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HIGHER EDUCATION BOND OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE



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APPENDIX TO THE SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT: JULY 2002

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Higher Education Bond Oversight Committee Overview

Background

In 1999, the North Carolina General Assembly passed Senate Bill 912, authorizing the issuance of \$3.1 billion in General Obligation bonds. After receiving voter approval in November of 2000, the bonds are being used for capital improvement initiatives for all public universities and community colleges in North Carolina. A special provision in the bill created the Higher Education Bond Oversight Committee (HEBOC). This committee was formed to provide general oversight of the bond program on behalf of the public, ensuring fiscal accountability to North Carolina taxpayers.

Duties/Responsibilities

Senate Bill 912 presents a general overview of committee responsibilities, while also providing some broad-based guidance regarding how those duties should be fulfilled. The following agencies are charged with presenting written and oral reports to the HEBOC:

- The facilities office of each constituent institution of the University of North Carolina
- The facilities office of The General Administration of the University of North Carolina
- The State Construction Office of the Department of Administration
- The president of each community college or the president's designee
- The facilities services section of the North Carolina Community College System Office
- The State Treasurer

The HEBOC is then to "analyze and prepare recommendations, based on the information received" on the following issues:

- Whether expenditures of the proceeds from the bonds issued under the act are in compliance with the provisions of the act
- Whether the awarded contracts are consistent with the budget and scope of the approved projects
- Whether changes in construction methods could enhance cost savings and promotion of on-time completion of projects
- Whether the bond issuances are adequately timed to reflect cash-flow requirements of the projects

Organizational Structure

Following the enactment of the Higher Education Bond Oversight Committee on January 15, 2000, committee appointments were made. The committee consists of ten members. Three members were appointed by the Speaker of the House (Davidson, Leatherwood, Simpkins), three members were appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate (Fulton, Shaw, Smith), two members were appointed by the State Board of Community Colleges (Boyles, Barhnill) and two members were appointed by the University of North Carolina Board of Governors (Bass, Everett).

After all of the appointments were made and the co-chairs had completed pre-committee preparations, the first quarterly meeting of the Higher Education Bond Oversight Committee was held on October 29, 2001.

The committee realized early that in order to adequately fulfill its charge, committee members must do work outside of the quarterly meetings. The committee, therefore, decided on a structure that would allow for a more detailed level of oversight. The committee decided that co-chairs will work with all state agencies, two committee members would work with the North Carolina Community College



System Office and each of the colleges, and the remaining committee members were assigned three Universities (or affiliates).

Please note the following organizational chart:

Higher Education Bond Oversight Committee Assignments

Co-Chairs	
Charles Davidson and	General Administration of University of North Carolina
Paul Fulton	State Construction Office
	The State Treasurer

Board Members	
Malcolm Everett and	Community College System Office
Dr. Ruth Shaw	Community Colleges
Marshall Bass	Appalachian State University
	University of North Carolina at Greensboro
	North Carolina Agriculture and Technical State University
Harlan Boyles	North Carolina State University
	North Carolina Central University
	Fayetteville State University
Kelly Barnhill, Sr.	East Carolina University
	University of North Carolina Center for Public Television
	University of North Carolina at Wilmington
Ron Leatherwood	University of North Carolina at Asheville / Arboretum
	Western Carolina University
	Winston-Salem State University
Peaches Gunter Simpkins	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
-	North Carolina School of the Arts
	University of North Carolina at Charlotte
William Smith	School of Science and Math
	University of North Carolina at Pembroke
	Elizabeth City State University

The Universities (and affiliates) assigned to members were divided into "passive" and "active" campuses. One campus is designated as 'active' and the other two are designated as 'passive'. These designations rotate on a yearly basis. The guidelines for overseeing active and passive campuses are as follows:

Guidelines for Active Campuses:

- Members should visit at least two times per year
- Members should visit more frequently if needed
- Members will be accompanied by designated staff

Guidelines for Passive Campuses:

- Communication should be ongoing and consistent
- Members should monitor through surveys, telephone/written correspondence, committee staff visits and reports
- Members may switch the status of campus to active if concerns arise



During university site visits, committee members are to meet with key participants in the Bond Program. This usually includes but is not limited to top administrators and Capital Improvements/Facilities Office staff⁴.

Higher Education Bond Oversight Committee Reports

Since the initial quarterly meeting, committee members have been working diligently to carry out the committee's charge. The committee has held three meetings total.² The following report is a culmination of committee member reports, various meetings, and agency reports.

Office of the State Treasurer

The Office of the State Treasurer has played an integral part in the Bond Program. The Treasurer's office has made revisions in the way that bonds are sold, which will save North Carolina millions of dollars through out the life of the Bond Program.

The schedule and amount that each entity has received in previous and will receive in future Bond sales is as follows:

Year	Community Colleges	UNC
2001	\$48,400,000	\$201,600,000
2002	\$58,100,000	\$241,900,000
2003	\$116,100,000	\$483,900,000
2004	\$116,100,000	\$483,900,000
2005	\$135,500,000	\$564,500,000
2006	\$125,800,000	\$524,200,000
TOTAL	\$600,000,000	\$2,500,000,000

There have been two bond sales to date. The first sale of \$48,400,000 for the Community Colleges and \$201,600,000 for the Universities was March 7, 2001 for an interest rate of 4.747 percent. The unexpended balance remaining before the 2002 bond sale was \$87.2 million in University Bonds and \$35.1 million in Community College Bonds.

The second bond sale of \$58,100,000 for the Community Colleges and \$241,900,000 for the Universities occurred in two parts—with one sale occurring March 12, 2002 and the second on May 1, 2002. The March bond sale was sold at a variable interest rate of 1.65%. The May bond sale was at a fixed rate of 4.0583%. Bonds may only be issued if adequate debt service reserves and appropriated funds are available.

Although these guidelines were designated for University visits, Community College visits follow the same guidelines.

² Meeting minutes from each of the quarterly meetings can be obtained by contacting Ann Faust, Committee Clerk, Higher Education Bond Oversight Committee.



The debt service for the 2002-2003 fiscal year on the Higher Education Bonds (ONLY November 2000) is \$30,737,429 for the Universities and \$7,380,698 for the Community Colleges.

Bond money is normally available for use one month after a bond sale has occurred. With Bond money, the Universities and Community Colleges are allowed to commit funds that they do not have in hand—although actual expenditures may not exceed the bond funds available to each campus and college per year.

State Construction

The State Construction Office verifies (through internal reviews) that all capital improvement projects comply with federal, state, and local regulations. Most contracts will come in for four reviews, the schematic phase, the design development phase, the construction documents phase, and the final construction documents phase. When the contract goes out for bid, there is further review to determine that everything is covered and accurate in the documents.

Average review times are as follows: schematic review 30 days, design development 30 days, and construction documents 60 days (but can take up to 90). As projects move through these design phases, designs become more detailed, and as such, reviews become more intensive.

<u>Current Project Statistics (no distinction between University and Community College Bond Projects)</u>
The State Construction Office reports that there are 319 bond projects in their database. Of those, 53 projects have started the schematic design review process. Of those 53 projects, fifty started the review process in 2001 and only three started in 2002.

Of those 53 projects, 39 have completed both the schematic and design development phases. Thirty of those 39 have completed the construction documents phase and 27 of those 30 have completed the final construction documents review. It was also reported that fifteen of the 27 completed had to go through a second final construction documents review. The following chart depicts this information graphically:

General Overview

- 319 bond projects listed in State Construction Office database
- 53 projects started the schematic design review phase
 - o 50 projects started in 2001
 - o 3 projects started in 2002

Phase Review

Of the 53 projects,

- 14 projects are in the schematic design phase
- 0 are in the design development phase
- 9 are in the construction documents
- 3 are in the final construction documents review process
- 27 are completed

³ Debt service figures represent principle and interest. These figures are estimates and are not fixed as they may have been in the past (because of the variable rate bonds). If a bond is issued in one year, the state does not begin to make interest payments on the bonds until the *following* year.



Review Time

For 95% of the projects in 2001, the following is the average calendar days for review in each of the four phases (the remaining 5%, which were approximately 2.5% higher or lower than the average were omitted to diminish the skew).

Schematic Design Phase: 31
Design Development Phase: 39
Construction Documents Phase: 65

Final Construction Documents Review: 34

With the passage of Senate Bill 914, Construction Law Changes, came many changes to North Carolina's construction law that affects both the universities and community colleges. These changes include increasing the threshold for requiring a construction procurement process from \$100K to \$300K, and now allow construction manager at risk contract agreements. For more information please see: http://www.ncleg.net/html2001/bills/CurrentVersion/ratified/senate/sbil0914.full.html.

Some committee members have questioned whether the Office of State Construction's staffing levels can adequately meet workload requirements of the Bond Program. While staffing levels may affect the review time for capital improvement projects, the information received does not create a high level of concern at this time. The committee will continue to monitor and report any changes.

Department of Insurance

Although Senate Bill 912 does not require the HEBOC to hear reports from this agency, committee members felt it would be good to see this agency's role as it relates to the overall functioning of the Bond Program.

NCGS 58-31-40 covers Department of Insurance plan reviews for both State owned and City/County owned projects. Within the Department of Insurance, the Office of the State Fire Marshal, Engineering Division reviews Bond projects. There are two sections dedicated to this task.

The State Property Plan Review Section reviews plans for State owned projects only. The plan review time for each submittal is under 21 days (now 16 days). The number of submittals depends on the designer. Additional submittals depend on how many times it takes the designer to get the plans code compliant.

The Commercial Plan Review Section reviews all non-state owned projects, which includes Community College plans (Community Colleges are locally owned). The plan review time for each submittal is 21 to 28 days. The commercial process takes longer because of the size of the projects and therefore has created a review backlog for the Community College Bond projects.

The difference in the review times for University and Community College projects is attributed to staffing, project size, and volume of plans being reviewed. There are fewer people reviewing the commercial side. The following is a helpful snap shot of Bond projects currently in the DOI, as reported at the last HEBOC meeting (with no distinction of Bond/non-Bond status):

University Projects (Plan Review Status as of 4/30/2002)

- Average total plan review time for a State project is 21 days
- Average 115 plan reviews per month; 6 reviewers @ 19 per month



- Average project takes four reviews before final approval
- 37 University projects (no info on bond status)
- 25 university projects have had at least one review

Community College Projects (Plan review status as of 5/03/2002)

- Average backlog for last six months has been two weeks
- Average review time is three to four weeks
- Total review time is four to six weeks
- Average 90 plan reviews per month; 6 reviewers @15 per month
- Average project takes four reviews before final approval
- 43 Community College projects in current plan review file
- 14 Community College projects approved in the last 6 months
- 29 Active Community College Projects

Community colleges

Overview

The HEBOC has realized that the Bond Program is run very differently at the Community College level as opposed to the University level. Unlike the University of North Carolina System, the local Boards of Trustees at Community Colleges have wide discretion on the use of Bond funds to meet needs. Budget and scope changes may occur without legislative approval. Local governments are technically responsible for real estate and capital improvements for the colleges. However, the state has assisted (through the November 2000 Bonds and previous bond sales/funding allocations) the local governments in funding the community colleges. Understanding this difference will help in realizing why the committee approach to University oversight and Community College oversight has been and will continue to be different. (Attachment B)

Background

North Carolina's Community Colleges have been experiencing record growth and constantly strive to provide the most up to date facilities for students. Senate Bill 912 provided approximately \$600 million to local governments for real estate, capital improvement initiatives, and repair and renovations to the Community Colleges to help meet that need. The \$600 million provided by the November 2000 Bonds is \$150 million more than the State had given cumulatively during the existence of the community college system for capital needs.

Specific projects and amounts were not specified in Senate Bill 912⁴; instead, funds designated to colleges by site in a lump sum. The State Board of Community Colleges must approve the projects of local colleges. The Community College System Office has set up a cash flow model that lets the colleges know when bond funds are available. The college must manage, within the cash flow model, construction and renovations approved by the State Board. Smaller projects (less than \$250,000) at a

⁴ <u>Process of Securing Funds:</u> In Section 10.1 of the 1998 Session Laws, the State Board of Community Colleges was directed by the General Assembly to employ an outside consultant to "review the Community College capital allocation process and recommend modifications to the process necessary to make it more equitable. The State Board was required to report to the Legislative Appropriations Subcommittee on Education by February, 1999, on the implementation of this special language." The formula under which the System had operated for years was perceived by the General Assembly to be an inequitable method for allocating resources. With the exception of several special appropriations, the System had received no new money for construction since 1993. The consultant's capital model was built upon five factors: 1. fulltime equivalent enrollment 2. allocation of 90 assignable square feet per fulltime equivalent student 3. total gross need for space versus space already available, or scheduled to be built 4. inventory of usable/non-usable space and 5. net need for new space.



college were bundled into one project for purpose of management. The 59 colleges submitted 430 projects. (Now reduced to 415) The State Board must approve the projects submitted by the local boards and colleges.

Matching Funds

Under normal circumstances and as dictated by N.C.G.S. 115D-31, if the state provides \$1 in capital facility funding for Community Colleges, it must be matched by an equivalent non-state dollar. However, many colleges in low wealth counties had struggled to raise matching funds provided by the 1993 Bonds. These counties found that even if they taxed themselves heavily, it would be difficult to raise matching funds. Therefore for the 2000 Bonds, the General Assembly did several things. They waived the matching requirement for all repair and renovation projects. They also waived the requirement to match for any county with an ability to pay of less than 40%. If a county spent its money first, it could bank the credit for use when state funds became available. Counties may get matching funds by selling General Obligation Bonds for construction or appropriate funds from capital reserves. (Attachment C)

The source and availability of matching funds must be shown before the State Board will approve a project. If a county does not have matching funds, the funds could be reallocated at the determination of the State Board. However, adjustments would be made only from funds available for reallocation. At the end of six years, if a county has not raised a sufficient amount for match or there is no need for funds, those Bond funds will go to a reserve in the State Treasurer's office and could be reallocated by the State Board at the end of the six-year period (pending demand and significant growth).

While there do not seem to be significant matching problems now, this could possibly become an issue for poorer counties in the future. The HEBOC will continue to monitor.

Are the bond issuances adequately timed to reflect cash-flow requirements of the projects?

Explanation/Rationale of the Cash Flow Model

In round numbers, the Community Colleges will receive from each Bond Sale:

2000-2001: \$48 million 2001-2002: \$58 million 2002-2003: \$116 million 2003-2004: \$135 million 2004-2005: \$125 million

Construction needs are spread out according to the cash flow model, and bond funds will be available to the colleges only when needed and within the annual funding limits. The Community College System

Senovation and repair needs were surveyed with the cooperation of the business officers and facilities managers at the local colleges compiling an inventory of unmet renovation and repair needs. The ongoing maintenance responsibilities are, by law, the responsibility of the local taxing authority – the County Commissioners. The major focus of the inventory was the teaching environment; some of the facilities are 40 years old without major renovation and are unsuitable for modern technology and have some code problems. In 1998 a renovation and repair model was developed to try to put in place a funding stream, which had never been done. The older the facility, the higher the repair cost. An attempt was made to develop a funding stream based on the age and deterioration of the facilities in place. The General Assembly did not fund the Repair & Renovation model, but the 1999 Session acknowledged the colleges had needs that counties could not fund. They gave \$14.5 million grant in aid - \$250,000 per community college to be used for any kind of repair and renovation or capital improvement deemed best. The unfunded balance from the 1998 inventory survey - the construction model and the repair and renovation model - became the basis of asking for the bond campaign. Capital needs were collectively estimated at \$809 million in new construction and \$200 million in R & R.

Office asked the colleges to estimate the total project cost and the start date. Based on this information, the System Office was able to project their needs, times, and costs. A table for estimating the design fee, design time, review time and construction time for six plus years was created based on total project cost.

In order to start a project earlier than permitted on the cash flow model, a county or community college may advance their own funds and be repaid from future bond payments. They would be repaid from bond funds the following year. (Attachment D)

At this time, bond issuances seem adequately timed to reflect current cash flow needs. Although there is the possibility of running out of bond funds around January or February of 2003 (the next bond sale is scheduled for March 2003, funds available April 2003), the Community College System Office is able to make cash flow revisions periodically and feel, along with the HEBOC members, that this scenario is unlikely. Many cash flow revisions can happen between now and then. The HEBOC will continue to monitor the Community Colleges Cash flow model.

Are the expenditures of the proceeds from the bonds issued under the act in compliance with the provisions of the act?

There are many checks and balances in place to assure that expenditures are in compliance. Much of the accounting for the Bond program occurs in Raleigh at the System Office. Each funding request goes through the State Treasurer's Office and the State Budget Management Office. Money is not released before the project is approved. As the State Board of Community Colleges approves projects, funds are allotted, and the expenditure is charted on a printout on a running basis. (Attachment E) If a project continues from one fiscal year to the next, the total allotment may not show on the first year of the project. The State Budget Office will not permit allotting more funds than are permitted per fiscal year.

Since this is bond money, additional reporting requirements were added. This process is much more complicated than a normal (non-bond) construction project. The Community College System Office staff completes a checklist attached to each project application to assure that all steps are complete. (Attachment F). A re-cap is also submitted each month to the State Board of Community Colleges, which shows the bond funds approved for the month, a summary of funds approved to date and a balance of funds that have not yet been approved. (Attachment G).

As of February 2002, there were 152 State Board approved sites in 89 counties. The State Board of Community Colleges has authorized \$246,882,129 to date. (Attachment H) Bond Funds under contract as of May 17, 2002 are \$56,505,379. Bond funds expended through May 17, 2002 are \$13,752,745. Bond funds committed to projects by the colleges through May 17, 2002 are \$252,541,313.

Historically Underutilized Business

The North Carolina Community College System Office and the Community College Presidents have embraced the 10% HUB goal and are constantly looking for ways to increase HUB participation.

Currently, HUB participation is at 8.34% system wide. (Attachment I) While this is slightly below the targeted HUB goal, there are many initiatives currently underway that may change this. The Community Colleges are working closely with the North Carolina HUB office in promoting and using the Vendor-Link website (which post bids for goods and services – electronic notification), by hosting business fairs, utilizing local cable-access programs, and even hiring consultants to assist.



A web page developed by the HUB office http://www.doa.state.nc.us/hub/ lists construction projects and sites to inform underutilized businesses of opportunities.

Are the awarded contracts consistent with the budget and scope of the approved projects?

Answering this question for the Community Colleges is difficult. Indeed, members of the HEBOC would suggest that it is not 100% applicable because of the nature by which the community colleges were given Bond funds. The Community College Trustees have the ability to change any project they wish in any manner they wish. Budgets and scopes may change frequently. Even after the State Board of Community Colleges has authorized a project, there is nothing that prevents a local board from changing the scope and magnitude of a project, as long as it does not exceed cash flow allowances for the year or the total amount of money allocated to that college.

