<u>Total or Potential Capacity of Units</u>	<u>Number Teaching Stations in Improvised Areas</u>	<u>Total or Potential Capacity of Teaching Stations</u>	<u>Total Temporary and Improvised</u>	<u>Total or Potential Capacity of Temporary & Improvised</u>
Gates	2	28	10	177	12	205
Graham	3	75	10	230	13	305
Granville	10	250	10	200	20	450
Greene	30	750	12	200	42	950
Guilford	3	90	--	--	3	90
Greensboro	14	350	116	2,320	130	2,670
High Point	10	250	5	150	15	400
Halifax	39	1,013	14	298	53	1,311
Roanoke Rapids	15	300	--	--	15	300
Weldon	14	490	9	130	23	620
Harnett	37	946	26	369	63	1,315
Haywood	2	60	2	24	4	84
Henderson	3	90	--	--	3	90
Hendersonville	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hertford	3	78	--	--	3	78
Hoke	9	270	8	240	17	510
Hyde	12	240	2	50	14	290
Iredell	7	162	7	142	14	304

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Number Mobile or Portable Units in Use</u>	<u>Total or Potential Capacity of Units</u>	<u>Number Teaching Stations in Improvised Areas</u>	<u>Total or Potential Capacity of Teaching Stations</u>	<u>Total Temporary and Improvised</u>	<u>Total or Potential Capacity of Temporary & Improvised</u>
Mooreville	--	--	--	--	--	--
Statesville	4	100	12	235	16	335
Jackson	8	250	8	100	16	350
Johnston	6	150	10	250	16	400
Jones	12	300	6	150	18	450
Lee	25	750	29	725	54	1,475
Lenoir	19	494	19	494	38	988
Kinston	3	75	6	150	9	225
Lincoln	16	320	10	200	26	520
Macon	1	50	--	--	1	50
Madison	3	140	--	--	3	140
Martin	18	375	5	125	23	500
McDowell	6	154	10	305	16	459
Charlotte/Mecklenburg	288	7,200	100	2,500	388	9,700
Mitchell	4	120	6	120	10	240
Montgomery	9	225	10	300	19	525
Moore	23	696	5	100	28	796
Nash	60	1,500	22	440	82	1,940

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Number Mobile or Portable Units in Use</u>	<u>Total or Potential Capacity of Units</u>	<u>Number Teaching Stations in Improvised Areas</u>	<u>Total or Potential Capacity of Teaching Stations</u>	<u>Total Temporary and Improvised</u>	<u>Total or Potential Capacity of Temporary & Improvised</u>
Rocky Mount	9	180	--	--	9	180
New Hanover	43	1,203	25	578	68	1,781
Northampton	15	300	5	150	20	450
Onslow	80	2,000	12	300	92	2,300
Orange	7	210	8	80	15	290
Chapel Hill	2	52	--	--	2	52
Pamlico	9	225	3	75	12	300
Pasquotank	27	765	--	--	27	765
Pender	32	800	21	525	53	1,325
Perquimans	2	40	9	225	11	265
Person	15	300	--	--	15	300
Pitt	56	1,644	--	--	56	1,644
Greenville	20	450	10	250	30	700
Polk	3	60	5	100	8	160
Tryon	--	--	--	--	--	--
Randolph	8	240	27	780	35	1,020
Asheboro	--	--	--	--	--	--
Richmond	23	345	6	96	29	441

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Number Mobile or Portable Units in Use</u>	<u>Total or Potential Capacity of Units</u>	<u>Number Teaching Stations in Improvised Areas</u>	<u>Total or Potential Capacity of Teaching Stations</u>	<u>Total Temporary and Improvised</u>	<u>Total or Potential Capacity of Temporary & Improvised</u>
Robeson	75	2,250	27	810	102	3,060
Fairmont	16	450	1	30	17	480
Lumberton	10	300	2	35	12	335
Red Springs	3	100	3	78	6	178
Saint Pauls	1	50	9	200	10	250
Rockingham	16	480	32	960	48	1,440
Eden	--	--	6	156	6	156
Madison-Mayodan	8	240	2	60	10	300
Reidsville	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rowan	7	210	25	250	32	460
Salisbury	1	26	2	52	3	78
Rutherford	30	600	40	400	70	1,000
Sampson	31	775	18	400	49	1,175
Clinton	24	720	14	420	38	1,140
Scotland	34	1,579	22	481	56	2,060
Stanly	4	100	7	171	11	271
Albemarle	--	--	3	73	3	73
Stokes	17	510	12	360	29	870

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Number</u> Mobile or Portable Units in Use	<u>Total or</u> Potential Capacity of Units	<u>Number</u> Teaching Stations in Improvised Areas	<u>Total or</u> Potential Capacity of Teaching Stations	<u>Total</u> Temporary and Improvised	<u>Total or</u> Potential Capacity of Temporary & Improvised
Surry	14	480	4	72	18	552
Elkin	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mount Airy	--	--	6	90	6	90
Swain	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transylvania	--	--	6	110	6	110
Tyrrell	--	--	--	--	--	--
Union	34	1,170	16	270	50	1,440
Monroe	2	50	5	150	7	200
Vance	19	548	12	258	31	806
Wake	161	4,025	240	2,000	401	6,025
Warren	30	750	--	--	30	750
Washington	34	850	--	--	34	850
Watauga	10	250	--	--	10	250
Wayne	41	1,655	13	230	54	1,885
Goldsboro	9	245	4	100	13	345
Wilkes	21	525	58	348	79	873
Wilson	53	1,383	23	378	76	1,761
Yadkin	10	300	2	60	12	360

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Number Mobile or Portable Units in Use</u>	<u>Total or Potential Capacity of Units</u>	<u>Number Teaching Stations in Improvised Areas</u>	<u>Total or Potential Capacity of Teaching Stations</u>	<u>Total Temporary and Improvised</u>	<u>Total or Potential Capacity of Temporary & Improvised</u>
Yancey	4	140	3	45	7	185
TOTAL	<u>2,723</u>	<u>73,481</u>	<u>1,859</u>	<u>36,657</u>	<u>4,582</u>	<u>110,138</u>

APPENDIX F

WRITTEN EXPRESSIONS OF SUPPORT FOR A STATEWIDE BOND
REFERENDUM (AVAILABLE IN THE COMMITTEE FILE)

<u>Entity</u>	<u>Form</u>	<u>Amount Needed Locally If Specified</u>
Alamance County Commissioners	Presentation	
Albemarle City Bd. of Educ.	Resolution	\$ 3,300,000
Alexander Co. Bd. of Ed., Chm.	Presentation	13,466,570
Alleghany Board of Educ.	Resolution	940,000
Alleghany Commissioners	Resolution	940,000
Ashe County Schools, Supt.	Presentation	
Avery C. Bd. of Education	Resolution	6,000,000
Avery County Commissioners	Resolution	6,000,000
Beaufort Co. Bd. of Educ.	Resolution	9,250,000
Bertie County Commissioners	Resolution	
Bertie County Bd. of Educ.	Resolution	
Bladen County Bd. of Educ.	Resolution	16,705,250
Bladen County Commissioners	Resolution	16,705,250
Brunswick Co. Bd. of Educ.	Resolution	10,822,400
Buncome County Commissioners	Resolution	59,350,000
Burke County Commissioners	Resolution	
Burke County Bd. of Educ.	Resolution	42,838,639
Cabarrus County Bd. of Educ.	Letter	15,075,000
Caldwell Co. Bd. of Ed. Member	Presentation	12,809,519
Camden County Commissioners	Resolution	
Camden County Board of Educ.	Resolution	
Carteret County Commissioners*	Resolution	
Carteret County Bd. of Educ.*	Resolution	
Catawba County Bd. of Educ.	Resolution	26,013,000
Chapel Hill/Carrboro Bd. of Ed.	Letter	7,759,133
Char./Meck. Bd. of Ed. Chm.	Presentation	

*The Carteret County Commissioners' Resolution indicates that the Carteret Board of Education has also adopted a resolution.

