# Economic Adjustment Committee
# Education Growth Site Visit to Fort Bragg, NC

9 September 2008

## BACKGROUND

**PURPOSE:** This effort will seek to better understand the impacts of growth at selected Army installations on local educational agencies (LEAs, more commonly referred to as school districts). The purpose of this trip is to provide program stakeholders with on-the-ground knowledge of issues surrounding mission growth, improve communications among all partners, and identify any gaps/lags in capacities. The stakeholders include the White House Office of Intergovernmental Affairs, U.S. Department of Education (ED), the Department of the Army (Army), the Office of the Secretary of Defense, states, local communities, and LEAs.

During this site visit, you will meet with representatives from each of these stakeholders; discuss issues with the installation commander or their representative; discuss issues with the affected LEAs and community leaders; and tour a local school.

**BACKGROUND:** The Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA), part of the Department of Defense, is sponsoring this trip through its role as staff for the Economic Adjustment Committee, which consists of 22 Federal agencies with roles in economic adjustment.

LEAs near growing installations may face challenges, particularly in accurately projecting and funding requirements for new school construction or expansion. Congress has expressed concerns, in hearings and in recently published reports, about community plans and capacities to build new infrastructure, including new classrooms, to accommodate growing installations.

Representatives from ED, Army, DoD Education Partnership Directorate, and OEA are conducting a site visit to the Fort Bragg community on September 9, 2008. The previous trips that have been completed are listed below.

- Fort Drum, New York; October 16, 2007
- Fort Riley, Kansas; October 23, 2007
- Fort Bliss, Texas; October 29, 2007
- Fort Benning, Georgia and Alabama; January 29, 2008
- Fort Carson, Colorado; June 3-4, 2008

# Site Visit Schedule for Fort Bragg
# Tuesday, 9 September 2008

| Time | Event |
|---|---|
| 6:00 AM - 7:00 AM | Transit via Mil Air from Washington, DC to Pope AFB |
| 7:00 AM - 7:45 AM | In transit to Fort Bragg Officers Club |
| 7:45 AM - 8:00 AM | Break |
| 8:00 AM - 8:15 AM | Welcoming statements from Installation and Community Leaders; Brief Introductions |
| 8:15 AM - 8:30 AM | Statement(s) from Senior Leadership Team about site visit purpose, method and goals (Mr. O'Brien) |
| 8:30 AM - 9:00 AM | Installation briefing on planned growth; community and LEAs invited |
| 9:00 AM - 9:45 AM | Community briefing on planned growth with discussion |
| 9:45 AM - 10:00 AM | Break |
| 10:00 AM - 11:15 AM | LEA Briefing to Senior Leadership |
| 11:15 AM - 11:45 AM | Working lunch to continue needed discussion |
| 11:45 AM - 12:15 PM | Transit to Highlands Elementary School |
| 12:15 PM - 12:45 PM | Arrival at Highlands Elementary School<br>Break and Introductions for Roundtable |
| 12:45 PM - 2:00 PM | Roundtable discussion with LEA leader, principal, teacher, military parents |
| 2:00 PM - 2:15 PM | Adjourn and Break |
| 2:15 PM - 2:30 PM | Load bus/depart to Pope AFB |
| 2:30 PM - 2:45 PM | In transit to Pope AFB |
| 2:45 PM - 3:00 PM | Arrive Pope AFB |
| 3:00 PM - 4:15 PM | Transit via Mil Air from Pope AFB to Washington, DC |

**Economic Adjustment Committee**
**Education Growth Senior Leadership Visit**
**to**
**Fort Bragg, North Carolina**
**September 9, 2008**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Representatives of the Economic Adjustment Committee (EAC) met with leaders from Fort Bragg and the surrounding communities on September 9 2008, to increase understanding about the impacts of growth at Fort Bragg on local schools. The EAC operates under the authority of Executive Order 12788, as amended, and coordinates federal interagency and intergovernmental assistance to help communities respond to economic impacts caused by significant Defense program changes.

The Senior Leaders represented the White House Office of Intergovernmental Affairs, U.S. Department of Education, Army Headquarters, Department of Defense Education Activity, and the Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA). Local participants represented Fort Bragg, local educational agencies (LEAs) from seven nearby counties, the Department of Defense Dependent Schools located on Fort Bragg and Pope Air Force Base, the State of North Carolina, and the Fort Bragg and Pope Air Force Base (AFB) Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Regional Task Force (BRAC RTF). A list of participants is provided at Attachment 1.

Key discussion points that emerged from the Senior Leadership visit are as follows:

- Fort Bragg and the surrounding communities are projecting to experience substantial growth in the near future as a result of BRAC, Growth the Force, and additional DoD actions.

- Local school districts are having difficulty coping with and preparing for the large influx of students associated with the growth at Fort Bragg. Parents, teachers, and administrators are concerned that issues associated with growth may diminish the quality of education in the region.

- The LEAs have calculated that it will cost an estimated $533 million to pay for education costs related to Fort Bragg growth. Of this amount, $274 million is for school construction and $259 million is for operating costs.

- North Carolina State University, in cooperation with the LEAs, performed a study to target areas with the greatest need for new school construction. The study used a comprehensive array of local data sources to develop a model that would project where significant population growth would take place and where new schools

would therefore be required.

## MEETING SUMMARY

Growth of the number of military personnel and Department of Defense (DoD) civilian employees at many Army bases around the nation will present a variety of growth-related challenges for local communities. The impact on local schools is part of the challenge. Federal and state partners, communities, installations, and LEAs must develop and implement plans for the infrastructure and operating resources that will be required due to the arrival of hundreds or thousands of new military dependent school-aged children over the next several years.

The Economic Adjustment Committee, defined in Executive Order 12788, as amended, conducted a Senior Leadership visit to the Fort Bragg community on September 9, 2008. The purpose of the Senior Leadership visit was to provide program stakeholders with on-the-ground knowledge of issues surrounding military mission growth, improve communications among all partners, identify any gaps or lags in school capacities, and to establish the foundation for a subsequent consideration of education issues related to mission growth by the entire EAC.

The Senior Leaders represented the White House Office of Intergovernmental Affairs, U.S. Department of Education, Army Headquarters, Department of Defense Education Activity, and the Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA). Local participants represented Fort Bragg, local educational agencies (LEAs) from seven nearby counties, the Department of Defense Dependent Schools located on Fort Bragg and Pope AFB, the State of North Carolina, and the Fort Bragg and Pope Air Force Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Regional Task Force (BRAC RTF). A list of participants is provided at Attachment 1.

Meetings for the Senior Leadership visit were held on Fort Bragg at the Officer's Club. The meeting agenda is provided as Attachment 2.

### Welcoming Statements

Mr. Paul Dordal, Director of the BRAC Regional Task, convened the meeting and welcomed the participants. He introduced the Senior Leaders, installation staff and community leaders that were present and each stated their welcome to the group.

Mr. Patrick O'Brien, OEA Director, thanked the installation and the community. He stated that the purpose of the Senior Leadership site visit was to observe how Fort Bragg and the surrounding community absorbed mission growth impacts on K-12 education, and to share the lessons learned with other installation communities and the EAC member agencies in Washington. Mr. O'Brien stated that the Senior Leadership visit to Fort Bragg follows previous Senior Leadership visits to Forts Bliss, Benning, Drum, and Riley, and a senior staff visit to Fort Carson. He highlighted the importance of identifying innovative solutions to address gaps and lags in the resources required to

manage growth. He noted the fact that in recent history the Defense Department has never undertaken the magnitude of growth currently underway. He stressed the importance of hearing the community's needs so that they can be discussed and influence policy development in Washington.

The other members of the Senior Leadership also give brief introductory remarks. The Senior Leadership team was comprised of the following individuals:

- Mr. John Roberts (Special Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs)
- Mr. Keith Eastin (Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations and Environment)
- Mr. Bill Evers (Assistant Secretary of Education for Planning, Evaluation and Policy Development)
- Ms. Kathy Facon, (Chief of Educational Partnerships Branch, Department of Defense Education Activity)
- Mr. Patrick O'Brien (Director, Office of Economic Adjustment)

**Fort Bragg – Installation Briefing**

LTC Staton, Deputy Garrison Commander for Transformation for Fort Bragg, gave the Installation Briefing.

- LTC Staton illustrated the complexity of the operations on Fort Bragg and Pope AFB. There are currently three three-star commands on Fort Bragg and five Air Force major commands (MAJCOMs) operating on Pope AFB, as well as Reserve and National Guard units on the installation. By 2012 Fort Bragg will be home to almost 10 percent of the Army population to include 35 general officers, which is second only to the Pentagon.
- LTC Staton stated that BRAC actions impacting Fort Bragg include the activation of the 4th Brigade Combat Team (BCT), establishment of a joint deployment mobilization site, relocation of Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) and Reserve Command (USARC) Headquarters to Fort Bragg, relocation of the 7th Special Forces Group to Eglin AFB, and realignment of Pope AFB. Currently Fort Bragg and Pope AFB have joint BRAC operations, and the housing on base has already been integrated. The Womack Army Medical Center (WAMC) has developed a Memorandum of Agreement with the AF 43d Medical Support Group to serve the Air Force personnel and their families.
- LTC Staton highlighted several issues facing Fort Bragg stemming from growth on the installation. Room for growth on Fort Bragg is limited due to environmental constraints, which creates a strain on the infrastructure in place. They are focusing on building *up* not *out*, but this creates issues with traffic and parking. Due to the lack of developable space, parking is anticipated to be a problem once FORSCOM moves to Fort Bragg.

- The local school districts around Fort Bragg will also need to prepare for an estimated influx of 6,567 new students between FY06 and FY13. Most of the increase in the student population will occur in the community, not in on-base housing, which will in turn increase the need for capacity in the local public schools.

**Community Briefing**

Paul Dordal, Executive Director of the BRAC RTF, gave the community briefing. The following key points were discussed during his presentation:

- Mr. Dordal stated that among other costs associated with growth, $533 million in additional funds were needed for mission related school growth. This amounts to $274 million for school construction and $259 million for operating costs. The $259 million dollars is based on an annual cost of $7,100 to educate each student. Of the $7,100, on average 18.5 percent is funded by the local school systems, 68.5 percent is funded by the State of North Carolina, and 13 percent is funded by the federal government.
- Mr. Dordal stated that the BRAC RTF used an economic model from Regional Economic Models, Inc. (REMI) to project the population expansion related to the Fort Bragg growth impacts. The REMI model projected a total increase of 40,815 additional new residents by 2013 resulting from direct Fort Bragg-related growth of 25,600 new residents.
- Mr. Dordal also stated that up to this point, projections for school enrollment growth have been accurate; however, it is still difficult to quantify the total impact to education. Timing of military family arrivals has been difficult due to deployments and other issues. Also, construction costs have increased dramatically in the region as a result of the large amount of new construction occurring on Fort Bragg. Cost of education will also be affected by how the counties choose to address issues related to school overcrowding. Temporary fixes may be cheaper in the short run, but will ultimately hurt the quality of education the students receive.
- Mr. Dordal stated that he believes that since the influx of students is due to federally mandated actions that were not anticipated or planned for by the counties, there is some responsibility of the federal government to help pay for the cost of new schools and the education of students of military families at Fort Bragg.

**Local Education Agency Briefing**

Briefings for the LEA were given by Mr. Jeffrey Tsai, North Carolina State University Operations Research /Education Laboratory; Dr. June Atkinson, North Carolina Superintendent of Public Instruction; Dr. William Harrison, Superintendent of Cumberland County Schools; and Mr. Dan Honeycutt, Superintendent of Harnett County Schools.

- Mr. Tsai presented a briefing on projections for the demand for schools based on information on demographics, schools, real estate, and transportation. Mr. Tsai's model found that the largest share of student growth would take place in Harnett and Cumberland Counties, and that students from families with higher incomes would be likely to locate to Moore and Lee counties.
- Fort Bragg is building 1,600 military housing units in the new neighborhood of Linden Oaks. A new elementary school was built within the neighborhood and the installation plans to build an additional elementary school and middle school by 2012. Students from this neighborhood will attend Overhills High School in Harnett County.
- Dr. Atkinson gave a presentation on the State of North Carolina's support to students of military families. The State recently signed a memorandum of agreement with North Carolina military installations to accommodate Block Leave. This agreement was considered innovative and garnered interest from the Senior Leaders. Other initiatives that North Carolina has in place are: Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children; school liaison officers for Cumberland, Harnett, Hoke and Moore County Schools; military child support liaison in Cumberland County; use of the Student Online Achievement Resources (SOAR) web-based tools; military children are allowed to try out for competitive teams when they arrive even if the tryouts have already closed; counselors individually assess transcripts to align with North Carolina's graduation requirements; and DoDEA resources utilized when compliance with North Carolina's graduation requirements is impractical.
- Dr. Harrison presented state, local, and federal funding percentages for the counties represented in the LEAs, and detailed data related to Cumberland County Schools. He stated that there have been only two bonds for facilities that have passed in the past. Also, 45 percent of North Carolina's Lottery proceeds go to the school systems.
- Dr. Harrison was asked by Mr. O'Brien to elaborate on how Cumberland County counts actual impacts to enrollment. Dr. Harrison replied that it was difficult to track actual impacts, due to timing of military students entering school and difficulty documenting which students come from military families. Mr. O'Brien stated that the ability to get federal dollars for school construction was impacted by the ability to get actual impact figures.
- Mr. O'Brien also asked how school bonds were financed in North Carolina. Dr. Harrison replied that in the past, districts had used a share of corporate income taxes and increases in hospitality taxes, but bonds were largely reliant on residential property taxes for financing.
- Mr. Eastin asked how impact aid affects the school budget. The superintendents replied that impact aid is 10 percent or less of their local budgets.
- Mr. Evers asked if changes in local real estate values related to the national housing crisis had impacted local real estate tax revenues. It was generally

acknowledged by the local leadership that regional real estate values and tax revenues had not decreased significantly.

- Mr. Honeycutt made a presentation for Harnett County Schools. Mr. Honeycutt stated that Harnett County had to adjust their future growth plan in order to account for growth at Fort Bragg.
- Mr. Honeycutt also stated that Harnett County receives a small percentage of impact aid relative to the large military community represented in the school district. This is due in large part to difficulty tracking students that are eligible for impact aid. Since there is little commercial and industrial development in Harnett County, local school contributions are largely received from residential property taxes. To this end, Harnett County has not had a successful bond referendum for school construction.
- Representatives from the remaining schools districts offered brief remarks to the Senior Leadership. It was noted that Robeson County faces in additional challenges in that it is one of the most impoverished counties in North Carolina.
- Mr. O'Brien asked the local districts how they were dealing with overcrowding issues. Cumberland County reported that they added temporary classrooms. Harnett County stated they placed a cap on enrollment until they could catch up with school expansion. Hoke County stated that they had added modular classrooms.
- Mr. Dordal asked what the next steps were for the EAC and LEAs. Mr. O'Brien responded that the EAC has been tasked to look at impacts and what can be done to mitigate them. OEA will take information from visits and community interactions and use it to inform policy making decisions. Mr. O'Brien stated that $2 billion in federal assistance had been given out in previous BRAC rounds.
- Tim McNeill asked the senior leadership panel for their interpretations of the presentations.
- Kathy Facon stated that she wanted to thank the State of North Carolina for its support of DoD students, and that the community would be eligible to apply for DODEA grants.
- Mr. O'Brien stated that OEA is unveiling a Clearinghouse to serve as a data distribution tool and to display best practices. Mr. O'Brien also stated that a definitive solution had not been created to meet the challenges faced by the local communities.
- Mr. Eastin thanked the local attendees for their participation, and reiterated that presently the DoD does not build schools for communities impacted by military growth. He also offered the suggestion that the local school districts may be able to pursue a leaseback strategy for new school construction.

The session at the Officers Club ended at about 11:30 a.m.

**Round Table Discussion at Highland Elementary School with LEA Leaders, Principal, Teachers, and Military Parents**

The Senior Leaders and staff traveled to Highland Elementary School for a short tour and a roundtable discussion with military parents, teachers and administrators. The following issues were discussed:

- Parents stated that when moving to a new installation, they chose where they would live based on the quality of schools. The parents would review on-line school report cards, latest test scores and referrals to get a good idea of the quality of the school. Parents had a preference for school systems with experience dealing with the military families.

- Parents were concerned about the compatibility of classes. When moving to a new area, they wanted their children to remain on track with their classes. The principal at Highland stated that not having a national standard makes it hard to match up standards and adjust from place to place for new students.

- High school students living on Fort Bragg must attend the local high school unless they "test in" to a different one. The parents believe that the local high school is not the safest in the area, and they would prefer a high school choice program that would allow their children to attend a school outside their designated area without the "testing in" requirement. The other option is to move off post when their children reach high school age.

- Both parents and administrators stressed the importance of safety in schools and how growth has impacted safety. When Highland Elementary opened, only the front door was unlocked. Now, due to the increase in outside portable classrooms, 10 doors to the main building are unlocked at all times. They currently have 21 outdoor classrooms and these classrooms pose some safety concerns. In case of an emergency, such as their frequent tornado warnings, the administrators are concerned that they won't be able to get the students and teachers inside, accounted for, and in a safe location within a reasonable timeframe.

- Administrators said that when portable classrooms are put in place facilities in the permanent structure, such as the cafeteria, media center, parking, gym and bathrooms, are stressed by the growth. The portables lack bathrooms and water fountains. Highland Elementary put a restroom schedule in place so that all classes had a scheduled time to use the restrooms in the permanent structure.

- One parent stated that the Impact Aid program is a challenge because parents do not really know that the program applies to them. Some parents don't want to fill out the forms because they don't want people to know their military status. The parents recommended including a cover letter to the form explaining the Impact Aid Program and the purpose of the forms.

- An administrator suggested that the Impact Aid program should be revised so that the dollar amount per child is allowed to follow that child through the school systems.

- One teacher commented that it is difficult to take leave when her military spouse comes home from duty. Teachers have to use leave without pay because there aren't provisions for paid leave under those circumstances.

In conclusion, Kathy Facon thanked the group and also gave a brief overview of the grant program that her office is creating. Cathy Schagh also let the group know that she would take the concerns that were discussed back to the Impact Aid Office.

**Adjournment**

After completing the school tour and discussion session, the Senior Leaders adjourned.

**Information Requested by the Senior Leadership**

| Information Requested | Description |
|---|---|
| MOA for Block Leave (Patrick O'Brien) | Block Leave MOA between the installation and the LEAs.<br>Provided by Jane Smith, BRAC RTF, 12 Sept 08. See Attachment 6. |
| Specific Information on Education Finance (Patrick O'Brien) | A brief description of the roles of the State of North Carolina and LEAs in funding and financing school construction and operations. See Attachment 7. |

**Attachments:**
Attachment 1: List of Attendees
Attachment 2: Agenda
Attachment 3: Installation Briefing (not included due to file size- will be added to final version)
Attachment 4: Community Briefing (not included due to file size- will be added to final version)
Attachment 5: Local Educational Briefing (not included due to file size- will be added to final version)
Attachment 6: Block Leave MOA
Attachment 7: State vs. Local Funding

## ATTACHMENT 1: List of Attendees

| NAME | OFFICE |
|---|---|
| Atkinson, June | Superintendent NC Dept of Public Instruction |
| Berger, Michael | Booz Allen Hamilton |
| Coffman, Carl Lt COL | Aid to Assisstant Secretary of the Army for Installations and Environment |
| Dole, Elizabeth (representative) | United States Senate |
| Eastin, Keith | Assistant Secretary, Installation and Environment, Department of Army |
| Evers, Bill | Assistant Secretary for Policy and Guidance, Department of Army |
| Facon, Kathy | DoD Education Activity |
| Ferrell, Phil | Harnett County Schools |
| Gaskill, Tom | Camp Lejeune Military Growth Task Force Ex Director |
| Hagar, Tom | Fort Bragg Schools (including Pope) |
| Harrison, Bill | Cumberland County Schools |
| Honeycutt, Dan | Harnett County Schools |
| Johnson, Susan | Office of the Assistant Secretary Army, Manpower and Reserve Affairs |
| Jones, David COL | OEA |
| Keen, Larry Dr. | Community Colleges |
| Kinlaw, Tim | Cumberland County Schools |
| Lancaster, Larry | Cumberland CO Board of Ed |
| Levofsky, Amber | OEA |
| Linker, Ethan | Sampson County Schools |
| Mackinnon, David | OEA |
| McNeill, Donna | Harnett Co Board of Ed |
| McNeill, Tim | Harnett County Commissioner |
| Moldenhauer, Emily | Booz Allen Hamilton |
| Norris, George | Richmond County Schools |
| O'Brien, Patrick | OEA |
| Roberts, John | White House Intergovernmental Affairs |
| Schagh, Cathy | DOE |
| Smith, Christie | Army Chief of Staff, I&M |
| Willis, Gary | OEA |

**Attachment 2:**
**Fort Bragg Agenda**
**Tuesday, 9 September 2008**

| Time | Event |
|---|---|
| 6:00 AM - 7:00 AM | Transit via Mil Air from Washington, DC to Pope AFB |
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# Fort Bragg