Could changes in construction methods enhance cost savings and promotion of on-time completion of projects?

Senate Bill 914 brought about many changes and made more construction methods available for the Community Colleges to utilize. The State Construction Office has the authority to review and approve plans and contracts for facilities that are over \$300,000. Projects under \$300,000 will not go to State Construction (although colleges may still elect to send projects to the State Construction Office if they so chose). This places much more responsibility on the Community Colleges in properly designing projects.

About half of the Community College projects will not be required to go before State Construction for review. At this point, there is one CM at Risk being used in the Community College System at Edgecombe Community College (the ACT Project #1078) and one Construction Manager being used at Central Piedmont Community College. Central Piedmont has employed one CM for six projects, three of which are bond projects (Sloan-Morgan Renovations #1138, Information Technology Building #1116, and Central Energy Facility #1240).

The HEBOC Committee will monitor and collect data regarding the use of CM and CM at Risk projects and report on information received.

The Watch List

Because there is so much local control over the Community College Bond projects, it could become quite a challenge to maintain effective oversight. Therefore, the HEBOC created a "watch list" that would contain the names of projects/colleges that need to be watched more carefully than others. The committee is working with the Community College System office to establish the criteria for the list. The criteria agreed upon thus far:

- Projects that are large in nature (large is defined as \$10 million or more). Fourteen projects that fall into this category.
- Requests for funding that are significantly off schedule, based on the revised cash flow
 projections. These delays could occur for many reasons, including failure to meet the matching
 requirements. (See Attachment J)



University of North Carolina

Overview⁶

The UNC Capital Plan provided the basis for projects currently receiving bond money⁷. Senate Bill 912 outlines each University project and cost—which may not be changed without legislative approval. The Bond Referendum provided \$2.5 billion for University construction. This is approximately 60% of the funding needed to carry out the first six-years of the ten-year plan approved by the Board of Governors. Since the General Assembly had provided planning money for University facilities in the past, some construction began as soon as Bond funds were available.

A website (http://www.northcarolina.edu/vendors/) has been developed with information about each project on each campus including when a project is to be bid. In order to complete the work in the short time allowed by the Bond Referendum, every contractor who desires work must have the opportunity to do so – particularly small contractors who have not done public work before.

Project Schedule/Cash Flow

The University has recognized the importance of creating and adhering to a construction schedule. If a building is off-schedule, each succeeding building will be off schedule, and the cash flow and construction needs will fall out of sync. Although some projects will not start until the 5th or 6th year, each project will be completed in the time frame promised to voters.

Project schedules were developed using an optimal project sequence. If changes are needed which alter the schedule, the trickle down effect would be evident for the life of project phases. Therefore, it is critical to match the cash flow with the schedule. To assure the University's ability to carry out the construction program, the University contracted with an independent construction firm to perform an analysis of staffing capacity. The result of that study is the Heery Report. Where needed, new employees are being added to facilitate the management of projects; in most cases these are contract employees. Program and project managers will be on site where needed to augment the staff and help carry out the Bond program successfully.

Are the bond issuances adequately timed to reflect cash-flow requirements of the projects?

The projects supported by the \$2.5 Billion bond program rely on cash flow financing. The cash flow financing approach helps the State achieve the most economical costs of financing and the best federal income tax treatment of interest earnings on bond sale proceeds. In round numbers, the University will receive from each bond sale:

2000-2001: \$201.6 2001-2002: \$241.9 2002-2003: \$483.9 2003-2004: \$483.9

All Charts and Graphs in this section provided by University of North Carolina General Administration
 The University's Ten-Year Capital Plan was adopted in June 1999. Enrollment projection at the time of the Plan was

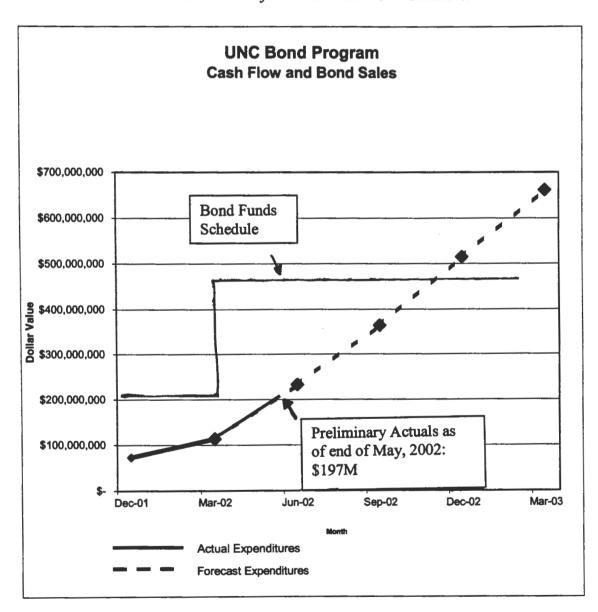
The University's Ten-Year Capital Plan was adopted in June 1999. Enrollment projection at the time of the Plan was 50,000 students in the decade – more than ever before – and growth is a little ahead of that at this time. Science facilities were found to be particularly outdated. The funds available from the State under the current system were insufficient to both provide for needed new facilities and renovate and modernize existing facilities. Over \$3 billion was required for modernization and renovation of existing facilities. A great deal of available classroom space was either not usable or fell short of optimal teaching space. \$2.3 billion was required to fund research facilities and other special facilities. \$1.6 billion was required to meet the capacity needs as projected. Infrastructure needed to be brought up to date.



2004-2005: \$546.5 2005-2006: \$524.2

Money left over from one bond sale may be carried over in subsequent years. It is important to note that the cash flow models are constantly being revised—but revisions may not exceed the total amount of bond money available. The Office of the President has requested that each campus report on their plans for spending bond money through March 31, 2003. Given the remaining balances and the allotment from the new sales, UNC-OP staff projects that sufficient cash will be available to meet the bond program's design and construction scheduling through March 31, 2003. By April 30, 2002, the University had expended approximately \$136,432,236 in Bond money.

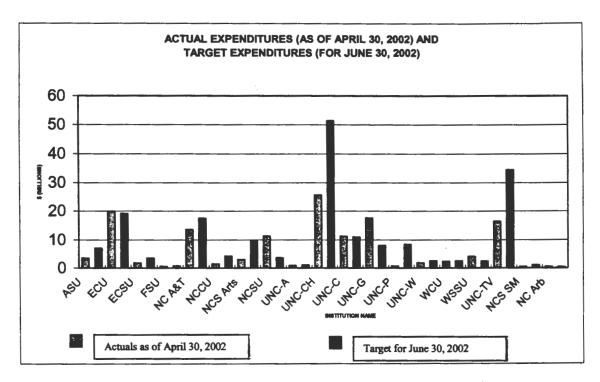
At this point it would seem that the Bond Issuances are adequately timed to reflect cash flow. The HEBOC will continue to monitor cash flow models and bond issuances.



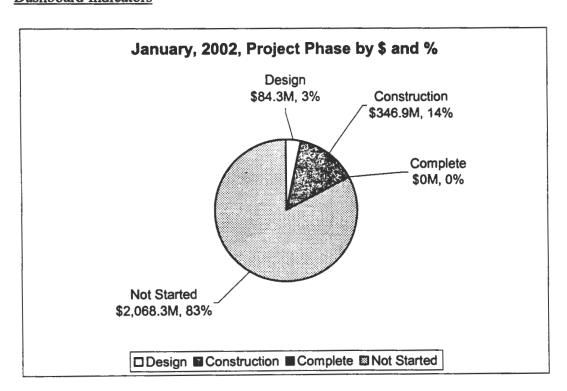


Are the expenditures of the proceeds from the bonds issued under the act in compliance with the provisions of the act?

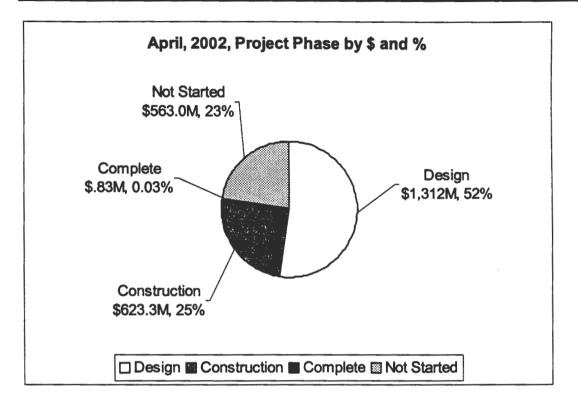
As of April 2002, the University had bond commitments that totaled \$507 million.



Dashboard Indicators







As noted in the graphs, between January and April, the value of Bond projects moves substantially from the "not started" into "design" and from "design" into "construction".

Based on the actual versus targeted expenditures and the dashboard indicators of where Bond money is being expended, it does seem that the expenditures are within the provisions of this act.

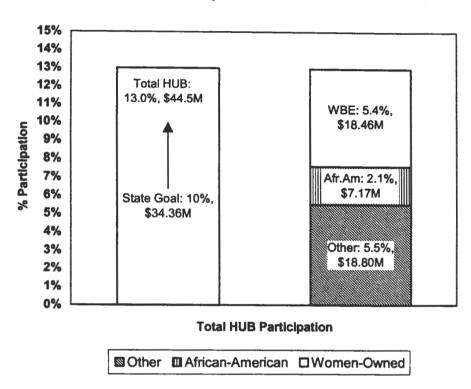
Historically Underutilized Business

The University has taken several proactive measures in reaching their HUB goals. There have been Campus Outreach Sessions at 9 of the 16 campuses. A HUB alliance has been formed to work through these issues as well. Over 13% if the bond program is being carried out by HUB's (women, Hispanic, and black owned businesses). There have been 14% design contracts awarded to HUB designers; 7.1% of which have been African American firms, 4.2% women owned firms, 2.4% to other minorities. The total fees to HUB designers are \$12.95 million dollars.

Eleven percent of the construction contracts have gone to HUB Contractors. Participation by African American contractors has doubled in the second six months of the bond program: the first six months was 1.4% and the second six months was 2.8%.



HUB Participation and State Goal



Other: Native American, Asian American and Hispanic

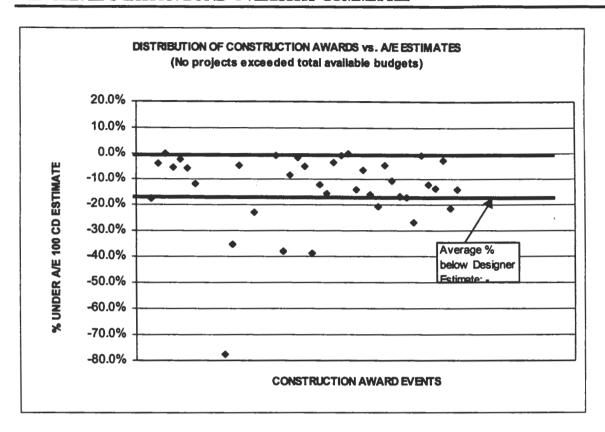
Are the awarded contracts consistent with the budget and scope of the approved projects?

It is estimated that 2002 will be the peak construction start year. There is not enough cushion built in to project budgets to cover expected inflation, so the more projects that can be completed under budget, the more likely that all projects planned under the referendum will be completed with unaltered budgets and scopes.

There are currently 54 projects under construction in the UNC System. Six hundred and twenty three million dollars have been budgeted for projects in the construction phase, which represents 17% of the bond program. Every project has bid within budget, however most have come in under budget. The savings realized have been as high as 20%. All bid savings are being placed in a reserve for future inflation. The average amount under bid that projects are coming in at is about 7%.

There are 147 projects in design phase, which represents 47% of the program in design phase. The projects in design represent 53% of the total bond budget. With construction and design combined, this means that 64% of the program is in some active stage. The average construction contract was let for 13.9% less than the final A/E estimate.





Based on the information that the committee has received, we do believe that awarded contracts are consistent with the budget and scope of approved projects. The HEBOC will continue to monitor.

There has been one Scope Change item that has been brought to the HEBOC for consultation. This request must go to the General Assembly for final approval. (Attachment M)

Based on the information provided, the HEBOC did not have any problems with UNC-GA and NCSU pursuing this change.

Could changes in construction methods enhance cost savings and promotion of on-time completion of projects?

The passage of Senate Bill 914, Construction Law Changes, addresses many of these issues. There have been 19 Construction Managers at Risk selected to oversee bond projects in the University System.

Web based project management at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro⁸ The campus report reads as follows:

"UNC-G is utilizing a web-based project management tool to manage the construction administration of the new \$40 million Science Instructional Building. For over a year the design team, consultants, contractors and owner have communicated over the web on all construction issues. The program called "Project mates", originally developed for large international projects, provides

⁸ UNC-GA report, June 12, 2002



instantaneous message delivery to all project team members. A "request for proposal" that used to take several weeks to obtain a response, now is received and returned in days or even hours. The real benefit is that all four contractors (this project was awarded before Senate Bill 914) receive the same information at the same time. Parties that are not affected are required to respond and can do so immediately and the others simply e-mail the request to the appropriate party in their organization for a quick response. The University likes to know the full financial impact of change from all contractors before approving any change.

Another benefit is that everything is in one location. Correspondence may have a drawing attachment that can be easily viewed on the computer screen and then is automatically stored or filed for future reference. Every document is available in a chronological order so the history of any detail is easily retrieved.

There is a web cam that takes a still picture every 10 minutes and stores this image so all members of the team can view. This has been helpful for consultants located in Boston, for example, to keep up with the project's progress. We have linked this image to the campus home page so anyone interested in the University can also view the construction progress, which the students especially have enjoyed. There are a lot of features of the product that we are not using. It is possible to use this type of network for the design phase, as well. We feel that the larger/complex projects benefit the most. The smaller contractors that are not using computers in the normal course of business or those with slower dial-up modems are frustrated by the time it takes to download a drawing. Contractors do like how quick the approvals are though. It does not completely get rid of paper either. The form of change order still needs to circulate and have wet signatures and be accompanied with the paper back up before the State Construction Office will sign. A number of the back-up documentation sheets are now screen-prints from the web site however. Training for all users of the tool is absolutely essential and needs to be done the first thing before it is put into use. A program manager also needs to be identified at first to get the system set up. This was not a difficult task but did take some time. In all, UNC-G is very pleased with the program and what it has done for the project. UNC-G has expressed satisfaction with this method and would use it again on our larger/complex projects and recommend it to others for this type of project."

The committee will continue to monitor these projects and report on the data received.

UNC-Television

The mission of UNC-TV is to use television, telecommunications, and Internet technologies wisely and imaginatively to educate, inform and enrich all North Carolinians. UNC-TV operates out of Research Triangle Park and operates 11 transmitter sites, 23 low-power translators, and a statewide microwave system that carry a free broadcast signal to almost every home in North Carolina.

In 1997, the Federal Government mandated that all television stations make a conversion from analogue to digital television. The deadline for this mandate is May 2003. Of the money approved by the Higher Education Bonds, \$64 million is earmarked for UNC-TV's digital conversion.

Many of the preliminary aspects of the conversion (which used previous General Appropriations funds) occurred before November 2000. Therefore, the day after the bond referendum passed, UNC-TV hit the ground running and was able to post bids for construction on November 8, 2000.

UNC-TV is using a single prime contractor to co-ordinate the 40 contractors otherwise needed for this project. In March of 2001, A&M Construction Company of Raleigh was awarded the construction bid for the building renovations and modifications. HUB participation (construction phase) is 28.7%; 18.9% women and 9.8% black. UNC-TV has expensed and/or committed \$38,217,876 (or 58%) of the total \$65,000,000.

The 42% of the remaining dollars will be spent primarily for the changes needed in production facilities so that UNC-TV may produce original programs for digital/high definition television. A bid request will be released in the summer of 2003 that will allow UNC-TV to build two studio control rooms, renovate facilities, replace field equipment, modify suites, and re-configure the electronic graphic capability. This phase of the construction should be complete in 2004.

The UNC-TV project is well underway. They are ahead of schedule and expect to complete the Federally Mandated digital conversion before the May 2003 deadline.

Completed Projects

The first University Bond Project to be completed was the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University Campus Security Improvements Project. The designer was Sutton-Kennerly Associates from Greensboro, NC. The contractor was Commercial Electric Co. Inc., also from Greensboro.

This project was completed on December 1, 2001. This project was bid single prime (both ways) and cost \$828,716 (on budget).

Exceptions Reporting

The HEBOC has worked hard to carry out its oversight functions as efficiently as possible. The Committee has therefore been working with UNC-GA to create 'Exceptions Reports'. These reports would provide the committee with a quick view of issues that could have a negative impact on the ability to complete the program on time and under budget.

The criteria established thus far include:

- Current project schedule jeopardizes successor or dependent project.
- Currently forecasted construction completion date is shown to finish later than the need date.
- Current total design activity is behind schedule by more than 10%; current total construction activity is behind by more than 5%.
- Current project budgets jeopardized by prospect of loss of non-bond funds, e.g. overhead receipts or gifts.
- Current project budgets jeopardized by external fiscal events.

For the purpose of this first Exceptions Report, the committee would like to note that 14 of the 16 Universities have started construction. Fayetteville State University is on schedule (i.e. it was expected that no construction would have started at this point in time). The University of North Carolina at



Pembroke did experience about a two-month slippage in construction starts. However, since that time, they have added an architect to their staff and have done schedule recovery work, which has brought them back on schedule.

Best Practices

In addition to performing the oversight functions, the HEBOC felt that it would be beneficial to all parties involved to have discussions about some of the new and innovative practices that the Bond program has encouraged. It is our hope that by sharing some of these practices that other University and/or Community College Campuses will constantly strive to make the Bond program even more effective than it is today. The committee will continue to monitor the successes of these initiatives as well as encourage others like them.

Partnering

This practice involves hiring a professional facilitator to develop "rules of engagement" which all parties (designers, general contractors, subcontractors) agree to early in the process. If something subsequently goes awry, these agreed upon rules provide the means for bringing all parties back in sync and ensuring that the project continues as scheduled. Each campus is utilizing partnering on at least one project - if the experience is determined to be worthwhile, one of two things could subsequently happen. First, the experience would allow for a "train the trainer" process whereby University staff would learn the partnering techniques and utilize them on future projects without the assistance of a professional facilitator, or alternatively, a chancellor may choose to fund professional partnering efforts on some projects, particularly larger ones. The consulting firm assisting the University with its partnering efforts went around the state and held meetings with local contractors and others who might be interested in the bond construction program and discussed the importance of everyone working together for success. The University has also issued an RFP to provide for contractual staff augmentation on an as needed basis at the campuses. The funding for this expertise would come from the 5% program management item in the project budget.