<u>Entity</u>	<u>Form</u>	<u>Amount Needed Locally If Specified</u>
Chatham County Board of Educ.	Resolution	\$ 9,000,000
Chatham County Commissioners	Resolution	9,000,000
Cleveland County Supt.	Statement of Need	6,387,700
Clinton Board of Education	Resolution	7,000,000
Cumberland County Board of Ed.	Resolution	21,000,000
Currituck County Bd. of Educ.	Resolution	
Dare County Bd. of Education	Letter	
Davie County Bd. of Education	Resolution	3,850,000
Duplin County School Supt.	Presentation	10,000,000
Duplin County Bd. of Educ.	Resolution	14,000,000
Edenton-Chowan Bd. of Educ.	Resolution	9,540,000
Fayetteville City Bd. of Ed.	Resolution	11,000,000
Fairmont Bd. of Education	Resolution	3,125,000
Franklin County Comm. Chm.	Letter	
Goldsboro City Bd. of Educ.	Resolution	4,500,000
Graham County Bd. of Educ.	Resolution	
Granville Co. Bd. of Ed.Chm.	Presentation	
Greenville City School Supt.	Presentation	
Greenville Mayor	Letter	
Greenville Area Cham. of Com	Letter	
Greenville Bd. of Educ Member	Letter	32,043,525
Guilford County Bd. of Educ.	Resolution	41,400,000
Harnett County Commissioners	Resolution	
Harnett County Bd. of Educ.	Resolution	
Harnett County Supt.	Memorandum	23,507,150
Henderson Co. Bd. of Educ.	Resolution	13,000,000
Hertford County Bd. of Educ.	Resolution	11,000,000

Amount Needed Locally
If Specified

<u>Entity</u>	<u>Form</u>	
High Point PTA Council Pres.	Presentation	
Hoke County Board of Educ.	Resolution	
Hoke County Commissioners	Resolution	
Hyde County Board of Educ.	Letter	2,500,000
Iredell County Board of Educ.	Resolution	
Jackson County School Supt.	Presentation	43,000,000
Kings Mt. Board of Educ.	Resolution	6,476,000
Kinston City Board of Educ.	Resolution	
Lee County Board of Educ.	Resolution	10,000,000
Lenoir County Commissioners	Resolution	
Lenoir County Supt.	Presentation	
Lexington City Board of Educ.	Resolution	8,268,000
Lincoln County Board of Educ.	Resolution	7,100,000
Lincoln County Commissioners	Resolution	7,100,000
Macon County Board of Educ.	Resolution	11,925,950
Martin County Board of Educ.	Resolution	5,120,000
McDowell County Board of Educ.	Letter	15,534,513
Moore County Board of Educ.	Resolution	10,542,500
Mount Airy City Board of Educ.	Resolution	
Newton-Conover Board of Educ.	Letter	
Northampton Co. Board of Educ.	Resolution	18,834,520
Orange County Board of Educ.	Letter	10,171,000
Pamlico County Board of Educ.	Resolution	
Perquimans County Board of Ed.	Resolution	8,065,000
Perquimans County Commissioners	Resolution	8,065,000
Perquimans County PTA Pres.	Presentation	

<u>Entity</u>	<u>Form</u>	<u>Amount Needed Locally If Specified</u>
Pitt County Board of Educ. Pitt County Commissioners	Resolution Letter	\$ 22,780,000
Randolph County Bd. of Educ.	Resolution	13,496,750
Richmond Co. Schools Asst.Supt.	Presentation	
Roanoke Rapids City Schools Supt.	Letter	
Robeson County Board of Educ.	Resolution	
Rockingham County Board of Ed.	Resolution	9,872,000
Rowan County Bd. of Educ.	Letter	
Rutherford Co. Board of Educ. Rutherford Co. Commissioners Rutherford Co. Supt	Resolution	33,642,224 30-35 million
Salisbury City Bd. of Educ. Salisbury PTA Council	Letter Presentation	
Shelby City Board of Educ.	Letter	3,050,000
Stanly County Commissioners Stanly County Board of Educ.	Resolution Resolution	27,500,000 24,200,000
Stokes County Commissioners	Resolution	7,499,850
St. Pauls City Bd. of Educ.	Resolution	5,675,000
Tarboro - Citizen Tarboro City Bd. of Educ.	Letter Resolution	5,000,000
Transylvania County Bd. of Ed.	Resolution	8,000,000
Vance County Bd. of Educ.	Resolution	10,586,600
Wake Co. NC PTA Leg. Com	Presentation	
Warren Co. Schools Supt.	Presentation	3,400,000
Washington County Bd. of Educ.	Resolution	13,507,537
Wayne County Board of Educ. Wayne Co. Schools Asst. Supt.	Resolution Presentation	13,850,000

<u>Entity</u>	<u>Form</u>	<u>Amount Needed Locally If Specified</u>
Weldon City Board of Educ.	Resolution	\$ 5,290,000
Whiteville City Bd. of Educ.	Resolution	3,600,000
Wilkes County Bd. of Educ.	Resolution	
Wilkes Com. Schools Coordinator	Presentation	
Wilson County Bd. of Educ.	Letter	21,921,200
Yadkin County Comm. Chm.	Presentation	
Yadkin Co. Bd. of Educ. Vice Chairman	Presentation	7,850,000
Halifax County Bd. of Educ.	Letter	
Mooresville City Bd. of Ed.	Resolution	6,463,750

APPENDIX G

Local Resources include:

- (1) Funds collected locally - property tax (special school district and administrative unit levies), fines, license tax, excise stamp tax, sales tax and ABC store profits;
- (2) Funds collected statewide and shared with counties - intangible property tax and beverage tax; and
- (3) Federal funds distributed to the counties and school units - revenue sharing and Public Law 874.

PERCENT LOCAL RESOURCES* EXPENDED FOR CAPITAL OUTLAY

<u>County</u>	<u>Capital Outlay</u>	<u>Local \$</u>	<u>Cap. Outlay</u>	<u>Bldg. Re-</u>	<u>Local \$</u>	<u>Blig. Related</u>
	<u>1970-78</u>	<u>1970-78</u>	<u>of Local \$</u>	<u>lated Cap.</u>	<u>1973-78</u>	<u>Cap. Outlay of</u>
				<u>Outlay 73-78</u>		<u>Local \$ 73-78</u>
Alamance	22,182,817	126,675,058	17.51	10,313,135	82,405,553	12.51
Alexander	5,040,222	15,878,482	31.74	2,476,650	10,608,159	23.34
Alleghany	1,185,070	8,277,573	14.31	882,242	5,452,597	16.18
Anson	634,607	22,782,778	2.78	408,452	14,950,352	2.73
Ashe	1,734,736	16,446,275	10.54	1,014,438	11,253,020	9.01
Avery	1,212,403	12,669,845	9.56	848,621	9,121,961	9.30
Beaufort	1,785,521	40,930,996	4.36	1,039,898	26,893,008	3.86
Bertie	865,215	18,383,127	4.70	489,759	12,079,983	4.05
Bladen	3,535,434	25,455,254	13.88	2,341,220	17,548,211	13.34
Brunswick	13,194,678	52,052,548	25.34	8,510,705	40,755,884	20.88
Buncombe	34,214,215	202,281,365	16.91	22,232,532	135,389,295	16.42
Burke	19,495,159	75,892,387	25.68	8,036,528	46,316,190	17.35
Cabarrus	3,851,500	75,779,735	5.08	945,230	50,274,904	1.88
Caldwell	8,142,491	50,729,754	16.05	4,225,862	33,707,996	12.53
Camden	284,460	5,608,506	5.07	150,541	3,615,490	4.16
Carteret	2,718,110	37,181,019	7.31	1,188,087	25,064,990	4.74
Caswell	1,735,678	16,513,233	10.51	1,041,555	11,167,040	9.32