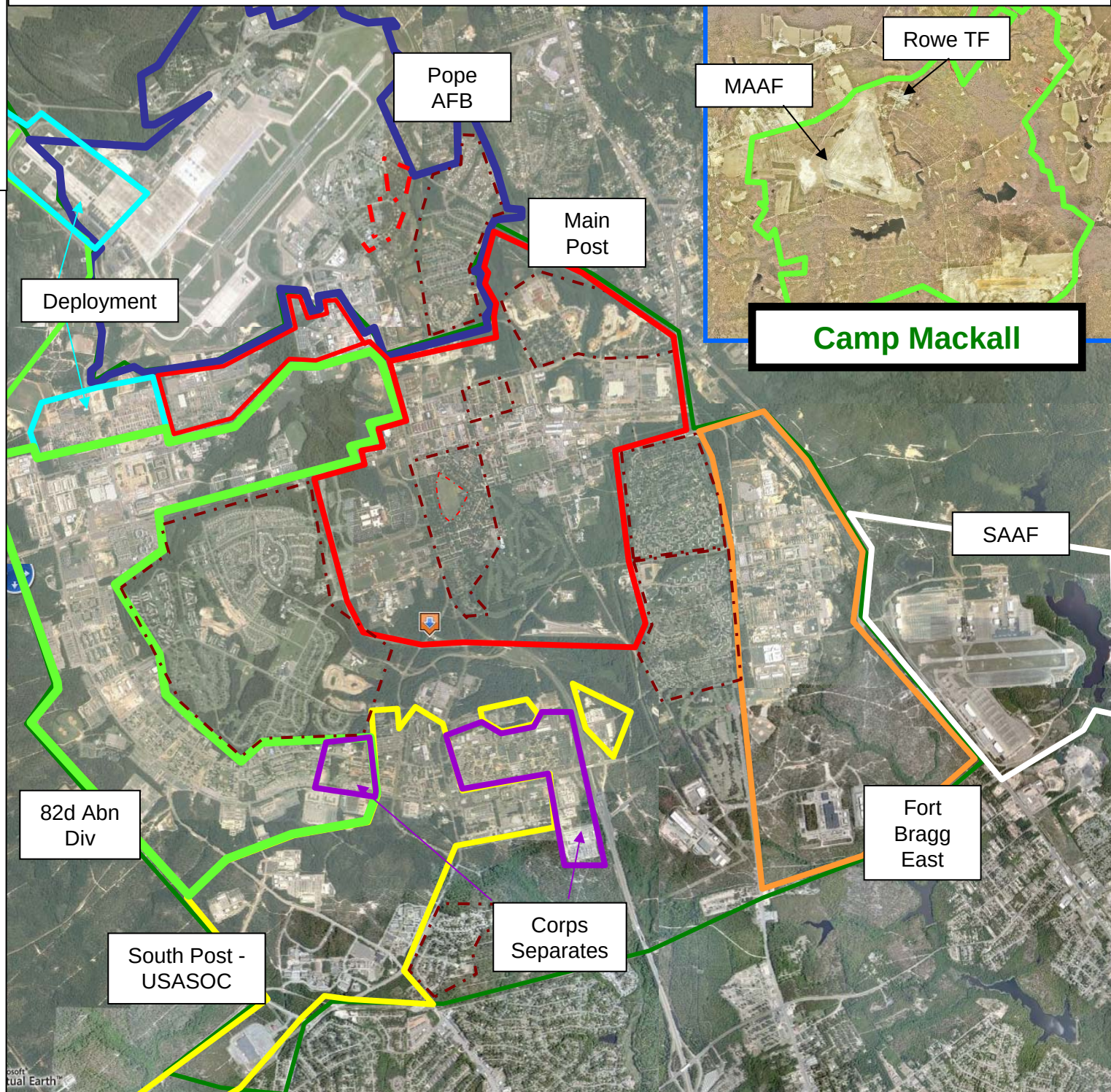
*Home of the Airborne & Special Operations*

# Overview of Fort Bragg-Pope AFB

| COP: | FY05 | FY13 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Army Military: | 39,198 | 45,180 | 5,982 |
| PCS Students: | 1,257 | 2,816 | 1,559 |
| Other Military: | 666 | 3,551 | 2,885 |
| TDY Students: | 2,096 | 1,361 | -735 |
| Transient Military: | 0 | 527 | 527 |
| Army Civilians: | 4,120 | 6,403 | 2,283 |
| Contractors: | 4,094 | 7,346 | 3,252 |
| Other Civilians: | 4,416 | 4,576 | 160 |
| Transient Civilians: | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Army RC Military: | 1,505 | 2,223 | 718 |
| Total | 57,352 | 73,984 | 16,632 |

## In FY12:

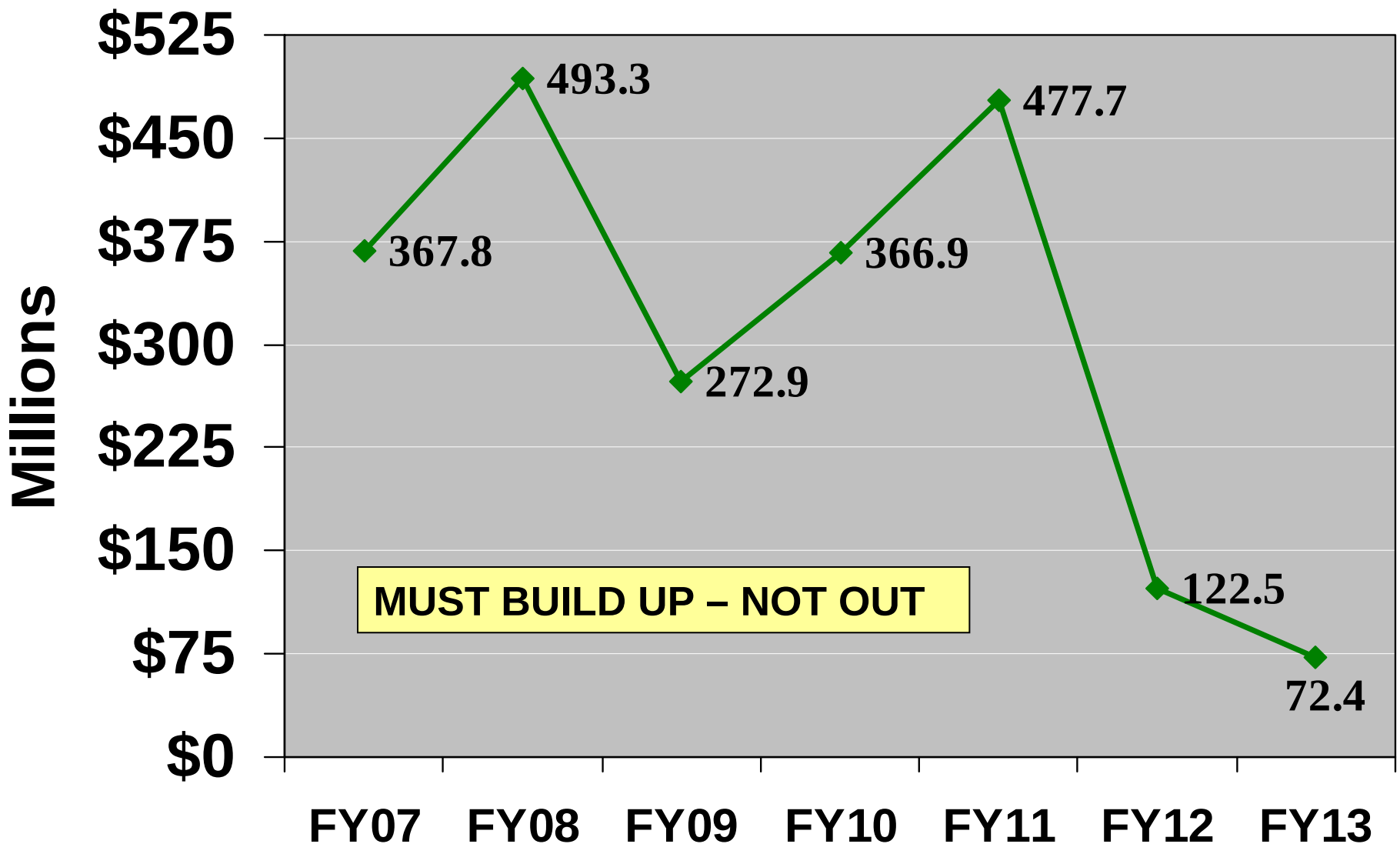
- Mission: "Home of the Airborne and Special Operations Forces"
  - XVIII Airborne Corps and the 82nd Airborne Division.
  - US Army Special Operations Command
  - Joint Special Operations Command
- Unique Factors
  - One 4-Star, Three 3-Star Commands
  - 35 General Officers
  - 41 O6-Level and Higher Commands
  - Five AF MAJCOMs
  - 10% of Total Army Population
  - Multi-Compo / Multi-Service



# BRAC ACTIONS

- **Activate 4th BCT**
  - Barracks/Admin & Vehicle Maintenance Shop under construction
- **Establish Joint Deployment/Mobilization Site**
  - Phase I, FYDP FY12
  - Challenge: Definition
- **FORSCOM/USARC Relocation**
  - Design-Build, Incrementally Funded FY08-FY10
  - Challenges: Parking, Construction Timeline
- **7th Group Relocation to Eglin**
  - Challenge: Construction Timelines; Synchronization of Move
- **Pope Realignment (Air Force)**
  - Little to No Room for Army Growth
  - Challenge: Mutual Agreement of Definition of Pope Realignment

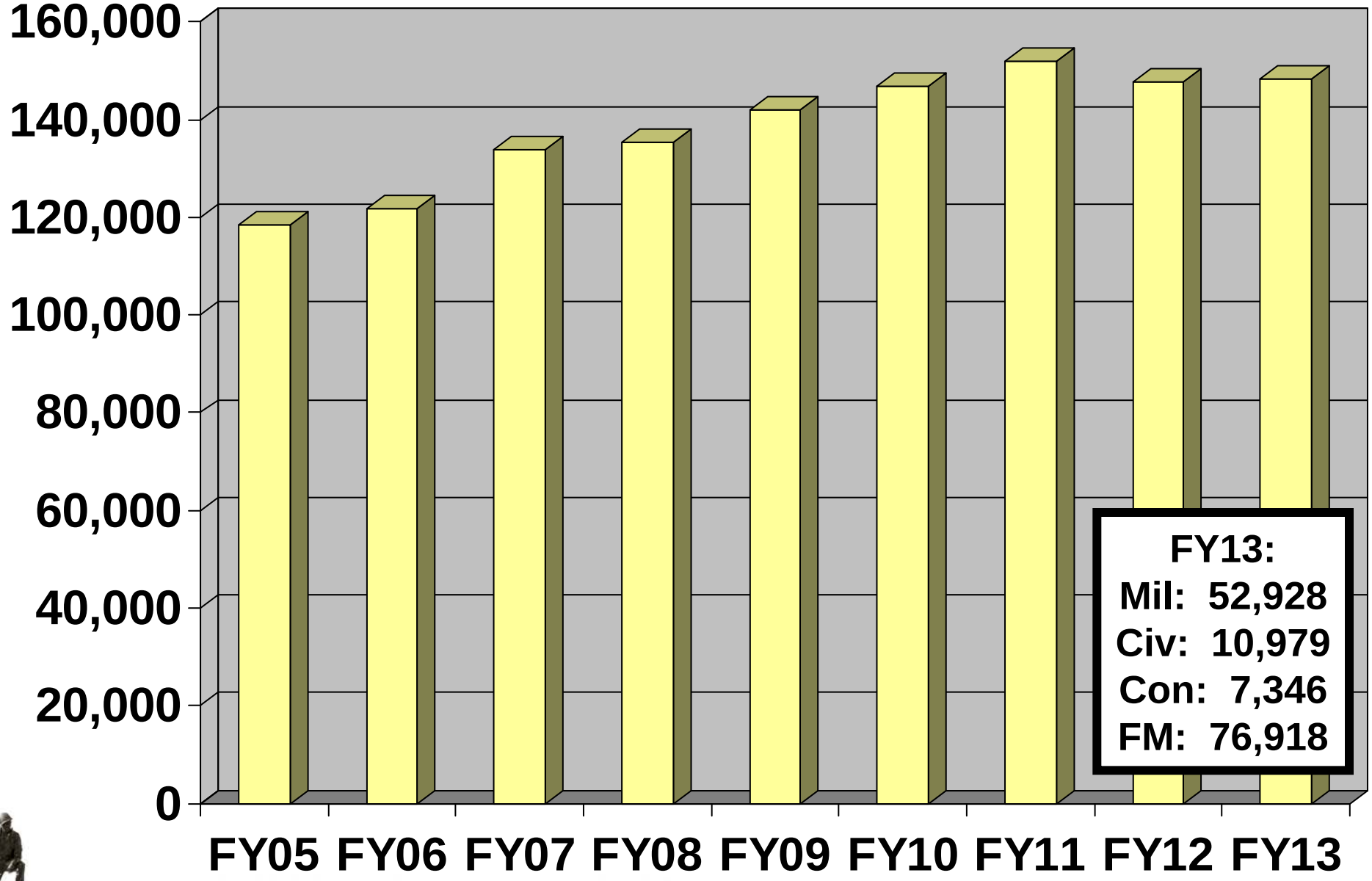
# MAJOR CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM




*Emulating the Spirit of the Fort Bragg Soldier*

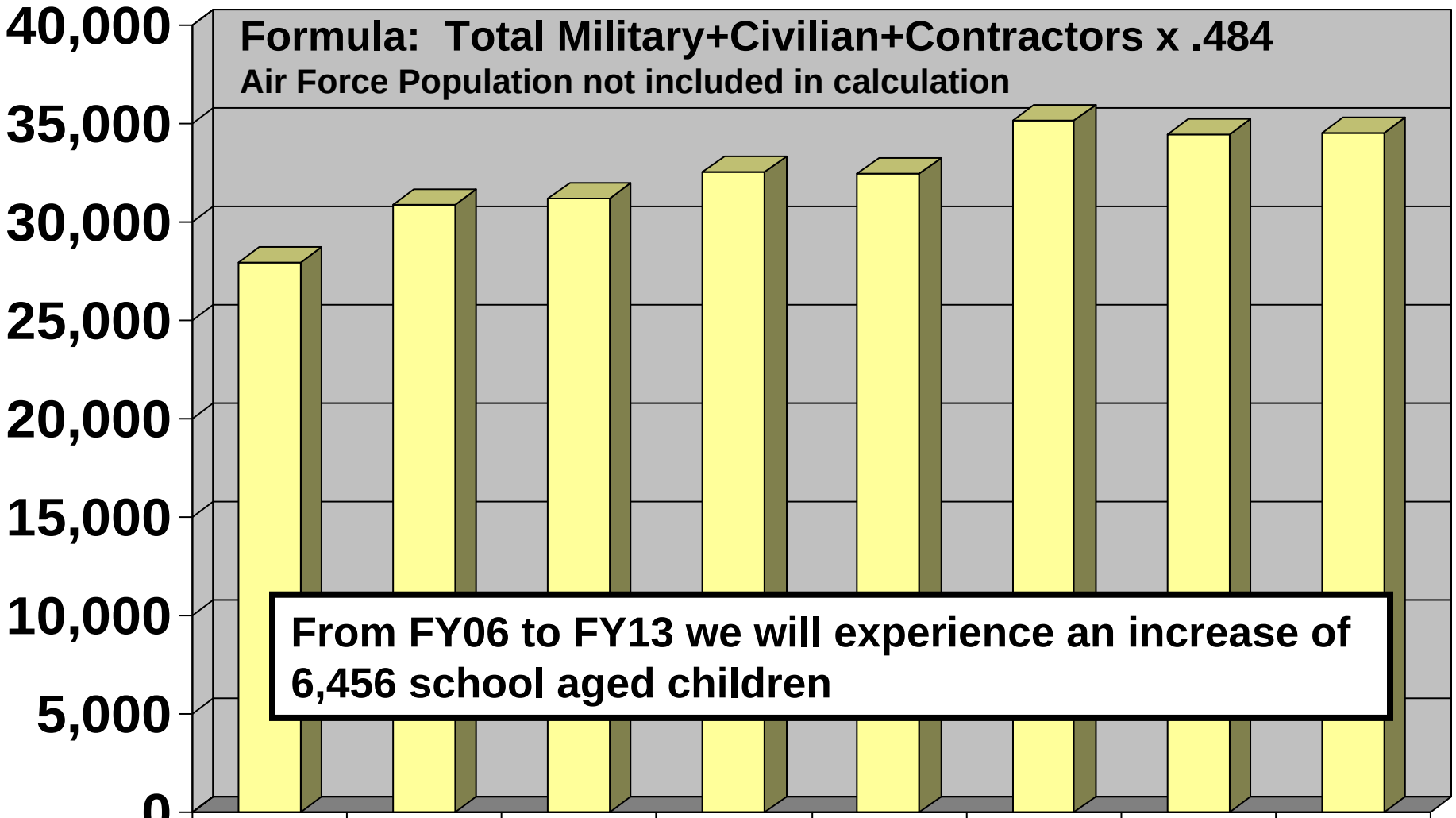
# FORT BRAGG TOTAL POPULATION

## 3Q08 Army Stationing & Installation Plan (ASIP)




*Emulating the Spirit of the Fort Bragg Soldier*

# SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN




| | FY06 | FY07 | FY08 | FY09 | FY10 | FY11 | FY12 | FY13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| School Age Children | 27,919 | 30,868 | 31,156 | 32,514 | 32,463 | 35,169 | 34,385 | 34,486 |

# QUESTIONS ??

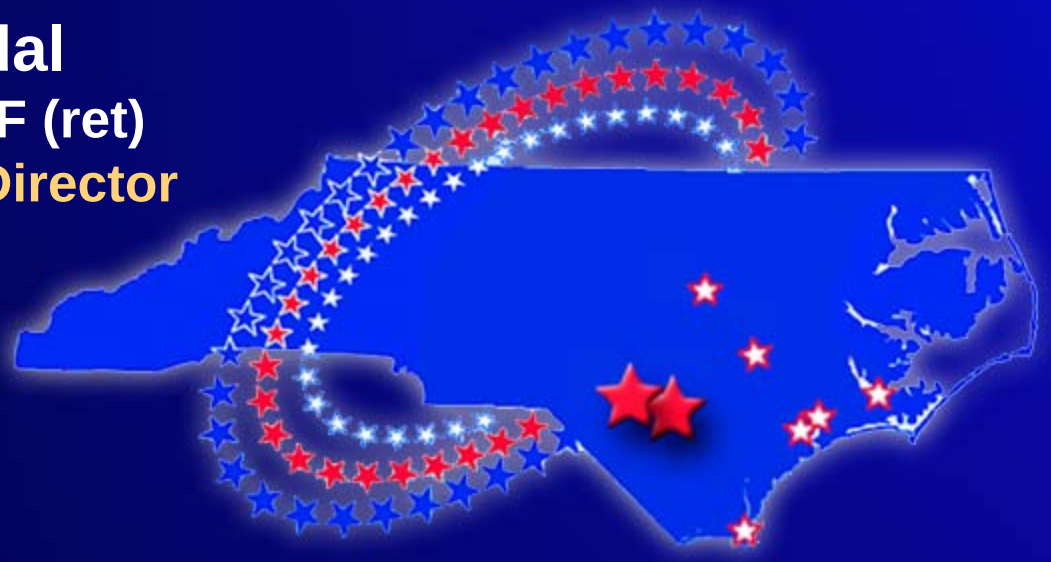
Fort Bragg
AIRBORNE
AIRBORNE
AIRBORNE
Home of the Airborne & Special Operations

FORT BRAGG AND POPE AIR FORCE BASE

# BRAC REGIONAL TASK FORCE

COMMUNITY PLANNING FOR BRAC IMPLEMENTATION

**Paul Dordal**
**BGen, USAF (ret)**
**Executive Director**



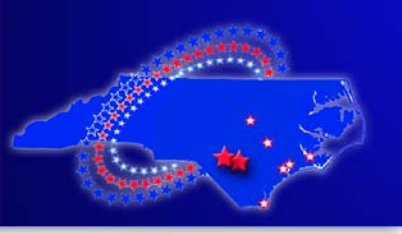
## EAC Senior Leadership Group

**9 September 2008**

# Community Presentation Overview

- BRAC RTF: Regional planning and community impact assessment
  - Overall impact on schools and cost of education
- NC State OR/Ed Lab: Specific impact on LEA's
- NC Department of Education: Dr. June Atkinson, NC Superintendent of Schools
- Consolidated LEA briefing: Dr. Bill Harrison, Superintendent of Cumberland County Schools and Mr. Dan Honeycutt, Superintendent of Harnett County Schools

# Mission Growth Considerations

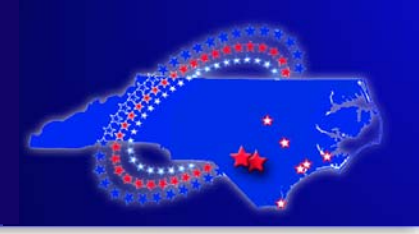


- Fort Bragg is the largest Army post in the country
  - Growing to more than 70,000 soldiers and employees
  - Includes BRAC actions, Army Transformation, and Grow the Army initiatives
- U.S. Army Forces Command and Army Reserve Command Headquarters transfer from Atlanta
- Pope AFB real property transfers to the Army in 2011

# Military Installation Considerations

- BRAC is narrowing down the field and consolidating missions at critical larger bases. Ft. Bragg has a unique and significant power projection capability.
- Installations and ranges should be considered and managed as national assets
- Mission growth and the long term sustainability of the installation requires community planning and support from local, state and federal levels

# Community Impact of Changes at Fort Bragg

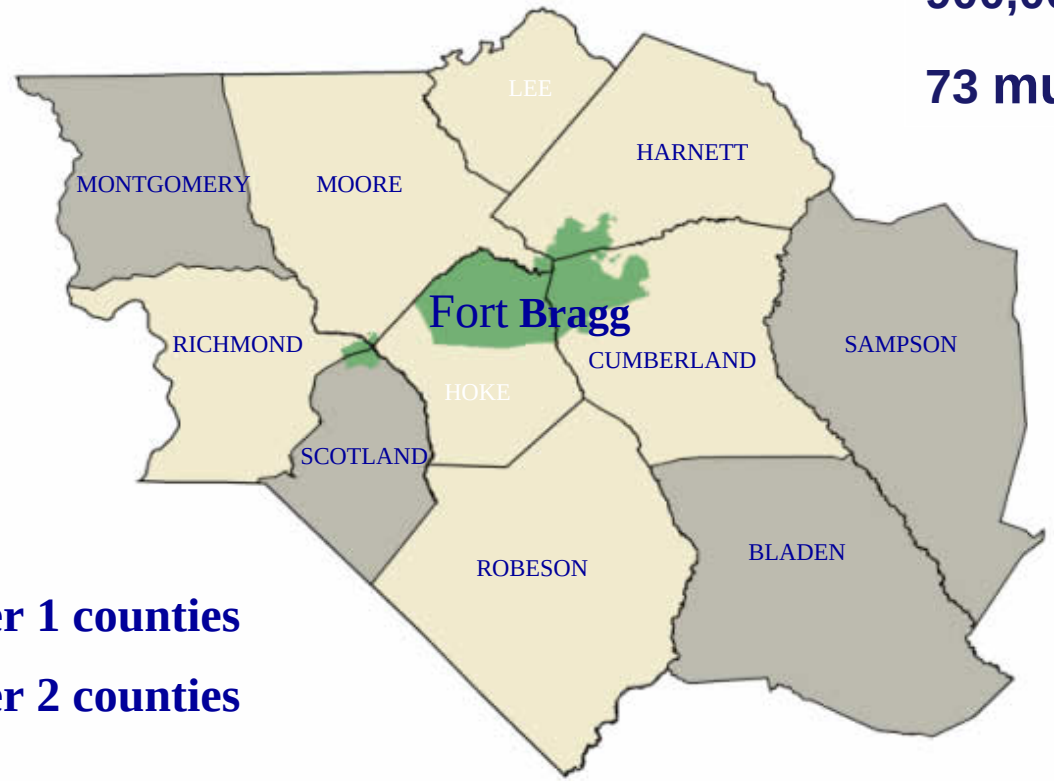


- Population growth: projecting more than 40,000 additional people due to mission growth by 2013
- Impacts education, housing, roads, airports, workforce, infrastructure, public safety, and medical, which affects the quality of life
- Creates a potential shortage of schools, classrooms, and teachers, which affects the quality of education
- Uncoordinated development could negatively impact mission training

# Partnership of Local Governments
# 11 Member Counties

**900,000+ population**

**73 municipalities**




**Legend**:

**7 Tier 1 counties**

**4 Tier 2 counties**

# BRAC Regional Task Force

- Purpose: Unify the community planning effort by coordinating the requirements and shortfalls for the counties and municipalities affected by BRAC actions at Ft. Bragg and Pope AFB.
- Scope: Serve as the liaison between the military and the communities in the organization; state agencies associated with these requirements; and federal agencies designated to provide community assistance for BRAC.