Department of Insurance/UNC-GA Collaboration IDA

There have been efforts by the University of North Carolina System and the Department of Insurance to work on reducing the time that it takes to complete reviews. By using the Individual Design Assessment process, the DOI can effectively reduce review time from an average of about 21 days down to approximately eight. Consultants are hired to prepare IDA in coordination with architects and engineers, and then prepare a report to accompany the set of drawings sent to DOI. This has improved communication and has been effective in cutting down review times. Code changes are reviewed in project meetings, and because agreements can often be reached before documents go to DOI, the turn around time is shortened. Because of fees associated with IDA, this process is used primarily for large projects throughout the university system. For a \$30 million laboratory, the cost of the consultant is about \$25,000. Liability laws in North Carolina discourage some firms from accepting the risks involved.

The HEBOC commends the University and the DOI on this collaborative effort. It is apparent that clarity at the beginning of the process is a benefit of the IDA model and expedites a project from the outset. Since the Community College plans compete with commercial plans (and therefore take longer to review), designating a person to deal with educational facilities would be beneficial to the process. The HEBOC is facilitating this interaction between the Community Colleges and the Department of Insurance for the purpose of potentially expediting projects.



Other Issues

The Higher Education Bond Oversight Committee knows and understands the difficult situation legislators are facing with the State Budget. However, as a committee charged with being aware of issues that could affect the ability of Universities and Community Colleges to complete the Bond program on time, on budget, and on schedule, we feel obligated to share the following:

Delay in Bond Sales

The HEBOC does not recommend this course of action. Delaying the March 2003 Bond Sale would have an extremely negative financial impact on the Universities and Community Colleges. There would be unnecessary additional costs associated with delaying the sale. Contractors would seek funds for stopping and restarting the work, canceling and reordering or storing materials, and ultimately, inflationary increases for materials and labor. There are also contractual agreements that have already been made by the Universities and Community Colleges that would still need to be honored, regardless of a delay. The total uncovered commitments for Universities and Community Colleges would total \$631.9 million⁹. (Attachment N)

University Impact of Delaying the March 2003 Bond Sale

• 23	1 contract	commitments	would still	need to	he honored
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•	Uncovered construction commitments	\$465.8 million
•	Uncovered formal design commitments	\$ 45.0 million
•	Uncovered A/E construction administration	\$ 12.2 million
•	TOTAL UNCOVERED COMMITMENTS	\$523.0 million

Community College Impact of Delaying the March 2003 Bond Sale

132 contract commitments would still need to be honored

•	Uncovered construction commitments	\$105.4 million
•	Uncovered design commitments	\$ 3.5 million
•	TOTAL UNCOVERED COMMITMENTS	\$108.9 million

Overhead Receipts

There are several University campuses that have expressed concerns regarding the long-term availability of overhead receipts. If these funds should become jeopardized, there are bond projects that could be profoundly affected. Below is a list of bond projects that have Overhead Receipt money built into the total cost of the project:

Project Title	Bond Amount	Overhead Receipts	Total Bond & Overhead Receipts	Advertise For Bids
College of Engineering Complex – Phase II: NCSU	\$46,565,200	\$8,000,000	\$54,565,200	Feb-03
College of Veterinary Medicine – Research Addition and Renovation of Laboratories and Academic Space (including Floyd reversion): NCSU	\$20,855,000	\$14,584,000	\$35,439,000	Jul-03
Support Services Center – to Relocate Various Campus Services: NCSU	\$10,335,800	\$1,575,000	\$11,910,800	Jan-02

⁹Estimated cost

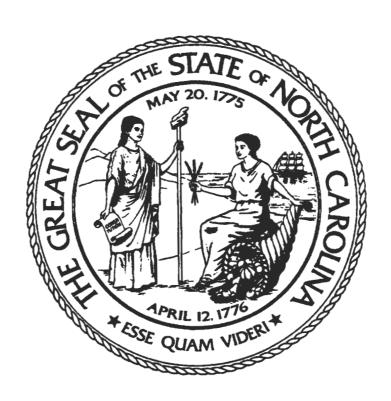
Research Lab Space - Phase I: NCSU	\$18,900,000	TBD	\$18,900,000	Aug-03
Beard Hall Classroom And Laboratory Building: UNC-CH	\$3,500,000	\$9,469,200	\$12,969,200	Feb-03
Teaching Research Building – School of Public Health Project Supplement: UNC- CH	\$13,382,900	\$15,598,300	\$28,981,200	Jul-03
Carrington Hall - Addition for School of Nursing				
Project Supplement: UNC-CH	\$10,082,100	\$4,504,000	\$14,586,100	Jul-02
Medical Biomolecular Research Building: UNC-CH	\$26,718,000	\$31,045,500	\$57,763,500	Construction
School of Medicine – Bioinformatics Building – Supplement for Appropriated Activity:				
UNC-CH	\$2,000,000	\$33,217,000	\$35,217,000	Construction
Burnett Womack: UNC-CH	\$23,605,600	\$2,283,000	\$25,888,600	Jan-03
Science Complex Phase I: UNC-CH	\$55,012,500	\$16,550,000	\$71,562,500	CM Selected
Science Complex Phase II & III: UNC-CH	\$33,437,500	\$67,200,000	\$100,637,500	Sep-03
Academic Facilities - Humanities: UNC-C	\$25,410,365	\$4,100,000	\$29,510,365	Construction

Conclusion

In November of 2000, when North Carolina voters approved the \$3.1 billion Bond Referendum they made an important investment in North Carolina's future. The Higher Education Bond Oversight Committee is committed to seeing that the Bond program is carried out in a manner complimentary to the original intent of voters. As the committee delves deeper and deeper into its oversight functions, we anticipate that the formats of the semi-annual reports will change to focus on issues that relate even more directly to our charge.

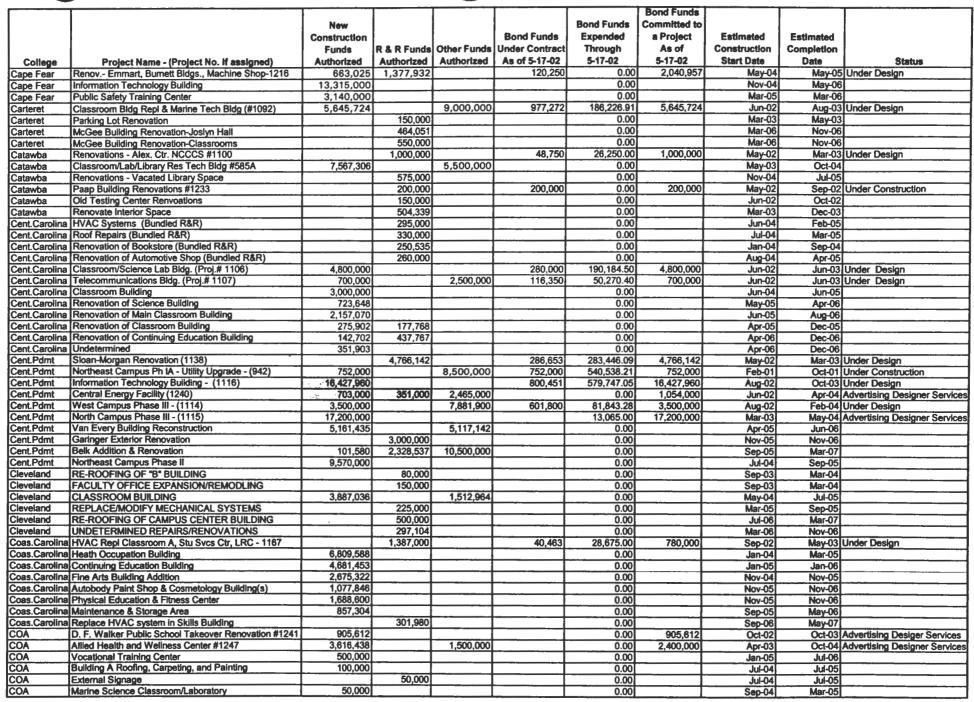
There are several things on which the committee is currently working that will tremendously impact our ability to report to the various bodies. These include setting up a user friendly web site, nailing down a consistent and effective reporting format for the University and the Community College system, using internal measurement tools such as surveys to enhance our ability to oversee the program, and finding ways deal with the obvious differences in financial resources for the Universities and Community Colleges.

We anticipate completing the next semi-annual report in December, which will put the committee on a June/December reporting schedule. The next report will include more detailed, comparative data for each University campus, including, status of projects, project timelines, projected versus actual construction schedules, and original versus actual project budgets.



ATTACHMENTS

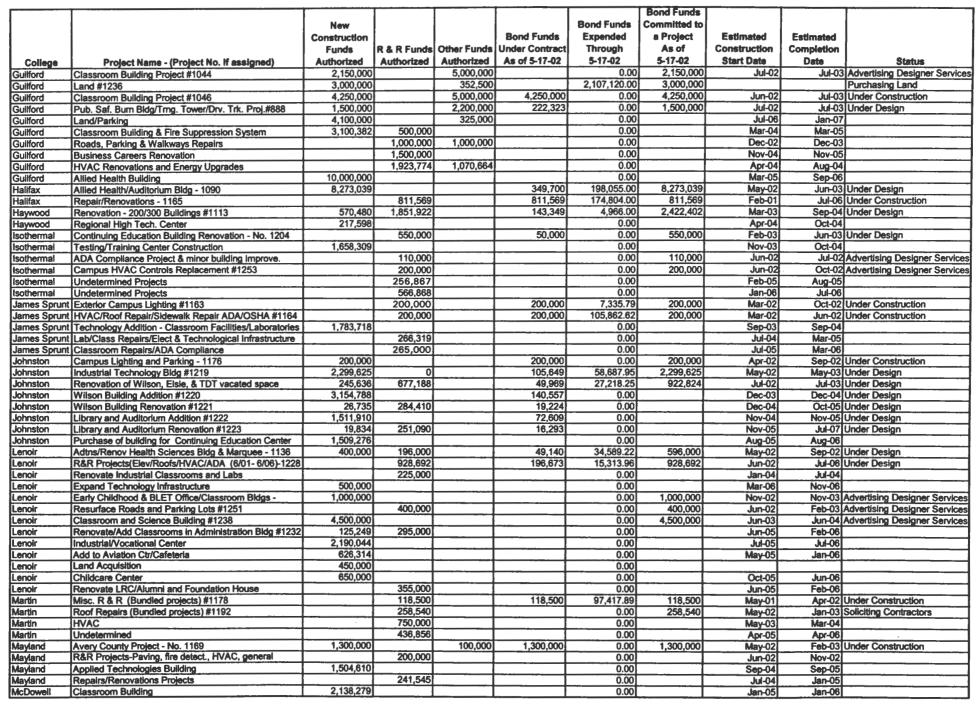
							Bond Funds			
		New Construction			Bond Funds	Bond Funds Expended	Committed to	Estimated	Estimated	
		Funds	R & R Funds	Other Funds	Under Contract	Through	As of	Construction	Completion	
College	Project Name - (Project No. If assigned)	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized		5-17-02	5-17-02	Start Date	Date	Status
Alamance	Student Services/LRC/Adm - Project No. 1129	2,000,000		4,500,000	303,000	22,273.75		Jul-02	Sep-03	Under Design
Alamance	Renovations - Project I - Project No. 1201		100,000		100,000	39,533.04	100,000	Jan-01	Jul-02	Under Construction
Alamance	Renovations - Project II		127,105			0.00		Jul-02	Jul-03	
Alamance	Renovations - Student Services		240,000			0.00		Jul-03	Jul-04	
Alamance	Renovations - LRC		240,000			0.00		Mar-03	Mar-04	
Alamance	Allied Health Building - Project No. 1130	3,747,351				0.00		Nov-04	Nov-05	
Alamance	Renovations - Business Area		150,000			0.00		May-03	Nov-03	
Alamance	Renovations - Project III		100,000			0.00		Jul-04	Jan-05	
Alamance	Renovations - Project IV		100,000			0.00		Jul-05	Jul-06 Jul-06	
Alamance	Renovations - Child Development Center		220,000			0.00		Jan-06 Jul-06	Jui-06 Jan-07	
Alamance	Renovations - Parking Lots	5 000 000	150,000		510,409	123,683.58		Aug-02		Under Design
Asheville	Computer Technology Center NCCCS #1097	5,000,000			41,000	41,000.00		Jan-01		Complete
Asheville	Renovations #1 - #1137 Enka Center Renovations #1213	41,000	600,000		600,000	203,935.83		Jan-02		Under Construction
Asheville			400,000		400,000	158,472.00		Dec-01		Under Construction
Asheville	Dental Lab Renovation NCCCS #1121 Corporate Technology Center Renovation #2		416,351		400,000	0.00		Jun-02	Apr-03	
Asheville Asheville	Hospitality Education Center NCCCS #1098	5,898,254			156,800	52,357.00		Dec-03		Under Design
Asheville	Renovations #2	22,176			150,000	0.00		Feb-03	Aug-03	
Asheville	Fernihurst Renovation, #1158	22,170	900,000		45,450	0.00		Feb-05		Under Design
Asheville	Birch Building Renovation		800,000		10,100	0.00		Nov-04	Jul-05	
Beaufort	Law Enforce/EMT/Fire Service Training Facility #1084	3,990,000		10,000	3,990,000	190,402,00	3,990,000	May-02		Under Construction
Beaufort	Renovations to Buildings 1,2,3,4 and 8	0,000,000	180,000		0,000,000	0.00	0,000,000	Jan-03	Jul-03	
Beaufort	Roof Replacement - Building No. 3		134,000			0.00		Jan-04	Jul-04	
Beaufort	Cosmetology Building	900,000				0.00		Jul-04	Mar-05	
Beaufort	Renov space vacated by Cosmet for other programs.		70,000			0.00		Nov-04	May-05	
Beaufort	Air Condition shops in Building No. 4		134,399			0.00		Nov-04	May-05	
Beaufort	Classrooms (Addition to existing building)	1,169,045				0.00		Mar-05	Mar-06	
Beaufort	Renovations to lower level of Building 5		400,000			0.00		Jul-05	Mar-06	
Beaufort	Re-surface and repair parking lots, streets, and		91,000			0.00		Apr-05	Oct-05	
Beaufort	Re-place HVAC units,air-handlers, in Bidgs 1 and 2		110,000			0.00		Арг-06	Oct-06	
Bladen	R&R:Buildings,sidewalks,parking, Heat/cool units		520,000			0.00		Jun-02	Jun-03	
Bladen	Classroom Building	2,000,000				0.00		Feb-05	Feb-06	
Bladen	Learning Resourse center Repair, Renov., and	900,000				0.00	004 704	Feb-05	Feb-06	Advertising Designer Constant
Bladen	Industrial Training Center R&R and Expansion #1255	524,794			1.40.000	0.00	664,794 146,809	Oct-02 Dec-01		Advertising Designer Service: Under Construction
Bladen	R&R to Buildings,grounds and parking lots #1208		146,809 536,522		146,809 536,522	17,607.45 163,611.49		Feb-02		Under Construction
Blue Ridge	General Renovations-Flat Rock Campus - #1227	350,314			530,522	0.00	550,522	Jun-02	Dec-02	Onder Consudction
Blue Ridge Blue Ridge	Campus wide wiring/infrastuucture/distance learning Ren.StuCtr/Driveways, Drainage/PE fac? Air handler	350,314	402,969			0.00		Aug-03	Apr-04	
Blue Ridge	Gen Ren:bathrooms/ handicap access/ energy savings	250,224				0.00		Jun-02	Dec-02	
Blue Ridge	Renovations to two classroom buildings	200,224	546,458			0.00		Jul-04	Mar-05	
Blue Ridge	Modifications to Thomas Auditorium		125,928			0.00		Jul-02	Jan-03	
Blue Ridge	New Vocational Training Building	1,201,077		900,000		0.00		Sep-05	Sep-06	
Brunswick	Technical and Trades Building Project 914	348,648		473,945	893,291	752,059.66	893,291	Jul-01		Under Construction
Brunswick	Bundled R&R Projects	.5.5,516	523,427	0		0.00		Jul-03	Jul-04	
Caldwell	Building B Renovations - project #1128	321,550			38,600	0.00	535,000	Aug-02		Under Design
Caldwell	Watauga Campus Site work - project #1127	888,000			71,500	0.00	888,000	Aug-02	Sep-02	Under Design
Caldwell	Renovations - existing facilities	601,027				0.00		Mar-03	Mar-04	
Caldwell	New construction and renovations	1,534,710				0.00		Apr-04	Apr-05	
Caldwell	Renovations - existing facilities		1,291,000			0.00		Jan-03	Jan-04	
Caldwell	Renovations - existing facilities	247,800				0.00		Aug-04	Feb-05	
Caldwell	Site work and new construction	934,831				0.00		Sep-05	May-06	
Caldwell	Site preparation (project #993)	600,000				0.00		Sep-05	May-06	
Cape Fear	Pier and Dock Replacement- Emergency - 1147		1,000,000		1,000,000	52,000.00		May-02	Mar-03	Under Construction
Cape Fear	New Elevator and Elevator Repairs-Emergency- 1148	1,300,000			208,000	67,600.00		May-02		Under Design
Cape Fear	Engineering Technology building - 1215	15,845,000			944,000	338,280.00	15,845,000	Nov-02	May-04	Under Design