* See G-1 for a definition of Local Resources

<u>County</u>	<u>Capital Outlay 1970-78</u>	<u>Local \$ 1970-78</u>	<u>% Cap. Outlay of Local \$</u>	<u>Bldg. Re- lated Cap. Outlay 73-78</u>	<u>Local \$ 1973-78</u>	<u>% Bldg. Related Cap. Outlay of Local \$ 73-78</u>
Catawba	36,796,095	128,225,084	28.69	18,936,508	83,131,125	22.77
Chatham	7,731,063	30,265,305	25.54	1,779,716	20,560,583	8.65
Cherokee	2,101,622	12,882,038	16.31	1,236,420	8,547,092	14.46
Chowan	382,627	13,216,730	2.89	230,880	8,602,279	2.68
Clay	959,984	4,831,288	19.87	714,777	3,073,210	23.25
Cleveland	19,117,075	91,113,798	20.98	13,618,583	59,126,743	23.03
Columbus	5,113,323	51,289,493	9.95	2,978,487	34,329,428	8.67
Craven	9,474,199	73,386,048	12.91	2,680,176	47,567,953	5.63
Cumberland	49,644,774	260,888,100	19.02	25,300,373	179,711,819	14.07
Currituck	1,570,084	12,893,160	12.17	603,275	9,383,191	6.42
Dare	806,759	19,919,652	4.05	605,674	13,976,462	4.33
Davidson	27,811,733	82,341,141	33.77	21,215,740	55,268,666	38.38
Davie	4,843,716	21,188,360	22.86	1,031,712	14,538,201	7.09
Duplin	7,021,047	43,237,297	16.23	3,889,688	28,408,177	13.69
Durham	19,133,669	223,870,276	8.54	13,290,408	150,841,830	8.81
Edgecombe	6,425,396	55,748,030	11.52	4,587,580	38,178,222	12.01
Forsyth	31,624,173	279,469,454	11.31	19,833,783	183,603,512	10.80

<u>County</u>	<u>Capital Outlay 1970-78</u>	<u>Local \$ 1970-78</u>	<u>% Cap. Outlay of Local \$</u>	<u>Bldg. Re- lated Cap. Outlay 73-78</u>	<u>Local \$ 1973-78</u>	<u>% Bldg. Related Cap. Outlay of Local \$ 73-78</u>
Franklin	2,945,685	24,350,814	12.09	1,544,627	15,700,515	9.83
Gaston	32,953,177	165,645,325	19.89	6,621,661	107,512,396	6.15
Gates	402,384	8,392,161	4.79	146,661	5,825,181	2.51
Graham	608,422	6,107,099	9.96	464,514	4,214,392	11.02
Granville	5,746,150	29,959,781	19.17	2,231,772	19,189,467	11.63
Greene	1,134,558	15,057,749	7.53	373,274	9,919,222	3.76
Guilford	30,354,630	407,250,831	7.45	18,539,371	261,801,251	7.08
Halifax	7,391,151	52,586,946	14.05	2,884,237	34,239,416	8.42
Harnett	6,769,030	44,772,105	15.11	5,783,708	31,435,335	18.39
Haywood	2,923,589	42,757,885	6.83	1,469,448	29,090,928	5.05
Henderson	9,946,680	57,435,324	17.31	4,727,607	38,812,670	12.18
Hertford	7,988,389	26,218,718	30.46	1,655,592	17,181,635	9.63
Hoke	1,231,385	19,453,238	6.32	769,194	13,223,109	5.81
Hyde	693,859	6,758,777	10.26	225,459	4,642,035	4.85
Iredell	13,406,527	67,043,977	19.99	7,353,849	43,688,723	16.83
Jackson	1,204,835	20,804,722	5.79	880,269	14,392,538	6.11
Johnston	8,422,735	62,758,120	13.42	5,273,484	41,233,356	12.78

<u>County</u>	<u>Capital Outlay 1970-78</u>	<u>Local \$ 1970-78</u>	<u>% Cap. Outlay of Local \$</u>	<u>Bldg. Re- lated Cap. Outlay 73-78</u>	<u>Local \$ 1973-78</u>	<u>% Bldg. Related Cap. Outlay of Local \$ 73-78</u>
Jones	726,034	9,589,258	7.57	138,236	6,260,273	2.20
Lee	4,967,705	37,452,475	13.26	4,075,581	24,558,076	16.59
Lenoir	8,083,788	67,487,663	11.97	6,049,174	43,389,280	13.94
Lincoln	10,721,283	36,631,181	29.26	8,205,881	24,453,037	33.55
Macon	2,635,684	15,006,077	17.56	1,370,551	9,724,830	14.09
Madison	978,366	11,004,580	8.89	502,111	7,342,592	6.83
Martin	11,783,524	39,868,591	29.55	9,984,910	26,661,341	37.45
McDowell	7,641,775	28,401,763	26.90	856,210	19,213,628	4.45
Mecklenburg	44,812,886	667,444,090	6.71	13,179,324	427,618,862	3.08
Mitchell	3,315,332	11,791,501	28.11	2,549,098	8,029,679	31.74
Montgomery	1,121,387	24,103,122	4.65	584,859	15,664,467	3.73
Moore	4,962,648	51,385,352	9.65	3,626,582	34,537,242	10.50
Nash	8,127,946	68,124,447	11.93	5,076,269	45,701,313	11.10
New Hanover	11,884,230	136,734,772	8.69	9,616,461	94,369,982	10.19
Northampton	2,256,513	21,256,188	10.61	1,100,597	13,712,765	8.02
Onslow	7,096,529	81,921,526	8.66	2,393,709	52,473,546	4.56
Orange	17,106,655	73,951,065	23.13	10,383,049	50,369,480	20.61
Pamlico	1,275,056	10,878,280	11.72	557,616	7,278,750	7.66

<u>County</u>	<u>Capital Outlay 1970-78</u>	<u>Local \$ 1970-78</u>	<u>% Cap. Outlay of Local \$</u>	<u>Bldg. Re- lated Cap. Outlay 73-78</u>	<u>Local \$ 1973-78</u>	<u>% Bldg. Related Cap. Outlay of Local \$ 73-78</u>
Pasquotank	2,426,526	29,222,526	8.30	1,096,746	18,411,352	5.95
Pender	3,159,506	18,821,481	16.78	2,225,611	13,103,809	16.98
Perquimans	468,149	10,346,387	4.52	219,748	7,008,395	3.13
Person	1,966,004	34,136,538	5.75	800,116	22,614,082	3.53
Pitt	10,779,277	88,095,859	12.23	6,317,856	59,861,103	10.55
Polk	1,936,911	13,289,032	14.57	530,029	8,646,081	6.13
Randolph	12,086,783	63,545,862	19.02	6,536,209	42,195,921	15.49
Richmond	1,726,634	41,084,710	4.20	519,209	26,698,107	1.94
Robeson	8,721,634	92,133,048	9.46	4,919,885	63,825,008	7.70
Rockingham	14,037,110	90,205,729	15.56	11,053,964	58,702,321	18.83
Rowan	11,396,709	78,899,901	14.44	8,169,648	52,194,110	15.65
Rutherford	1,744,881	45,166,484	3.86	940,422	30,373,007	3.09
Sampson	6,986,421	36,332,444	19.22	4,799,193	24,830,632	19.32
Scotland	2,886,874	33,061,071	8.73	2,322,157	22,234,734	10.44
Stanly	4,528,683	51,123,450	8.85	3,033,277	35,391,587	8.57
Stokes	16,128,145	30,081,955	53.61	14,004,444	23,985,010	58.38
Surry	14,181,226	56,940,002	24.90	10,800,808	38,844,515	27.80
Swain	485,051	6,904,454	7.02	276,559	4,584,233	6.03