# BRAC RTF Programs

## Regional Planning

**Plan and prepare regional communities for BRAC changes and transformation. Maintain quality of life and plan for long term sustainability and smart growth. Funded by DOD OEA**

## Workforce Demonstration Program

**Develop innovative education and workforce training programs to meet the requirements of emerging high tech industry clusters. Working with Wounded Warriors, military spouses, separating military and local workforce development boards. Funded by U.S. DOL**

## Economic Transformation

**Emphasize and promote the strengths inherent to a defense industry sector in North Carolina to attract new industry. Funded by counties and state**

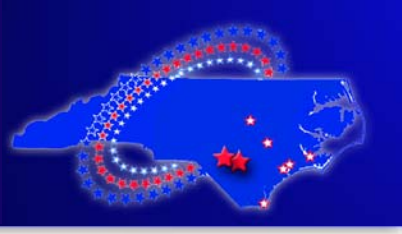
# Regional Planning
# Working Groups/Regional Growth Plan

- Schools and Education
- Transportation (roads/rail/airline)
- Workforce impact/employment opportunities
- Economic Impact
- Housing: on and off installation
- Infrastructure: Public Works/Public Safety
- Medical Services: on and off installation
- Meetings/Conventions/Special Activities
- Compatible Land Use, Sustainable Development
- Regional Communication and Coordination
- Recreation, Parks, Arts and Culture

# Critical Issues

- School Construction & Cost of Education Shortfall:
  - $533 million initial assessment for mission related student growth: $274 million for construction; $259 million for the cost of education
- Closing Bragg Blvd and widening Murchison Road:
  - $75 million project: DAR and NC DOT funding
  - Security issue for FORSCOM/Ft. Bragg
- Regional Communications interoperability
  - $18 million for compatible emergency response radios
  - Infrastructure funded by the state; radios are unfunded

# Expected Growth Scenario
## 2006-2013



| | |
|---|---|
| Active Duty Soldiers | 4,647 |
| Army Civilians | 1,893 |
| Contractors | 1,616 |
| Spouses, Children & Other dependents | 14,176 |
| Economic Migrants | 3,268 |
| Direct Increase (by 2013) | 25,600 |
| **Total Increase by 2013 – REMI model** | **40,815** |

# Economic Impact
# Employment 2013

- 19,200 jobs will be created as a result of growth at Fort Bragg
  - 8,156 on post: military, DoD civilians, contractors
  - 11,044 additional jobs will be created in the local economy to support increased population and military spending: construction, teachers, healthcare, retail, service providers

# BRAC RTF
# Community Impact Assessment
# Schools (K-12)

# Military Impact Considerations

- The BRAC RTF assessment identifies the impact of mission growth and the educational requirements and costs associated with that growth. Work in progress.
- LEA's and counties are trying to meet educational requirements within their constraints of funding and existing schools and facilities
- At the state level there are military child related initiatives and additional BRAC related funding
  - $3.2 million for BRAC related requirements allocated in 2006
  - $4.0 million added in 2008

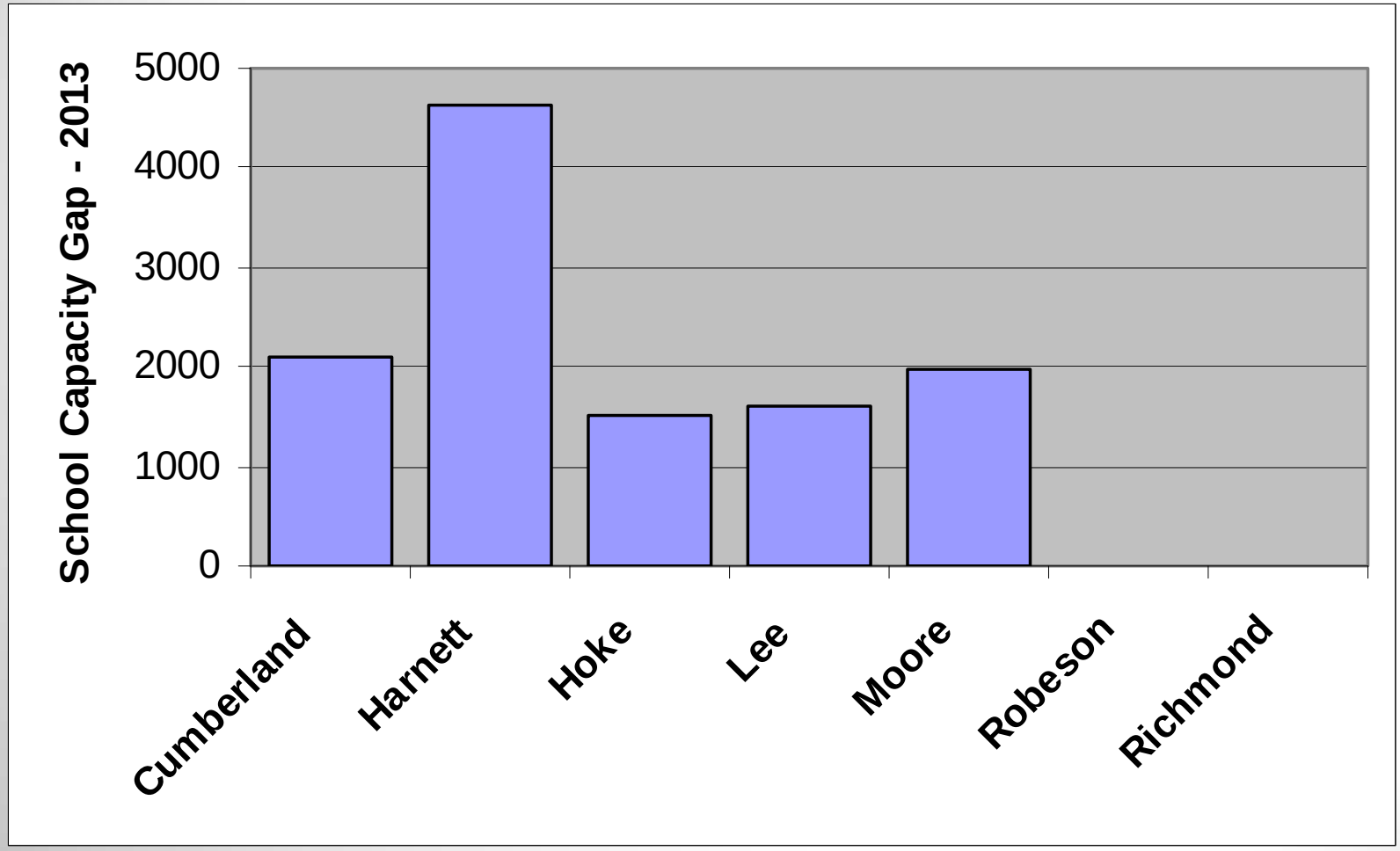
# Military Impact Considerations

- After all local and state funding is considered what is the remaining gap?
  - Cost of education is relatively straightforward: divided between local, state and federal funds
  - Cost of construction for temporary facilities, renovations, additions and new construction is currently a local responsibility
  - Inadequate local funding for new construction could result in temporary and potentially inadequate solutions
  - Proposed congressional legislation could provide support

## School-aged BRAC-related children increase to county public schools per year

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cumberland | 108 | 300 | 908 | 483 | -13 | 285 | 242 | 189 | **2502** |
| Hoke | 184 | 11 | 182 | 96 | 5 | 91 | 57 | 47 | **673** |
| Harnett | 378 | 117 | 419 | 240 | 75 | 265 | 183 | 142 | **1820** |
| Lee | 137 | 28 | 143 | 75 | 9 | 91 | 50 | 42 | **578** |
| Moore | 185 | 34 | 191 | 101 | 11 | 118 | 66 | 56 | **761** |
| Richmond | 18 | 3 | 18 | 10 | 1 | 11 | 6 | 5 | **74** |
| Robeson | 79 | -1 | 75 | 40 | 1 | 32 | 22 | 18 | **266** |
| Region Total | 1090 | 492 | 1937 | 1044 | 89 | 894 | 628 | 500 | **6674** |

# Schools (K-12 Total Growth) Anticipated Gaps by County



# Schools (K-12)
# Facility Needs

- The composition of the school-age students are
  - 47% elementary school age
  - 24% middle school age
  - 29% high school age

- The 6,674 increase is equivalent to :
  - *3300 K-5 graders*
  - *1500 6-8 graders*
  - *1800 9-12 graders*

    OR
  - *5 elementary schools*
  - *2 middle schools*
  - *2 high schools*

***These new school needs are in ADDITION to the existing needs to absorb county's normal growth!***

# Schools (K-12)
# Enrollment Projections

Using a cost of construction per pupil assessment, $274 million for new school construction is needed to seat the 6,674 students directly related to growth at Fort Bragg

*This method does not take into account the distribution of students or when existing and planned schools reach full capacity

# Cost of Construction

**Based on actual growth for Cumberland in 2006 and 2007**

| LEA | BRAC Expected Growth | *0.47* K-5 | *0.24* 6-8 | *0.29* 9-12 | *$ 35,784* Elem | *$ 40,388* Midd | *$ 48,429* High | LEA Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cumberland** | 2502 | 1176 | 600 | 726 | $ 42,079,310 | $ 24,252,343 | $ 35,138,779 | **$101,470,432** |
| **Harnett** | 1820 | 677 | 346 | 418 | $ 24,218,308 | $ 13,958,183 | $ 38,626,602 | **$ 76,803,093** |
| **Hoke** | 673 | 316 | 162 | 195 | $ 11,318,695 | $ 6,523,512 | $ 9,451,798 | **$ 27,294,005** |
| **Lee** | 578 | 272 | 139 | 168 | $ 9,720,960 | $ 5,602,660 | $ 8,117,592 | **$ 23,441,211** |
| **Moore** | 761 | 358 | 183 | 221 | $ 12,798,703 | $ 7,376,512 | $ 10,687,694 | **$ 30,862,909** |
| **Richmond** | 74 | 35 | 18 | 21 | $ 1,244,552 | $ 717,296 | $ 1,039,276 | **$ 3,001,124** |
| **Robeson** | 266 | 125 | 64 | 77 | $ 4,473,660 | $ 2,578,387 | $ 3,735,777 | **$ 10,787,824** |
| | **6674** | | | | | | | **$273,660,598** |

Cost of construction is based on the cost per pupil and not on out-of-capacity charts

# Schools (K-12)
# Cost of Education

- The average person-pupil expenditure to staff new schools with teachers and supporting staff is over $7,100
- On average, 18.5% of the per-pupil cost is the responsibility of local school systems and counties:
  - 68.5 % is state funded
  - 13 % is federally funded (impact aid plus other federal programs)

# Schools (K-12)
# Enrollment Projections

$259 million is needed for the cost of education over five years for the 6,674 students related to mission growth at Fort Bragg

# Administrative and Operations Costs

Based on actual growth for Cumberland in 2006 and 2007

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | Cumulative Sum |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cumberlan | $ 169,363 | $ 638,992 | $ 2,059,590 | $ 2,814,525 | $ 2,794,866 | $ 3,241,353 | $ 3,619,202 | $ 3,914,439 | $ 19,252,329 |
| Harnett | $ 435,193 | $ 569,566 | $ 1,051,666 | $ 1,328,054 | $ 1,413,960 | $ 1,718,465 | $ 1,929,464 | $ 2,093,304 | $ 10,539,671 |
| Hoke | $ 202,141 | $ 213,946 | $ 412,940 | $ 518,084 | $ 524,003 | $ 623,632 | $ 686,439 | $ 737,933 | $ 3,919,119 |
| Lee | $ 225,011 | $ 271,187 | $ 505,806 | $ 629,247 | $ 643,765 | $ 793,477 | $ 876,116 | $ 945,644 | $ 4,890,254 |
| Moore | $ 354,686 | $ 419,293 | $ 785,877 | $ 978,873 | $ 999,794 | $ 1,226,174 | $ 1,353,288 | $ 1,459,862 | $ 7,577,847 |
| Richmond | $ 20,999 | $ 24,935 | $ 46,682 | $ 58,130 | $ 59,395 | $ 72,928 | $ 80,496 | $ 86,847 | $ 450,411 |
| Robeson | $ 79,436 | $ 78,509 | $ 154,499 | $ 194,739 | $ 195,729 | $ 228,341 | $ 250,878 | $ 269,057 | $ 1,451,189 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| *Cumulative local gap by year* | | | | | | | | **Cumulative local need** | **$ 48,080,820** |

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | Cumulative Sum |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cumberlan | $ 545,922 | $ 2,059,718 | $ 6,638,857 | $ 9,072,306 | $ 9,008,936 | $ 10,448,137 | $ 11,666,090 | $ 12,617,756 | $ 62,057,721 |
| Harnett | $ 2,009,263 | $ 2,629,654 | $ 4,855,484 | $ 6,131,552 | $ 6,528,175 | $ 7,934,059 | $ 8,908,229 | $ 9,664,670 | $ 48,661,086 |
| Hoke | $ 1,114,422 | $ 1,179,507 | $ 2,276,580 | $ 2,856,249 | $ 2,888,877 | $ 3,438,144 | $ 3,784,403 | $ 4,068,296 | $ 21,606,479 |
| Lee | $ 706,921 | $ 851,992 | $ 1,589,099 | $ 1,976,916 | $ 2,022,527 | $ 2,492,879 | $ 2,752,509 | $ 2,970,946 | $ 15,363,790 |
| Moore | $ 935,696 | $ 1,106,135 | $ 2,073,221 | $ 2,582,362 | $ 2,637,554 | $ 3,234,767 | $ 3,570,106 | $ 3,851,259 | $ 19,991,099 |
| Richmond | $ 105,991 | $ 125,856 | $ 235,625 | $ 293,406 | $ 299,792 | $ 368,097 | $ 406,298 | $ 438,352 | $ 2,273,416 |
| Robeson | $ 468,478 | $ 463,011 | $ 911,167 | $ 1,148,485 | $ 1,154,321 | $ 1,346,654 | $ 1,479,566 | $ 1,586,777 | $ 8,558,458 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| *Cumulative state fund by year* | | | | | | | | **Cumulative state fund** | **$ 178,512,050** |

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | Cumulative Sum |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cumberlan | $ 114,382 | $ 431,554 | $ 1,390,979 | $ 1,900,837 | $ 1,887,560 | $ 2,189,102 | $ 2,444,289 | $ 2,643,683 | $ 13,002,386 |
| Harnett | $ 354,046 | $ 463,363 | $ 855,570 | $ 1,080,422 | $ 1,150,310 | $ 1,398,037 | $ 1,569,692 | $ 1,702,982 | $ 8,574,424 |
| Hoke | $ 204,834 | $ 216,797 | $ 418,443 | $ 524,988 | $ 530,985 | $ 631,942 | $ 695,585 | $ 747,766 | $ 3,971,338 |
| Lee | $ 115,975 | $ 139,775 | $ 260,703 | $ 324,327 | $ 331,809 | $ 408,974 | $ 451,568 | $ 487,404 | $ 2,520,535 |
| Moore | $ 135,947 | $ 160,710 | $ 301,217 | $ 375,190 | $ 383,209 | $ 469,978 | $ 518,699 | $ 559,547 | $ 2,904,497 |
| Richmond | $ 16,181 | $ 19,214 | $ 35,972 | $ 44,793 | $ 45,768 | $ 56,196 | $ 62,027 | $ 66,921 | $ 347,071 |
| Robeson | $ 105,439 | $ 104,208 | $ 205,073 | $ 258,486 | $ 259,799 | $ 303,087 | $ 333,001 | $ 357,131 | $ 1,926,224 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| *Cumulative federal fund by year* | | | | | | | | **Cumulative federal fund** | **$ 33,246,475** |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cumberlan | $ 829,666 | $ 3,130,263 | $ 10,089,426 | $ 13,787,668 | $ 13,691,362 | $ 15,878,592 | $ 17,729,581 | $ 19,175,878 | $ 94,312,436 |
| Harnett | $ 2,798,502 | $ 3,662,583 | $ 6,762,721 | $ 8,540,029 | $ 9,092,445 | $ 11,050,561 | $ 12,407,386 | $ 13,460,956 | $ 67,775,182 |
| Hoke | $ 1,521,398 | $ 1,610,251 | $ 3,107,964 | $ 3,899,321 | $ 3,943,864 | $ 4,693,718 | $ 5,166,427 | $ 5,553,994 | $ 29,496,936 |
| Lee | $ 1,047,907 | $ 1,262,954 | $ 2,355,608 | $ 2,930,490 | $ 2,998,102 | $ 3,695,329 | $ 4,080,194 | $ 4,403,995 | $ 22,774,579 |
| Moore | $ 1,426,328 | $ 1,686,137 | $ 3,160,316 | $ 3,936,425 | $ 4,020,556 | $ 4,930,920 | $ 5,442,092 | $ 5,870,669 | $ 30,473,443 |
| Richmond | $ 143,171 | $ 170,004 | $ 318,278 | $ 396,328 | $ 404,954 | $ 497,220 | $ 548,821 | $ 592,119 | $ 3,070,898 |
| Robeson | $ 653,353 | $ 645,728 | $ 1,270,739 | $ 1,601,710 | $ 1,609,849 | $ 1,878,082 | $ 2,063,445 | $ 2,212,965 | $ 11,935,871 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| *Cumulative total gap by year* | | | | | | | | **Cumulative total need** | **$ 259,839,345** |

# Military Impact Considerations

- Mission and deployments affect student projections
- Increases in population: people may not live where projected
- Categories vary by purpose: federally impacted; BRAC related; mission growth; mission related growth result in different numbers
- More specific analysis is underway by NC State OR/Ed laboratory:  Mr. Jeff Tsai

Public Schools of North Carolina

# EAC Education Site Visit
# September 9, 2008
# Fort Bragg, North Carolina

**Presented By:**

**Dr. June Atkinson, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State of North Carolina**

**Dr. William C. Harrison, Superintendent Cumberland County Schools**

**Mr. Dan Honeycutt, Superintendent Harnett County Schools**

**Representing:**

**Cumberland, Harnett, Hoke, Lee, Moore,**

**Richmond and Robeson County Schools**

# Supporting Military Children

Initiatives currently in place include:

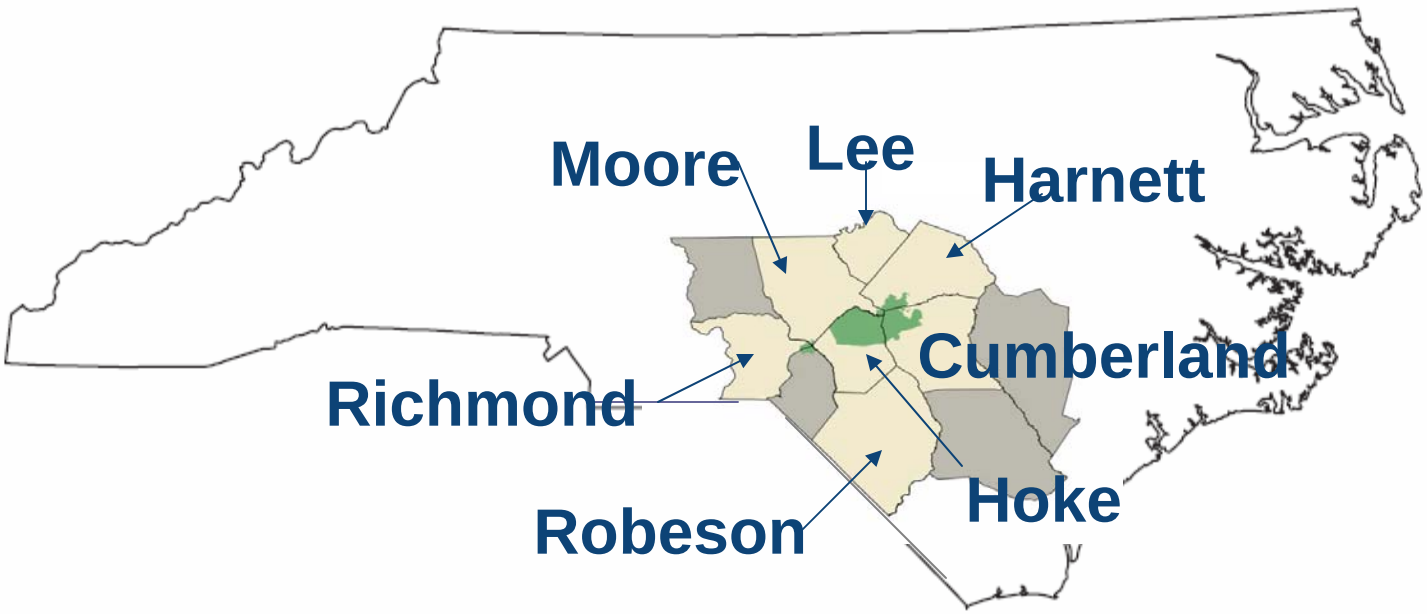
- Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children signed by NC Governor Mike Easley
- School liaison officers for Cumberland, Harnett, Hoke, and Moore County Schools
- Military Child Support Liaison in Cumberland County
- MOA with installation to accommodate Block Leave
- Regional Public Engagement for Living in the New Normal

# Supporting Military Children

Continued

- Student Online Achievement Resources (SOAR) web-based tools
- Military Children are allowed to try out for competitive teams when they arrive even if the tryouts have already closed
- Counselors individually assess transcripts to align with NC Graduation Requirements
- DODEA resources utilized when compliance with NC graduation requirement alignment is impractical

# Tier One Local Education Agencies (LEAs)




Tier 2 LEAs – Bladen, Montgomery, Sampson, Scotland

# LEA Funding Structure

| County | Percentage Federal Funds | Percentage State Funds | Percentage Local Funds | Per Pupil Expenditure 2007-8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cumberland | 14% | 66% | 20% | $7,663 |
| Harnett | 13% | 72% | 15% | $7,695 |
| Hoke | 14% | 73% | 13% | $8,247 |
| Lee | 11% | 67% | 22% | $7,627 |
| Moore | 9% | 66% | 25% | $7,717 |
| Richmond | 11% | 74% | 15% | $8,047 |
| Robeson | 16% | 72% | 12% | $8,315 |

# Federal Impact Aid 2007

| County | Percent Military (2007) | Impact Aid Dollars 2007 | Impact Aid as a percentage of LEA budget | Average Impact Aid per student |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cumberland** | 31% | $7,100,000 | 2.33% | $425.86 |
| **Harnett** | 12% | $167,848 | 0.13% | $75.20 |
| **Hoke** | 18% | $400,000 | 0.68% | $317.21 |
| **Lee*** | 5% | $9,075 | 0.01% | $21.66 |
| **Moore** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Richmond** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Robeson** | 1% | $24,935 | 1.13% | $92.35 |