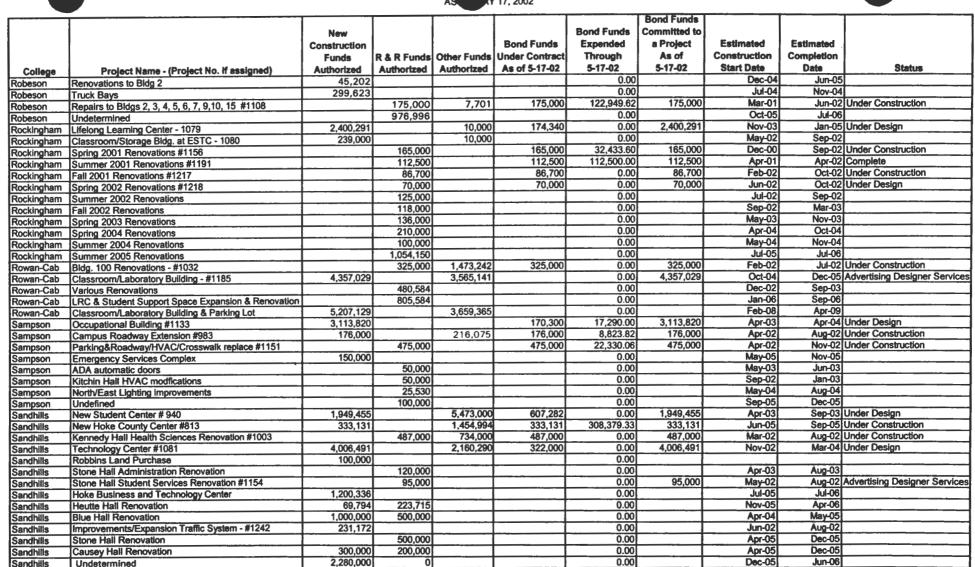


		New				Bond Funds	Bond Funds Committed to			
		Construction			Bond Funds	Expended	a Project	Estimated	Estimated	
	İ	Funds	R & R Funds	Other Funds		Through	As of	Construction	Completion	
College	Project Name - (Project No. if assigned)	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized	As of 5-17-02	5-17-02	5-17-02	Start Date	Date	Status
COA	Cosmetology Program Area Renovation		50,000			0.00		Sep-04	Mar-05	
	Buildings A & C Roof Repairs #1197		386,000			0.00	386,000	Jul-05	Mar-06	Advertising Designer Services
COA	Upgrade Parking Areas		225,000			0.00		Aug-05	Feb-06	
COA	Community Center Repairs and Renovations		50,000			0.00		Jul-05	Jan-06	
COA	Student Services Area Renovation		250,000			0.00		Mar-06	Nov-06	
COA	Learning Resources Center Renovation	50,000				0.00		Jul-05	Jan-06	
COA	Learning Resources Center Renovation	12 - 21	250,000			0.00		Mar-06	Nov-06	
COA	Individual Insignificant Repairs and Renovations	42,724	450,000			0.00		Jul-05	Jan-06	
COA	Upgrade Science Classrooms and Laboratories		150,000 80,244			0.00		Jul-05 Jul-05	Jan-06	
	Individual Insignificant Repairs and Renovations Classroom/Library Building - 907B	2,000,000	80,244	2,000,000	2,000,000	417,568.68	2,000,000	Nov-01	Jan-06	Under Construction
Craven	Maintenance Building, Roadway & Parking - 1076	758,440		2,000,000	2,000,000	0.00	758,440	Jun-03		Advertising Designer Services
Craven	Technology Building	3,542,293		2,000,000		0.00	3,542,293	Nov-04		Advertising Designer Services
Craven	Reroof Building B	0,042,200	250,000	2,000,000		0.00	0,042,200	Dec-03	Aug-04	
Craven	Reroof Building G		250,000			0.00		Nov-03	Jul-04	
Craven	Renovate Student Lounge/Bookstore		264,000			0.00		Jul-04	Feb-05	
Craven	Replace Chillers, Air Handlers, Small Renov. (Bundled)		384,175			0.00		Sep-02	May-03	
	Classrooms/Laboratories/Renovations (1101)	4,054,058	1,741,409	500,000	446,800	250,416.00	5,795,467	May-02		Under Design
	Fire Service Laboratory (1180)	325,000			325,000	182,752.81	325,000	Dec-01		Under Construction
	Collins Bldg. Renovations - 1170	0_0,000	2,000,000			0.00	2,000,000	Jan-03		Advertising Desiger Services
	White Building Renovations - 1171	1,975,320	152,672			0.00	2,127,992	Jul-04		Advertising Desiger Services
Durham	New Student Services/Classroom Building	6,300,000				0.00		Mar-04	May-05	
Durham	Satellite Campus	4,000,000				0.00		Mar-05	May-06	
Durham	Mulitpurpose Classroom/ Physical Training Facility	1,000,000				0.00		Sep-05	Nov-06	
Edgecombe	ACT Project - Project no. 1078	6,756,814		2,443,186	6,756,814	784,805.72	6,756,814	Dec-01	Feb-03	Under Construction
	Various R & R projects		500,000			0.00		Jul-02	Nov-06	
Edgecombe	Various R & R projects		757,203			0.00		Jul-02	Nov-06	
Fayetteville	Spring Lake Multi-Use Educational Building (DCC	7,000,000			579,097	27,605.06	7,000,000	Jun-02	Mar-04	Under Design
	Purchase land along Ft Bragg Road	600,000				0.00				
	Horticulture Complex at Cape Fear Botanical Garden	2,000,000	0.540.070		110,750	0.00		Jan-03		Under Design
Fayetteville	Renov.Horace Sisk/Layfayette Hall Bidgs (DCC #1131) Virtual College Center (DCC #1126)	8 000 000	3,513,973			0.00		Jun-03	Jun-04	
Fayetteville Fayetteville	General Classroom Building	6,000,000				0.00		Mar-04 Jul-06	May-05	
Fayetteville	Purchase land along Ft Bragg Road	1,377,201				0.00		JUI-00	Jan-08	
	Renovate three classroom buildings	7,500,000				0.00		May-07	Jul-08	
Forsyth	Construction - New building - #1139	7,694,774		5,275,226	860,000	0.00	6,994,774	Feb-03		Under Design
Forsyth	Gym renov, Rerouting data lines, & Parking lot - #1159	700,000	200,000	- 0,2:0,220	000,000	0.00	900,000	May-02		Under Design
Forsyth	Office/lab renovations	100,000	240,000			0.00	000,000	May-02	Nov-02	one of the same
Forsyth	Office/lab renovations		240,000			0.00		Jun-02	Dec-02	
Forsyth	Bundled - Pledmont Building		257,000			0.00		Jul-02	Mar-03	
Forsyth	Replace boiler		220,000			0.00		Jul-02	Jan-03	
Forsyth	Bundled - Different renvoation projects		720,000			0.00		Aug-02	Apr-03	
Forsyth	Bundled - Electrical upfit & aircondition hallways		450,000			0.00		Oct-02	Jun-03	
	Bundled - Snyder & Ardmore Buildings		450,000			0.00		Oct-02	Jun-03	
Forsyth	Bundled - Roof replacements		250,000			0.00	T	Mar-03	Nov-03	
Forsyth	Bundled - Renovation of space vacated to new bidg.		151,688			0.00		May-04	Nov-04	
Forsyth	Construction - Parking Deck	3,154,979		1,845,021		0.00		Aug-05	Oct-06	
Forsyth	Renovations	1,000,000	503,000			0.00		Aug-05	Aug-06	
Forsyth	Construction - Addition to Greene Hall	2,095,268			74.500	0.00	4 600 000	Oct-05	Oct-06	Hadas Daslas
Gaston	New Public Safety Building #1122	1,500,000	 		71,500	7,000.00	1,500,000	Jan-03		Under Design
Gaston	Renovation - Block Gymnasium Renovation - Comer Building - East	396,044	1,100,000			0.00		Mar-04	Mar-05	
Gaston Gaston	New Health Sciences Building - East	4,989,955				0.00		Nov-03	Nov-04	
Gaston	Renovation - Craig Building	7,808,833	900,000			0.00		Sep-04	Sep-05 Sep-06	
Gaston	Renovation - Craig Suititing Renovation - Beam Health Sciences Building		730,684			0.00		Jan-06 Jan-06	Sep-06	
Odolon	I VOI O YAUGIT - Dealth Fleatur Ociet Ces Duinning		700,004			0.00]		Jan-Uoj	Sep-00	





							Bond Funds			
		New	ı			Bond Funds	Committed to		F	
1		Construction			Bond Funds	Expended	a Project	Estimated	Estimated	
1		Funds	R & R Funds	Other Funds	Under Contract	Through	As of	Construction	Completion	
College	Project Name - (Project No. if assigned)	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized	As of 5-17-02	5-17-02	5-17-02	Start Date	Date	Status
McDowell	Replace Exit Doors & Fire Alarm System - 1160	Addionized	166,200	7.001011200	166,200	161,712.00	166,200	May-01		Under Construction
			98,000		98,000	82,000.00	98,000	Jul-01		Under Construction
McDowell	Roof Replacement - 1161		174,500		174,500	0.00	174,500			
McDowell	Campus Repair and Renovations - 1248				174,300		174,500	May-02		Under Construction
McDowell	Renovation to areas vacated with priority #1		282,588		050 000	0.00	050 000	Nov-05		
Mitchell	Renovation of the CEC-HVAC/Restrooms/Offices - 1168		250,000	-	250,000	104,126.00	250,000	Nov-02		Under Construction
Mitchell	Renovation 0f the CEC-Gen'l Bldg. Renovations - #1196		142,562	704.000	70.475	0.00	142,562	May-03		Advertising Designer Service
Mitchell	Mooresville Center 2nd Floor Addition-DCC No. 1070	216,851		784,000	79,175	11,673.05	216,851	May-02		Under Design
Mitchell	Advanced Technology Building-DCC No. 1091	3,178,788			171,795	9,192.31	3,178,788	Oct-03		Under Design
Mitchell	Renovation of the Library		415,993			0.00		Sep-04	May-05	
Mitchell	Renovation of the Student Center		153,604			0.00		Jun-04	Dec-04	
Mitchell	Renovation of Vocational Building		1,293,953			0.00		Sep-06	Sep-07	
Montgomery	Renovations and Repairs		502,004		502,004	37,395.88	502,004	Aug-01	Mar-04	Under Construction
Nash	Land Acquisition #1141	350,000			350,000	350,000.00	350,000			Complete Land Purchase
Nash	Structural Repairs & Renovations		190,000			0.00		Jul-02	Jan-03	
Nash	Environmental Repairs & Renovations - #1193		266,844		266,844	30,545.00	266,844	Oct-01		Under Construction
Nash	Aesthetic Repairs & Renovations - #1194		260,000		260,000	29,772.08	260,000	Jul-01	Jun-02	Under Construction
Nash	Program Specific Classroom Renovations #1203		41,000		41,000	20,285.01	41,000	Aug-01	Jun-02	Under Construction
Nash	Infrastructure Repairs & Renovations		41,000			0.00		Aug-02	Feb-03	
Nash	Science & Technology Building	3,933,237		2,525,232		0.00		Nov-04	Jan-06	
Nash	Renovate Recaptured Classrooms		150,000			0.00		Jan-06	Jul-06	
Pamlico	Expansion of Bayboro Center - 1224	300,000	50,000		300,000	200,000.00	350,000	Oct-02	Feb-03	Complete Land Purchase
Pamlico	Repair and Renovations		233,376			0.00		Aug-02	Feb-04	
Pamlico	Life Long Learning Center	1,887,555		1,264,466		0.00		Mar-06	Mar-07	
Piedmont	Renovate gym	603,033	844,824	305,063		0.00		Jun-03	Jun-04	
Piedmont	Classrooms/Labs and Student Services/Learning Ctr.	1,567,922				0.00		Nov-03	Nov-04	
Piedmont	Renovate Student Complex	1,405,690				0.00		May-05	May-06	
Pledmont	Renovate auditorium	334,476				0.00		May-05	Jan-06	
Pitt	General Classroom Bldg - 1111 Ph1	4,914,048			4,914,048	347,631.28	4,914,048	Feb-02	Jun-03	Under Construction
Pitt	Parking Project - 1112 Ph1	500,000			24,500	0.00	500,000	Jun-02	Jun-03	Under Design
Pitt	Bowen Farm Site Project (Planning) - 1110	150,000		1,550,000	39,455	0.00	150,000	Oct-03		Under Design
Pitt	Fulford Bldg Addition Ph II - 1234	2,500,000		1,500,000		0.00	2,500,000	Apr-03		Advertising Designer Services
	Firing Range and Driving Pad - #1177	189,702		1,110,298		0.00	189,702	Oct-02	Aug-03	Advertising Designer Services
	Construction & Automotive Complex Ph II	1,139,515		2,610,485		0.00		Oct-04	Oct-05	
	Warren Bldg Renov Ph II	7,000,000				0.00		Oct-04	Oct-05	
	Humber Bldg Renov Ph III		500,000			0.00		Nov-05	Jul-06	
	White Bldg Renov Ph III		632,443			0.00		Nov-05	Jul-06	
	Whichard Bldg Renovation Ph III		500,000			0.00		Nov-05	Jul-06	
	R & R Bundle Number One, Two & Three-#1174		1,050,259		1,050,259	203,084.07	1,050,259	Jul-02		Under Construction
	Undetermined	1,344,379				0.00	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Jul-04	Jul-05	
	R & R Bundle Number Four	.,,	635,271			0.00		Jul-05	Jul-06	
	Proj. 1089 - HVAC Renovations in 3 Buildings		890,000	0	44,200	10,200.00	890,000	May-02		Under Design
	Proj.1088 Health Sciences Building	3,542,287		Ö	,200	0.00	3,542,287	Oct-04	Dec-05	
	Acquire Building in Scotland County	137,272		0		0.00	5,5 (2,257		200 30	
	Multiple Renovations @ less than \$100,000 each	,	358,389	ō		0.00		Jul-02	Jun-03	
	Purchase new Facility near current Building	295,672	220,030	Ö		0.00		00.02	531. 55	
	Repair/Improve Campus Structural Environment	200,072	282,500			0.00		Aug-02	Aug-03	
	Improve Campus Compliance/Safety Environment		215,600			0.00		Sep-02	Sep-05	
	Improve Campus Learning/Working Environment		358,163			0.00		Mar-03	Sep-05	
Robeson	(Pembroke Center Land Purchase) #1225	80,000			80,000	76,073.00	80,000	- Wal-US		Complete
	Continuing Education Building #1109	2,590,239			124,251	70,152.40	2,590,239	Oct-02		Under Design
	Continuing Education Building #1109	7,688,757			360,865	128,895.88	7,688,757	Aug-02		Under Design
	Emergency Training Facility Addition #1214	61,160			3,461	0.00		May-02		Under Design
	Renovations to Bldgs 1, 9, 14	912,888			3,401	0.00	61,160			
	Renovations to Bidgs 1, 9, 14	285,033				0.00		Jun-04	Feb-05	
	Renovations to Bidgs 4, 13	690,224						Aug-04	Apr-05	
Robeson	Indicatoris to Diogs 4, 15	050,224				0.00		Oct-04	Jun-05	



1,447,258

300,000

10,800

52,000

34,216.03

10,800.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

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0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

300,000

248,000

1,229,868

400,000

798,942

52,000

Aug-01

Dec-02

Sep-02

Jun-02

Jul-02

Dec-03

Feb-06

Mar-06

Aug-02

Nov-02

Jul-02

300,000

36.512

79,723

1,029,868

265,000

100,000

400,000

798,942

248,000

200,000

3,721,721

625,215

750,000

150,000

50,000

15,488

Continuing Education Center Renovations (#932B)

Union Campus HVAC Renovations - #1179

Union Campus Renovations

Southeastern OSHA and ADA Compliance

Southeastern Building "G" Renovation/Addition

Southeastern Renovation/Expansion of "T" Building

Southwestern Jackson County Renovations - 1188

Southeastern Technology Building

Southeastern Infrastructure Construction/Renovations - #1173

Southeastern | Land Acquisition - property adjacent to campus

Southwestern | Swain Ctr Renovation-remaining section of building -

Renovations to the Continuing Education Ctr - #1166

SPiedmont

SPiedmont

SPiedmont

SPiedmont

Jan-03 Advertising Designer Services

Dec-03 Advertising Designer Services

Jan-03 Advertising Designer Services

Aug-02 Under Construction

Jun-03 Under Design

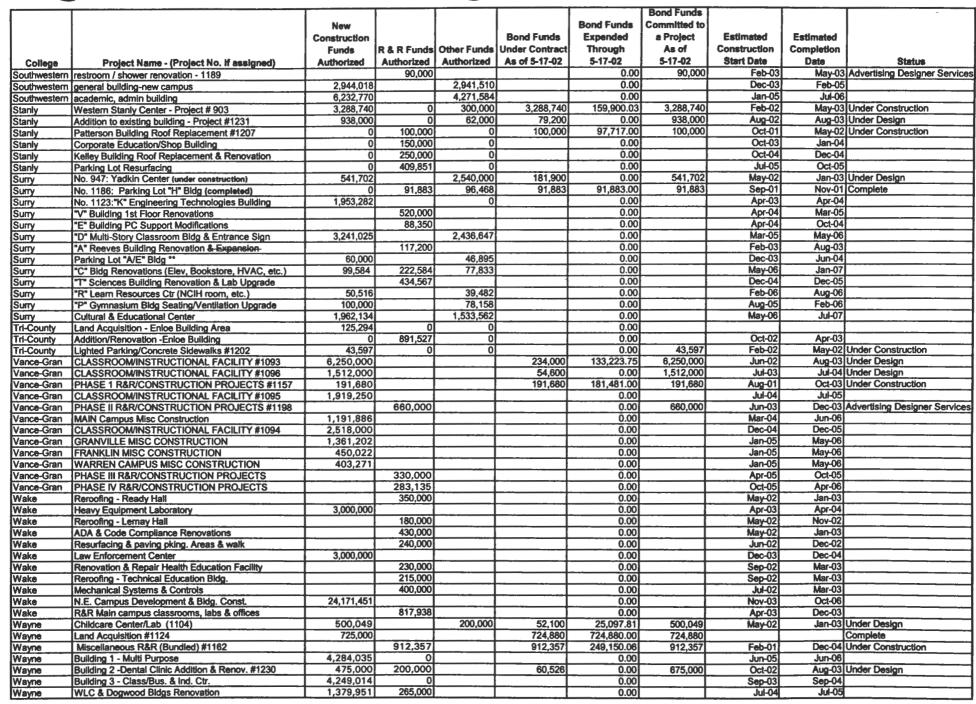
Jan-03 Under Design

Jan-03

Dec-04

Oct-06

Nov-06



							Bond Funds			
		New				Bond Funds	Committed to			1
		Construction			Bond Funds	Expended	a Project	Estimated	Estimated	1
1		Funds	R & R Funds	Other Funds	Under Contract	Through	As of	Construction	Completion	
College	Project Name - (Project No. if assigned)	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized	As of 5-17-02	5-17-02	5-17-02	Start Date	Date	Status
W.Piedmont	LIGHTING RETROFITS #1117		205,000		205,000	202,363.12	205,000	Mar-01	May-02	Under Construction
W.Piedmont	CAMPUS RENOVATIONS #1118		880,000		880,000	32,479.63	880,000	Mar-01	Jan-04	Under Construction
W.Piedmont	ALLIED HEALTH / CHILD CARE FACILITY	3,858,649				0.00		Nov-04	Nov-05	
W.Piedmont	UNDETERMINED		401,274			0.00		Jun-04	Feb-05	
Wilkes	Walker Center Renovations - #1181		275,000		275,000	274,998.20	275,000	Jul-01	Oct-01	Complete
Wilkes	General Campus Renovations - #1182		306,817			0.00	306,817	Jun-01	Jun-04	Advertising Contractors
Wilkes	Alleghany Center Relocation and Renovation	33,995	50,000	33,995		0.00		May-02	Nov-02	
Wilkes	Ashe Center Lab and Classroom Space #1250	671,077		539,471		0.00	203,473	Jul-03	Mar-04	Advertising Designer Services
Wilkes	Technology Center	2,686,596				0.00		Nov-04	Nov-05	
Wilkes	Science Lab, ADA and Admin. Office Renovators -		400,000		400,000	0.00	400,000	Jul-01	Jun-05	Under Construction
Wilkes	Energy Conservation Upgrades - #1183		165,000		165,000	37,005.91	165,000	Mar-01	Dec-04	Under Construction
Wilkes	Greenhouse Renovations - #1210		77,000		77,000	10,028.36	77,000	Aug-01	Jun-05	Under Construction
Wilkes	Roof Replacements - Beacon, Hayes and Lovette Halls		235,000			0.00		Mar-05	Jun-06	
Wilkes	Roof Replacement - Thompson Hall		350,000			0.00		Oct-05	Jun-06	
Wilkes	Sidewalk/Step/Street/Parking Lot Replace/Paving -		140,000		140,000	0.00	140,000	May-01	Jun-06	Under Construction
Wilson	Technology Center/Student Union	3,277,095	0	722,905		0.00		Nov-04	Nov-05	
Wilson	Renovation Project - Year 2001 #1149	0	336,540	0	336,540	207,563.01	336,540	Apr-01	Aug-02	Under Construction
	Community/Business Center #1150	1,307,508	0	0	78,000	48,559.50	1,307,508	May-02	May-03	Under Design
	Renovation Project - Year 2002 #1229	0	225,000	0		0.00	225,000	May-02	Jan-03	Advertising Designer Services
Wilson	Renovation Project - Year 2003	0	275,000	0		0.00		Mar-03	Jan-04	
Wilson	Renovation Project - Year 2004	0	230,000	0		0.00		Mar-04	Jan-05	
Wilson	Police Academy Center	305,311	0	260,394		0.00		Sep-05	May-06	
Wilson	Renovation Project - Year 2005	0	291,996	. 0		0.00		Mar-05	Jan-06	
Textile	R&R (project bundled) #1175		29,447		29,477	29,372.91	29,447	Dec-00	Jun-01	Complete
Textile	Capital Construction Project 905 ID 6800100905A	750,000		2,437,200	750,000	0.00	750,000	Mar-02	Jun-02	Under Construction
	TOTALS	498,702,280	101,297,720	139,958,909	56,505,379	13,752,744.90	252,541,313			

"Differences" Between Community College and University Bonds

A careful scruitinization of Senate Bill 912 (the Bond Bill) and the governance structure as found in statute provide a good perspective on the differences in how the 2000 Bond proceeds can and are being used.