<u>County</u>	<u>Capital Outlay 1970-78</u>	<u>Local \$ 1970-78</u>	<u>% Cap. Outlay of Local \$</u>	<u>Bldg. Re- lated Cap. Outlay 73-78</u>	<u>Local \$ 1973-78</u>	<u>% Bldg. Related Cap. Outlay of Local \$ 73-78</u>
Transylvania	8,036,948	24,917,804	32.25	7,303,368	18,064,838	40.42
Tyrrell	568,841	5,215,641	10.90	208,665	3,490,297	5.97
Union	12,622,142	62,984,021	20.04	10,648,586	43,561,006	24.44
Vance	3,526,996	39,131,086	9.01	967,500	26,089,102	3.70
Wake	85,753,067	359,986,460	23.82	61,200,462	243,436,263	25.14
Warren	1,003,593	13,997,569	7.16	488,345	9,319,804	5.23
Washington	811,550	14,239,747	5.69	265,813	10,200,815	2.60
Watauga	5,498,617	28,475,016	19.31	1,185,078	20,554,821	5.76
Wayne	6,793,022	101,281,066	6.70	3,923,130	65,217,613	6.01
Wilkes	6,697,276	46,393,071	14.43	4,572,083	31,600,314	14.46
Wilson	9,713,307	72,887,106	13.32	7,720,135	49,670,840	15.54
Yadkin	2,825,843	21,322,931	13.25	2,236,517	14,128,292	15.83
Yancey	3,945,189	8,706,126	45.31	3,518,319	5,370,472	65.51

CAPITAL OUTLAY DISBURSEMENTS BY SOURCE OF FUNDS
1970-71 to 1977-78

YEAR	(a)		(b)		TOTAL
	FEDERAL	STATE	1963	1973	
1970-71	\$ 3,063,658	\$ 0	\$ 5,541,062.29	\$ 0	\$ 75,360,820.29
1971-72	3,014,462	0	3,640,017.97	0	69,247,616.97
1972-73	1,533,814	0	1,939,922.59	0	61,022,188.59
1973-74	7,931,353	1,149,089.32	1,901,126.40	1,149,089.32	89,088,238.72
1974-75	17,800,910	58,264,227.54	1,965,279.82	58,264,227.54	168,542,430.36
1975-76	10,145,585	91,945,397.75	1,207,458.59	91,945,397.75	196,821,278.34
1976-77	3,807,503	65,678,181.71	997,191.98	65,678,181.71	156,488,961.69
1977-78	3,107,713	36,089,902.32	335,906.85	36,089,902.32	127,547,934.17
totals	\$50,404,998	\$253,126,798.64	\$17,527,966.49	\$253,126,798.64	\$944,119,475.13^c
percentage	5.3%	28.7%		66.0%	

- a) "Statistical Profile" Management Information Systems
- b) Division of Auditing and Accounting
- c) Approximately 3.5% of the total capital outlay expenditures were for non-building items such as buses, automobiles, interest on temporary loans, and garage equipment.

CAPITAL OUTLAY DISBURSEMENTS BY SOURCE OF FUNDS
1970-71 to 1977-78
Adjusted to 1978 Dollars

YEAR	(a)		(b)		LOCAL (a)	TOTAL
	FEDERAL	STATE	1963	1973		
1970-71	\$ 4,865,088.90		\$ 8,799,206.92	-	\$106,008,686.80	\$119,672,982.62
1971-72	4,617,251.44		5,575,415.52	-	95,873,907.94	106,066,574.90
1972-73	2,250,105.14		2,845,866.44	-	84,423,579.08	89,519,550.66
1973-74	10,712,878.50		2,567,851.43	1,552,074.94	105,498,679.17	120,331,484.01
1974-75	21,793,654.11		2,406,092.08	71,332,893.77	110,813,864.86	206,346,504.82
1975-76	11,554,806.75		1,375,174.58	104,716,613.50	106,513,159.05	224,159,753.87
1976-77	4,081,262.46		1,068,890.08	70,400,442.97	92,189,922.51	167,740,518.02
1977-78	<u>3,107,713.00</u>		<u>335,906.85</u>	<u>36,089.902.32</u>	<u>88,014,412.00</u>	<u>127,547,934.17</u>
TOTALS	\$62,982,760.30		\$24,974,403.90	\$284,091,927.50	\$789,336,211.41	\$1,161,385,303.07
Percentage	5.42%		2.15%	24.46%		67.96%

26.61%

APPENDIX I



SCHOOL BOND ISSUES

1969

School System	Date	Amount of Money Involved	Vote
Chatham County	2/3/69	3,600,000	Approved
Cumberland County	2/25/69	12,000,000	Approved
Lincoln County	3/3/69	3,400,000	Defeated
Anson County	3/17/69	1,670,000	Defeated
Brunswick County	3/17/69	2,585,000	Approved
Greene County	3/19/69	1,150,000	Defeated
Henderson County	4/15/69	4,204,000	Approved
Clinton City	5/23/69	1,400,000	Defeated
Martin County	5/26/69	4,000,000	Defeated
Currituck County	6/5/69	500,000	Defeated
Hyde County	8/20/69	490,000	Defeated
Wilson County	10/21/69	6,800,000	Defeated
Jackson County	11/4/69	1,400,000	Approved
Richmond County	11/4/69	4,000,000	Approved
Watauga County	11/4/69	1,400,000	Approved

1970

School System	Date	Amount of Money Involved	Vote
Madison County	5/2/70	950,000	Approved
Wake County	5/30/70	29,000,000	Defeated
Transylvania County	9/12/70	4,000,000	Defeated

1971

School System	Date	Amount of Money Involved	Vote
Wake County	1-26-71	10,000,000	Defeated
Guilford County	6-8-71	18,000,000	Approved
Stokes County	7-13-71	2,500,000	Defeated
Cherokee County	10-5-71	300,000	Approved
Davidson County	11-2-71	10,000,000	Approved
Durham County	11-2-71	17,500,000	Defeated
Caldwell County	12-7-71	4,000,000	Approved

SCHOOL BOND ISSUES

1972

SCHOOL SYSTEM	DATE	AMOUNT OF MONEY INVOLVED	VOTE
Lincoln County & Lincolnton City	1/8/72	\$ 4,000,000	Approved
Sampson County (Roseboro-Salemburg School District)	3/4/72	800,000	Approved
Stokes County	5/6/72	5,000,000	Approved
Martin County	7/11/72	4,500,000	Approved
Cabarrus County	9/9/72	9,750,000	Defeated
Transylvania County	9/16/72	4,950,000	Approved
Surry County	9/23/72	6,000,000	Approved
Cleveland County	9/30/72	4,000,000	Defeated
Shelby City	9/30/72	1,750,000	Approved
Sampson County (Clement)	10/5/72	175,000	Approved
Durham County	11/7/72	12,000,000	Defeated
Durham City	11/7/72	8,000,000	Defeated
Kings Mountain City	12/16/72	2,500,000	Approved
Vance County	11/7/72	2,000,000	Approved

1973

SCHOOL SYSTEM	DATE	AMOUNT OF MONEY INVOLVED	VOTE
Harnett County	1/9/73	\$ 7,000,000	Defeated
Union County	2/17/73	11,700,000	Approved
Clinton School District	3/3/73	2,350,000	Approved
Yancey County	5/22/73	1,500,000	Approved
Cleveland County, Kings Mountain City, and Shelby City	10/6/73	4,050,000	Approved
Lenoir/Kinston	11/6/73	7,500,000	Defeated
Raleigh/Wake	11/6/73	20,000,000	Approved

SCHOOL BOND ISSUES

1974

SCHOOL SYSTEM	DATE	AMOUNT OF MONEY INVOLVED	VOTE
Currituck County	1/25/74	\$ 3,000,000	Approved
Carteret County	3/26/74	6,150,000	Defeated
Montgomery County	3/30/74	3,200,000	Defeated
New Hanover County	5/7/74	5,500,000	Approved
Catawba County	6/25/74	8,000,000	Approved
Mitchell County	8/24/74	2,500,000	Approved
Harnett County	9/17/74	11,250,000	Defeated
Wilkes County	9/26/74	5,000,000	Defeated
Swain County	11/5/74	2,000,000	Approved
Hoke County	11/5/74	1,250,000	Approved
Caswell County	11/5/74	1,500,000	Defeated