*Values reflect Federal Impact Aid 2006

# School System Populations 2006-7

| | Public School Enrollment | Total number of schools | Total Employees | Administrators | Teachers | Teacher Assistants | Support Staff |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cumberland | 52,167 | 88 | 6643 | 209 | 3409 | 1103 | 1922 |
| Harnett | 18,382 | 26 | 2105 | 74 | 1127 | 364 | 540 |
| Hoke | 7,310 | 12 | 922 | 50 | 461 | 170 | 241 |
| Lee | 9,466 | 14 | 1180 | 45 | 600 | 228 | 307 |
| Moore | 12,280 | 22 | 1563 | 45 | 814 | 286 | 418 |
| Richmond | 7,938 | 19 | 1096 | 46 | 550 | 196 | 304 |
| Robeson | 23,794 | 43 | 3273 | 107 | 1490 | 632 | 1044 |
| TOTALS | 131,337 | 224 | 16,782 | 576 | 8451 | 2979 | 4776 |

# Cumberland County Schools

Land Acquisitions – lottery funded

Five-year public facility need of over $130 million

An additional $85 million will be needed for new school construction

Six elementary school classroom additions - 2008

New Middle School will open 2009

New Elementary School will open 2010

# Cumberland County Schools

## Funded Capital Projects to address BRAC growth 2006-2010

| SCHOOL | Cost | Classrooms | Opening |
|---|---|---|---|
| Honeycutt Elementary addition | $1.8 Mil | 8 | Dec 2008 |
| Cliffdale Elementary addition | $1.2 Mil | 6 | Aug 2008 |
| Owen Elementary addition | $900,000 | 4 | Aug 2008 |
| Eastover Elementary addition | $2.0 Mil | 8 | Dec 2008 |
| Glendale Elementary addition | $965,000 | 4 | Aug 2008 |
| District 7 Elementary addition | $950,000 | 4 | Dec 2008 |
| Gray's Creek Middle School | $18 Mil | 46 | Aug 2009 |
| Western Elementary | $16 Mil | 42 | Aug 2010 |

# Cumberland County Schools

## Projected Needs for Military Impacted Area and Related Construction Costs by 2013-2014

| Sited School (unfunded) | Construction Cost | % Military Connected Students | Construction Cost Related to Military Connected Students |
|---|---|---|---|
| Western High School<br>**capacity 1260** | $49 million | 33% | $16.17 million |
| Western Middle School<br>**capacity 900** | $24 million | 33% | $7.92 million |
| South West Elementary School<br>**capacity 756** | $21 million | 33% | $6.93 million |

**TOTAL: $31, 020,000**

# Additional operating expenses due to new construction

- The state provides 65-70% of operating expenses
- Local dollars are used to fund:
  - Guidance Counselors
  - Assistant Principals
  - Social Workers
  - Media Specialists
  - Psychologists
  - Custodians
  - Clerks

# Additional operating expenses due to new construction

- Local dollars are used to fund:
  - 100% of utilities
  - Maintenance
  - Transportation
  - Start-up supplies
  - Co-curricular supplements

# Harnett County Schools

Three new schools (one high, one middle, and one elementary) opened since 2002 in impacted area

Cost of $46 million

Military connected students: 25% to 51%

One new elementary school (Overhills Elementary School) currently under construction

Cost approximately $18.1 million

Military connected students: 25% to 60%

Design phase: 15 additional elementary classrooms in the military impacted attendance area

Cost of $4.1 million

Military connected students 27%

# Harnett County Schools

## Federally Connected Students 2008-2009 (estimated)

| School | Number of Federal Connected Students | Total Number of Students | % of Federally Connected Students |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anderson Creek Primary | 295 | 701 | 42% |
| Benhaven Elementary | 185 | 678 | 27% |
| Highland Elementary | 586 | 1089 | 54% |
| Johnsonville Elementary | 225 | 561 | 40% |
| Overhills High | 387 | 1336 | 29% |
| Overhills Middle | 559 | 1046 | 53% |
| South Harnett Elementary | 239 | 621 | 38% |
| Western Harnett High | 423 | 1291 | 33% |
| Western Harnett Middle | 276 | 1008 | 27% |
| TOTAL | 3175 | 8331 | 38% |

# Harnett County Schools

## Projected Needs for Military Impacted Area and Related Construction Costs by 2013-2014

| Type of School | Construction Cost | % of Military Connected Students | Construction Cost Related to Military Connected Students |
|---|---|---|---|
| High School (unfunded) | $69.5 million | 30% | $20.85 million |
| Middle School (unfunded) | $37.5 million | 30% | $11.3 million |
| Elementary School (unfunded) | $24 million | 40% | $9.6 million |

**TOTAL: $41, 750,000**

# Harnett County - Additional Operating Costs Due to New Construction

Opening new schools requires an increase in support staff, buses, maintenance workers, and vehicles to ensure proper operation of school facilities, and transportation.

The table below outlines the local cost.

| | Total LEA cost | % of Military Connected Students | Cost Related to Military Connected Students |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Elementary School** | **$446,968** | **14%** | **$62,575** |
| **Middle School** | **$808,540** | **14%** | **$113,195** |
| **High School** | **$1,534,174** | **14%** | **$214,784** |
| **Buses** | **$1.6 million** | **14%** | **$224,000** |

# Discussion

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**
US ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON, FT BRAGG
2175 REILLY ROAD, STOP A
FORT BRAGG NORTH CAROLINA 28310-5000

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
US ARMY GARRISON, FORT BRAGG AND MOORE COUNTY SCHOOLS

SUBJECT: Use of Student Excused Absences During Soldiers' Post-Deployment Block Leave

1. Purpose. To establish procedures governing children of Soldiers receiving excused absences during post-deployment block leave.

2. References. Public Schools of North Carolina School Attendance and Student Accounting Manual 2007-2008 (IV-A).

3. Definitions.

a. Block Leave - Recommended period of leave up to 30 days for which the service member may qualify after deployments.

b. Deployment - The movement of an individual or entire military unit to an overseas location to accomplish a task or mission. The mission may be as routine as providing training or as dangerous as a war.

c. Post-deployment - When the military parent or spouse returns to their home station.

d. Excused absence - Lawful absence that excuses a student temporarily from attendance in school.

4. Responsibilities.

a. Soldier/Student:

(1) Agrees to coordinate the request or questions regarding excused absences directly with the principal or his/her designee.

(2) Agrees to request the excused absence in writing prior to leaving.

(3) Agrees to provide a copy of their orders and signed leave form to the school for verification.

(4) Responsible for finding out what assignments are due and completing them within the specified time period.

(5) Agrees to encourage their children's model attendance (barring illness, family emergencies, or other similar incidents) during period of deployment to minimize the effect of additional missed absences during post-deployment activities.

(6) Understands that a request due to post-deployment block leave may not be granted if student is not in good school standing, which may include, but not limited to, low grades, prior multiple absences, current suspensions, etc.

(7) Understands that the request may not be granted if the request falls upon testing dates.

(8) Agrees to complete all missed assignments to include quizzes, tests, and class work.

b. Local Education Agency/School:

(1) Agrees to provide up to 5 consecutive days of excused absences to the student.

(2) Agrees to discuss student's academic standing with the Soldier prior to approving excused absence.

(3) Agrees that the student will be permitted to make up his or her work and will determine when the work is due.

(4) Reserves the right to grant excused absences on a case-by-case basis, dependent upon the students academic and attendance history.

(5) Agrees that, in respect to the Memorandum of Agreement, if the student meets all of the requirements as outlined, the student will receive the appropriate grade based upon completion of all school work.

(6) Agrees to provide study material to the student prior to leaving.

5. This Memorandum of Agreement takes effect immediately upon signature by the Garrison Commander and the Local Education Agency Superintendent. It remains in effect until both or one agency can no longer fulfill the promises specified herein.

6. This Memorandum of Agreement may be modified by mutual agreement of the Garrison Commander and the Superintendent in the event either party violates the agreement.

7. Garrison Commander's point of contact is Dale Young, (910) 396-1525, dale.g.young@us.army.mil. Point of contact for Moore County Schools is Dr. Susan R. Purser, (910) 947-2976, spurser@mcs.k12.nc.us.

Susan R. Purser

Susan R. Purser, Ed. D.
Superintendent
Moore County Schools

11-16-07
(Date)

David G. Fox
Colonel, US Army
Garrison Commander

3 MAR 08
(Date)

# LOCAL BOND ISSUES FOR SCHOOLS

**SINCE 1995**

| Unit | Date | Amount of Issues | vote Approved | vote Defeated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pitt | 03/14/95 | 31,800,000 | | d |
| Chatham | 05/23/95 | 5,300,000 | a | |
| Mecklenburg | 05/30/95 | 304,267,000 | | d |
| Mecklenburg | 11/07/95 | 217,000,000 | a | |
| Forsyth | 11/07/95 | 94,000,000 | a | |
| Johnston | 11/07/95 | 50,000,000 | a | |
| Craven | 11/07/95 | 17,050,000 | a | |
| Davie | 11/07/95 | 7,635,000 | a | |
| | | | | |
| Cabarrus | 05/07/96 | 49,000,000 | a | |
| Iredell-Statesville | 05/07/96 | 22,180,000 | a | |
| Lee | 05/07/96 | 25,000,000 | a | |
| Pender | 05/07/96 | 25,000,000 | a | |
| Wake | 06/04/96 | 250,000,000 | a | |
| Franklin | 08/27/96 | 17,000,000 | a | |
| Stokes | 09/07/96 | 25,000,000 | a | |
| Scotland | 11/05/96 | 18,600,000 | a | |
| | | | | |
| Caldwell | 02/04/97 | 13,910,000 | a | |
| Catawba | 03/11/97 | 50,000,000 | a | |
| Dare | 05/20/97 | 59,500,000 | a | |
| Cumberland | 10/07/97 | 98,000,000 | a | |
| Alamance | 11/04/97 | 25,000,000 | a | |
| Mecklenburg | 11/04/97 | 415,000,000 | a | |
| Moore | 11/04/97 | 25,000,000 | a | |
| New Hanover | 11/04/97 | 125,000,000 | a | |
| Orange | 11/04/97 | 47,000,000 | a | |
| Transylvania | 11/04/97 | 24,300,000 | a | |
| Henderson | 11/18/97 | 46,500,000 | | d |
| | | | | |
| Person | 02/10/98 | 18,525,000 | | d |
| Stanly | 05/05/98 | 38,000,000 | | d |
| Bladen | 09/15/98 | 25,000,000 | a | |
| Granville | 11/03/98 | 18,700,000 | a | |
| Wilkes | 11/03/98 | 28,000,000 | | d |
| Union | 11/03/98 | 52,700,000 | a | |
| | | | | |
| Caswell | 05/04/99 | 4,500,000 | a | |
| Wake | 06/08/99 | 650,000,000 | | d |
| Buncombe | 10/05/99 | 45,000,000 | a | |
| Brunswick | 11/02/99 | 83,500,000 | a | |
| Craven | 11/02/99 | 25,000,000 | | d |
| Johnston | 11/02/99 | 80,000,000 | a | |
| Beaufort | 11/02/99 | 17,000,000 * | vote cancelled | |

# LOCAL BOND ISSUES FOR SCHOOLS

**SINCE 1995**

| Unit | Date | Amount of Issues | vote Approved | vote Defeated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Guilford | 05/02/00 | 200,000,000 | a | |
| Lincoln | 05/02/00 | 36,000,000 | a | |
| Lee | 05/02/00 | 25,700,000 | | d |
| Stanly | 05/02/00 | 26,000,000 | a | |
| Mecklenburg | 11/07/00 | 275,500,000 | a | |
| Union | 11/07/00 | 55,000,000 | a | |
| Wake | 11/07/00 | 500,000,000 | a | |
| Catawba | 03/20/01 | 72,000,000 | | d |
| Carteret | 03/20/01 | 33,500,000 | | d |
| Durham | 11/06/01 | 51,800,000 | a | |
| Gaston | 11/06/01 | 89,000,000 | a | |
| Craven | 11/06/01 | 28,000,000 | a | |
| Wilson | 11/06/01 | 21,000,000 | a | |
| Johnston | 11/06/01 | 75,000,000 | a | |
| Forsyth | 11/06/01 | 150,000,000 | a | |
| Orange | 11/06/01 | 47,000,000 | a | |
| Burke | 05/21/02 | 25,000,000 | | d |
| Polk | 09/10/02 | 15,500,000 | | d |
| Yadkin | 11/05/02 | 20,000,000 | | d |
| Rowan | 11/05/02 | 76,900,000 | a | |
| Mecklenburg | 11/05/02 | 224,000,000 | a | |
| Union | 12/10/02 | 70,000,000 | a | |
| Davie | 03/11/03 | 29,000,000 | | d |
| Wake | 10/07/03 | 450,000,000 | a | |
| Durham | 11/04/03 | 105,315,000 | a | |
| Davie | 11/04/03 | 8,825,000 | a | |
| Surry | 11/04/03 | 59,000,000 | | d |
| Guilford | 11/04/03 | 300,000,000 | a | |
| Union | 05/07/04 | 100,000,000 | a | |
| Northampton | 07/20/04 | 9,000,000 | a | |
| Beaufort | 07/20/04 | 33,000,000 | a | |
| Lincoln | 07/20/04 | 47,000,000 | a | |
| Edgecombe | 11/02/04 | 12,800,000 | a | |
| Cabarrus | 11/02/04 | 94,900,000 | a | |
| Franklin | 11/02/04 | 30,000,000 | a | |
| Union | 11/02/04 | 45,000,000 | a | |

# LOCAL BOND ISSUES FOR SCHOOLS

**SINCE 1995**

| Unit | Date | Amount of Issues | vote Approved | vote Defeated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Haywood | 05/03/05 | 25,000,000 | a | |
| Pender | 05/03/05 | 51,475,000 | a | |
| Johnston | 05/10/05 | 85,000,000 | a | |
| New Hanover | 05/10/05 | 123,000,000 | a | |
| Martin | 07/12/05 | 17,100,000 | a | |
| Iredell County | 10/11/05 | 44,630,000 | a | |
| Carteret County | 11/08/05 | 50,010,000 | a | |
| Onslow County | 11/08/05 | 90,000,000 | a | |
| Davidson County | 11/08/05 | 66,400,000 | a | |
| Richmond | 11/08/05 | 25,000,000 | a | |
| Mecklenburg | 11/08/05 | 427,308,000 | | d |
| Franklin | 05/02/06 | 45,000,000 | | d |
| Lenoir | 05/02/06 | 50,000,000 | a | |
| Forsyth | 11/07/06 | 250,000,000 | a | |
| Hoke | 11/07/06 | 20,000,000 | a | |
| Union | 11/07/06 | 174,500,000 | a | |
| Wake | 11/07/06 | 970,000,000 | a | |
| Davie | 05/08/07 | 37,000,000 | | d |
| Johnston | 05/15/07 | 99,000,000 | a | |
| Durham | 11/06/07 | 194,240,000 | a | |
| Gaston | 11/06/07 | 175,000,000 | a | |
| Macon | 11/06/07 | 42,100,000 | | d |
| Mecklenburg | 11/06/07 | 516,000,000 | a | |
| Moore | 11/06/07 | 54,000,000 | a | |
| Franklin | 05/06/08 | 53,000,000 | a | |
| Guilford | 05/06/08 | 412,315,000 | a | |
| Guilford | 05/06/08 | 45,000,000 | a | |
| Lincoln | 05/06/08 | 44,600,000 | a | |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Number of Bond Issues passed:** | **83** |
| **Total Amount of Bond Issues Passed:** | **$8,811,185,000** |
| **Number of Bond Issues defeated:** | **20** |
| **Total Amount of Bond Issues Defeated:** | **$1,973,200,000** |
| **Total Number of Bond Issues:** | **103** |
| **Total Amount of Bond Issues:** | **$10,784,385,000** |

*** Not included in Total Number or Total Amount of Bond Issues**

In compliance with federal law, including the provisions of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, N C Public Schools administers all state-operated educational programs, employment activities and admissions without discrimination because of race, religion, national or ethnic origin, color, age, military service, disability, or gender, except where exemption is appropriate and allowed by law.

# Certificates of Participation and Qualified Zone Academy Bonds for Schools

**SINCE 2006**

| Unit Name | Issue Date | Description | Bond Amount | Schools Purpose | % Went to Schools |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burke | 01/19/06 | SERIES 2006A | 25,940,000 | 24,379,737 | 94.0% |
| Davie | 01/21/06 | SERIES 2006 | 17,050,000 | 11,963,475 | 70.2% |
| Surry | 01/27/06 | SCHOOL | 4,300,000 | 3,583,333 | 83.3% |
| Mecklenburg | 02/09/06 | COPS, SERIES 2006-VARIABLE | 108,000,000 | 76,714,200 | 71.0% |
| Alleghany | 02/15/06 | SCHOOL | 1,950,000 | 1,690,000 | 86.7% |
| Halifax | 02/15/06 | SCHOOLS-COPS, SERIES 2006 | 17,000,000 | 15,300,000 | 90.0% |
| Hoke | 02/24/06 | SCHOOL | 5,000,000 | 4,333,333 | 86.7% |
| Buncombe | 03/28/06 | COPS, SERIES 2006 | 51,985,000 | 35,559,888 | 68.4% |
| Catawba | 04/12/06 | SCHOOL | 9,200,000 | 7,973,333 | 86.7% |
| Orange | 04/26/06 | SERIES 2006A | 22,000,000 | 7,812,523 | 35.5% |
| Iredell | 05/11/06 | SCHOOL, SERIES 2006-COPS | 44,765,000 | 42,530,000 | 95.0% |
| Person | 05/16/06 | SCHOOL & COUNTY BUILDING | 4,050,000 | 2,808,000 | 69.3% |
| Onslow | 06/21/06 | SERIES 2006 | 15,500,000 | 13,950,000 | 90.0% |
| Henderson | 06/29/06 | SERIES 2006 | 41,610,000 | 14,154,947 | 34.0% |
| Lincoln | 06/29/06 | SERIES 2006 | 19,645,000 | 18,660,000 | 95.0% |
| Rutherford | 08/14/06 | LAND | 4,873,000 | 2,478,087 | 50.9% |
| Wilkes | 08/15/06 | SERIES 2006 | 35,385,000 | 34,160,000 | 96.5% |
| Randolph | 08/16/06 | SERIES 2006 | 41,195,000 | 39,135,000 | 95.0% |
| Burke | 08/24/06 | SERIES 2006B | 25,255,000 | 21,419,627 | 84.8% |
| Avery | 09/06/06 | SCHOOL, QZAB | 2,000,000 | 1,889,890 | 94.5% |
| Carteret | 09/28/06 | SCHOOL-QZAB | 2,000,000 | 1,888,667 | 94.4% |
| Chatham | 11/02/06 | SERIES 2006 | 35,395,000 | 22,542,860 | 63.7% |
| Union | 11/09/06 | SERIES 2006 | 77,640,000 | 74,530,000 | 96.0% |
| Perquimans | 11/15/06 | SCHOOLS | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 100.0% |
| Johnston | 11/16/06 | SERIES 2006 | 13,625,000 | 13,171,315 | 96.7% |
| Sampson | 11/29/06 | SERIES 2006 | 55,060,000 | 55,060,000 | 100.0% |
| Pasquotank | 12/07/06 | SERIES 2006 | 12,575,000 | 12,575,000 | 100.0% |
| Sampson | 12/11/06 | SCHOOL-QZAB | 2,000,000 | 1,896,428 | 94.8% |
| Surry | 12/15/06 | SCHOOLS | 1,500,000 | 1,275,000 | 85.0% |
| Swain | 12/18/06 | SCHOOL-QZAB | 1,500,000 | 1,422,070 | 94.8% |
| Surry | 12/19/06 | SCHOOL, QZAB | 1,800,000 | 1,707,003 | 94.8% |
| Lee | 12/20/06 | SERIES 2006 | 28,355,000 | 25,140,877 | 88.7% |
| Orange | 12/21/06 | SCHOOL | 9,000,000 | 8,400,000 | 93.3% |
| Rowan | 12/22/06 | SCHOOL | 6,000,000 | 5,400,000 | 90.0% |
| | | | **TOTAL 2006** | **615,504,593** | |
| Perquimans | 01/18/07 | SCHOOL | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 100.0% |
| Mecklenburg | 02/09/07 | SERIES 2007 | 123,135,000 | 88,047,317 | 71.5% |
| Pitt | 03/15/07 | SERIES 2007 | 59,365,000 | 59,320,000 | 99.9% |
| Gates | 03/21/07 | SCHOOLS | 6,500,000 | 6,066,667 | 93.3% |
| Harnett | 05/16/07 | SERIES 2007A | 48,265,000 | 20,307,405 | 42.1% |
| Hoke | 05/18/07 | BUILDING | 2,570,000 | 1,672,993 | 65.1% |
| Montgomery | 05/30/07 | SCHOOLS, COPS SERIES 2007A | 15,790,000 | 15,790,000 | 100.0% |
| Orange | 06/01/07 | ON, ETC.. | 50,057,000 | 26,802,000 | 53.5% |
| Surry | 06/15/07 | SCHOOLS, QZAB | 2,000,000 | 1,900,145 | 95.0% |
| Franklin | 06/28/07 | COPS, SERIES 2007 | 17,250,000 | 12,815,000 | 74.3% |
| Currituck | 07/02/07 | SCHOOL | 8,000,000 | 6,852,575 | 85.7% |
| Tyrrell | 07/02/07 | SCHOOL GYMNASIUM | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 | 100.0% |
| Person | 07/18/07 | COMMUNITY COLLEGE | 4,300,000 | 2,622,366 | 61.0% |
| Montgomery | 08/01/07 | SERIES 2007B | 10,000,000 | 100,000 | 1.0% |
| Craven | 08/22/07 | SERIES 2007 | 57,635,000 | 24,002,967 | 41.6% |
| Pamlico | 09/11/07 | SCHOOLS | 4,550,000 | 4,398,333 | 96.7% |
| Randolph | 09/26/07 | SERIES 2007 | 36,345,000 | 36,345,000 | 100.0% |
| Wilson | 10/03/07 | SERIES 2007 | 18,000,000 | 18,000,000 | 100.0% |
| Bertie | 10/15/07 | SCHOOL, QZAB | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 100.0% |
| Granville | 11/13/07 | SCHOOLS & EQUIPMENT | 3,859,760 | 2,640,053 | 68.4% |
| Macon | 12/13/07 | SCHOOLS, QZAB | 2,000,000 | 1,947,205 | 97.4% |
| Jackson | 12/20/07 | COUNTY BUILDINGS & SCHOOL | 9,905,000 | 3,154,623 | 31.8% |
| Rutherford | 12/20/07 | SERIES 2007 | 14,680,000 | 14,680,000 | 100.0% |
| | | | **TOTAL 2007** | **352,964,649** | |