In Senate Bill 912, Section 1.1 begins by noting "The General Assembly finds that although The University of North Carolina is one of the State's most valuable assets.." ¹ Therein lies the principal difference between the two educational systems, as borne out in the Bond Bill. UNC System institutions are state entities, and community colleges are considered local educational authorities (LEA's). Article 2 of GS 115D provides for the governance of community colleges at the local level, including the powers of a body corporate, to construct facilities, and other powers. Therefore, the principal difference is one of State (UNC) versus non-State entity (Community Colleges).

This initial difference is extremely important in the distribution of funds within Senate Bill 912. Because the campuses of the UNC System are properties owned by the State, the General Assembly specified for each campus the projects and associated amounts of money to be undertaken. While the amounts are specified for community colleges by location (campus and center), it is noted that "the proceeds of community college general obligation bonds and notes may be used with any other moneys made available by the General Assembly for the making of grants to community colleges for capital facilities..." Therefore, the Assembly intended to make flexible funds available to Boards of Trustees, empowered by statute, as grants-in-aid to build or renovate whatever facilities were determined thereby to be needed most at their LEA.

A second difference between Community Colleges and UNC as it relates to Bonds is a matching requirement. Under GS 115D-31⁴, the State Board "may, on an equal matching-fund basis from appropriations made by the State for the purpose, grant funds to individual institutions for the purchase of land, construction and remodeling of institutional buildings, etc." As state entities, no campus of The University is required to match state appropriations. Within the context of the Bond Bill, Section 3(c) waives certain requirements of GS 115D-31 in certain circumstances, based either on a county's ability to match, or whether the funds are going to be used for renovation and repair purposes. Therefore, over the six-year period ending July 1, 2006, if a community college has not matched their bond funds, special processes are established to utilize the remaining funds.

A third difference lies in the fact that the UNC System had conducted a thorough inventory of its facilities prior to the consideration of a bond referendum. As such, and independent consultant had been hired by the Board of Governors to inspect each and every UNC facility within the System to determine its state of (dis)repair. Additionally,

¹ Section 1.1 of Session Law 2000-3

² General Statute 115D-12 through 26

³ GS 116D-46, as amended by Session Laws 2000-3

⁴ General Statute 115D-31(a)(1)

the State had made advance planning appropriations, in some instances years before, for the design of new facilities, several of which were awaiting large capital appropriations for construction. With respect to Community Colleges, only as early as February 1999 had the State Board of Community Colleges employed an independent consultant to examine, in response to legislative directive⁵, a more equitable capital allocation process. The examination determined a need for additional funding, and resulted in the development of a capital allocation formula. But again, as noted in an earlier discussion, there was no specific college-by-college examination of facilities for either renovation or new construction. Therefore, it is taking some colleges time for their Boards of Trustees and presidents to determine exactly what they need to construct, especially in these rapidly changing economic times.

These three differences: local flexibility in determining projects, matching requirements, and the preparedness of being able to take advantage of the funds available; are important understandings to have as the bond process rolls forward through 2006 and beyond.

⁵ Section 10.1 of Session Law 1998-212

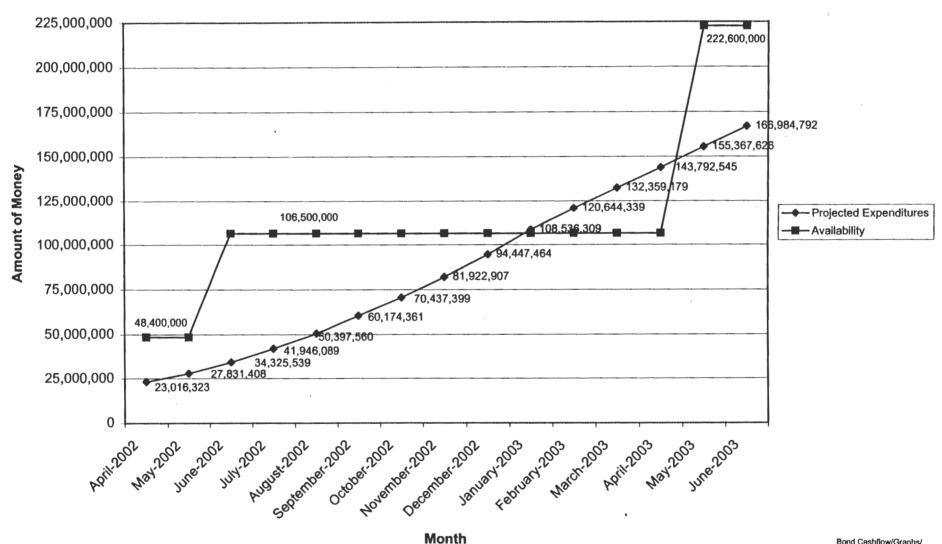
COLLEGE OR COUNTY	2000 STATE BOND CONSTRUCTION FUNDS	ADDITIONAL NON-STATE MATCHING FUNDS REQUIRED
Beaufort County CC	6,059,045	4,814
Transylvania Cty.	1,801,615	909,008
Watauga Cty.	2,670,510	257,153
Central Carolina CC	8,380,718	2,200,368
Chatham Cty.	627,805	496,487
Cleveland CC	3,887,036	1,530,900
Dare Cty.	742,724	319,104
Durham TCC	13,275,320	10,010,145
Fayetteville TCC	34,977,201	15,456,718
Forsyth TCC	14,645,021	6,950,247
James Sprunt CC	1,783,718	189,299
Lenoir CC	8,251,563	618,530
Mayland CC	1,852,610	1,021,167
McDowell TCC	2,138,279	1,095,885
Nash CC	4,283,237	2,054,997
Pamlico CC	2,187,555	1,196,045
Piedmont CC	2,343,199	958,690
Pitt CC	16,393,265	4,258,078
Rowan-Cabarrus CC	5,207,129	2,399,076
Southwestern CC	6,232,770	3,536,040
Macon Cty.	2,944,018	2,727,751
Surry CC	7,466,541	4,309,045
Wake TCC	30,171,451	2,642,193
Alleghany Cty.	33,995	33,995
Ashe Cty.	671,077	412,509
TOTAL	179,027,402	65,588,245

Note: In November 2000, the "Additional Non-State Matching Funds Required" was \$94,155,998.

North Carolina Community College System Bond Funds Available

VS.

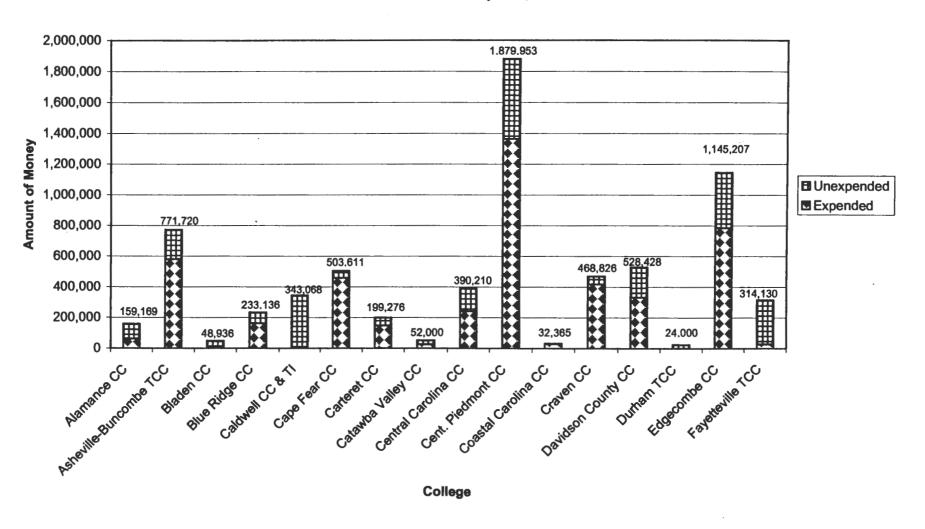
Projected Bond Fund Expenditures
Using April 5, 2002 Cash Flow Model



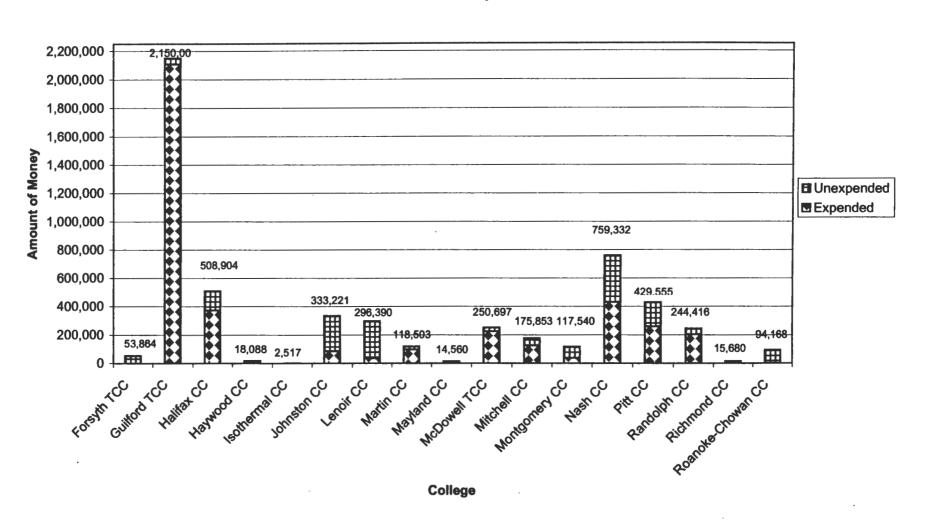
22

Bond Cashflow/Graphs/ BF Available vs. Projected 4/5/02

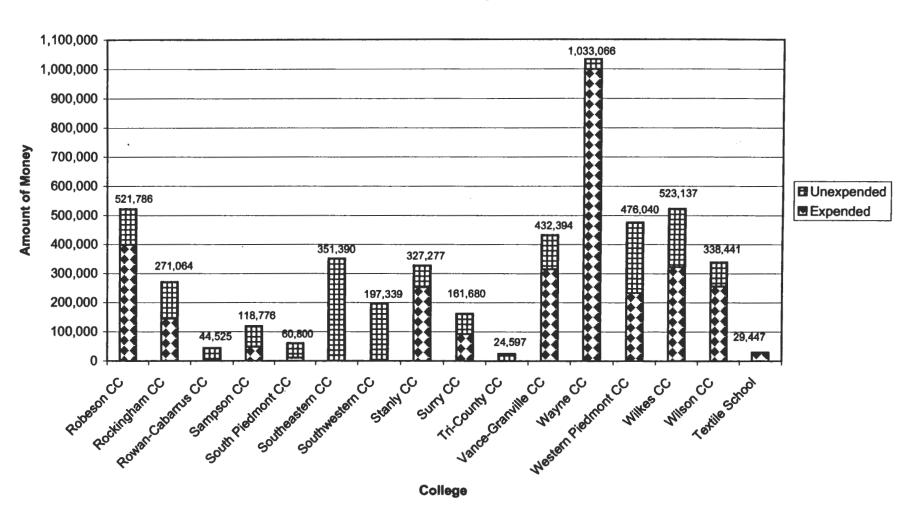
North Carolina Community College System 2000 Bond Fund Expenditures Through March 31, 2002 Compared to Projected Expenditures Shown on REVISED Cash Flow Model Dated April 5, 2002



North Carolina Community College System 2000 Bond Fund Expenditures Through March 31, 2002 Compared to Projected Expenditures Shown on REVISED Cash Flow Model Dated April 5, 2002



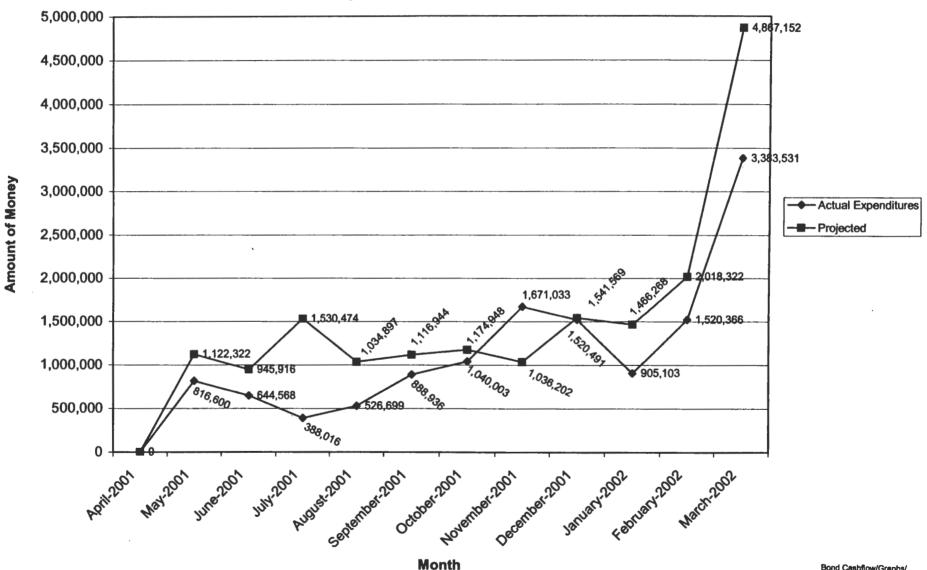
North Carolina Community College System 2000 Bond Fund Expenditures Through March 31, 2002 Compared to Projected Expenditures Shown on REVISED Cash Flow Model Dated April 5, 2002



North Carolina Community College System Actual Expenditures

VS.

Projected Expenditures Using April 5, 2002 Cash Flow Model



Note: Projected expenditures for May 2001 includes projections from Nov. 2000 through May 2001.

Bond Cashflow/Graphs/ Actual Exp. vs. Projected 4/5/02

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FORMS 3-1 & 3-2 CHECK LIST

Colleg	ge: Project No.:
Туре	Form: Date:
	Log project into the "PROJECT LOG" (Excel Spreadsheet) under the Building folder.
	Verify that the math and figures are listed correctly on Forms 3-1 or 3-2.
	Verify that all pertinent signatures have been obtained.
	Forward for review to Lola Morrison, Assistant Director for Facility Services.
	Forward to Dee Burns, Coordinator of Facility Services.
	Check Cash Flow spreadsheet (if state bond funds) for agreement.
	Check that R&R funds (if state bond funds) are used only for R&R projects.
	Check funds for agreement with Bond Bill for this site.
	Reallocating New Construction 2000 State Bond funds to another site:
	□ No □ if Yes
	Date of State Board approval amount approved \$
	Amount on form (\$) is equal to or less than funds approved.
	Check that non-state matching funds (if required) are available.
	Update data on the "Capital Improvement Funds" Table – Excel Spreadsheet.
	Annotate the Capital Improvement Projects listing (Black Book).
	Enter State Board date on PROJECT LOG (Excel Spreadsheet).
	Update State Board spreadsheet of approved Bond Projects.
	Update 2000 Bond Status Report for the State Board.