1975

SCHOOL SYSTEM	DATE	AMOUNT OF MONEY INVOLVED	VOTE
Macon County	9/13/75	\$2,935,000	Defeated

1976

SCHOOL SYSTEM	DATE	AMOUNT OF MONEY INVOLVED	VOTE
Hertford County	2/3/76	\$1,000,000	Approved
Jones County	2/7/76	852,919	Defeated
Avery County	3/23/76	2,000,000	Defeated
Edgecombe County	5/25/76	7,000,000	Approved
Lenoir County	9/14/76	5,000,000	Approved
Franklin County	11/02/76	6,000,000	Defeated
Orange County	11/02/76	6,000,000	Approved
Jones County	11/02/76	1,000,000	Defeated

SCHOOL BOND ISSUES

1977

SCHOOL SYSTEM	DATE	AMOUNT OF MONEY INVOLVED	VOTE
Camden County	4/23/77	\$ 350,000	Approved
Pender County	11/8/77	5,700,000	Defeated
Wilkes County	11/8/77	10,800,000	Approved
Brunswick County	11/8/77	10,000,000	Approved
Perquimans County	11/8/77	1,850,000	Defeated
Jackson County	11/8/77	3,900,000	Approved
Alexander County	12/13/77	3,500,000	Defeated

1978

SCHOOL SYSTEM	DATE	AMOUNT OF MONEY INVOLVED	VOTE
Person County	3/28/78	\$ 2,000,000	Approved
Davie County	3/21/78	5,500,000	Approved
Randolph County	3/28/78	8,100,000	Approved
Carteret County	5/2/78	7,150,000	Approved
Pender County	5/30/78	6,400,000	Defeated
Chowan County	9/19/78	3,500,000	Defeated
Cabarrus County	11/7/78	8,000,000	Approved
Dare	11/7/78	6,000,000	Approved
Madison	11/7/78	2,500,000	Postponed until Feb. 1979

SCHOOL BOND ISSUES

1979

SCHOOL SYSTEM	DATE	AMOUNT OF MONEY INVOLVED	VOTE
Washington County	2/13/79	\$ 4,000,000	Defeated
Robeson County	3/13/79	16,000,000	Approved
Halifax County	5/ 1/79	8,000,000	Approved
Pitt County	6/ 8/79	9,000,000	Defeated
Madison County	6/12/79	2,500,000	Defeated
Cumberland County	6/19/79	15,000,000	Defeated
Bertie County	7/10/79	4,000,000	Defeated
Warren County	8/14/79	2,250,000	Approved
Gaston County	9/11/79	20,000,000	Approved
Guilford County	11/ 6/79	32,500,000	Approved
Lee County	11/ 6/79	7,700,000	Approved
Mecklenburg County	11/ 6/79	28,000,000	Approved
Orange County	11/ 6/79	17,800,000	Defeated
Columbus County	12/ 1/79	8,150,000	Defeated

SUMMARY - LOCAL BOND ISSUES

1969 - 1979

Year	<u>Defeated Issues</u>			<u>Approved Issues</u>		
	Number	Actual	Adjusted*	Number	Actual	Adjusted*
1969	8	\$ 19,410,000	\$ 38,429,859	7	\$ 29,189,000	\$ 57,791,301
1970	2	33,000,000	61,686,900	1	950,000	1,775,835
1971	3	30,000,000	53,766,000	4	32,300,000	57,888,060
1972	4	33,750,000	58,556,250	10	31,675,000	54,956,125
1973	2	14,500,000	23,682,850	5	39,600,000	64,678,680
1974	5	27,100,000	39,888,490	6	22,250,000	32,749,775
1975	1	2,935,000	3,958,141	-	-	-
1976	4	9,852,000	12,561,300	4	19,000,000	24,225,000
1977	3	11,050,000	13,234,585	4	25,050,000	30,002,385
1978	2	9,900,000	11,012,760	6	36,750,000	40,880,700
1979	7	60,450,000	60,450,000	7	114,450,000	114,450,000
Total	41	\$251,949,919	\$377,227,135	54	\$351,214,000	\$479,397,861

*Actual values prior to 1979 have been adjusted to 1979 dollar by using the overall U.S. Consumer Price Index

APPENDIX J

DESCRIPTION OF DISTRIBUTION METHODS

ADM	Distribution based 100% on ADM for September - November 1979 (As calculated by Division of Statistical Services, N. C. Department of Public Instruction)
Income	Distribution based 100% on 1977 per capita personal income (as estimated by Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce). Funds distributed on inverse basis with counties with lowest incomes receiving larger per capita share
Property	Distribution based 100% on per capita taxable property for 1977 (real property for counties with revaluations prior to 1977 adjusted upward by Fiscal Research Division). Funds distributed in inverse relationship
$\frac{1}{2}$ ADM	50% distributed on basis of ADM
$\frac{1}{4}$ Income	25% on basis of per capita income
$\frac{1}{4}$ Property	25% on basis of per capita taxable property
$\frac{1}{3}$ ADM	33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % on basis of ADM
$\frac{1}{3}$ Income	33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % on basis of per capita income
$\frac{1}{3}$ Property	33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % on basis of per capita taxable property