# Certificates of Participation and Qualified Zone Academy Bonds for Schools

**SINCE 2006**

| Unit Name | Issue Date | Description | Bond Amount | Schools Purpose | % Went to Schools |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mecklenburg | 01/21/08 | SERIES 2008A | 124,960,000 | 85,000,000 | 68.0% |
| Cabarrus | 01/31/08 | SERIES 2008A | 46,920,000 | 46,920,000 | 100.0% |
| Cabarrus | 01/31/08 | SERIES 2008B | 18,745,000 | 17,085,000 | 91.1% |
| Brunswick | 03/01/08 | SCHOOLS | 35,500,000 | 35,500,000 | 100.0% |
| Cumberland | 03/14/08 | SCHOOLS | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000 | 100.0% |
| Yadkin | 03/19/08 | SCHOOLS | 25,600,000 | 25,600,000 | 100.0% |
| Iredell | 03/20/08 | SERIES 2008 | 111,375,000 | 111,375,000 | 100.0% |
| Haywood | 04/01/08 | SCHOOL | 1,400,000 | 1,400,000 | 100.0% |
| Watauga | 04/01/08 | SCHOOLS | 45,000,000 | 45,000,000 | 100.0% |
| Watauga | 04/01/08 | SCHOOLS | 25,000,000 | 25,000,000 | 100.0% |
| Henderson | 04/10/08 | SCHOOLS | 32,000,000 | 32,000,000 | 100.0% |
| Alleghany | 04/15/08 | SCHOOLS, QZAB | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 100.0% |
| Harnett | 05/01/08 | SCHOOLS | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 100.0% |
| Person | 05/15/08 | REFUNDING | 14,685,000 | 13,151,842 | 89.6% |
| Catawba | 05/30/08 | SCHOOL, QZAB | 700,000 | 700,000 | 100.0% |
| Catawba | 05/30/08 | SCHOOLS, COMMUNITY COLLEGE | 21,607,000 | 20,507,000 | 94.9% |
| | | | **2008 TOTAL (THRU 9/29)** | **496,238,842** | |

**Total Amount of Bonds Granted:** **$1,793,351,760**

**Total Amount Allocated for Schools:** **$1,464,708,084**

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**FY 2007-08** **LOTTERY ALLOCATIONS**

| CountyNo | CountyName | LEAName | SumOfAllocated |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | Alamance | Alamance County | 405,480.00 |
| 1 | Alexander | Alexander County | 523,000.00 |
| 2 | Alleghany | Alleghany County | 95,631.41 |
| 3 | Anson | Anson County | 367,088.00 |
| 4 | Ashe | Ashe County | 250,575.00 |
| 6 | Beaufort | Beaufort County | 777,034.00 |
| 7 | Bertie | Bertie County | 101,760.00 |
| 10 | Buncombe | Buncombe County | 1,475,200.00 |
| 12 | Cabarrus | Cabarrus County | 3,019,991.10 |
| 12 | Cabarrus | Kannapolis City | 567,139.10 |
| 13 | Caldwell | Caldwell County | 292,276.00 |
| 15 | Carteret | Carteret County | 400,000.00 |
| 17 | Catawba | Newton-Conover City | 178,904.00 |
| 18 | Chatham | Chatham County | 303,571.69 |
| 19 | Cherokee | Cherokee County | 164,000.00 |
| 20 | Chowan | Chowan County | 155,273.00 |
| 22 | Cleveland | Cleveland County | 725,000.00 |
| 23 | Columbus | Columbus County | 455,000.00 |
| 23 | Columbus | Whiteville City | 326,625.84 |
| 24 | Craven | Craven County | 1,600,800.00 |
| 25 | Cumberland | Cumberland County | 3,669,063.44 |
| 26 | Currituck | Currituck County | 203,740.48 |
| 27 | Dare | Dare County | 220,000.00 |
| 29 | Davie | Davie County | 88,000.00 |
| 31 | Durham | Durham County | 1,000,000.00 |
| 32 | Edgecombe | Edgecombe County | 859,000.00 |
| 33 | Forsyth | Forsyth County | 2,790,281.00 |
| 35 | Gaston | Gaston County | 3,500,030.00 |
| 36 | Gates | Gates County | 237,460.00 |
| 38 | Granville | Granville County | 633,970.00 |
| 40 | Guilford | Guilford County | 9,602,956.00 |
| 41 | Halifax | Halifax County | 223,975.00 |
| 41 | Halifax | Roanoke Rapids City | 281,540.00 |
| 41 | Halifax | Weldon City | 130,000.00 |
| 42 | Harnett | Harnett County | 1,527,557.00 |
| 43 | Haywood | Haywood County | 251,723.00 |
| 44 | Henderson | Henderson County | 1,417,412.00 |
| 50 | Johnston | Johnston County | 3,378,515.00 |
| 52 | Lee | Lee County | 1,441,499.00 |
| 54 | Lincoln | Lincoln County | 724,378.00 |
| 56 | Madison | Madison County | 147,000.00 |
| 59 | Mecklenburg | Mecklenburg County | 18,000,000.00 |
| 61 | Montgomery | Montgomery County | 266,841.00 |
| 62 | Moore | Moore County | 591,370.00 |
| 64 | New Hanover | New Hanover County | 1,400,000.00 |
| 65 | Northampton | Northampton County | 219,804.00 |
| 66 | Onslow | Onslow County | 1,404,000.00 |
| 67 | Orange | Orange County | 346,600.00 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 67 | Orange | Chapel Hill-Carrboro City | 298,000.00 |
| 69 | Pasquotank | Pasquotank County | 682,229.00 |
| 70 | Pender | Pender County | (233,609.00) |
| 72 | Person | Person County | 204,500.00 |
| 74 | Polk | Polk County | 125,000.00 |
| 75 | Randolph | Randolph County | 1,192,980.00 |
| 75 | Randolph | Asheboro City | 282,020.00 |
| 77 | Robeson | Robeson County | 4,185,237.22 |
| 79 | Rowan | Rowan County | 2,370,029.32 |
| 82 | Scotland | Scotland County | 479,399.00 |
| 83 | Stanly | Stanly County | 692,000.00 |
| 84 | Stokes | Stokes County | 405,000.00 |
| 85 | Surry | Surry County | 1,864,500.00 |
| 86 | Swain | Swain County | 109,190.87 |
| 87 | Transylvania | Transylvania County | 232,239.00 |
| 88 | Tyrrell | Tyrrell County | 22,000.00 |
| 89 | Union | Union County | 1,472,584.19 |
| 90 | Vance | Vance County | 963,302.00 |
| 91 | Wake | Wake County | 7,785,491.56 |
| 93 | Washington | Washington County | 196,644.58 |
| 94 | Watauga | Watauga County | 260,812.00 |
| 95 | Wayne | Wayne County | 370,000.00 |
| 96 | Wilkes | Wilkes County | 363,000.00 |
| 98 | Yadkin | Yadkin County | 927,498.00 |

**FY 2007-08** **ADM (Corporate Tax) ALLOCATIONS**

| CountyNo | CountyName | LEAName | SumOfAllocated |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | Alamance | Alamance County | 974,000.00 |
| 1 | Alexander | Alexander County | 1,155,664.00 |
| 2 | Alleghany | Alleghany County | 92,500.00 |
| 3 | Anson | Anson County | 410,000.00 |
| 4 | Ashe | Ashe County | 520,931.00 |
| 5 | Avery | Avery County | 566,139.00 |
| 6 | Beaufort | Beaufort County | 979,619.00 |
| 7 | Bertie | Bertie County | 139,051.00 |
| 8 | Bladen | Bladen County | 441,197.00 |
| 9 | Brunswick | Brunswick County | 74,864.00 |
| 11 | Burke | Burke County | 3,286,864.00 |
| 12 | Cabarrus | Cabarrus County | 1,350,000.00 |
| 13 | Caldwell | Caldwell County | 540,316.50 |
| 14 | Camden | Camden County | 46,341.00 |
| 15 | Carteret | Carteret County | 450,000.00 |
| 16 | Caswell | Caswell County | (30,453.99) |
| 17 | Catawba | Catawba County | 1,749,595.00 |
| 18 | Chatham | Chatham County | 319,100.00 |
| 19 | Cherokee | Cherokee County | 125,000.00 |
| 20 | Chowan | Chowan County | 171,367.00 |
| 22 | Cleveland | Cleveland County | 746,451.00 |
| 24 | Craven | Craven County | 461,000.00 |
| 25 | Cumberland | Cumberland County | 4,242,130.62 |
| 26 | Currituck | Currituck County | 456,584.52 |
| 27 | Dare | Dare County | 225,000.00 |
| 29 | Davie | Davie County | 125,663.75 |
| 30 | Duplin | Duplin County | 582,000.00 |
| 31 | Durham | Durham County | 3,000,000.00 |
| 32 | Edgecombe | Edgecombe County | 209,740.61 |
| 33 | Forsyth | Forsyth County | 4,189,500.00 |
| 34 | Franklin | Franklin County | 350,000.00 |
| 35 | Gaston | Gaston County | 1,551,814.90 |
| 38 | Granville | Granville County | 470,000.00 |
| 39 | Greene | Greene County | 617,427.00 |
| 40 | Guilford | Guilford County | 4,708,235.00 |
| 41 | Halifax | Halifax County | 1,039,357.57 |
| 42 | Harnett | Harnett County | 716,435.00 |
| 43 | Haywood | Haywood County | 399,999.09 |
| 44 | Henderson | Henderson County | 850,000.00 |
| 45 | Hertford | Hertford County | 785,100.00 |
| 46 | Hoke | Hoke County | 473,578.00 |
| 48 | Iredell | Iredell County | 4,436,625.00 |
| 49 | Jackson | Jackson County | 245,000.00 |
| 50 | Johnston | Johnston County | 2,172,687.98 |
| 52 | Lee | Lee County | 599,241.00 |
| 53 | Lenoir | Lenoir County | 273,497.77 |
| 54 | Lincoln | Lincoln County | 495,157.00 |
| 57 | Martin | Martin County | 89,215.50 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 59 | Mecklenburg | Mecklenburg County | 9,300,000.00 |
| 60 | Mitchell | Mitchell County | 150,000.00 |
| 61 | Montgomery | Montgomery County | 260,129.50 |
| 62 | Moore | Moore County | 1,800,000.00 |
| 64 | New Hanover | New Hanover County | 2,000,000.00 |
| 66 | Onslow | Onslow County | 4,197,953.00 |
| 67 | Orange | Orange County | 566,948.00 |
| 69 | Pasquotank | Pasquotank County | 273,800.00 |
| 72 | Person | Person County | 800,000.00 |
| 73 | Pitt | Pitt County | 1,556,385.00 |
| 75 | Randolph | Randolph County | 1,177,651.57 |
| 76 | Richmond | Richmond County | - |
| 77 | Robeson | Robeson County | 3,968,340.15 |
| 78 | Rockingham | Rockingham County | 1,555,601.00 |
| 79 | Rowan | Rowan County | 3,808,375.21 |
| 80 | Rutherford | Rutherford County | 1,000,000.00 |
| 83 | Stanly | Stanly County | 249,000.00 |
| 84 | Stokes | Stokes County | 438,030.66 |
| 85 | Surry | Surry County | 411,325.00 |
| 86 | Swain | Swain County | 133,222.11 |
| 87 | Transylvania | Transylvania County | 283,590.90 |
| 88 | Tyrrell | Tyrrell County | 250,000.00 |
| 89 | Union | Union County | 1,074,424.85 |
| 90 | Vance | Vance County | 658,441.25 |
| 91 | Wake | Wake County | 16,566,643.18 |
| 92 | Warren | Warren County | 175,051.00 |
| 93 | Washington | Washington County | 332,298.17 |
| 94 | Watauga | Watauga County | 383,296.00 |
| 95 | Wayne | Wayne County | 2,222,849.25 |
| 97 | Wilson | Wilson County | 552,690.09 |
| 98 | Yadkin | Yadkin County | 1,472,787.05 |
| | | | |

**Economic Adjustment Committee**
**Education Mission Growth Technical Visit**
**to**
**Fort Bragg, North Carolina**

**April 22, 2008**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Representatives from Fort Bragg Schools; the Cumberland, Harnett, Hoke, Lee, Moore and Richmond County Schools; the Fort Bragg Base Realignment And Closure Regional Task Force (BRAC RTF); Fort Bragg School Liaison Service; North Carolina Department of Public Instruction; Senator Elizabeth Dole's office; Representative Robin Hayes's Office; Representative Bob Etheridge's Office; State Representative Rick Glazer's Office; Hoke County Government; Harnett County Commissioner's Office and the Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) met on April 22, 2008, to increase understanding about the education growth impacts at Fort Bragg on local schools. This meeting was a prelude to a subsequent visit by Senior Staff from the Department of Education, White House Office of Intergovernmental Affairs, Army, OEA, and perhaps other federal organizations, currently planned for the week of June 23, 2008.

Key discussion points that emerged from the meeting are as follows:

- The counties are preparing for growth due to the expansion at Fort Bragg and general baseline growth in the area.
- Two school districts in the area will absorb most of the growth coming to the area. There are different capacity issues within each county.
- The installation and the community will need to work closely together in the future in order to effectively plan for the military growth that is coming to the Fort Bragg area.
- To prepare for the EAC Senior Staff visit the community and school districts will need to substantiate whatever requests they might have for federal assistance.

A more detailed meeting summary follows.

## MEETING SUMMARY

### Background and Purpose

Growth of the number of military personnel, Department of Defense (DoD) civilian employees, and contractors at many Army bases around the nation will present a

variety of growth-related challenges for local communities. The impact on local schools is among the challenges. Working with federal and state partners, communities, and installations, local educational agencies must develop and implement plans for the infrastructure and operating resources that will be required due to the arrival of hundreds or thousands of new military connected school-aged children over the next several years.

Through the Economic Adjustment Committee (EAC), Executive Order 12788, as amended, the Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) organized a Technical Visit to the Fort Bragg community on April 22, 2008. The purpose of the Technical Visit was to provide program stakeholders with on-the-ground knowledge of issues surrounding military mission growth, improve communications among all partners, identify any gaps or lags in school capacities, and to establish the foundation for a subsequent EAC Senior Staff visit.

The Technical Visit brought together representatives from Fort Bragg Schools; Cumberland, Harnett, Hoke, Lee, Moore and Richmond County Schools; the Fort Bragg BRAC RTF; Fort Bragg School Liaison Service; North Carolina Department of Public Instruction; Senator Elizabeth Dole's office; Representative Robin Hayes's Office; Congressman Bob Etheridge's Office; State Representative Rick Glazer's Office; Hoke County Government; Harnett County Commissioner's Office and OEA. A list of meeting participants is included at Attachment 1. The group met at the Spring Lake Family Resource Center in Spring Lake, North Carolina.

**Meeting Summary**

The meeting agenda is provided as Attachment 2. The following summary describes some of the key issues raised during the meeting.

Purpose of the Site Visits and Initial Discussions

Mr. Gary Willis of OEA spoke with reference to the presentation at Attachment 3. He discussed the purpose of the Technical Visit, the Army base communities that have been visited thus far, partners, the upcoming EAC Senior Staff visit, and the fact the findings will be presented for consideration by the EAC. Mr. Willis emphasized the importance of discussing all relevant school-related issues, not just school construction. He also stressed that the upcoming EAC Senior Staff visit presented the opportunity for the community and school districts to substantiate whatever requests they might have for federal assistance.

Paul Dordal of BRAC Regional Task Force (RTF), asked Mr. Willis the difference in objectives between the technical visit and the subsequent EAC visit. Mr. Willis responded that the Technical Visit is a fact finding and planning visit, while the EAC visit is an opportunity for the school districts and community to provide the Senior Staff, in one voice, what they need and what they see as gaps in their capability and capacity to respond.

Tim Kinlaw of Cumberland County Schools, stated that the school districts have already participated in various studies and met with Congress and the DoD. The community is aware of how many students are coming and how many schools they will need. They just need the money to build the schools. In Cumberland County, they are building two new schools for BRAC, but they know these schools won't be enough to support the influx of students. Mr. Kinlaw commented that he is frustrated by the lack of action at the federal level.

Mr. Willis stated that the visit is not just about school construction and supporting infrastructure needs but operational school impacts as well to include teacher certification, reciprocity, counseling and mental health care, etc. Mr. Kinlaw responded that the State of North Carolina typically covers operating costs, and funding for construction was the highest local priority.

Tim McNeil of Harnett County Commissioner's office, stated that the RTF growth management plan addresses educational requirements, and will be completed in May 2008. Estimates thus far suggest a need for $276 million for school construction. He stated that while the region strongly supports the military presence, there has been mixed success with local school bonds across school districts, and that North Carolina doesn't have the large tax base to fund the education response, as other states do.

Mr. Dordal commented that the RTF recently received new, higher estimates for the number of Air Force personnel planned to remain at Fort Bragg, which would increase the number of school aged children compared to what is in the current growth management plan analysis.

Ron Williams, a planner for Fort Bragg, spoke to the presentation in Attachment 4 regarding Fort Bragg growth. The installation, based on data from the Army Stationing and Installation Plan (ASIP), estimates that it will grow by 16,924 additional payroll employees, 15,847 military family members (including contractors), and 6,594 school age children (children of military personnel only). Mr. Williams commented that more contributes to the growth at Fort Bragg than BRAC and Grow the Army, and that it was important for the EAC visit for the LEAs to be able to say something about the number of school-aged children that could be associated with the Army civilian and contractor workforce increases.

Mr. Willis asked if Fort Bragg has actual counts for 2000-2006 to compare to the counts that the school districts have. He emphasized that having comparables is important in order to substantiate the numbers that could support a request for federal assistance. Mr. Williams responded that he will look into the answer.

Mr. Williams stated that the maturity level of the force is increasing, which means more senior level staff will be coming to Bragg, and, as a result, additional older children may be coming. This will impact the surrounding communities since Fort Bragg does not have a high school.

Mr. Dordal provided an overview of the mission growth at Fort Bragg and Pope Air Force Base (AFB), referencing the presentation at attachment 5. The independent growth study that was completed in February 2008 identified seven Tier I counties (Cumberland, Harnett, Hoke, Lee, Moore, Richmond and Robeson) and four Tier II counties (Haden, Montgomery, Sampson, and Scotland) that will be impacted by BRAC. The BRAC RTF and the community are confident in the final projections from the report. One of the projections identifies 6,300 students (including contractors) will be coming to the surrounding school districts due to military growth. Based on this projection, the area will need to build 5 elementary, 2 middle and 2 high schools. This new construction would cost $276 million dollars. The new school needs are in addition to the existing needs to absorb the county's baseline growth. Cumberland County is expected to receive the most growth due to the large off-post population that lives there. Some additional results from the independent study are: 6,332 housing units are needed between now and 2013; 16,600 jobs will be created as a result of growth at Fort Bragg; and disposable income will increase with the addition of higher ranking officials. It was estimated that the Department of Defense schools would have the capacity to absorb the elementary and middle school children that are planned to reside on the post.

Emily Marsh representing Fort Bragg Schools responded to a question by Mr. Willis regarding the capacity of the schools on post. Ms. Marsh stated that Fort Bragg will have the capacity to meet the needs of those housed on the instillation. A new school was recently constructed that has a capacity of 550 and two more schools (1 elementary and 1 middle) are in the planning stages.

Mr. Dordal responded to a question from Mr. Willis stating that the contractor numbers and the numbers pertaining to Pope AFB are harder to confirm, but overall the installation is comfortable with the projections. Dan Honeycutt of Harnett County Schools responded that the projections in the past have been accurate and they feel confident in the numbers from the independent growth study. Currently, Harnett County has 202 portables and foresees needing more in the future based on the growth projections. Mark Whitley representing Cumberland County commented that Cumberland County currently has 210 portables. Cumberland County Schools is in the process of constructing additional portable units. Many school sites along with local building code regulations limit the number of portable units allowed at a school.

Local Educational Agency Perspectives

Tim Kinlaw of Cumberland County Schools asked if a dollar amount could be added to Impact Aid to account for BRAC growth. Neil Emory of Harnett County responded that Harnett County doesn't get nearly as much in Impact Aid as Cumberland County. A large portion of the tax revenues associated with Harnett County's growth goes to other counties where Harnett County residents shop and work. As a result, a disproportionate amount of the disposable income from

Harnett County residents is being spent in Cumberland County. The education impact is spread among the affected counties, and every county has unique circumstances and different needs. Both Harnett and Cumberland County are expecting the majority of the growth to locate in small areas of their counties. A tremendous strain will be placed on those schools that reside in the areas where growth will occur. The solution to the problem will not be as simple as redistricting. Due to growth already associated with the military, schools that have some available capacity are located many miles away. With fuel costs rapidly increasing, redistricting as a solution is less plausible.

Mr. Kinlaw stated that military families are now facing second and third deployments and as a result they need a support system and stability.

Mr. Dordal stated that he was concerned that the growth projections were not accurate in the March 2008 DoD report entitled, "Update to the Report on Assistance to Local Educational Agencies for Defense Dependents Education." Mr. Willis suggested that he and Mr. Dordal discuss the issue after the meeting.

Mr. Honeycutt stated that in Harnett County five schools have been built in the last six years for overall growth not just military. By 2013, the county will need an additional 3 schools. Tim McNeil of Harnett County Commissioners Office commented that the counties cannot build the schools before the students arrive so they are always behind the eight ball. They don't have the luxury to build the schools in advance, and that it was likely that many portable school buildings would have to be used to accommodate mission growth. Mr. Kinlaw commented that they hope to have the funding in place a year after the children arrive. New schools take a minimum of 3 years for Planning and Construction. Larry Upchurch from Moore County, asked why the federal government did not have the foresight to ask the questions and do a needs survey before BRAC implementation, rather than after the fact. This would have been more effective in planning for growth.

Mr. Kinlaw suggested that a dollar amount per child be implemented as part of a federal assistance program.

<u>Plans for EAC Senior Staff Visit</u>
Mr. Willis gave an overview of the EAC Senior Staff visit and the group proposed the dates of June 26-27, 2008 at the Spring Lake Family Resource Center.