STATE BOARD OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES

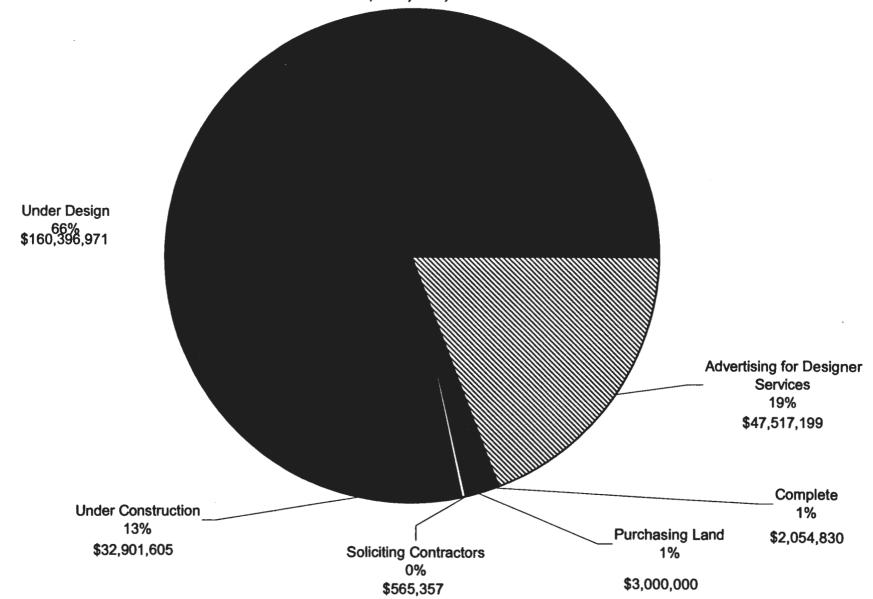
BOND AUTHORIZATION REPORT AS OF MAY 17, 2002

There are two construction/property items for approval on the current agenda that involve new approvals utilizing the 2000 bond funds as follows:

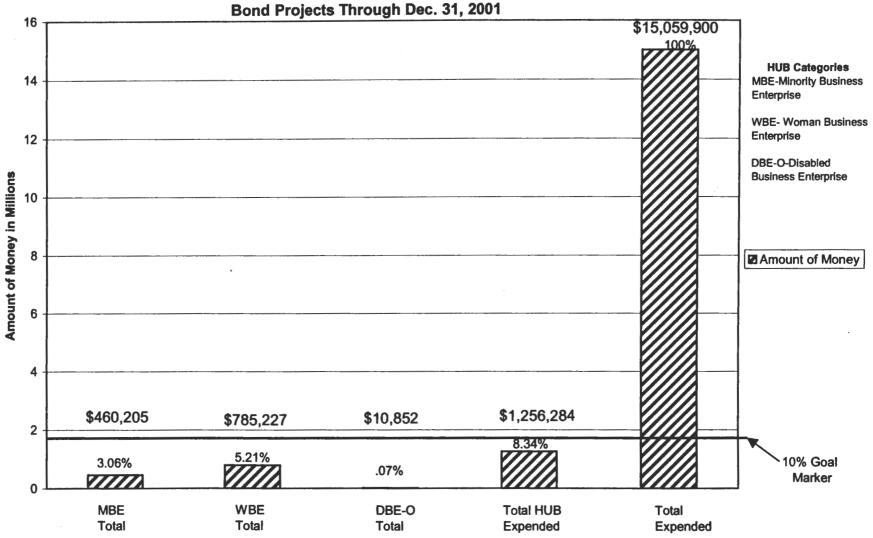
Net 2000 Construction Funds Approved Net 2000 R&R Funds Approved	\$	0 * 310,000 *
Total 2000 Bond Funds Approved	\$	310,000
*Does not include state bond funds previously approved or amended i	n earlier	projects.
Other State Funds	\$	0
Non-State Funds	\$	0
	_	
Total for bond projects	\$	310,000
BALANCE OF 2000 STATE BOND FUNDS		
Total 2000 Construction Funds Available	\$	498,702,280
Less net Construction Funds approved through previous months Less net Construction Funds approved this month		-208,664,204 ***
Balance of New Construction Funds remaining 42% of New Construction Funds are committed	\$	290,038,076
Total of R&R Funds Available	\$	101,297,720
Less net R&R Funds approved through previous months		-37,907,925 ** -310,000
Less net R&R Funds approved this month Balance of R&R Funds remaining	\$	63,079,795
38% of R&R Funds are committed		
Grand Total 2000 Construction and R&R Funds	\$	600,000,000
Less Total Construction and R&R Funds Approved	_	-246,882,129
Grand Total 2000 Bond Funds Unapproved 41% of all 2000 Bond Funds are committed	\$	353,117,871

^{**}These figures reflect revised budgets for previously approved projects, and there may not be a direct correlation to figures in previous Bond Authorization Reports.

North Carolina Community College System Status of Bond Fund Projects Authorized by State Board of Community Colleges 11/7/00 through 4/18/02 \$246,435,962



North Carolina Community College System Participation By Historically Underutilized Businesses in State Bond Projects Through Dec. 31, 2001



HUB Categories

NORTH CAROLINA COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM HISTORICALLY UNDERUTILIZED BUSINESSES 2000 STATE BOND UTILIZATION REPORT JANUARY 1, 2002 - MARCH 31, 2002

COLLEGE	Project Name - Project Number			Total HUB Expenditures for Quarter	Bond Funds Expended for Quarter*	Other Funds Expended for Quarter**	Total Funds Expended for Quarter	HUB % of Total Expended for Quarter	
		MBE	WBE	DBE-O	0	19,108	50,116	69,224	0.00%
Alamance	Student Services/LRC/Adm - 1129	 			0		0,110		
Alamance	Renovations - Project ! - 1201	 			0	0,110	0	15,193	
Asheville	Computer Technology Center- 1097	 			0	10,100	0	172,587	0.00%
Asheville	Enka Center Renovations - 1213	0.640			9,610		0	124,272	7.73%
Asheville	Dental Lab Renovation - 1121	9,610	705		705		0	48,843	1.44%
Beaufort	Law Enforcement/EMT/Fire Svc TngFacility- 1084	 	705		705		0	10,957	0.00%
Bladen	Repair & Renovate Bldgs, Grds & Pkg Lots-1208	 			0	,	0	5.037	0.00%
Blue Ridge	General Renovations-Flat Rock Campus - 1227	 	40.405		40 425	5,037			2.37%
Brunswick	Technical and Trades Building - 914		12,135		12,135		177,531.00	511,616	0.00%
Cape Fear	New Elevator and Repairs -1148	 			0	10,100	0	16,190	0.00%
Cape Fear	Engineering Technology Building -1215				0	000,200	0	338,280	
Carteret	Classroom Bidg Repl & Marine Tech Bidg - 1092	1			0	111,001	196,425	344,286	0.00%
Catawba	Renovations Alex Cntr -1100	ļ			0		0	26,250	0.00%
Central Carolina	Classroom/Science Lab Bldg 1106				0	33,600	0	33,600	0.00%
Central Carolina	Telecommunications Bldg 1107	<u> </u>			0	33,720	90,250	123,970	0.00%
Cent. Piedmont	Sloan-Morgan Renovation -1138		214		214	10,027	0	49,621	0.43%
Cent. Piedmont	Northeast Campus Ph 1A -Utility Upgrade - 942	3,417	96,928		100,345	55,019	621,900	676,919	14.82%
Coastal Carolina	HVAC Repl Clsrm A, Stu Svs Ctr, LRC -1167				0	28,675	. 0	28,675	0.00%
Craven	Classroom & Library Buildings - 907A & B	20,160	9,577		29,737	378,263	378,263	756,526	3.93%
Davidson	Classrooms/Laboratories/Renovations -1101				0	64,108	3,661	67,769	0.00%
Davidson	Fire Service Laboratory -1180		3,500		3,500	65,709	0	65,709	5.33%
Edgecombe	ACT Project -1078				0	43,334	15,672	59,006	0.00%
Fayetteville	Spring Lake Multi-Use Educational Building -1051				0	405	18	423	0.00%
Gaston	New Public Safety Building -1122				0	2,050	0	2,050	0.00%
Halifax	Allied Health/Auditorium Bldg - 1090				0	198,055	0	198,055	0.00%
Halifax	Repairs/Renovations -1165	9,415	2,005		11,420		0	151,129	0.00%
Haywood	Renovation - 200/300 Buildings -1113				0	3,250	0	3,250	0.00%
James Sprunt	Exterior Campus Lighting -1163				0	5,030	0	5,030	0.00%
James Sprunt	Repairs & Renovations-ADA Restrooms -1164	95,154			95,154	100,165	0	100,165	95.00%
Johnston	Industrial Technology Bidg - 1219				0	58,688	0	58,688	0.00%
Johnston	Renovation of Wilson, Elsie, & TDT vacated Space -11	03			0	27,218	0	27,218	0.00%

Lenoir	Adtns/Renov Health Sci. Bldg & Marquee -1136		0	191	0	191	0.00%
Lenoir	R & R Projects: Elev/Roofs/HVAC/ADA 1228		0	3,352	0	3,352	0.00%
Martin	Miscellaneous R&R (Bundled) - 1178		0	23,961	0	23,961	0.00%

NORTH CAROLINA COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM HISTORICALLY UNDERUTILIZED BUSINESSES 2000 STATE BOND UTILIZATION REPORT JANUARY 1, 2002 - MARCH 31, 2002

COLLEGE	Project Name - Project Number	HUB Expenditures by Category		Total HUB Expenditures for Quarter	Bond Funds Expended for Quarter*	Other Funds Expended for Quarter**	Total Funds Expended for Quarter	HUB % of Total Expended for Quarter	
McDowell	Replace Exit Doors & Fire Alarm Sys1160	"""	******	000	0	41,450	0	41,450	0.00%
Mitchell	Mooresville Center 2nd Flr.Addition -1070				0	7,468	31,531	38,999	0.00%
Mitchell	Advanced Technology Bldg1091				0	6,442	0	6,442	0.00%
Montgomery	Renovations and Repairs - 1187	1			0	4,070	0	4,070	0.00%
Nash	Environmental Repairs & Renovations - 1193				0	30,545	0	30,545	0.00%
Nash	Program Specific Classroom Renovations - 1203				0	9,927	0	9,927	0.00%
Pitt	General Classroom Bldg Ph 1 - 1111				0	36,299	0	36,299	0.00%
Randolph	R & R (Bundled) -1174				0	201,286	0	201,286	0.00%
Robeson	Pembroke Center Cont Ed Bidg - 1109				0	44,251	0	44,251	0.00%
Robeson	Continuing Education Bld - 1206				0	6,321	0	6,321	0.00%
Robeson	Repairs to Bldgs 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9,10, 15 - 1108				0	32,503	0	32,503	0.00%
Rockingham	Spring 2001Renovations - 1156				0	998	0	998	0.00%
Rockingham	Summer 2001Renovations -1191	8,848			8,848	31,970	0	31,970	27.68%
Rowan-Cabarrus	Bldg 100 Renovations - 1032	26,976			26,976	0	422,353	422,353	6.39%
Sampson	Campus Roadway Extension - 983		277		277	4,336	3,184	7,520	0.00%
Sampson	Occupational Building - 1133				0	3,930	0	3,930	0.00%
Sandhills	New Hoke County Center - 813	1,152			1,152	48,167	0	48,167	2.39%
South Piedmont	Continuing Education Center Renovations - 932B	69,326	88,082		157,408	0	300,954	300,954	52.30%
South Piedmont	Renovate and Repair Continuing Ed Center- 1166				0	10,800	0	10,800	0.00%
Stanly	Western Stanly Center - 903				0	7,861	520	8,381	0.00%
Stanly	Patterson BldgRoof Repic/Campus Renov - 1207				0	6,815	0	6,815	0.00%
Vance-Granville	Classroom/Instructional Facility - 1093	45,000			45,000	126,000	0	126,000	35.71%
Wayne	Childcare Center/Lab - 1104				0	524	0	524	0.00%
Wayne	Miscellaneous R&R (Bundled) - 1162				0	175,677	0	175,677	0.00%
Wilkes	Energy Conservation Upgrades - 1183				0	37,006	0	37,006	0.00%
Wilkes	Greenhouse Renovation - 1210				Ö	10,028	0	10,028	0.00%

NORTH CAROLINA COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM HISTORICALLY UNDERUTILIZED BUSINESSES 2000 STATE BOND UTILIZATION REPORT JANUARY 1, 2002 - MARCH 31, 2002

COLLEGE	Project Name - Project Number	HUB Exper	nditures by C	category DBE-O	Total HUB Expenditures for Quarter	Bond Funds Expended for Quarter*	Other Funds Expended for Quarter**	Total Funds Expended for Quarter	HUB % of Total Expended for Quarter
Mileon	Description Desired 2004 AAA0	19,700		DBE-U	19,700	109,293	0	109,293	18.02%
Wilson	Renovation Project- 2001 - 1149	19,700			13,700	18,413		18,413	
Wilson	Community/Business Center - 1150	ļ			05.000				
Textile School	Capital Construction Project - 905 ID6800100905A	<u> </u>	11,015	14,913	25,928	0	703,425	703,425	3.69%
	3rd QUARTER JAN 1 - MAR 31, 2002	308,758	224,438	14,913	548,108	3,606,002	2,995,803	6,601,805	8.30%
FY 2001-2002	PREVIOUS TOTAL	460,205	291,750	10,852	762,807	5,007,527	5,698,054	10,705,581	7.13%
	YEAR TO DATE	768,963	516,187	25,765	1,310,915	8,613,529	8,693,857	17,307,386	7.57%
FY 2000-2001 YE	AR TOTAL	0	493,477	0	493,477	1,111,168	3,243,151	4,354,319	11.33%
			Total	Totai	Total HUB	Bond Funds	Other Funds	Total	HUB %
		MBE	WBE	DBE-O	Expended	Expended*	Expended**	Expended	of Total
GRAND TOTAL HUB UTILIZATION TO DATE			1,009,664	25,765	1,804,392	9,724,697	11,937,008	21,661,705	8.33%

^{*}Does not include expenditures to date of 3,580,648 for property.

^{**}May include funds unreported from previous quarters.

		New Construction			Bond Funds	Bond Funds Expended	Bond Funds Committed to a Project	Estimated	Estimated	
1		Funds	R & R Funds		Under Contract	_	As of	Construction	Completion	
College	Project Name/(Project No. if assigned)	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized	As of 5-17-02	5-17-02	5-17-02	Start Date	Date	Status
Cape Fear	Engineering Technology building - 1215	15,845,000			944,000	338,280.00	15,845,000	Nov-02	May-04	Under Design
Cape Fear	Information Technology Building	13,315,000				0.00		Nov-04	May-06	
	Classroom Bldg Reply & Marine Tech Bldg									
Carteret	(#1092)	5,645,724		9,000,000	977,272	186,226.91	5,645,724	Jun-02	Aug-03	Under Design
Catawba	Classroom/Lab/Library Res Tech Bldg #585A	7,567,306		5,500,000		0.00		May-03	Oct-04	
	Information Technology Building - (1116)	18,427,960			800,451	579,747.05	16,427,960	Aug-02	Oct-03	Under Design
Cent. Piedmont	West Campus Phase III - (1114)	3,500,000		7,881,900	601,800	81,843.28	3,500,000	Aug-02		Under Design
Cent. Piedmont	North Campus Phase III - (1115)	17,200,000				13,065.00	17,200,000	Mar-03	May-04	AdvertisingDesigner
Cent. Piedmont	Van Every Building Reconstruction	5,161,435		5,117,142		0.00		Apr-05	Jun-06	
Cent. Piedmont	Belk Addition & Renovation	101,580	2,328,537	10,500,000		0.00		Sep-05	Mar-07	
Fayetteville	General Classroom Building	10,500,000				0.00		Jul-06	Jan-08	
Forsyth	Construction - New building - #1139	7,694,774		5,275,226	860,000	0.00	6,994,774	Feb-03	Feb-05	Under Design
Guilford	Allied Health Building	10,000,000				0.00		Mar-05	Sep-06	
Southwestern	academic, admin building	6,232,770		4,271,584		0.00		Jan-05	Jul-06	
Wake	N.E. Campus Development & Bldg. Const.	24,171,451				0.00		Nov-03	Oct-06	
	TOTALS	143,363,000	2,328,537	47,545,852	4,183,523	1,199,162.24	65,613,458			

North Carolina Camunity College System 2000 Bond Projects Completed as of 5/17/02

	T	New			Bond Funds	Bond Funds	Bond Funds			
	Project Name -	Constr.	R&R	Other	Under	Expended	Committed	Estimated	Estimated	
	(Project No. If	Funds	Funds	Funds	Contract As	Through	As of	Constr. Start	Complet.	
College	assigned)	Auth.	Auth.	Auth.	of 5-17-02	5-17-02	5-17-02	Date	Date	Status
	Renovations #1 -									
Asheville	#1137	41,000	0	0	41,000	41,000.00	41,000	Jan-01	Jul-01	Complete
	Summer 2001									
	Renovations	- 1	- 1						1]
Rockingham	#1191	0	112,500	0	112,500	112,500.00	112,500	Apr-01	Apr-02	Complete
	No. 1186:									
	Parking Lot "H"	- 1	- 1							
	Bldg (completed)		04 000	00.400	04 000	04 000 00	04.000	0 04	May 04	01-4-
Surry	W-11 O	0	91,883	96,468	91,883	91,883.00	91,883	Sep-01	NOV-01	Complete
	Walker Center	ì								
Wilkes	Renovations - #1181	.0	275,000	0	275,000	274,998.20	275,000	Jul-01	Oct.01	Complete
VVIIKOS	R&R (project		275,000		213,000	214,990.20	273,000	301-01	OCI-OT	Complete
Textile	bundled) #1175	o	29,447	0	29,477	29,372.91	29,447	Dec-00	Jun-01	Complete
TOXIIO	Expansion of		20,111		20,111	20,012.07	20,111	200 00		Complete
	Bayboro Center -	1		İ						
Pamlico	1224	300,000	50,000	0	300,000	200,000.00	350,000	Oct-02	Feb-03	PurchaseComplete
	(Pembroke									
	Center Land	- 1						i	l	
]	Purchase) #1225	ł	i						!	
Robeson		80,000	0	0	80,000	76,073.00	80,000			PurchaseComplete
İ	Land Acquisition	- 1	- 1							
l	#1141		اء							
Nash	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	350,000	0	0	350,000	350,000.00	350,000			PurchaseComplete
	Land Acquisition	I								
Marma	#1124	725,000	o	0	724,880	724,880.00	724,880			PurchaseComplete
Wayne										r urchase complete
Tot.Expended		1,496,000	558,830	96,468	2,004,740	1,900,707.11	2,054,710			