	COUNTY	1970-ADM.	ADM.	INCOME		PROPERTY	1/3 ADM		
				1/4 PROPERTY	1/4 INCOME		1/3 PROPERTY	1/3 INCOME	1/3 PROPERTY
1	ALAMANCE	20125	10,493,357	10,447,117	11,172,031	10,651,466	10,703,099		
2	ALEXANDER	5128	2,673,786	2,556,491	3,365,383	2,817,361	2,864,933		
3	ALLEGHANY	1855	967,214	1,203,142	712,345	962,479	940,804		
4	ANDSON	5355	2,792,145	3,093,791	2,973,315	2,912,849	2,952,788		
5	ASHE	4272	2,227,459	2,721,502	1,718,127	2,223,637	2,222,141		
6	AVERY	3114	1,623,668	2,461,434	1,542,905	1,812,919	1,875,815		
7	BEAUFORT	8570	4,468,476	4,550,623	3,499,941	4,246,879	4,172,596		
8	BERTIE	4855	2,531,441	2,943,084	2,674,245	2,670,053	2,715,985		
9	BLADEN	6950	3,571,652	4,476,223	3,828,148	3,961,919	3,958,278		
10	BUNSWICK	7876	4,106,618	5,051,407	1,198,248	3,615,723	3,451,746		
11	BURKE	29208	15,229,216	15,215,641	15,674,436	15,337,177	15,371,594		
12	CABARRUS	13458	7,017,123	6,760,189	6,398,520	6,798,239	6,724,505		
13	CALDWELL	17056	8,893,153	7,981,615	9,274,332	8,760,563	8,715,495		
14	CAMDEN	14354	7,484,306	6,255,003	6,835,945	7,014,890	6,857,732		
15	CARTERET	1300	677,832	760,434	689,573	701,418	709,209		
16	CASWELL	7204	3,756,231	4,460,431	2,897,737	3,717,658	3,704,429		
17	CATAWBA	4457	2,323,520	2,728,897	2,770,328	2,536,765	2,697,454		
18	CHATHAM	21047	10,974,056	9,526,435	7,605,019	9,769,912	9,367,580		
19	CHEROKEE	6441	3,358,396	3,082,516	2,456,088	3,090,349	3,000,700		
20	CHowan	3897	2,031,931	2,793,297	3,307,142	2,541,075	2,710,519		
21	CLAY	2643	1,378,084	1,371,848	1,321,578	1,362,394	1,357,034		
22	CLAY	1213	632,469	831,245	917,503	753,422	793,660		
23	CLEVELAND	17893	9,329,572	8,552,683	8,221,229	8,858,264	8,700,291		
24	COLUMBUS	11655	6,077,023	7,293,102	8,314,105	6,940,313	7,227,354		
25	Craven	13168	6,965,914	8,889,002	9,844,395	8,116,307	8,532,251		
26	CUMBERLAND	44995	23,460,808	28,097,849	32,620,692	26,910,034	28,056,975		
27	CURRITUCK	2220	1,157,528	1,380,142	811,998	1,126,799	1,114,444		
28	DARE	2101	1,095,480	1,118,230	375,458	921,162	862,970		
29	DAVIDSON	23511	12,258,848	10,367,195	9,279,814	11,041,177	10,634,223		
30	DAVIE	5130	2,674,828	2,433,402	1,505,998	2,322,264	2,204,523		
31	DUPLIN	8831	4,604,563	5,185,317	5,028,981	4,855,856	4,935,127		
32	DURHAM	25675	13,387,178	12,647,029	14,568,679	13,497,516	13,532,942		
33	EDGECOMRE	12858	6,704,278	5,781,159	7,299,425	6,622,285	6,594,294		
34	FORSYTH	42645	22,235,485	18,403,859	19,077,942	20,488,195	19,503,773		
35	FRANKLIN	6068	3,163,910	3,847,641	4,264,372	3,609,958	3,758,265		
36	GASTON	34605	18,043,360	16,596,158	15,859,236	17,135,528	16,831,235		
37	GATES	1838	958,250	947,872	1,490,482	1,088,763	1,132,121		
38	GRAHAM	1594	831,126	938,342	910,624	877,805	893,275		
39	GRANVILLE	7177	3,742,152	4,003,271	4,670,868	4,039,611	4,138,350		
40	GREENE	3387	1,766,012	1,566,344	1,913,157	1,752,881	1,748,329		
41	GUILFORD	60229	31,403,546	25,300,785	22,408,094	27,629,193	26,368,304		
42	HALLIFAX	12219	6,371,097	7,702,669	7,757,792	7,050,664	7,276,458		
43	HARNETT	11920	6,215,196	7,342,281	11,084,151	7,714,206	8,213,055		
44	HAYWOOD	9043	4,715,102	4,863,459	4,708,217	4,750,470	4,761,783		
45	HENDERSON	10312	5,376,770	4,939,426	4,835,340	5,132,077	5,050,007		
46	HERTFORD	4889	2,549,169	3,041,736	2,952,818	2,773,223	2,847,623		
47	Hoke	4743	2,473,043	3,114,953	2,944,749	2,751,447	2,843,964		
48	HYDE	1184	617,348	866,640	495,063	649,100	659,619		
49	IREDELL	17057	8,893,674	8,827,201	8,104,983	8,679,883	8,607,759		
50	JACKSON	3936	2,052,266	3,461,090	2,306,945	2,468,142	2,606,507		
51	JOHNSTON	15176	7,912,904	7,772,404	8,925,137	8,130,837	8,202,661		
52	JONES	1941	1,012,055	1,411,411	1,043,773	1,119,773	1,155,564		
53	LEE	7705	4,017,457	3,547,441	3,467,449	3,762,451	3,677,081		
54	LENOIR	12046	6,280,893	6,521,035	6,890,538	6,493,340	6,563,499		
55	LINCOLN	9034	4,710,409	4,217,779	4,828,883	4,616,870	4,535,232		
56	MACON	3583	1,868,209	2,473,472	1,123,430	1,833,330	1,921,521		

	COUNTY	1979-ADM	ADM	INCOME	PROPERTY	1/4 ADM	1/3 ADM
						1/4 INCOME	1/3 INCOME
						1/4 PROPERTY	1/3 PROPERTY
57	MADISON	2971	1,549,106	2,696,940	3,553,852	2,337,251	2,599,706
58	MARTIN	5856	3,053,371	2,990,355	2,194,219	2,922,829	2,745,707
59	MC DONWELL	7403	3,859,951	3,860,010	3,748,728	3,832,140	3,822,527
60	MECKLENBURG	76119	35,689,136	31,159,138	27,837,111	34,593,630	32,391,939
61	MITCHELL	2734	1,425,532	1,788,729	1,417,893	1,514,422	1,543,897
62	MONTCOMERY	4499	2,345,819	2,138,215	1,635,088	2,116,235	2,039,505
63	MOORE	9322	4,860,574	4,355,794	3,371,349	4,362,074	4,195,497
64	NASH	13657	7,141,740	7,241,842	7,949,200	7,343,631	7,410,196
65	NEW HANOVER	20743	10,815,588	10,049,083	7,780,482	9,865,195	9,547,430
66	NORTHAMPTON	5008	2,611,217	3,385,599	3,472,183	3,020,054	3,156,017
67	ONSLAW	15000	7,821,136	14,552,724	25,120,908	13,828,976	15,830,306
68	ORANGE	10554	5,502,951	7,376,625	7,133,360	6,378,972	6,670,312
69	PAMLICO	2159	1,125,722	1,259,379	1,488,392	1,249,801	1,231,032
70	PASQUITANK	5452	2,842,722	3,394,848	4,483,472	3,390,941	3,573,323
71	PENDER	4923	2,566,857	3,183,266	2,980,981	2,599,510	2,610,120
72	PERQUIMANS	1743	908,816	1,262,213	1,315,558	1,098,851	1,162,079
73	PERSON	6059	3,159,217	3,203,333	3,750,137	2,817,976	2,703,959
74	PITT	16543	8,625,670	9,070,780	7,706,539	8,507,165	8,466,816
75	POLK	2361	1,231,047	1,218,867	1,112,194	1,198,289	1,147,250
76	RANDOLPH	18103	5,439,068	8,490,773	9,190,019	9,139,732	5,039,049
77	RICHMOND	9734	5,075,356	4,796,065	4,110,833	5,514,422	5,669,199
78	ROBESON	25476	13,283,417	13,422,838	14,734,717	13,681,097	13,812,276
79	ROCKINGHAM	17196	8,966,150	8,186,067	6,951,542	8,267,477	8,033,783
80	ROWAN	17940	9,354,078	9,834,523	9,004,818	9,386,875	5,396,867
81	RUTHERFORD	11032	5,752,185	5,857,926	6,036,700	5,849,749	5,881,682
82	SAMPSON	10524	5,487,309	6,612,087	6,748,835	6,083,885	6,282,115
83	SCOTLAND	7635	3,980,958	3,551,405	3,069,959	3,645,820	3,533,754
84	STANLY	9491	4,948,653	4,701,256	4,760,110	4,839,688	4,802,373
85	STOKES	7050	3,675,934	3,692,798	1,562,936	3,151,900	2,076,925
86	SURRY	12053	6,284,543	6,068,021	6,392,131	6,257,310	6,247,637
87	SWAIN	1713	893,174	1,463,534	1,806,175	1,264,014	1,387,499
88	TRANSYLVANIA	4500	2,346,341	2,473,784	1,611,269	2,194,434	2,143,594
89	TYRRELL	821	428,077	564,189	503,256	483,900	498,458
90	UNION	15773	8,224,185	6,761,946	6,299,751	7,377,517	7,094,585
91	VANCE	8111	4,229,149	3,732,130	4,642,964	4,208,348	4,200,994
92	WAKE	54748	28,546,103	24,550,446	25,260,687	26,725,835	26,116,467
93	WARREN	3386	1,765,451	2,830,459	2,551,925	2,228,342	2,382,387
94	WASHINGTON	3415	1,780,612	1,926,325	2,010,546	1,874,524	1,905,637
95	WATAUGA	4839	2,523,058	3,906,833	2,579,234	2,893,066	2,002,755
96	WAYNE	19503	10,169,041	10,145,164	9,916,200	10,099,861	10,075,794
97	WILKES	11918	6,214,153	6,062,877	8,083,728	6,643,729	6,786,241
98	WILSON	13441	7,008,259	6,252,415	6,319,389	6,647,031	6,526,035
99	YADKIN	5606	2,923,019	2,890,529	3,279,479	3,004,012	3,030,706
100	YANCEY	2928	1,526,686	2,329,942	1,647,615	1,757,732	1,834,564

APPENDIX K

DESCRIPTION OF DATA

1979 ADM

ADM for September - November 1979 as calculated by Division of Statistical Services, N. C. Department of Public Instruction