**Attachment 1: Meeting Attendance**

| Name | Office |
|---|---|
| Greg Baker | Richmond County Schools |
| Robert Beck | Richmond County Schools |
| Don Belk | BRAC FTF |
| John Bellamy | BRAC RTF |
| Janet Bradlury | Senator Elizabeth Dole's Office |
| Paul Dordal | BRAC RTF |
| Neil Emory | Harnett County Schools |
| Phil Ferrell | Harnett County Schools |
| Tami Golden | Moore County Schools |
| Emily Grimes | Ft. Bragg School Liaison Service |
| John Harbison | BRAC RTF |
| Patricia Hollingsworth | Hoke County Schools |
| Dan Honeycutt | Harnett County Schools |
| Tim Kinlaw | Cumberland County Schools |
| Engin Konanc | N.C. Dept. of Public Instruction |
| Emily Marsh | Ft. Bragg Schools |
| Donna McNeil | Harnett County Schools |
| Tim McNeil | Harnett County Commissioners |
| Gary Mitchell | Rep. Robin Hayes |
| William Munn | Congressman Bob Etheridge |
| Lisa Price | Lee County |
| Shevelle Ramirez | Ft. Bragg School Liaison Service |
| Carin Savel | Rep. Rick Glazier |
| Jane Smith | BRAC RTF |
| Sharon Spence | Lee County Schools |
| Larry Upchurch | Moore County Schools |
| Mark Whitley | Cumberland County Schools |
| Steve Wilkins | BRAC RTF |
| Mike Wood | Hoke County Government |
| COL David L. Jones | OEA |
| David MacKinnon | OEA |
| Gary Willis | OEA |
| Michael Berger | Booz Allen Hamilton |
| Emily Moldenhauer | Booz Allen Hamilton |

**Technical Site Visit**
**Fort Bragg Community**
**April 22, 2008**

Draft Agenda

| Time | Item | Leader |
|---|---|---|
| 9:00 a.m. to 9:15 a.m. | Introductions | All |
| 9:15 a.m. to 9:30 a.m. | Purpose of the Site Visits | OEA |
| 9:30 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. | Growth Plans to 2010 and Beyond | Fort Bragg Representative |
| 10:00 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. | Growth Management Organization Perspective | Paul Dordal |
| 10:30 a.m. to 10:45 a.m. | Break | All |
| 10:45 a.m. to 12:00 | Local Education Agency Perspectives | LEA Representative |
| 12:00 noon to 12:15 p.m. | Break | All |
| 12:15 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. | Discussion of questions, issues, gaps, data, and plans for EAC Senior Staff Visit | All |
| 1:30 p.m. to 1:45 p.m. | Wrap-up | All |
| 1:45 p.m. | Adjourn | All |
| TBD | Lunch: TBD (on your own) | |

NOTE: The agenda is a conceptual outline for the day's activities.
Meeting location: Spring Lake Family Resource Center 103 Laketree Blvd Spring Lake, NC 28390

**Participants from DC Area**
Gary Willis, OEA
COL David Jones
David MacKinnon, OEA
Michael Wilson, OEA
Michael Berger, Booz Allen
Emily Moldenhauer, Booz Allen

**Participants from Fort Bragg Area**
Garrison
Paul Dordal, RTF
Fort Bragg School Liaison
LEA representatives
NC Dept. of Public Instruction
Governor & LT Governor staff
Commissioners & Board members (staff)
Legislative members (staff)
Other Stakeholders

**Attachment 3: Presentation for Fort Bragg Community**

# Education Site Visits

## For Growth Impacted Locations

**April 2, 2008**

# Education Site Visits

- **Purpose**
  - *Provide program stakeholders with on-the-ground knowledge of issues surrounding mission growth, improve communications among all partners and identify/document any gaps/lags in capacities*
- **Locations** ***(Initial visits)***
  - *FT Drum (EAC visit completed 10/16/07)*
  - *FT Riley (EAC visit completed 10/23/07)*
  - *FT Bliss (EAC visit completed 10/29/07)*
  - *FT Benning (EAC visit completed 1/29/08)*
  - *FT Carson (EAC visit planned 6/3-4/08)*
  - *FT Bragg (pending)*
- **Partners**
  - *WHIGA, Army, Education, OEA, MC&FP*
  - *LEAs, installations and State and local governments,*
  - *Others*

# Description of Effort

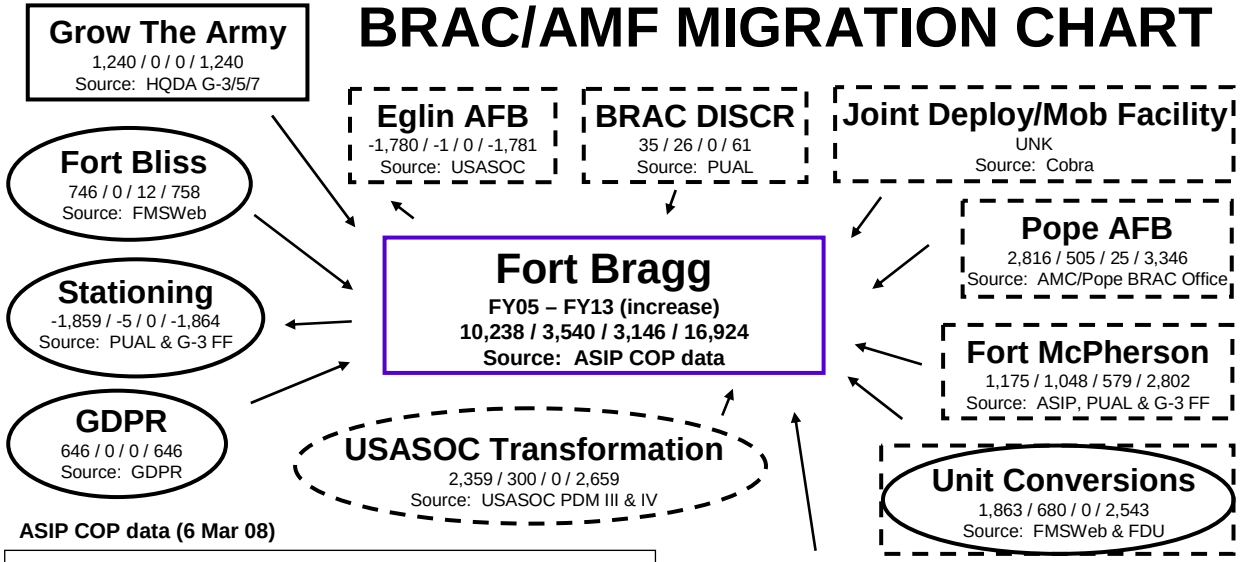
- **2 Phases**
  - ✓ *Technical Pre-Visits*
    - Program staff participation – 1 day trip depending on location
    - Introduction of stakeholders, fact finding for background for EAC visit
  - ✓ *Economic Adjustment Committee (EAC) Visits*
    - Senior Federal Staff– 2 days on the ground
    - Federal focus to assess/document local and state educational capacities to absorb projected/actual Army growth and identify any needs for assistance
- **Findings presented for consideration by (EAC)**

**Attachment 4: Fort Bragg Installation Briefing**

# *BRAC ACTIONS*

- **Activate 4th BCT**
  - **Complete**
- **Establish Joint Deployment/Mobilization Site**
  - **Potential Murtha wedge to award in FY09 for one battalion**
  - **Alternate, potential FY12 funding**
- **FORSCOM/USARC Relocation**
  - **Incrementally Funded FY08-FY10**
  - **FY08: $25M Site Prep**
  - **Design/Build: FY08**
    - **Evaluating Qualifications of Potential Bidders**
    - **Contract Award: Aug 08**
  - **LNO Team of 10 civilians o/a Oct 09**
  - **Main element o/a Jun 11**
- **7th Group Relocation to Eglin**
  - **Planning continues for 2011 relocation**
- **Pope Realignment**
  - **Planning continues for transfer to Army**

# BRAC/AMF MIGRATION CHART




**ASIP COP data (6 Mar 08)**

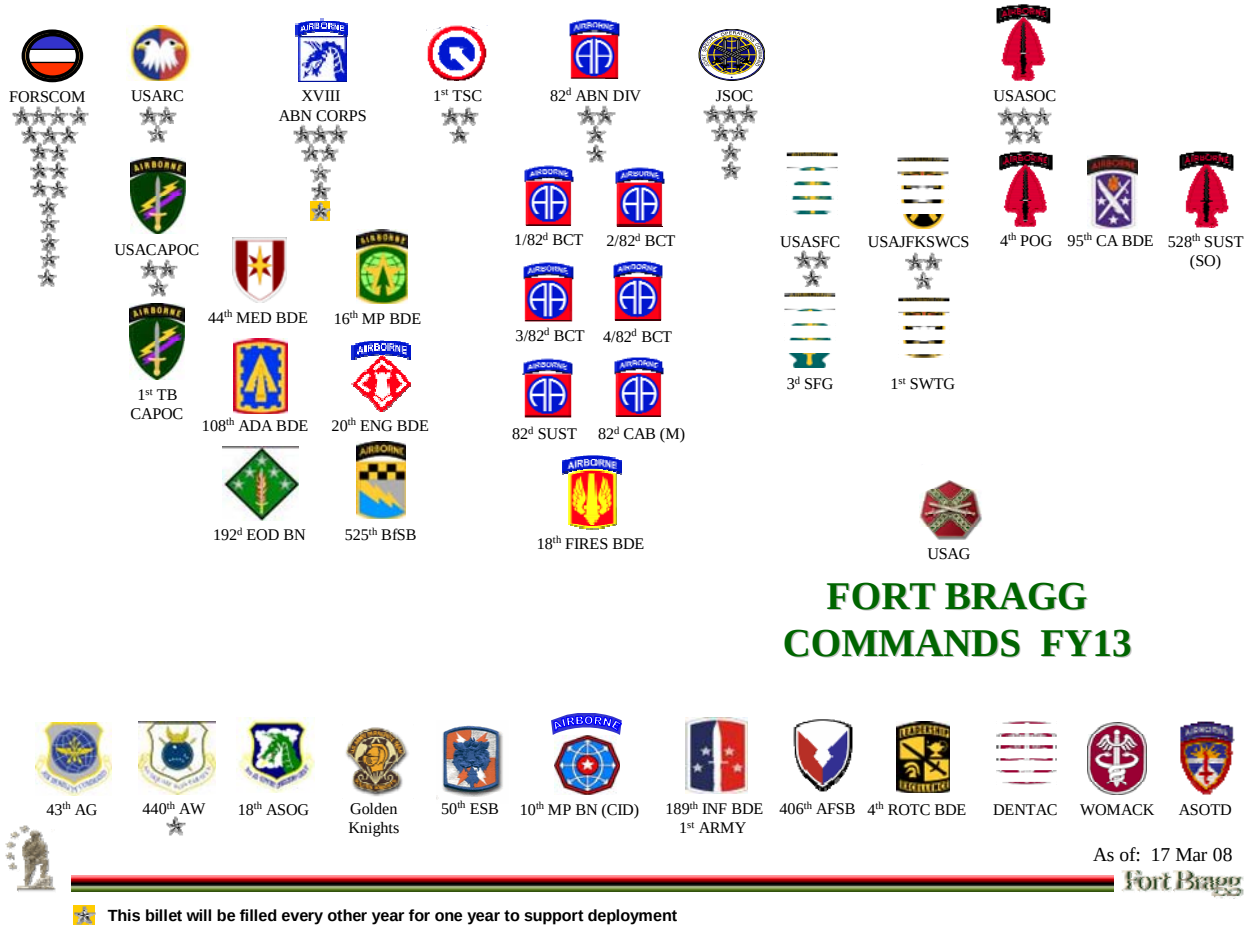
| | FY05 | FY13 | Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **COP:** | | | | |
| Army Military: | 39,198 | 45,629 | 5,982 | |
| PCS Students: | 1,257 | 2,816 | 1,559 | |
| Other Military: | 666 | 3,551 | 2,885 | |
| TDY Students & Trainees: | 2,096 | 1,361 | -735 | |
| Transient & Rotational Military: | 0 | 547 | 547 | |
| Army Civilians: | 4,120 | 6,592 | 2,472 | |
| Contractors: | 4,094 | 7,240 | 3,146 | |
| Other Civilians: | 4,416 | 4,765 | 349 | |
| Transient & Rotational Civilians: | 0 | 1 | 1 | |
| Army RC Military: | 1,505 | 2,223 | 718 | |
| | | | 16,924 | COP Total |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Military Family Member Increase: | | 15,847 | Total |
| School Age Children Increase: | 6,594 | | |

**Title**
MIL / CIV / OTH / TOTAL

**LEGEND** As of: 11 Mar 08

- BRAC
- AMF/GDPR
- Grow The Army
- Other


FORSCOM
USARC
XVIII ABN CORPS
1st TSC
82d ABN DIV
JSOC
USASOC
USACAPOC
44th MED BDE
16th MP BDE
1/82d BCT
2/82d BCT
3/82d BCT
4/82d BCT
82d SUST
82d CAB (M)
18th FIRES BDE
USASFC
3d SFG
USAJFKSWCS
1st SWTG
4th POG
95th CA BDE
528th SUST (SO)
1st TB CAPOC
108th ADA BDE
20th ENG BDE
192d EOD BN
525th BfSB
USAG
FORT BRAGG COMMANDS FY13
43th AG
440th AW
18th ASOG
Golden Knights
50th ESB
10th MP BN (CID)
189th INF BDE 1st ARMY
406th AFSB
4th ROTC BDE
DENTAC
WOMACK
ASOTD
As of: 17 Mar 08
Fort Bragg
This billet will be filled every other year for one year to support deployment

**Attachment 5: Fort Bragg and Pope AFB BRAC Regional Task Force Presentation**

# Mission Growth at Fort Bragg and Pope AFB

- Fort Bragg is the largest Army post in the country
  - Growing to more than 65,000 soldiers and employees
  - Includes BRAC actions, Army Transformation, and Grow the Army initiatives
- U.S. Army Forces Command and Army Reserve Command Headquarters transfer from Atlanta
- Pope AFB transfers to the Army in 2011
  - 440th Reserve Airlift Wing arrived from Milwaukee

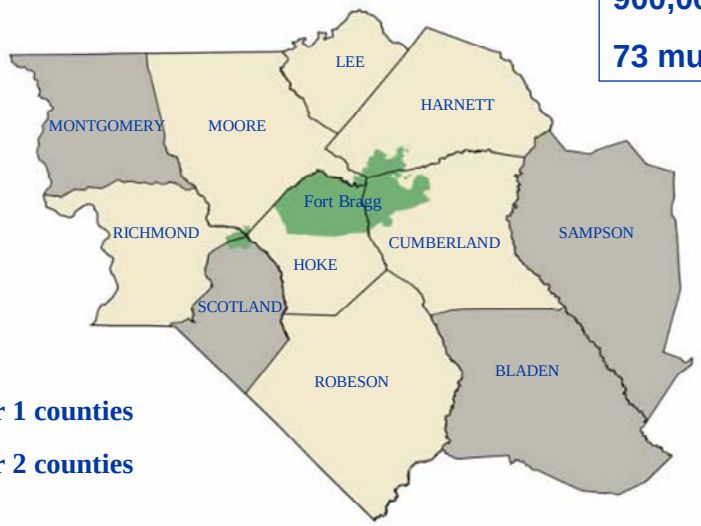
# Community Impact of Changes at Fort Bragg

- Population growth: projecting 25,000 to 35,000 additional people
- Creates a potential shortage of schools, classrooms, and teachers
- Impact on housing, roads, airports, workforce, infrastructure, public safety, medical and quality of life
- A regional approach is essential to plan and prepare for the changes

# Partnership of Local Governments
# 11 Member Counties

**900,000+ population**

**73 municipalities**




**Legend:**

**7 Tier 1 counties**

**4 Tier 2 counties**

# BRAC Regional Task Force
# Purpose and Scope

- **Purpose: Unify the community planning effort by coordinating the requirements and shortfalls for the counties and municipalities affected by BRAC actions at Ft. Bragg and Pope AFB.**
- **Scope: Serve as the liaison between the military; the communities in the organization; state agencies associated with these requirements; and federal agencies designated to provide community assistance for BRAC.**

# BRAC RTF VISION

- Improve quality of life and ensure planned growth for our communities through effective regional planning
- Establish a Community Partnership with Ft. Bragg for long term sustainability and support for our military
- Transform the Workforce to meet the needs of Fort Bragg, our region and emerging industries
- Transform the Regional Economy to attract defense related companies and new growth

# BRAC RTF Programs

## Regional Planning

**Plan and prepare regional communities for BRAC changes and transformation. Plan for long term sustainability and smart growth.**

## Workforce Transformation

**Develop innovative education and workforce training programs to meet the requirements of emerging defense and high tech industry clusters.**

## Economic Transformation

**Emphasize and promote the strengths inherent to a defense industry sector in North Carolina to attract new industry.**

# BRAC RTF Funding

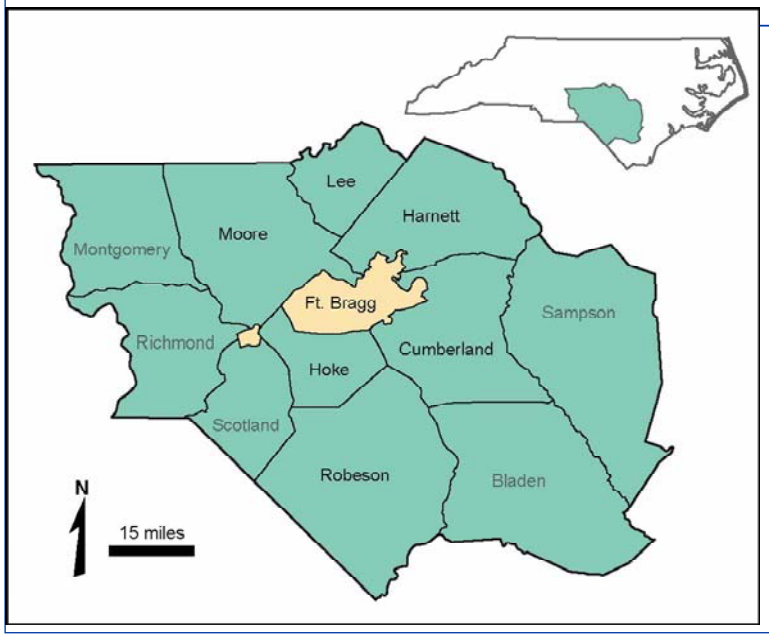
- Significant Investment in RTF programs for this region:
  - DOD/Office of Economic Adjustment: $1.7 million
  - U.S. Department of Labor: $5.0 million
  - State: $ 265,000
  - Counties: $ 345,000
  - Total: $7.3 million
- Provides the basis for smart growth, long term sustainability, economic and workforce development

# Regional Planning Working Groups/Elements of Regional Growth Plan

- Schools and Education
- Transportation (roads/rail/airline)
- Workforce impact/employment opportunities
- Economic Impact
- Housing: on and off installation
- Infrastructure: Public Works/Public Safety
- Medical Services: on and off installation
- Meetings/Conventions/Special Activities
- Compatible Land Use, Sustainable Development
- Regional Communication and Coordination
- Recreation, Parks, Arts and Culture

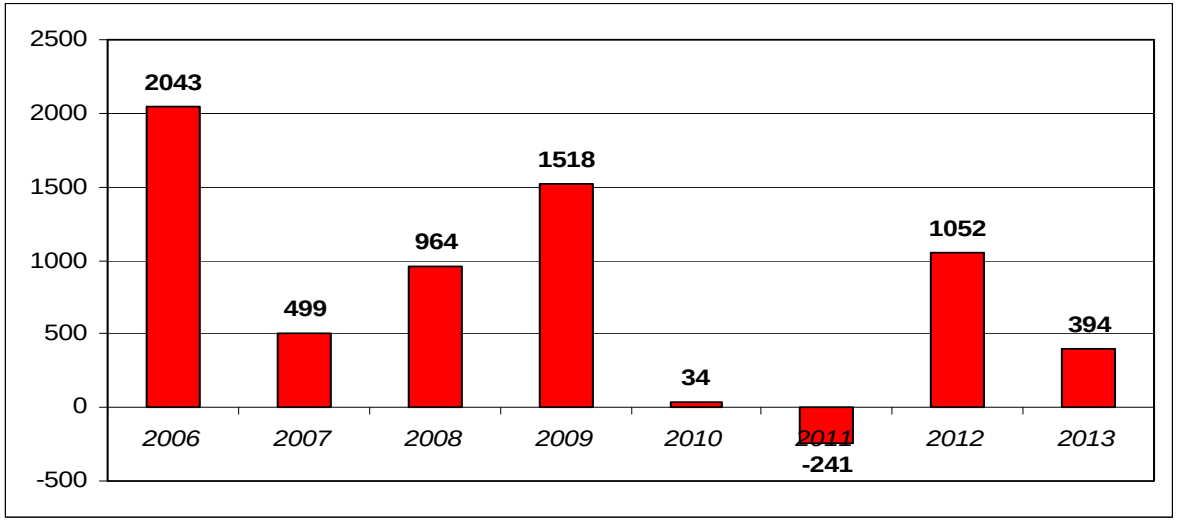
Schools (K-12)

# Schools (K-12)




**The seven Tier-One county school systems have combined enrollment of nearly 132,000 in over 200 schools**

# Schools (K-12)
# Mission related growth




- **By 2013, additional 6,300 students will be added to the public school systems due to military growth**

# Schools (K-12) Facility Needs

- The composition of an additional 6,300 school-age students are
  - 47% elementary school age
  - 24% middle school age
  - 20% high school age
- The 6,300 increase is equivalent to :
  - *3000 K-5 graders*
  - *1500 6-8 graders*
  - *1800 9-12 graders*

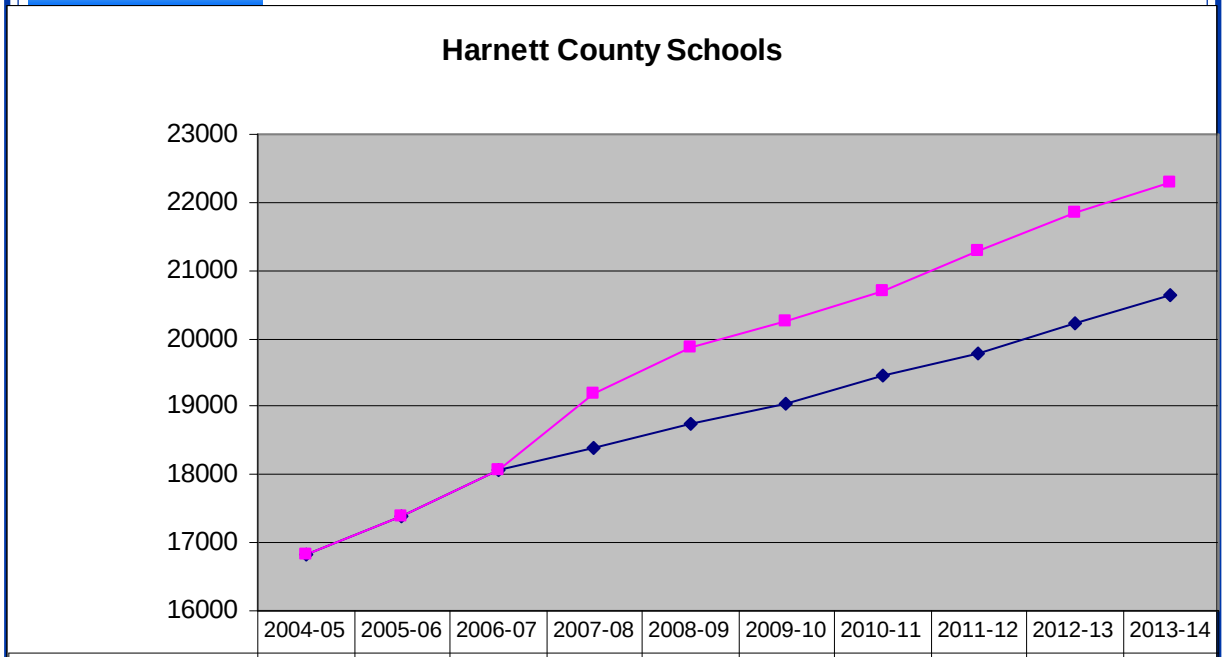
    OR
  - *5 elementary schools*
  - *2 middle schools*
  - *2 high schools*

***These new school needs are in ADDITION to the existing needs to absorb county's normal growth!***

# Schools (K-12)
# **Enrollment Projections**

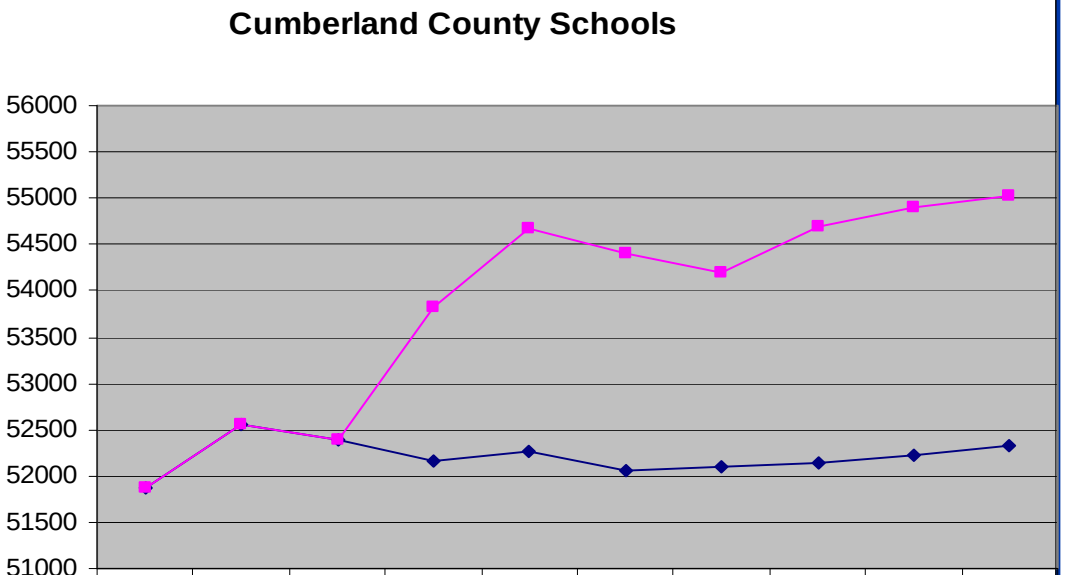
$276 million for new school construction is needed to seat the 6,300 students directly related to growth at Fort Bragg!