Appalachian State University Central Library Complex	82,349,700 47,586,800
Science Building – Completion of Interior Laboratories and	4 000 000
Academic Space Rankin Science Building – Comprehensive Renovation	1,260,000
Living and Learning Center – Academic Portion	11,157,000
Visual Arts Center/Education Outreach Center – Renovation	4,022,800
Smith-Wright Hall Classroom Building – Comprehensive	4,374,700
Founders Hall – Comprehensive Renovation	1,636,100 1,044,100
Walker Hall Classroom Building – Comprehensive Renovation	1,733,800
B.B. Dougherty Hall – Comprehensive Renovation	•
Water System Improvements	1,000,000 2,866,200
Land Acquisition	829,300
Technology Infrastructure Expansion	•
reciliology illitasti detale Expansion	4,838,900
East Carolina University	190,609,500
Science Laboratories and Technology Building –	
Replacement for Flanagan Science Building	55,125,300
Flanagan Building – Renovation and Conversion for	47 404 700
General Academic Use Nursing, Allied Health and Developmental Evaluation Clinic	13,421,300
Complex -	46,882,500
Expansion and Renovation of the Old Nursing Building	14,685,500
Belk Building - Comprehensive Renovation and Conversion	,000,000
from	7,791,300
Classroom improvements –Technology Upgrades and	
Renovation	3,648,400
Academic Space Requirements – Teaching Laboratories	5,250,000
Medical School – Addition of Library and Study Space	12,600,000
"Old Cafeteria" Office Building – Comprehensive Renovation	4,442,100
for Student Services/Academic Use Infrastructure – Repairs and Expansion	16,291,100
Campus Computing Center – Comprehensive Renovation	1,785,000
Land Acquisition	7,879,400
Technology Infrastructure Expansion	807,600
Elizabeth City State University	46,296,800
Lane Hall Classroom Building - Comprehensive Renovation	2,360,600 2,109,000
Trigg Hall Classroom Building – Comprehensive Renovation Johnson Hall Classroom Building – Comprehensive	2,109,000
Renovation	3,156,300
Williams Hall Classroom Building – Comprehensive	2,822,700
Lester Hall Classroom Building – Partial Renovation	250,000
	•

White Graduate Center and Continuing Education Building –	
Comprehensive Renovation	1,514,000
Wilkins Laboratory Building – Comprehensive Renovation	451,800
Mitchell-Lewis Residence Hall – Comprehensive Renovation	2,123,700
Wamack Residence Hall – Comprehensive Renovation	3,334,300
Doles Residence Hall – Comprehensive Renovation	1,722,500
Residence Hall for 200 Students – Replacement of Symera Hall	5,510,000

Elizabeth City State University (continued)	
Central Chiller Plant	1,400,000
Student Center	8,778,300
Physical Education Facilities	1,447,500
Campus Infrastructure Improvements	3,405,300
Electrical Distribution System Upgrade	1,225,000
Energy Management System Improvements	886,400
Technology Infrastructure Expansion	3,149,400
Land Acquisition	650,000
Favetteville State University	45,521,400 6,872,300
Residence Hall For 275 Students Lyons Science and Laboratory Building – Comprehensive	0,872,300
Renovation and Addition	15,146,900
Science Annex – Comprehensive Renovation	1,740,500
Continuing Education Center – Comprehensive Renovaton	432,600
Taylor Social Sciences Classroom Building - Comprehensive	884,300
Charles Chestnutt Library – Comprehensive Renovation	875,900
William Collins Building – Comprehensive Renovation	640,600 6,325,000
Seabrook Auditorium – Comprehensive Renovation Taylor Gymnasium – Conversion of Building for Academic Use	3,360,000
Lilly Gymnasium – Comprehensive Renovation and	0,000,000
Conversion of Building for Student Services	3,256,400
Cook Dining Hall – Comprehensive Renovation and	1,773,500
Conversion Student Residence Halls – Fire Safety Improvements	611,700
Campus infrastructure improvements	1,435,000
Comprehensive Renovation and Conversion of Spaulding	
(Old Infirmary) for Public Safety Facilities	1,029,100
Technology Infrastructure Expansion	1,137,600
North Carolina A & T State University	153,813,700
Classroom and Laboratory Complex	29,920,700
Chemistry Laboratory – Replacement for Hines Hall	21,831,600
Harrison Auditorium – Comprehensive Renovation	2,895,200
Curtis Residence Hall – Replacement	3,723,500
Scott Residence Hall – Replacement	26,253,300
Gamble Residence Hall – Replacement	1,552,000
New Student Housing	1,897,900
Holland Residence Hall – Comprehensive Renovation	856,800
Morrison Residence Hall – Comprehensive Renovation	3,701,100
Zoe Barbee Residence Hall – Comprehensive Renovation	3,693,800
Hazardous Materials and Waste Storage Facility	1,575,000
Improvements to School of Agriculture Facilities	1,832,700
Barnes Hall Laboratory – Comprehensive Renovation	5,550,100

Graham Hall Engineering Laboratory – Comprehensive	5,782,200
Corbett Intramural Center – Addition	7,035,000
Replacement of Steam Lines and Access Holes	1,568,300
Electrical Distribution System – Upgrade and Expansion	2,256,800
Central Cooling Plant – Phase I	9,430,700

North Carolina A & T State University (continued)	
Cherry Hall Laboratory Building – Comprehensive Renovation	8,438,200
Three Classroom Buildings (Dudley, Gibbs, and Moore) –	
Comprehensive Renovation	4,797,100
Land Acquisition	6,300,000
Technology Infrastructure Expansion	2,921,700
Total Total State of Experience	_//-
North Carolina Central University	118,697,200
Science Complex – Replacement of Robinson, Hubbard,	
and Lee Science Buildings	36,780,000
Farrison-Newton Building – Comprehensive Renovation	
of Classroom Building	7,048,700
Student Housing – Replacement	1,556,600
Baynes Residence Hall – Replacement	15,091,100
Rush Residence Hall – Comprehensive Renovation	2,089,400
Eagleson Residence Hall – Comprehensive Renovation	6,869,500
Shepard Residence Hall – Comprehensive Renovation	4,357,800
Latham Residence Hall – Comprehensive Renovation	3,411,600
McLean Residence Hall – Comprehensive Renovation	305,800
Pearson Cafeteria – Comprehensive Renovation	1,263,600
Student Residence Halls – Fire Safety and Security	1,541,000
Turner Law School – Comprehensive Renovation	7,028,800
Shepard Library – Comprehensive Renovation	4,374,800
Old Senior Dorm - Conversion to Academic Use	2,130,700
Alexander Dunn Building - Comprehensive Renovation	1,779,300
Campus Infrastructure Improvements	10,263,800
Hoey Building - Comprehensive Renovation	2,867,700
Code Compliance Corrections of Buildings not scheduled	
for Compliance Modifications	3,675,000
Land Acquisition	4,000,000
Renovation of Existing Space for Public Safety Facility	840,000
Technology Infrastructure Expansion	1,422,000
	42,547,500
North Carolina School of the Arts	19,130,700
Basic Performance and Education Complex	4,434,500
Stevens Center – Comprehensive Modernization and Major	2,250,000
Film Archives Building	2,500,000
Student Services Support Complex	420,000
Dance Costume Shop – Comprehensive Renovation	1,350,000
Workplace Building #2 – Comprehensive Renovation	499,900
Crawford Hall and the Recital Hall – Comprehensive	1,832,100
Residence Hall	1,787,700
Gray Classroom Building – Partial Renovation	1,862,300
Technology Infrastructure Expansion	2,330,300
Renovation of DeMille Theatre	4,150,000
Land Acquisition	4,130,000

North Carolina State University Undergraduate Science Teaching Lab – Phase I	449,308,700 30,215,400
Withers Hall – Conversion from Laboratory to General	11,480,400
College of Engineering Complex – Phase I	32,806,500
College of Veterinary Medicine – Research Addition and Renovation of Laboratories and Academic Space College of Engineering Complex – Phase II	20,180,000 46,565,200
David Clark Laboratory – Comprehensive Renovation and	11,555,800
Undergraduate Science Teaching Lab – Phase II	12,197,000
South Gardner Hall Laboratory Building – Comprehensive 1911 Classroom Building – Comprehensive Renovation Park Shops – Comprehensive Renovation and Use	15,214,500 6,972,000
Conversion for General Academic Use Riddick Lab – Comprehensive Renovation and Conversion	6,310,700
from Laboratory to Classroom Building	26,020,900
Harrelson Classroom Building – Comprehensive Renovation Clark Hall – Conversion from Infirmary to Student	13,608,500
and Faculty Sunport Services	2,415,000
Schaub Food Science Building – Comprehensive Renovation	10,515,500
Williams Hall Laboratory Building – Comprehensive	12,865,500
Polk Hall Laboratory Building – Comprehensive Renovation	15,053,000
Leazar Hall Laboratory Building – Comprehensive Renovation	8,361,100
Daniels Hall Laboratory Building – Phase I –	7.004.500
Comprehensive Renovation	7,864,500
Jordan Hall Lab and Classroom Building - Addition	13,553,300 9,193,900
Library – Addition Support Services Center – to Relocate Various Campus	10,335,800
Field Research Laboratories and Outlying Research Facilities –	2,500,000
Horticulture Classroom at Arboretum Education Center	500,000
Research Laboratory Space – Phase I	18,900,000
Public Safety Facility	4,704,000
College of Veterinary Medicine – Mechanical and Electrical System Improvements	21,000,000
Technology infrastructure Expansion	2,424,100
Chilled Water Central Plant – North Campus	41,769,000
Chilled Water Brickvard Loop Extension and Cooling Tower	2,913,800
Steam Distribution & Capacity improvements (Sullivan Dr.	3,244,100
Main Campus Infrastructure (including Water System)	9,330,700
College of Veterinary Medicine – Infrastructure	5,300,000 11,338,500
Centennial Campus – Infrastructure Land Acquisition	2,100,000

The University of North Carolina at Asheville	49,912,400
Math and Science Building – Replacement of Rhodes and	22 207 200
Robinson Buildings	22,203,200
Highsmith Center – Comprehensive Renovation and Addition	11,522,000
Carmichael Hall Classroom Building – Comprehensive	5,524,200
Zageir Hall Classroom Building – Partial Renovation	2,569,100
Campus Primary Electrical Distribution System Upgrade	
and improvements	1,023,800
Relocate Physical Plant Facilities	6,318,900
Technology Infrastructure Expansion	751,200
The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	499,286,100
Science Complex – Phase I	55,012,500
Science Complex – Phase II	33,437,500
Murphey Hall Classroom Building – Comprehensive School of Medicine – Medical Research Building –	6,723,500
Comprehensive Renovation of Classroom and Laboratory	12,895,000
New West Classroom Building – Comprehensive Renovation	4,500,000
Steele Building – Comprehensive Renovation and	,,-
Conversion of Administrative Office Building to a Classroom	3,428,600
Saunders Hall Classroom Building – Comprehensive	4,194,100
Peabody Hall Classroom Building – Comprehensive	8,509,800
Memorial Hall – Comprehensive Renovation and Addition	9,000,000
Smith Hall – Comprehensive Renovation	1,355,200
Health Sciences Library – Comprehensive Renovation	11,000,000
Institute of Marine Sciences Morehead City –	
Comprehensive Renovation and Conversion from Lab to	1,833,300
School of Dentistry Building – Renovation and Conversion	
from Operatory to General Academic Use	8,397,100
Rosenau Hall Laboratory Building – Comprehensive	9,000,000
Brauer Hall – Comprehensive Renovation of Dental Clinic	13,415,400
Burnett Womack Building Research Laboratory –	24,848,000
Comprehensive Renovation Berryhill Hall Laboratory Building – Comprehensive	10,700,000
Beard Hall Classroom and Laboratory Building –	,,
Comprehensive Renovation	3,500,000
Hamilton Hall - Comprehensive Renovation of	1,539,000
Classrooms and Lecture Halls Comprehensive Repoyation	1,350,000
Gerrard Hall Classroom Building – Comprehensive Renovation Caldwell and Howell Halls – Comprehensive	1,550,000
Renovation of Classrooms and Lecture Halls	1,732,000
Coker and Mitchell Halls - Comprehensive Renovation	4 740 000
of Classrooms and Lecture Halls	1,718,000
Hanes and Manning Halls and Alumni Building – Comprehensive Renovation of Classrooms and Lecture Halls	2,233,000
Woollen and Fetzer – Comprehensive Renovation of	
Classrooms and Lecture Halls	1,598,000

Greeniaw Hall – Comprehensive Renovation of Classrooms and Lecture Halls

1,825,000

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (continued)	
Phillips Hall – Comprehensive Renovation of Classrooms and Lecture Halls	1,450,000
Hill and Davie Halls – Comprehensive Renovation of	•
Classrooms and Lecture Halls	1,949,000
Teaching Research Building – School of Public Health Project Supplement	13,382,900
Carrington Hall – Addition for School of Nursing	,,
Project Supplement	10,082,100
Medical Biomolecular Research Building	26,718,000
Community Health Building – Consolidation of Programs	18,340,000
Academic Facilities to Consolidate International Education College of Arts and Sciences – Digital Multimedia	20,000,000
Instructional Center and Music Library	20,150,000
School of Medicine – Bioinformatics Building –	20,130,000
Supplement for Appropriated Activity	2,000,000
Physical Plant Support Facilities	7,875,000
Student Services Building – Consolidation of Services	27,000,000
(Advising Financial Aid Registration Housing) Storm Drainage Improvements	10,500,000
Cogeneration Facility – Back Pressure Turbine Generator	2,625,000
Steam Distribution System Replacement	6,300,000
Upgrade Campus Energy Management and Control System	3,682,600
Campus Fiber Optics Network	17,533,500
Electrical Systems Improvements	8,400,000 32,298,000
Infrastructure Improvements – Main Campus Technology Infrastructure Expansion	9,165,000
Land Acquisition	8,000,000
440 West Franklin Street – Comprehensive Renovation	
and Conversion for Information Technology and Data	9,170,000
Wilson Hall Laboratory – Comprehensive Renovation	8,920,000
The University of North Carolina at Charlotte	178,606,400
Academic Facilities – Humanities	16,167,000
Science and Technology Building	33,207,000
Classroom and Office Building	26,102,500
College of Education Building	24,654,500
College of Nursing and Health Professions Building	34,125,000
Graduate Engineering Complex	14,700,000
Research Facility and Laboratory – Phase I	8,400,000
Central Heating Plant Improvements – Upgrade and	2,826,200
Rowe Classroom Building – Comprehensive Renovation	4,306,500
McEniry Classroom Building – Comprehensive Renovation	3,433,000
Physical Plant and Campus Public Safety Facilities	5,515,000
Chiller Replacement	1,824,200 3,345,500
Technology Infrastructure Expansion	3,343,300

The University of North Carolina at Greensboro	159,948,300
Science Instructional Building – Replacement of Petty Science	38,412,200
Petty Building – Comprehensive Renovation for Classroom	16,272,300
Brown Classroom Building – Comprehensive Renovation	6,493,900
McIver Classroom Building – Replacement	21,636,500
Aycock Auditorium – Comprehensive Renovation	17,163,000
Stone Classroom Building – Comprehensive Renovation	8,930,400
Meeting/Seminar/Office Space – Alumni House – Code	7.050.000
Compliance and Building System Replacements Heating Plant Capacity Expansion and Energy Efficiency	3,258,000
Improvements	4,851,300
Forney Classroom Building – Comprehensive Renovation	3,565,400
McNutt Classroom Building – Comprehensive Renovation	2,724,000
Electric Power Distribution – Capacity Expansion and	4,091,000
Research Space Phase I	5,250,000
McIver Chiller Plant Expansion and Improvements	9,373,800
Infrastructure – Northeast Quadrant	6,825,200
Technology Infrastructure Expansion	4,101,300
Land Acquisition	7,000,000
The University of North Carolina at Pembroke	56,629,000
Science Building	9,408,000
Oxendine Science Building – Comprehensive Renovation	8,032,600
Locklear Hall Classroom Building – Comprehensive	2,000,000
D.F. Lowry Classroom Building – Comprehensive	1,950,500
Renovation and Addition Business Administration Building – Comprehensive	• •
Moore Classroom Hall – Comprehensive Renovation	1,059,800 2,639,700
Residence/Dining Hall – Replacement of Jacobs and Wellons	7,700,300
West Residence Hall – Comprehensive Renovation	977,300
Jones Physical Education Complex – Comprehensive	8,243,700 5,656,000
Replace Physical Plant Complex Renovation of Former Physical Plant Facility to provide	3,030,000
Relocation of Auxiliary Services Complex and Student	2,696,000
Campuswide infrastructure improvements	1,996,600
	525 000
Campus Water Distribution Upgrades Primary Electrical Distribution Upgrades	525,000 945,000
Primary Electrical Distribution Upgrades Technology Infrastructure Expansion	525,000 945,000 2,798,500
Primary Electrical Distribution Upgrades Technology Infrastructure Expansion	945,000 2,798,500
Primary Electrical Distribution Upgrades Technology Infrastructure Expansion The University of North Carolina at Wilmington	945,000 2,798,500 108,171,000
Primary Electrical Distribution Upgrades Technology Infrastructure Expansion The University of North Carolina at Wilmington School of Education Building	945,000 2,798,500 108,171,000 18,725,000
Primary Electrical Distribution Upgrades Technology Infrastructure Expansion The University of North Carolina at Wilmington School of Education Building Academic and Classroom Facilities	945,000 2,798,500 108,171,000 18,725,000 33,032,100
Primary Electrical Distribution Upgrades Technology Infrastructure Expansion The University of North Carolina at Wilmington School of Education Building	945,000 2,798,500 108,171,000 18,725,000

Hoggard Hall Classroom Building – Comprehensive	3,550,400
Alderman Hall Classroom Building – Comprehensive	2,940,800
Westside Hail Classroom Building – Comprehensive Kenan Hall Classroom Building – Comprehensive Renovation Hinton James Hall Classroom Building – Comprehensive Friday Hall Laboratory Building – Comprehensive Renovation	2,687,300 3,056,600 1,468,000 7,693,400

The University of North Carolina at Wilmington (continued) Kenan Auditorium – Comprehensive Renovation Marine Sciences Research Center Operations Facility Academic Support Facilities and Computing Center Infrastructure Expansion Land Acquisition Primary Electrical Distribution System Improvements Technology Infrastructure Expansion	3,095,300 2,929,600 4,585,900 1,775,000 2,100,000 2,238,200 2,949,000
Western Carolina University	98,447,800
Academic Facilities – Humanities and Fine Arts	26,030,700
Stillwell Lab Building - Comprehensive Renovation	15,057,500
McKee Classroom Building – Comprehensive Renovation	5,289,700
Bird Building – Renovation and Conversion for	4 070 500
Student Health Center Conversion of Old Student Health Center to Residential	1,836,500
and Academic Space	1,887,100
Breese Gymnasium – Conversion to Academic Use	1,161,300
Housing Facility for 300 Students	15,204,600
Chiller Replacement and CFC Retrofit	1,489,600
Infrastructure Improvements (Steam and Electrical)	10,639,000
Killian Clinic Annex – Comprehensive Renovation Killian Education and Allied Professions Building –	3,129,900
Partial Renovation	1,546,300
Forsyth Classroom and Computer Labs Building – Comprehensive Renovation	7,064,000
Land Acquisition	3,093,000
Technology Infrastructure Expansion	5,018,600
Winston-Salem State University	42,276,200
Computer Science Facility - Replacement and Consolidation	11,643,300
Carolina Hall – Renovation and Conversion from Computer Center to Classrooms	4,270,700
Physical and Life Sciences Building - Replacement of Hill Hall	12,109,500
Anderson Center – Comprehensive Renovation and Change of Use for Early Childhood/Gerontology Programs	6,917,900
Health Center Building and Old Nursing Building –	
Comprehensive Renovation for Student Health	2,265,900
Replace Underground Steam and Hot Water Piping Chilled Water Loop System	1,249,500
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	435,000 1,708,300
Infrastructure Improvements Technology Infrastructure Expansion	1,676,100
LECTION AND MILITARY MOUNTE EVALUATION	1,070,100

The University of North Carolina Affiliated Institutions UNC Center for Public Television – Digital Conversion UNC Center for Public Television – Mobile Satellite Uplink	80,385,300 64,995,000 895,600
North Carolina School of Science and Math – Comprehensive Renovation of Bryan Center	3,172,600
North Carolina School of Science and Math – Comprehensive Renovation of Royall Outreach Center	1,990,400
North Carolina Arboretum in Asheville – Improvements to Facilities and Infrastructure to provide for	9,331,700
The University of North Carolina – UNC Reserves	97,193,000
Reserve – Restoration of Funds Reverted For Hurricane Floyd Disaster Relief Reserve – For Repairs and Renovations and Cost Overruns	72,006,405 25,186,595
GRAND TOTAL	2,500,000,000

Item for Consultation: Change in scope for the North Carolina State University Meat Processing Laboratory

North Carolina State University	Meat Processing Laboratory	\$2792325
From I'm or Common		

Funding Sources:

•	
Bond Funding (restoration of funds reverted for Floyd Relief)	\$4,853,755
Bond Funding (related portion of infrastructure funds)	\$1,055,742
Bond Funding (related to portion of Schuab Hall Project)	\$ 246,583
1995 Appropriation	\$ 646.245

Description:

North Carolina State University is requesting that the scope of the project be changed from the original stand alone Meat Processing Laboratory building to a complex of alternative facilities that will better respond to the current educational and research programs. This change would allow for the expansion and renovation of the existing facilities as noted below.