DESCRIPTION OF DISTRIBUTION METHODS

1/8 \$750,000/
county

(a) \$75 million (1/8th of \$600 million) distributed on basis of \$750,000 per county

7/8 ADM

(b) \$525 million distributed 100% on ADM

1/10 \$600,000/
county

(a) \$60 million distributed on basis of \$600,000 per county

9/10 ADM

(b) \$540 million distributed 100% on ADM

1/12 \$500,000/
county

(a) \$50 million distributed on basis of \$500,000 per county

11/12 ADM

(b) \$550 million distributed 100% on ADM

1/8 \$750,000 1/10 \$600,000 1/12 \$500,000

COUNTY 1979-ADM 7/8 ADM 5/10 ADM 11/12 ADM

COUNTY	1979-ADM	7/8 ADM	5/10 ADM	11/12 ADM
1 ALAMANCE	20125	9,931,688	10,044,022	10,118,911
2 ALEXANDER	5128	3,089,562	3,006,407	2,950,970
3 ALLEGHANY	1855	1,596,312	1,470,492	1,386,613
4 ANSON	5355	3,193,127	3,112,931	3,059,467
5 ASHE	4272	2,699,027	2,604,714	2,541,838
6 AVERY	3114	2,170,709	2,061,301	1,988,362
7 BEAUFORT	8570	4,659,916	4,621,628	4,596,103
8 BERTIE	4855	2,965,011	2,878,297	2,820,488
9 BLADEN	6850	3,875,196	3,814,487	3,774,014
10 BRUNSWICK	7876	4,343,291	4,295,956	4,264,400
11 BUNCOMBE	29208	14,075,651	14,306,384	14,460,206
12 BURKE	13458	6,889,983	6,915,411	6,932,363
13 CARARRUS	17056	8,531,509	8,603,838	8,652,057
14 CALDWELL	14354	7,298,767	7,335,875	7,360,613
15 CAMDEN	1300	1,343,103	1,210,049	1,121,346
16 CARTFRET	7204	4,036,702	3,980,609	3,943,212
17 CASWELL	4457	2,783,430	2,691,528	2,630,260
18 CATAWBA	21047	10,352,334	10,476,687	10,559,588
19 CHATHAM	6441	3,688,596	3,622,556	3,578,529
20 CHEROKEE	3897	2,527,940	2,428,738	2,362,603
21 CHOWAN	2643	1,955,824	1,840,276	1,763,244
22 CLAY	1213	1,303,411	1,169,222	1,079,763
23 CLEVELAND	17893	8,913,376	8,996,615	9,052,108
24 COLUMBUS	11655	6,067,395	6,069,320	6,070,604
25 CRAVEN	13168	6,757,675	6,779,323	6,793,755
26 CUMBERLAND	44995	21,278,200	21,714,720	22,005,734
27 CURRITUCK	2220	1,762,837	1,641,775	1,561,067
28 DARE	2101	1,708,545	1,585,932	1,504,190
29 DAVIDSON	23511	11,476,492	11,632,963	11,737,278
30 DAVIE	5130	3,090,475	3,007,346	2,951,926
31 DUPLIN	8831	4,778,993	4,744,107	4,720,850
32 DURHAM	25675	12,463,780	12,648,460	12,771,579
33 EDGECOMBE	12858	6,616,243	6,533,850	6,645,588
34 FORSYTH	42645	20,206,053	20,611,940	20,882,532
35 FRANKLIN	6068	3,518,421	3,447,519	3,400,251
36 GASTON	34605	16,537,940	16,839,024	17,039,747
37 GATES	1838	1,588,556	1,462,515	1,378,487
38 GRAHAM	1594	1,477,235	1,349,013	1,261,866
39 GRANVILLE	7177	4,024,384	3,967,938	3,930,307
40 GREENE	3387	2,295,261	2,189,411	2,118,845
41 GUILFORD	60225	28,228,453	28,863,551	29,286,951
42 HALIFAX	12219	6,324,710	6,333,988	6,340,172
43 HARNETT	11520	6,188,296	6,193,676	6,197,263
44 HAYWOOD	9043	4,875,714	4,843,592	4,822,177
45 HENDERSON	10312	5,454,674	5,439,093	5,428,706
46 HERTFORD	4889	2,980,523	2,894,252	2,836,738
47 HOKE	4743	2,913,913	2,825,739	2,766,956
48 HYDE	1184	1,290,180	1,155,613	1,065,903
49 IREDELL	17057	8,531,965	8,604,307	8,652,535
50 JACKSON	3936	2,545,733	2,447,039	2,381,244
51 JOHNSTON	15176	7,673,791	7,721,613	7,753,495
52 JONES	1541	1,635,548	1,510,849	1,427,717
53 LEE	7705	4,265,275	4,215,711	4,182,659
54 LENOIR	12046	6,245,782	6,257,804	6,257,486
55 LINCOLN	9034	4,871,608	4,839,368	4,817,875
56 MACON	3583	2,384,688	2,281,388	2,212,525

1/8 \$750,000 COUNTY ADM 7/8 ADM

1/10 \$600,000 COUNTY ADM 9/10 ADM

1/12 \$500,000 COUNTY ADM 11/12 ADM

1979-ADM

COUNTY

COUNTY	1979-ADM	1/8 \$750,000 COUNTY ADM 7/8 ADM	1/10 \$600,000 COUNTY ADM 9/10 ADM	1/12 \$500,000 COUNTY ADM 11/12 ADM
57 MADISON	2971	2,105,468	1,994,196	1,920,014
58 MARTIN	5856	3,421,700	3,348,034	3,298,924
59 WOODWELL	7403	4,127,492	4,073,992	4,033,325
60 WECKLEYBOUG	76119	35,477,924	36,320,222	35,981,703
61 WITCHELL	2734	1,997,341	1,982,979	1,906,733
62 MONTGOMERY	4499	2,802,592	2,711,237	2,650,334
63 MOORE	9322	5,003,003	4,974,518	4,955,527
64 NASH	13657	6,599,022	7,027,566	7,046,595
65 NEW HANOVER	20743	10,213,640	10,334,029	10,414,299
66 NORTHAMPTON	5008	3,034,814	2,950,095	2,893,615
67 ONSLOW	15000	7,593,494	7,639,022	7,669,375
68 ORANGE	10554	5,565,082	5,552,656	5,544,372
69 PAMLICO	2159	1,735,007	1,613,150	1,531,912
70 PASQUOTANK	5452	3,237,382	3,158,450	3,105,329
71 PENDER	4923	2,996,035	2,910,207	2,852,589
72 PERQUIMANS	1743	1,545,214	1,417,934	1,333,041
73 PERSON	6059	3,514,315	3,443,296	3,395,949
74 PITT	16543	8,297,461	8,363,103	8,406,864
75 POLK	2361	1,827,166	1,707,942	1,628,460
76 RANDOLPH	18103	9,009,185	9,095,161	9,152,479
77 RICHMOND	5734	5,190,971	5,167,856	5,152,446
78 ROBESON	25476	12,372,990	12,555,075	12,676,466
79 ROCKINGHAM	17196	8,595,381	8,669,535	8,719,971
80 ROWAN	17940	8,534,819	9,018,671	9,074,572
81 RUTHERFORD	11032	5,783,162	5,776,966	5,772,836
82 SAMPSON	10524	5,551,395	5,538,578	5,530,033
83 SCOTLAND	7635	4,233,338	4,182,862	4,149,212
84 STAYLY	9491	5,080,107	5,053,824	5,036,302
85 STOKES	7050	3,966,442	3,508,340	3,869,606
86 SUPPLY	12053	6,248,975	6,256,089	6,260,831
87 SWAIN	1713	1,531,527	1,403,856	1,318,743
88 TRANSYLVANIA	4500	2,803,048	2,711,707	2,650,812
89 TYRRELL	821	1,124,567	985,269	892,404
90 UNION	15773	7,946,162	8,001,767	8,038,934
91 VANCE	8111	4,450,505	4,406,234	4,376,720
92 WAKE	54748	25,727,840	26,291,493	26,667,261
93 WARREN	3386	2,294,905	2,188,942	2,118,367
94 WASHINGTON	3415	2,308,035	2,202,551	2,132,224
95 WATAUGA	4839	2,957,711	2,870,789	2,812,940
96 WAYNE	15503	9,647,911	9,752,137	9,821,621
97 WILKES	11918	6,187,384	6,192,738	6,196,307
98 WILSON	13441	6,882,227	6,907,433	6,924,234
99 YADKIN	5606	3,307,642	3,230,717	3,179,434
100 YANCEY	2928	2,085,850	1,574,017	1,899,462