# Schools (K-12)
# Enrollment Projections



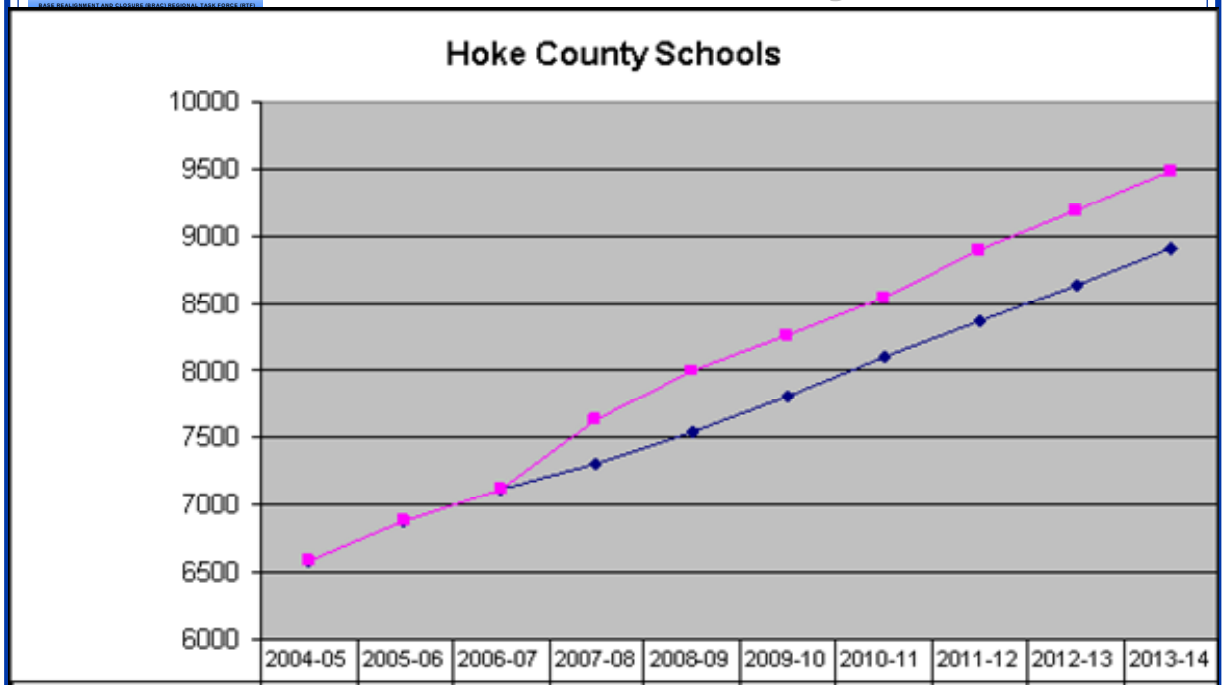

| | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Normal Growth | 16832 | 17402 | 18071 | 18382 | 18735 | 19049 | 19442 | 19783 | 20212 | 20635 |
| Expected Growth | 16832 | 17402 | 18071 | 19182 | 19856 | 20254 | 20688 | 21300 | 21855 | 22277 |

# Schools (K-12)
# Enrollment Projections



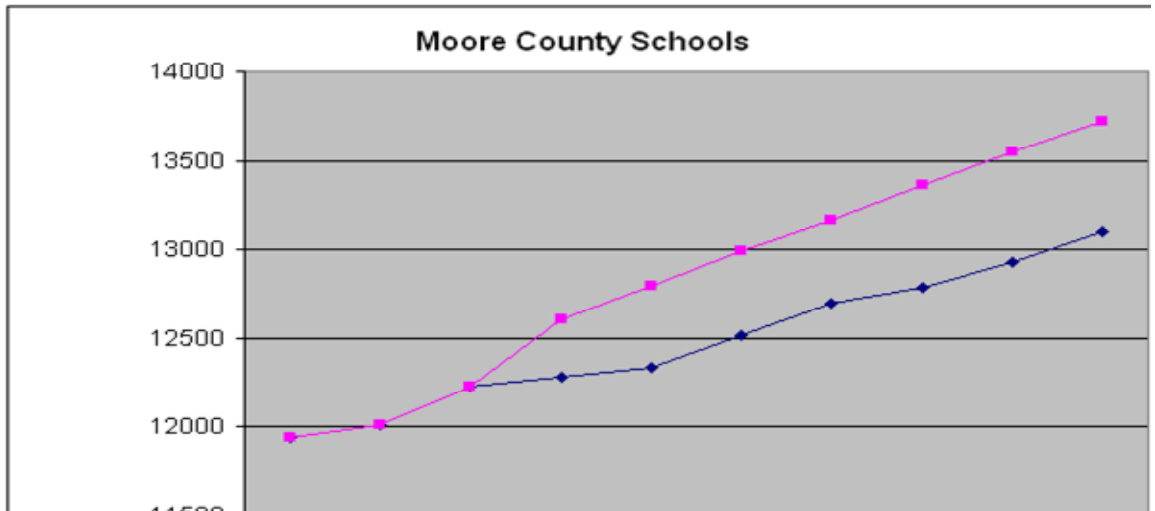

| | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Normal Growth | 51872 | 52565 | 52385 | 52167 | 52257 | 52063.9 | 52100.2 | 52144.6 | 52219.4 | 52337.3 |
| Expected Growth | 51872 | 52565 | 52385 | 53817.1 | 54668.9 | 54395.5 | 54186.8 | 54687.4 | 54899.4 | 55017.3 |

# Schools (K-12)
# Enrollment Projections



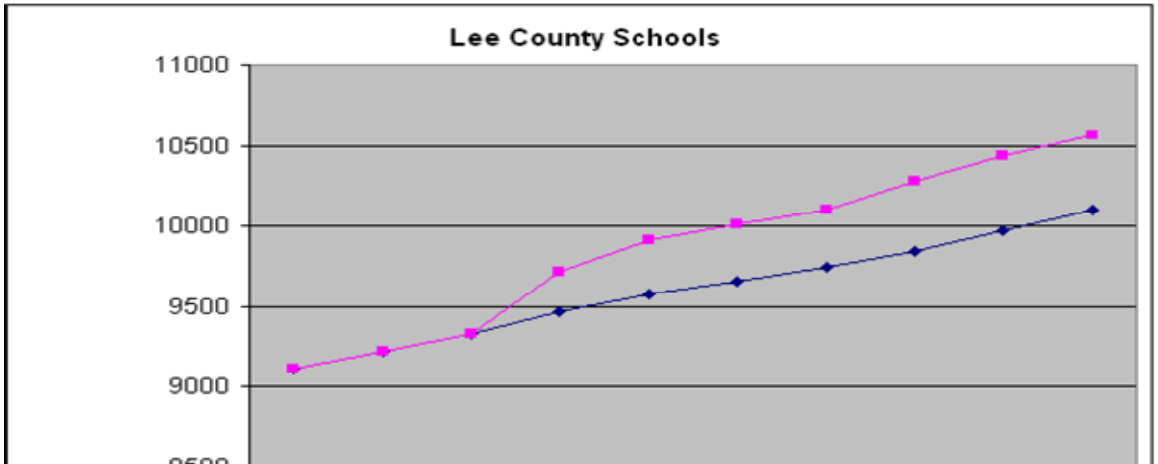

| | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Direct Growth | 6590 | 6883 | 7112 | 7310 | 7551 | 7812 | 8108 | 8368 | 8631 | 8918 |
| Expected Growth | 6590 | 6883 | 7112 | 7629 | 8005 | 8269 | 8544 | 8900 | 9198 | 9486 |

# Schools (K-12)
# Enrollment Projections



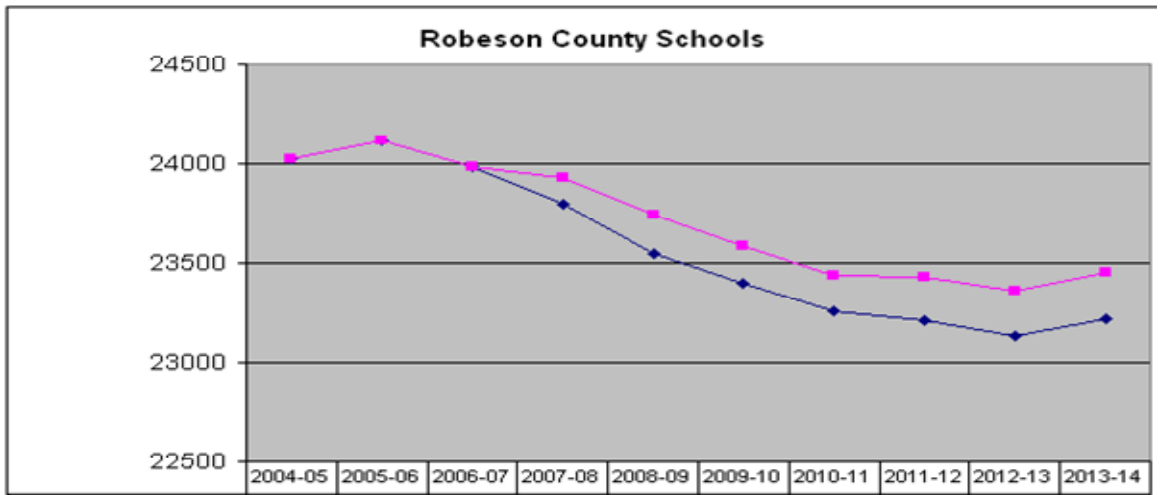

| | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Normal Growth | 11937 | 12014 | 12231 | 12280 | 12337 | 12515 | 12692 | 12786 | 12933 | 13104 |
| Expected Growth | 11937 | 12014 | 12231 | 12608 | 12796 | 12988 | 13163 | 13361 | 13551 | 13722 |

# Schools (K-12)
# Enrollment Projections



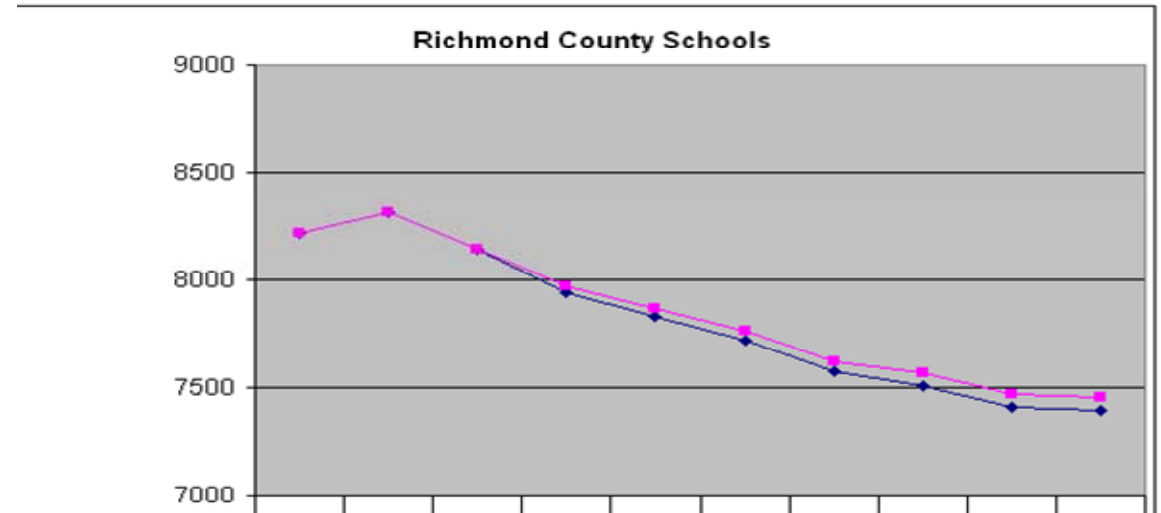

| | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Normal Growth | 9114 | 9219 | 9330 | 9466 | 9573 | 9660 | 9747 | 9841 | 9968 | 10099 |
| Expected Growth | 9114 | 9219 | 9330 | 9711 | 9915 | 10015 | 10102 | 10274 | 10435 | 10565 |

# Schools (K-12)
# Enrollment Projections



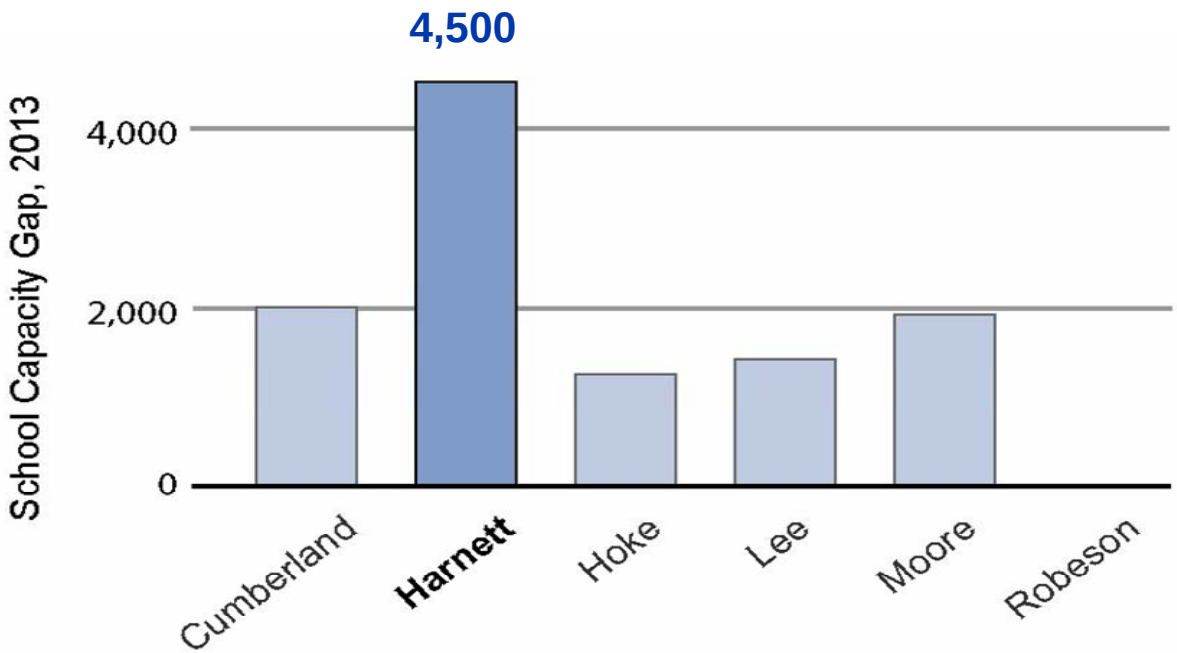

| | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Normal Growth | 24020 | 24120 | 23987 | 23794 | 23550 | 23396 | 23257 | 23210 | 23131 | 23221 |
| Expected Growth | 24020 | 24120 | 23987 | 23928 | 23743 | 23587 | 23434 | 23426 | 23361 | 23451 |

# Schools (K-12)
# Enrollment Projections




| | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Normal Growth | 8217 | 8314 | 8141 | 7938 | 7825 | 7716 | 7572 | 7509 | 7411 | 7394 |
| Expected Growth | 8217 | 8314 | 8141 | 7970 | 7869 | 7762 | 7618 | 7564 | 7471 | 7453 |

# Schools (K-12)
## Anticipated Gaps by County



# Schools (K-12)
# **Staffing Needs**

- **The average person-pupil expenditure to staff new schools with teachers and supporting staff is over** $7,100
- **On average, 18% of the per-student cost is not funded by state and federal government**
- $8.5 million **annually is needed to staff new schools in order to maintain same level of education services**

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# Housing

**Planned military growth will result in the need for an estimated** 6,332 additional housing units **between now and 2013.**

**This includes 4,280 for-sale housing units and 2,052 rental units.**

**Military Family Housing on Ft. Bragg will have a net increase of 834 units based on new units, renovations and tear downs.**

# Housing Summary

- Region-wide the supply of planned, newly constructed and existing re-sales appears sufficient to handle additional housing needs.
- The availability of affordable housing at the county level varies.
- Any additional construction activities should address specific preference or price needs.

# Economic Impact Employment 2013

- 16,600 jobs will be created as a result of growth at Fort Bragg
  - 4,647 active-duty military jobs; 1,893 military civilian jobs; 616 embedded contractor jobs; 1,000 private defense contractors; PLUS
  - An additional 8,444 jobs will be created in the local economy to support increased population and military spending

# Active Duty Soldiers

| Rank | Number | Income Range |
|---|---|---|
| General Officers | 10 | $163,500-$209,296 |
| Field Grade Officers | 779 | $102,455 - $142,024 |
| Company Grade Officers | 753 | $61,265 - $80,979 |
| Senior NCOs & Warrant Officers | 1,554 | $54,000 - $115,374 |
| Junior Enlisted | 1,552 | $32,900 - $45,000 |

# Economic Impact
# Personal & Disposable Income

- Personal income is projected to grow to $44.95 billion by 2013. This includes $1.28 billion from the planned military growth

- Disposable income (personal income less taxes) is expected to be $39.35 billion by 2013. This includes $1.09 billion from the planned military growth

# Private Defense Contractors

- 1,000 new jobs expected with private defense contractors
- Primary targets
  - Contractors from Atlanta will relocate to be near FORSCOM and USARC
  - Large contractors with small or no presence in the Fort Bragg region will increase their commitment to the area
- Booz, Allen and Hamilton, MPRI, Sierra Nevada, Tactronics, Lockheed Martin, Northrup Grumman, and RLM are examples
- Combined efforts of the NC Military Foundation, NC Military Business Center, DSTA, SBTDC, NC DOC

# Economic Impact
# Gross Regional Product (GRP)

- Analogous to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) used for benchmarking activities in the national economy
- Projected to be in excess of $32.5 billion by 2013.
  - Approx. $5.5 billion from Fort Bragg and Pope AFB pre-BRAC
  - Over $1 billion from the planned military growth

# BRAC RTF

## QUESTIONS?

# Ft. BRAGG/POPE AFB
# AMERICA'S 911
# RAPID RESPONSE CAPABILITY

*STRATEGIC FORCE... DECISIVE VICTORY*

# BRAC RTF
# Contact Info

- **Executive Director: Paul Dordal** pdordal@bracrtf.com
- **Deputy Director: John Harbison** jharbison@bracrtf.com
- **Regional Planner: Don Belk** dbelk@bracrtf.com
- **Workforce Program Director: Steve Wilkins** swilkins@bracrtf.com
- **Program Manager for Education: Dr. Jane Smith** jsmith@bracrtf.com
- **Program Manager for Workforce: Tim Moore** tmoore@bracrtf.com
- **Executive Assistant: John Bellamy** jbellamy@bracrtf.com
- **Administrative Assistant: Renee Semient** rsemient@bracrtf.com
- **910-436-1344: Website: www.bracrtf.com**

- ***Offices are located on Fort Bragg**

# Projected Population Growth

| | |
|---|---|
| Active duty soldiers | 4,647 |
| Army Civilians | 1893 |
| Contractors | 1616 |
| Spouses and dependents | 14,176 |
| Economic Migrants | 3,268 |
| **Total Increase (by 2013)** | **25,600** |

*Estimates are the net impact considering all gains and losses at Pope AFB and Fort Bragg