Justification:

In 1995 the North Carolina General Assembly appropriated \$5.5 million dollars for the construction of a Meat Processing Lab in recognition of the importance of the animal/meat industries to the economy of NC. These funds were partially reverted after Hurricane Floyd and restored in the bond program along with an additional allocation for infrastructure. The proposed mission of the Meat Processing Lab was to serve as a research and teaching facility devoted to advancing the knowledge and technology of meat production and processing. Although the educational need for expanded facilities of this type has not diminished since 1995, other important long term needs and challenges have emerged that are seriously influencing the animal/meat industries. This changing environment has led our college of agriculture and life sciences to reassess its priorities and to critically examine the need for constructing the Meat Processing Laboratory as a stand-alone facility. It is paramount that the use of the Meat Processing Lab appropriation be based on existing programs and personnel and the availability of adequate financial resources. With these requirements in mind, a three-part initiative encompassing some aspects of the original Meat Processing Laboratory has been developed as a more current and relevant facilities alternative.

Justification for Alternative Construction in lieu of the Meat Processing Laboratory

A three-part initiative encompassing aspects of the original Meat Processing Laboratory is proposed to provide a more current and relevant facilities alternative for the poultry and red meat teaching and research programs:

Part One: Animal and Poultry Research Teaching Complex

1. Construction of a 62,100 square foot Animal and Poultry Research and Teaching Complex of three buildings at the Lake Wheeler Road Field Laboratory. The estimated project cost for this complex would be approximately \$6,029,000. Components of this complex would be dedicated to Swine and Poultry research. The buildings to be constructed would include a Central facility, a Swine Facility, and a Poultry facility. The Central facility would house surgical facilities, laboratory space, coolers, freezers, office and support space and a livestock handling facility. The configuration of the space would allow for development of a future ruminant wing. The swine facility will allow environmental manipulation for the study of commercial production of pork. The poultry facility will offer similar environmental opportunities in the study of poultry science.

Part Two: Poultry Processing Area in Existing Building

2. This project includes modification and upgrading of a 4,000 square foot existing poultry processing building to incorporate up to date processing equipment. The current facility at Lake Wheeler contains an outdated and labor-intensive batch pilot poultry processing area located in Building 276. The estimated project cost for the modifications and upgrade of this facility would be approximately \$284,000.

Part Three: Schaub Hall Meat Processing Pilot Plant

3. Upgrading of the existing meat processing pilot plant and the food safety laboratory located in Schaub Hall. The estimated project cost for the modifications and upgrade of this facility would be approximately \$481,000. This work would be completed at the same time as the Schaub Hall general renovation bond project and includes \$236,583 from that funding source.

The Animal and Poultry Research Teaching Complex as described above will be used to aid the animal and poultry industries in the development of production systems that minimize societal concerns associated with animal production. These concerns include, environmental sustainability, animal health and well-being, and food safety. Addressing these critical areas is paramount to the sustainability of the NC animal industries. The application of genetics, nutrition, and production practices on the quality and wholesomeness of meat and meat products, as well as the impact of these factors on animal production and environmental concerns will be investigated in the proposed complex. This project will allow for the structured scientific comparison of the whole production system within one facility, a concept that has not been implemented anywhere in the United States. Moreover, the facility will be designed for the development, evaluation, and demonstration of methods that attempt to address atmospheric emissions of ammonia, dust and odor, transmission of vectors and pathogens, and the recovery and reduction of nutrients and heavy metals.

Regarding Part Two of the project, the renovation of the Poultry Processing Area in Building 276 (Lake Wheeler Road Poultry Field Laboratory), seventy percent of the jobs available to

graduates of the Department of Poultry Science are in the processing area. Presently, the Department lacks adequate hands-on processing facilities at the Lake Wheeler Road site to properly train students to meet the current and future demands of the industry. From a research perspective, faculty in Poultry Science cannot adequately assess the impact of the environment, nutrition, genetics, and production and management practices on carcass conformation, yield, quality, and safety. This information is best obtained within a modern automated processing facility readily available to faculty and students. Updating the Lake Wheeler Road poultry processing facility, as opposed to building the Meat Processing Laboratory, will provide greater flexibility in using the existing resources to address significantly more challenges facing the NC animal industries.

While the capacity to slaughter animals will not exist within the upgraded Schaub Hall Meat Processing Pilot Plant, the fabrication and further processing features of the proposed Meat Processing Laboratory will be retained. The upgraded facility will serve as a research and education facility to advance the knowledge and technology of meat production and processing. All necessary equipment and space will be available in the upgraded facility to process poultry and animal carcasses delivered to the dock from the renovated Lake Wheeler Road poultry processing facility or from commercial red meat processing plants. The facility will support projects to develop new and value-added products; to evaluate processing, further processing, and packaging technologies; to extend product shelf-life; and to develop procedures that will assure safe and wholesome meat products.

The updating of the Food Safety Laboratory in Schaub Hall will enhance the College's research and educational efforts in this critical national focus. The training of undergraduates and graduate students in food safety principles through classroom and research experiences will be a primary focus in addition to enhancing the new graduate food safety minor. The renovation of this laboratory will permit the development of a greater level of research capacity in the following specialty areas including food pathogens, genomics/ proteomics, genetic engineering, molecular detection and biosensors, molecular epidemiology, and risk assessment and bioinformatics.

FROM:

Dwayne Pinkney

SUBJECT:

Impacts of Delay in the 2003 Higher Ed. Bond Sale

DATE:

May 24, 2002

On May 15th, the Office of the President was asked to provide information regarding the impacts of delaying the March 2003 higher education bond sale. The following information responds to the request by providing a significant implication and three potential impacts from a delay. The impacts include delaying the bond program, diminishing the program's positive economic impact, and missing the current beneficial market opportunity. Finally, a chart indicating bond funds available versus projected expenditures is attached, as requested. Please keep in mind that the chart reflects projected expenditures based on construction schedules. We are constantly reviewing the cash flow model with the aim of building in tighter estimates based on actual invoicing and payment patterns between contractors and the campuses.

Implication #1 - Payments due may exceed available cash

The bond program relies on the cash-flow method of financing. The method involves using available bond dollars to support projects that are ready to proceed on a first-come basis. Commitments in place as of the date the bond program is placed on hold would have to be honored. Assuming the bond program is halted as of June 30, 2002, and current efforts to accelerate progress are not halted, a total of 231 individual contract commitments for formal design or construction services would need to be honored. The great majority of these commitments are either in place today or in the process of being awarded for the summer construction window.

The total value of planned contract commitments for design and construction services as of June 30th would be on the order of \$804.5 million. Designers and construction contractors would have invoiced approximately \$293.7 million of the \$804.5 million in commitments. Campuses will have paid out approximately \$190 million of the invoiced amount as of June 30th. The uncovered commitments for construction services would total approximately \$465.8 million. The uncovered commitment totals for formal design services would be approximately \$45 million. Additionally, the uncovered planned commitments for A/E construction administration services would total an additional \$12.2 million. The sum of the three final figures is approximately \$523 million. It is important to note that the available funds from bond sales to date (as of June 30th) would be the \$443.5 million from the first two bond sales (compared with the \$523 million in uncovered commitments). Also, at least \$190 million of the \$443.5 million would have been paid out, leaving the balance of available bond funds at \$253.5 million.

IMPACT: PLANNED COMMITMENTS FOR SCHEDULED TASKS LEFT UNCOVERED ON 30JUN02

INSTITUTION Appalachian State	C(OTAL VALUE ALL OMITS IN PLACE OR FORMAL DES ND CONSTRUCT	ı	VALUE LEFT IN FORMAL DESIGN CONTRACTS	LUE LEFT IN FORMAL CONSTR CONTRACTS	ESTIM ADDIT. VALUE OF POST DESIGN CONST ADMIN TASKS: 2.63% OF CONST)		TOTAL ESTIM VALUE LEFT UNCOVERED
University	\$	18,599,818	\$	1,293,596	\$ 10,193,549	\$ 268.090	S	11,755,236
East Carolina University Elizabeth City State	\$	119,296,184	\$	22,088,769	\$ 7,557,176	198,754	\$	29,844,699
University Fayetteville State	\$	7,152,057	\$	659,347	\$ 3,845,752	\$ 101,143	\$	4,606,242
University North Carolina A & T State	\$	1,482,535	\$	623,550	\$ -	\$ -	\$	623,550
University North Carolina Central	\$	45,467,552	\$	871,410	\$ 26,291,529	\$ 691,467	\$	27,854,406
University North Carolina School of	\$	24,053,008	\$	1,272,590	\$ 16,538,893	\$ 434,973	\$	18,246,456
the Arts North Carolina State	\$	30,683,656	\$	221,673	\$ 20,483,621	\$ 538,719	\$	21,244,013
University The University of North	\$	126,376,233	\$	6,086,695	\$ 126,049,291	\$ 3,315,096	\$	135,451,082
Carolina at Asheville The University of North	\$	13,339,029	\$	822,878	\$ 6,421,455	\$ 168,884	\$	7,413,217
Carolina at Chapel Hill The University of North	\$	126,619,133	\$	5,438,655	\$ 83,832,934	\$ 2,204,806	\$	91,476,395
Carolina at Charlotte The University of North	\$	75,863,000	\$	1,339,229	\$ 52,031,173	\$ 1,368,420	\$	54,738,822
Carolina at Greensboro The University of North	\$	50,988,697	\$	1,189,211	\$ 20,307,530	\$ 534,088	\$	22,030,830
Carolina at Pembroke The University of North	\$	1,687,530	\$	915,356	\$ •	\$ -	\$	915,356
arolina at Wilmington Western Carolina	\$	27,317,702	\$	1,314,190	\$ 15,291,649	\$ 402,170	\$	17,008,010
University Winston-Salem State	\$	51,986,630	\$	355,801	\$ 40,090,323	\$ 1,054,376	\$	41,500,500
University The University of North	\$	18,012,066	\$	379,729	\$ 9,017,930	\$ 237,172	\$	9,634,831
Carolina Television System North Carolina School of	\$	57,423,083	\$	•	\$ 22,969,233	\$ 604,091	\$	23,573,324
Science and Math	\$	4,561,511	\$	-	\$ 1,648,752	\$ 43,362	\$	1,692,115
North Carolina Arboretum	\$	3,589,540	\$	135,513	\$ 3,182,575	\$ 83,702	\$	3,401,790
All Reserves	\$	-	\$		\$ 	\$ •	\$	•
TOTALS	\$	804,498,964	1 \$	45,008,194	\$ 465,753,365	\$ 12,249,314	\$	523,010,872

Impact # 1 - The bond program would be delayed

Projects scheduled for completion between July and September 2002, would not meet their schedules. The delay would have a ripple effect on the bond program's schedule. Thirty-two projects are scheduled for completion between July 2002 and March 2003. Of this number, more than half are classroom and/or academic, two are housing, with the remainder including infrastructure, physical plant, and other related projects. Similar effects would be felt for the Fall 2003 academic year when 10 classroom/academic facilities, one housing, and other infrastructure projects are scheduled to come on line. The citizens of the State overwhelmingly supported the improvements to higher educational facilities through the passage of the bond referendum. A major part of the State's and the University's commitment involves creating the capacity to meet the demands for access being placed on the University (with fifty thousand students

projected to enroll over the next 10 years). Classroom and academic facilities must open on time if that commitment is to be kept.

Impact #2 - Positive Economic Impact would be diminished

A conservative calculation of economic impact of State funded construction involves a multiplier effect of 2.28. When applied to the \$483 million bond sale for 2003, the multiplier effect yields an economic impact of \$1.2 billion. That is money available to local retailers, restaurants, and other service providers in the State's local economies. Assuming that most of those dollars would be taxable at the corporate rate (reasonable for the first-order effect), \$76 million in revenue would be available to the State based on a rate of 6.9% for corporate income. The annual debt service for the bonds is estimated at \$47 million (assuming a 6% rate of interest on the debt). The debt service assumption is conservative compared to the actual rates of interest on the 2002 bond sales. The State Treasurer sold public improvement bonds for 4% in March and variable interest rate bonds at 1.82% in late April. When you subtract the debt service from the revenue

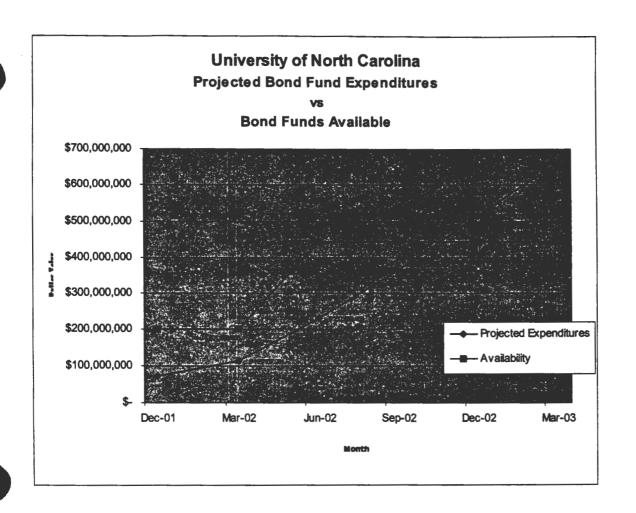
generated by the sale, you still come up with a net of \$28.5 million for the State of North Carolina. In addition, you receive the tangible benefit of the construction that would have otherwise been delayed.

Impact #3 - Beneficial Market Opportunity would be lost

To date, projects have bid below the construction estimate by an average of 9.3%. This discounted purchasing (coupled with low interest rates) provides greater buying power. A program delay would eliminate this benefit and increase the negative impacts of inflation in the out years of the program. It is anticipated that when the economic recovery begins, inflation rates will restore to the historical amounts of between three to five percent. In many ways, this program is helping to keep the State's construction industry vibrant and responsive. Retrenchment in the bond program has the real potential to contribute to a reduction in construction capacity. Such a development would have a negative impact on construction costs once the program pace is restored.

⁷ According to NCSU economist Michael L. Walden, "Measuring How Much Economic Change Will Mean to Your Community."

⁸ Corporate Tax Rate can be found at http://www.dor.state.nc.us/taxes/corporate/rate.html



EFFECTS OF DELAYING COMMUNITY COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY BOND SALES

The rationale for the staggered sales of the community college and university bonds was twofold: one to better manage the state's debt service and two, permitting the colleges to proceed with their construction projects knowing that bond funds would become available as they were needed. Cash flow models were developed to project cash needs for the six-year period during which the bonds would be sold. This "pay-as-you-go" methodology allowed colleges to award contracts for bond funds in anticipation of the bond sales.

In April 2003, there will be 91 community college projects that will be under construction. To complete these 91 projects would require an estimated \$105.4 million. If bond sales scheduled for March 2003 were delayed, the colleges would not have the funds in April 2003 and beyond, and would direct the contractors to stop work and leave these 91 projects unfinished. The colleges would incur unnecessary additional costs, as contractors would seek funds for stopping and restarting the work, canceling and reordering or storing materials, and ultimately inflationary increases for materials and labor.

In April 2003, there will be an additional 41 community college projects that will be in some stage of design. To complete the design for these projects would require an estimated \$3.5 million. If bond sales scheduled for March 2003 were delayed, the colleges would not have the funds in April 2003 and beyond and would direct their designers to stop. If this happened, the colleges would have to pay designers for services rendered, <u>plus</u> an additional termination expense. The State's design contract allows the designer, in the event of the termination or suspension of work, to receive a termination expense of five percent (5%) of the amount owed for services rendered. Delays in the design schedule will also result in additional construction costs due to inflation.

If bond sales for March 2003, were delayed, the overall community college bond program would have projects totaling \$454,180,424 that have not been completed. In delaying these projects there would **normally** be inflationary costs of approximately 5% per year that would be incurred. In today's unstable economy, it is difficult to predict an inflationary factor. There may be a negative number for the next six months to a year then the economy may have a strong rebound as construction in the private sector rises. If we assume an average annual inflation factor of 3% over the next four years of bond sales, the following **additional costs** would be incurred:

- Each month of delay would amount to \$1,135,451 (\$454,180,424 X 0.0025).
- A six-month delay would amount to \$6,812,706 (\$1,135,451 X 6).

If a delay in selling bonds were inevitable, then it would be better to allow those colleges that have projects under construction to complete the construction. It would be extremely problematic to stop construction that was in progress. For projects that are under a design contract, the college should be allowed to complete the design, but should not bid the project.

In summary, to complete the projects under construction as of April 2003, would require an estimated \$105.4 million. To complete the design for projects under design would require an estimated \$3.5 million. This would result in a total need of \$108.9 million.

North Carolina Community College System Bond Funds Available

VS.

Projected Bond Fund Expenditures Using April 5, 2002 Cash Flow Model