APPENDIX L

DESCRIPTION OF DATA

1979 ADM ADM for September - November 1979
(except that December ADM was used to apportion the basic stipend in counties containing a portion of a school unit)

DESCRIPTION OF DISTRIBUTION METHOD

1/8 \$750,000/ county	(a) \$75 million (1/8 of \$600 million) distributed on the basis of \$750,000 per county
7/8 ADM	(b) \$525 million distributed 100% on ADM

DISTRIBUTION OF \$600 MILLION BY SCHOOL UNIT ON THE BASIS OF
 ADM AND ON THE BASIS OF \$750,000 PER COUNTY AND ADM
 1/8 \$750,000

	COUNTY	1979-ADM	COUNTY 7/8 ADM
1	ALAMANCE	12262	6,051,303
2	BURLINGTON	7863	3,880,384
3	ALEXANDER	5128	3,089,562
4	ALLEGHANY	1855	1,596,312
5	ANSON	5355	3,193,127
6	ASHE	4272	2,699,027
7	AVERY	3114	2,170,709
8	BEAUFORT	4608	2,505,596
9	WASHINGTON	3962	2,154,320
10	BERTIE	4855	2,965,011
11	BLADEN	6850	3,875,196
12	BRUNSWICK	7876	4,343,291
13	BUNCOMBE	23734	11,437,682
14	ASHEVILLE	5474	2,637,969
15	BURKE	13458	6,889,983
16	CABARRUS	9970	4,987,050
17	CONCORD	2966	1,483,609
18	KANNAPOLIS	5280	2,638,605
19	CALDWELL	14354	7,298,767
20	CAMDEN	1300	1,343,103
21	CARTERET	7204	4,036,702
22	CASHFLL	4457	2,783,430
23	CATAWBA	13194	6,489,637
24	HICKORY	4901	2,410,673
25	NEWTON-CONOVER	2952	1,452,025
26	CHATHAM	6441	3,688,596
27	CHEROKEE	3897	2,527,940
28	CHOWAN	2643	1,955,824
29	CLAY	1213	1,303,411
30	CLEVELAND	9449	4,707,020
31	KINGS MOUNTAIN	4266	2,122,240
32	SHELBY	4318	2,150,989
33	COLUMBUS	8851	4,607,683
34	WHITEVILLE	2804	1,459,712
35	GRAVEN	7819	4,012,635
36	NEW BERN	5349	2,745,040
37	CUMBERLAND	35524	16,799,343
38	FAYETTEVILLE	9471	4,478,857
39	CURRITUCK	2220	1,762,837
40	DARE	2101	1,708,545
41	DAVIDSON	16678	8,141,103
42	LEXINGTON	3828	1,868,560
43	THOMASVILLE	3005	1,466,830
44	DAVIE	5130	3,090,475
45	DUPLIN	8831	4,778,993
46	DURHAM	16862	8,185,525
47	DURHAM CITY	8813	4,278,256
48	EDGECOMBE	6090	3,133,659
49	TARBORO	3305	1,700,600
50	FORSYTH	42645	20,206,053
51	FRANKLIN	4666	2,705,533
52	FRANKLINTON	1402	812,889
53	GASTON	34465	16,471,068
54	GATES	1838	1,588,556
55	GRAHAM	1594	1,477,235
56	GRANVILLE	7177	4,024,384

COUNTY	1979-ADM	1/8 \$750,000 COUNTY 7/8 ADM
57	GREENE	3387 2,295,261
58	GUILFORD	25395 11,902,235
59	GREENSBORO	25164 11,793,995
60	HIGH POINT	9670 4,532,222
61	HALIFAX	7778 4,026,030
62	ROANOKE RAPIDS	2813 1,456,033
63	WELDON	1628 842,647
64	HARNETT	11920 6,188,296
65	HAYWOOD	9043 4,875,714
66	HENDERSON	8610 4,554,340
67	HENDERSONVILLE	1702 900,333
68	HERTFORD	4889 2,980,523
69	Hoke	4743 2,913,913
70	HYDE	1184 1,290,180
71	IREDELL	10599 5,301,663
72	MOORESVILLE	2413 1,207,015
73	STATESVILLE	4045 2,023,287
74	JACKSON	3936 2,545,733
75	JOHNSTON	15176 7,673,791
76	JONES	1941 1,635,548
77	LEE	7705 4,265,275
78	LENOIR	6859 3,556,352
79	KINSTON	5187 2,689,430
80	LINCOLN	9034 4,871,608
81	MACON	3583 2,384,683
82	MADISON	2971 2,105,468
83	MARTIN	5856 3,421,700
84	MCDOWELL	7403 4,127,492
85	MECKLENBURG	76119 35,477,994
86	MITCHELL	2734 1,997,341
87	MONTGOMERY	4499 2,802,592
88	MOORE	9322 5,003,003
89	NASH	10869 5,553,921
90	ROCKY MOUNT	6291 3,227,086
91	NEW HANOVER	20743 10,213,640
92	NORTHAMPTON	5009 3,034,814
93	ONSLOW	15000 7,593,494
94	ORANGE	5111 2,695,031
95	CHAPEL HILL	5443 2,870,051
96	PAMLICO	2159 1,735,007
97	PASQUOTANK	5452 3,237,382
98	PENDER	4923 2,996,035
99	PERQUIMANS	1743 1,545,214
100	PERSON	6059 3,514,315
101	PITT	11458 5,746,967
102	GREENVILLE	5085 2,550,494
103	POLK	1772 1,371,320
104	TRYON	589 455,846
105	RANDOLPH	13893 6,913,994
106	ASHEBORO	4210 2,095,191
107	RICHMOND	9734 5,190,971
108	ROBESON	14641 7,110,731
109	FAIRMONT	2524 1,225,857
110	LUMBERTON	4806 2,334,105
111	RED SPRINGS	1859 902,887
112	ST PAULS	1646 799,409

			1/8 \$750,000
	COUNTY	1979-ADM	COUNTY
			7/8 ADM
113	ROCKINGHAM	5120	2,559,223
114	FDEN	4762	2,380,274
115	MADISON-MAYODAN	2944	1,471,551
116	REIDSVILLE	4370	2,184,334
117	ROWAN	14022	6,983,498
118	SALISBURY	2758	1,373,565
119	RUTHERFORD	11032	5,783,162
120	SAMPSON	7417	3,912,480
121	CLINTON	3107	1,638,916
122	SCOTLAND	7635	4,233,338
123	STANLY	7172	3,838,878
124	ALBEMARLE	2319	1,241,229
125	STOKES	7050	3,966,442
126	SURRY	8745	4,533,957
127	ELKIN	1071	555,225
128	MOUNT AIRY	2237	1,159,793
129	SWAIN	1713	1,531,527
130	TRANSYLVANIA	4500	2,803,048
131	TYRRELL	821	1,124,567
132	UNION	12438	6,266,075
133	MONROE	3335	1,680,087
134	VANCE	8111	4,450,505
135	WAKE	54748	25,727,840
136	WARREN	3386	2,294,805
137	WASHINGTON	3415	2,308,035
138	WATAUGA	4839	2,957,711
139	WAYNE	14079	6,964,728
140	GOLDSBORO	5424	2,683,182
141	WILKES	11918	6,187,384
142	WILSON	13441	6,882,227
143	YADKIN	5606	3,307,642
144	YANCY	2928	2,085,850