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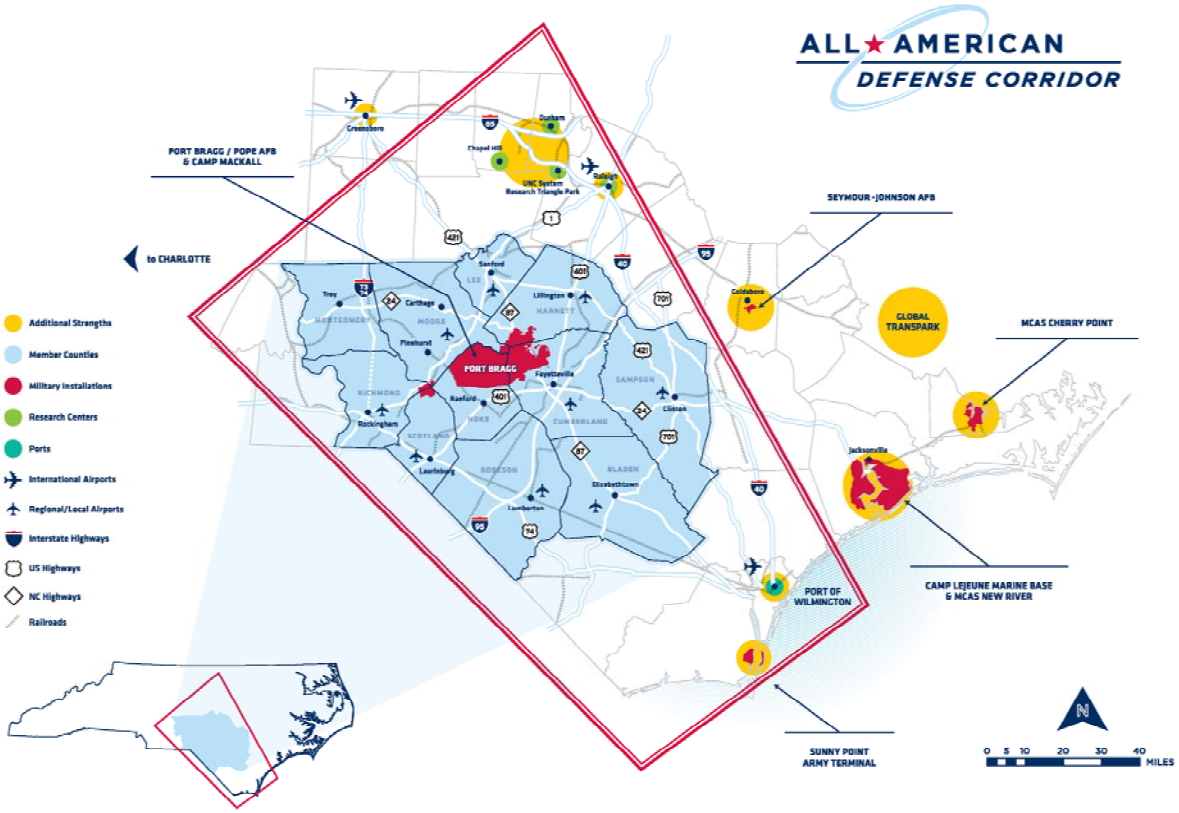
# "All-American Defense Corridor"

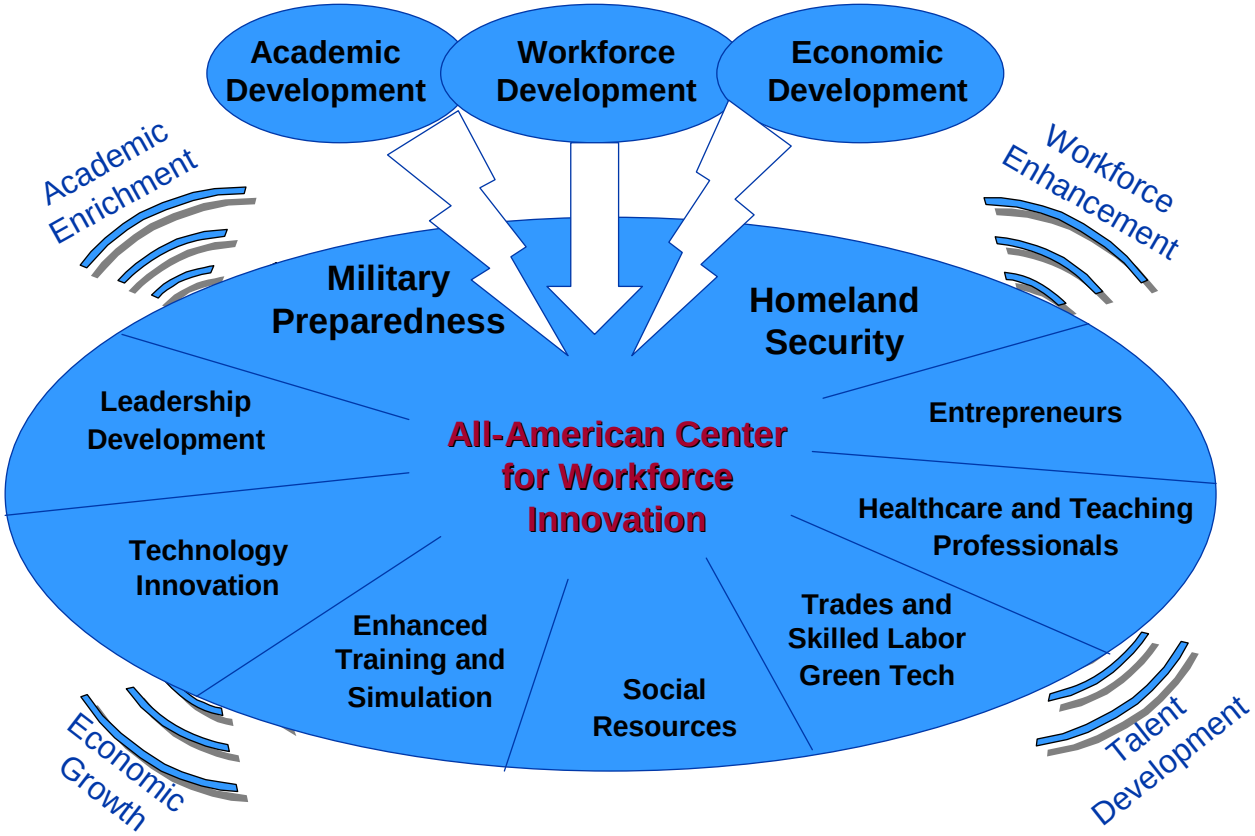
- Market and promote Southeastern North Carolina to attract new defense companies to the region.
- Emphasize our strengths:
  - Five major military installations
  - World-class research & development capabilities
  - Motivated and skilled talent pool
  - Outstanding quality of life
  - Excellent transportation systems
- Objective is to establish a defense industry sector with high technology, high paying jobs


ALL AMERICAN
DEFENSE CORRIDOR
PORT BRAGG / POPE AFB & CAMP MACKALL
to CHARLOTTE
SEYMOUR-JOHNSON AFB
GLOBAL TRANSPARK
MCAS CHERRY POINT
CAMP LEJEUNE MARINE BASE & MCAS NEW RIVER
PORT OF WILMINGTON
SUNNY POINT ARMY TERMINAL
PORT BRAGG
Additional Strengths
Member Counties
Military Installations
Research Centers
Ports
International Airports
Regional/Local Airports
Interstate Highways
US Highways
NC Highways
Railroads
0 5 10 20 30 40 MILES

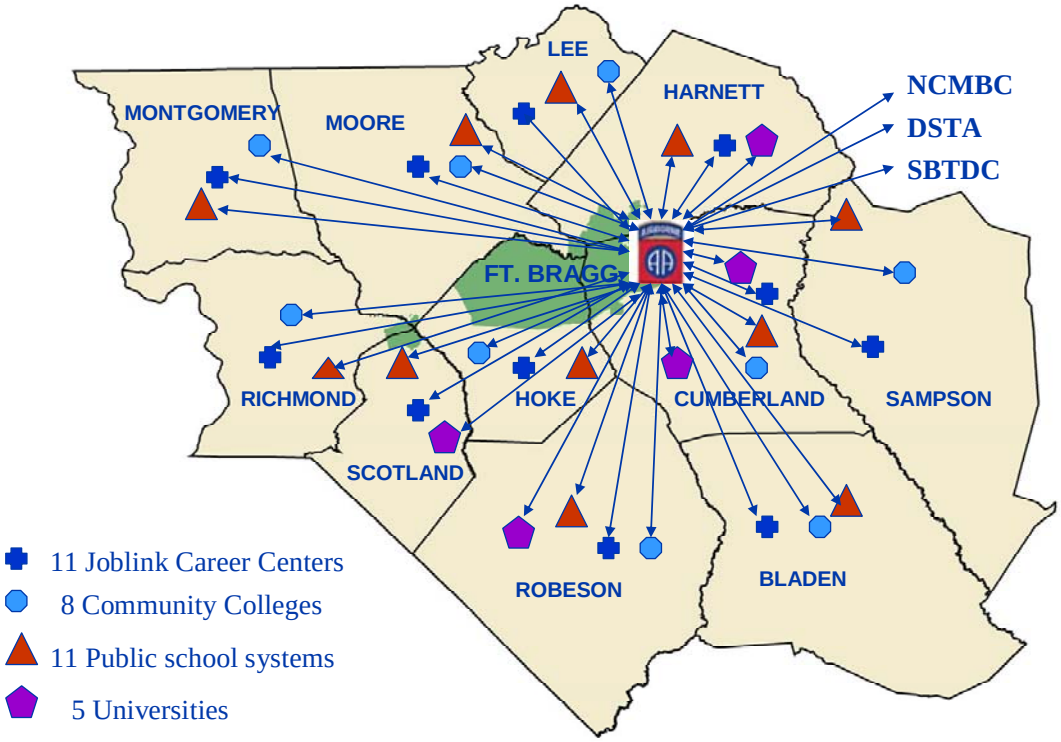
# Workforce Transformation

- U.S. DOL grant for Workforce Transformation as a pilot program for BRAC growth communities:
- Identify and meet the workforce needs at Ft. Bragg (FORSCOM/USARC) and of defense related companies.
- Initial focus is on Wounded Warriors, military spouses, construction, and retaining military separating from the service.
- Partners with K-12, Community Colleges, Universities to meet workforce needs for high tech and other jobs
- Planning for growth in healthcare and education professionals

## ALL-AMERICAN CENTER for Workforce Innovation



# All-American Center
# Virtual Networking




11 Joblink Career Centers
8 Community Colleges
11 Public school systems
5 Universities

# Initial Sketch of School Expansion Needs

## Arising from Military Personnel Increases

**July 12, 2007**

**Fort Carson Excerpt**

*NOT FOR EXTERNAL DISTRIBUTION*

# Description of Effort

- **Focus**
  - *10 installations with the currently projected largest Military personnel increases*
- **Profiles attempt to answer**
  - *Available capacity and recent expansions including funding sources*
  - *Anticipated expansions with funding requirements and potential sources, including shortfalls (both gaps and lags)*
  - *Overall LEA concerns*
- **OEA**
  - *Contacted 56 separate local educational agencies (LEAs)*
  - *Tabulated information for 42 LEAs where, due to the increases in school-age dependents of Military, civilian and contractor personnel working for the installation, impacts are likely to be the greatest*
- **LEAs validated their information for profiles**

# Profile List

## *Installation & Affected LEAs*

| Installation | # of LEAs |
|---|---|
| Ft. Benning (1) | 8 |
| Ft. Bliss | 3 |
| Ft. Bragg-Pope AFB | 3 |
| Ft. Carson | 7 |
| Ft. Drum | 3 |
| Ft. Knox | 3 |
| Ft. Lee | 4 |
| Ft. Lewis-McChord AFB (2) | 6 |
| Ft. Riley | 2 |
| Ft. Sill | 3 |
| **TOTAL** | **42** |

1. **Due to uncertainty over the numbers, we continue to track this**
   - **Community assumptions are not aligned with Army projections**
2. **Additional information required**

# Ft. Carson, CO

*7 LEAs*

- **Recent Expansions**
  - ✓ *LEAs - 8 ES (2 additions), 1 MS, 2 HS (1 addition)*
    - $20M Federal (ED Impact Aid formula funds)
    - State and local taxes, bonding
- **Anticipated Expansions**
  - ✓ *LEAs - 1 ES, 1 MS, 2 ES-MS combined, 1 HS*
    - $20M State and local taxes, bonding
    - State provides 60-90% of operating funds
- **Local Concerns**
  - ✓ *Future bonding needs in light of housing and school district location under CO "open enrollment" policy*
  - ✓ *Arrival and deployment schedules, and future bond authorizations*
  - ✓ *Use of DOD Supplemental Impact Aid and DOD Large Scale Rebasing Assistance*

*INITIAL SKETCH – NOT FOR EXTERNAL DISTRIBUTION*

# Next Steps

- Continual Army update/refinements to growth schedules (including student projections) and need for coordination
- Link Service components with Education, MC&FP, and local initiative
- EAC site visit
- Continue community planning efforts supporting "heightened" focus on school assessments where necessary
- Offer school business planning and fiscal impact analysis at the LEA level

## North Carolina Federal and State Officials – Fort Bragg

| | |
|---|---|
| **U.S. Senators:** | Hon. Elizabeth Dole<br>Hon. Richard Burr |
| **U.S. Representatives:** | Hon. Bob Etheridge (2nd District)<br>Hon. Howard Coble (6th District)<br>Hon. Mike McIntyre (7th District)<br>Hon. Robin Hayes (8th District) |
| **Governor:** | Hon. Mike Easley |
| **Lieutenant Governor:** | Hon. Beverly Perdue |

**State Senators:**

Hon. David F. Weinstein (District 13 – Hoke and Robeson Counties)
Hon. Tony Rand (District 19 – Cumberland County)
Hon. Larry Shaw (District 21 – Cumberland County)
Hon. Harris Blake (District 22 – Harnett and Moore Counties)
Hon. Bob Atwater (District 18 – Lee County)
Hon. William R. Purcell (District 25 – Richmond County)

**State Representatives:**

Hon. William D. Brisson (District 22 – Cumberland County
Hon. Marvin W. Lucas (District 42 – Cumberland County)
Hon. Mary E. McAllister (District 43 – Cumberland County)
Hon. Margaret Highsmith Dickson (District 44 – Cumberland County)
Hon. Rick Glazier (District 45 – Cumberland County)
Hon. Douglas Y. Yongue (District 46 – Hoke County and Robeson Counties)
Hon. Garland E. Pierce (District 48 – Hoke and Robeson Counties)
Hon. David R. Lewis (District 53 – Harnett County)
Hon. Jimmy L. Love, Sr. (District 51 – Harnett and Lee Counties)
Hon. Joe Boylan (District 52 – Moore County)
Hon. Joe Hackney (District 54 – Moore County)
Hon. Ronnie Sutton (District 47 – Robeson County)
Hon. Melanie Wade Goodwin (District 25 – Richmond County)

# BEARFACTS 1996 – 2006
# Cumberland , North Carolina [37051]

Cumberland is one of 100 counties in North Carolina. It is part of the Fayetteville, NC (MSA). Its 2006 population of 307,486 ranked 5th in the state.

## PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

In 2006 Cumberland had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of $34,245. This PCPI ranked 10th in the state and was 106 percent of the state average, $32,247, and 93 percent of the national average, $36,714. The 2006 PCPI reflected an increase of 5.8 percent from 2005. The 2005-2006 state change was 5.0 percent and the national change was 5.6 percent. In 1996 the PCPI of Cumberland was $20,574 and ranked 30th in the state. The 1996-2006 average annual growth rate of PCPI was 5.2 percent. The average annual growth rate for the state was 3.7 percent and for the nation was 4.3 percent.

## TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

In 2006 Cumberland had a total personal income (TPI) of $10,529,839*. This TPI ranked 5th in the state and accounted for 3.7 percent of the state total. In 1996 the TPI of Cumberland was $6,078,480* and ranked 5th in the state. The 2006 TPI reflected an increase of 6.4 percent from 2005. The 2005-2006 state change was 7.3 percent and the national change was 6.7 percent. The 1996-2006 average annual growth rate of TPI was 5.6 percent. The average annual growth rate for the state was 5.5 percent and for the nation was 5.4 percent.

## COMPONENTS OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

Total personal income includes net earnings by place of residence; dividends, interest, and rent; and personal current transfer receipts received by the residents of Cumberland. In 2006 net earnings accounted for 74.9 percent of TPI (compared with 73.0 in 1996); dividends, interest, and rent were 10.1 percent (compared with 14.5 in 1996); and personal current transfer receipts were 15.0 percent (compared with 12.5 in 1996). From 2005 to 2006 net earnings increased 6.8 percent; dividends, interest, and rent increased 2.4 percent; and personal current transfer receipts increased 7.7 percent. From 1996 to 2006 net earnings increased on average 5.9 percent each year; dividends, interest, and rent increased on average 1.9 percent; and personal current transfer receipts increased on average 7.6 percent.

## EARNINGS BY PLACE OF WORK

Earnings of persons employed in Cumberland increased from $9,273,325* in 2005 to $9,904,940* in 2006, an increase of 6.8 percent. The 2005-2006 state change was 6.4 percent and the national change was 5.7 percent. The average annual growth rate from the 1996 estimate of $5,387,140* to the 2006 estimate was 6.3 percent. The average annual growth rate for the state was 5.5 percent and for the nation was 5.5 percent.

**Note: All income estimates with the exception of PCPI are in thousands of dollars, not adjusted for inflation.*

USDOC, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 24, 2008

**U.S. Census Bureau State and County Quick Facts**
**Cumberland County, North Carolina**

| People QuickFacts | Cumberland County | North Carolina |
|---|---|---|
| Population, 2006 estimate | 299,060 | 8,856,505 |
| Population, percent change, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006 | -1.3% | 10.1% |
| Population, 2000 | 302,963 | 8,049,313 |
| Persons under 5 years old, percent, 2006 | 8.7% | 6.9% |
| Persons under 18 years old, percent, 2006 | 29.2% | 24.3% |
| Persons 65 years old and over, percent, 2006 | 9.1% | 12.2% |
| Female persons, percent, 2006 | 51.6% | 51.0% |
| White persons, percent, 2006 (a) | 55.5% | 74.0% |
| Black persons, percent, 2006 (a) | 37.9% | 21.7% |
| American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2006 (a) | 1.6% | 1.3% |
| Asian persons, percent, 2006 (a) | 2.2% | 1.9% |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, percent, 2006 (a) | 0.3% | 0.1% |
| Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2006 | 2.5% | 1.1% |
| Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent, 2006 (b) | 5.4% | 6.7% |
| White persons not Hispanic, percent, 2006 | 51.7% | 67.9% |
| Living in same house in 1995 and 2000, pct 5 yrs old & over | 45.5% | 53.0% |
| Foreign born persons, percent, 2000 | 5.3% | 5.3% |
| Language other than English spoken at home, pct age 5+, 2000 | 10.9% | 8.0% |
| High school graduates, percent of persons age 25+, 2000 | 85.0% | 78.1% |
| Bachelor's degree or higher, pct of persons age 25+, 2000 | 19.1% | 22.5% |
| Persons with a disability, age 5+, 2000 | 52,909 | 1,540,365 |
| Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2000 | 21.9 | 24 |
| Housing units, 2006 | 132,109 | 4,028,959 |
| Homeownership rate, 2000 | 59.4% | 69.4% |
| Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2000 | 17.4% | 16.1% |
| Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2000 | $88,800 | $108,300 |
| Households, 2000 | 107,358 | 3,132,013 |
| Persons per household, 2000 | 2.65 | 2.49 |
| Median household income, 2004 | $39,035 | $40,863 |
| Per capita money income, 1999 | $17,376 | $20,307 |
| Persons below poverty, percent, 2004 | 16.2% | 13.8% |
| **Business QuickFacts** | **Cumberland County** | **North Carolina** |
| Private nonfarm establishments, 2005 | 5,592 | 216,994[1] |
| Private nonfarm employment, 2005 | 87,283 | 3,409,968[1] |
| Private nonfarm employment, percent change 2000-2005 | -2.1% | 0.7%[1] |
| Nonemployer establishments, 2005 | 14,035 | 583,495 |
| Total number of firms, 2002 | 15,892 | 642,597 |
| Black-owned firms, percent, 2002 | 20.0% | 8.1% |
| American Indian and Alaska Native owned firms, percent, 2002 | 2.2% | 0.9% |
| Asian-owned firms, percent, 2002 | 3.5% | 2.1% |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander owned firms, percent, 2002 | F | 0.0% |
| Hispanic-owned firms, percent, 2002 | 1.8% | 1.4% |
| Women-owned firms, percent, 2002 | 34.3% | 27.1% |
| Manufacturers shipments, 2002 ($1000) | D | 156,821,943 |
| Wholesale trade sales, 2002 ($1000) | 949,293 | 104,331,152 |
| Retail sales, 2002 ($1000) | 3,006,446 | 88,821,486 |
| Retail sales per capita, 2002 | $9,873 | $10,686 |
| Accommodation and foodservices sales, 2002 ($1000) | 366,359 | 11,237,386 |
| Building permits, 2006 | 3,429 | 99,979 |
| Federal spending, 2004 ($1000) | 4,488,830 | 55,233,420[1] |
| **Geography QuickFacts** | **Cumberland County** | **North Carolina** |
| Land area, 2000 (square miles) | 652.72 | 48,710.88 |
| Persons per square mile, 2000 | 464 | 165.2 |
| FIPS Code | 51 | 37 |
| **Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area** | | **Fayetteville, NC Micro Area** |

1: Includes data not distributed by county.
(a) Includes persons reporting only one race.
(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories.
D: Suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information
F: Fewer than 100 firms
FN: Footnote on this item for this area in place of data
NA: Not available
S: Suppressed; does not meet publication standards
X: Not applicable
Z: Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown

**Source: U.S. Census Bureau, http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/37/37051.html**

# BEARFACTS 1996 – 2006
# Harnett , North Carolina [37085]

Harnett is one of 100 counties in North Carolina. It is part of the Dunn, NC Micropolitan SA. Its 2006 population of 105,679 ranked 24th in the state.

## PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

In 2006 Harnett had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of $25,700. This PCPI ranked 67th in the state and was 80 percent of the state average, $32,247, and 70 percent of the national average, $36,714. The 2006 PCPI reflected an increase of 4.4 percent from 2005. The 2005-2006 state change was 5.0 percent and the national change was 5.6 percent. In 1996 the PCPI of Harnett was $17,891 and ranked 70th in the state. The 1996-2006 average annual growth rate of PCPI was 3.7 percent. The average annual growth rate for the state was 3.7 percent and for the nation was 4.3 percent.

## TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

In 2006 Harnett had a total personal income (TPI) of $2,715,938*. This TPI ranked 27th in the state and accounted for 0.9 percent of the state total. In 1996 the TPI of Harnett was $1,460,828* and ranked 31st in the state. The 2006 TPI reflected an increase of 7.1 percent from 2005. The 2005-2006 state change was 7.3 percent and the national change was 6.7 percent. The 1996-2006 average annual growth rate of TPI was 6.4 percent. The average annual growth rate for the state was 5.5 percent and for the nation was 5.4 percent.

## COMPONENTS OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

Total personal income includes net earnings by place of residence; dividends, interest, and rent; and personal current transfer receipts received by the residents of Harnett. In 2006 net earnings accounted for 71.0 percent of TPI (compared with 67.8 in 1996); dividends, interest, and rent were 10.7 percent (compared with 15.2 in 1996); and personal current transfer receipts were 18.3 percent (compared with 17.0 in 1996). From 2005 to 2006 net earnings increased 6.7 percent; dividends, interest, and rent increased 8.3 percent; and personal current transfer receipts increased 7.8 percent. From 1996 to 2006 net earnings increased on average 6.9 percent each year; dividends, interest, and rent increased on average 2.8 percent; and personal current transfer receipts increased on average 7.2 percent.

## EARNINGS BY PLACE OF WORK

Earnings of persons employed in Harnett increased from $1,051,187* in 2005 to $1,111,033* in 2006, an increase of 5.7 percent. The 2005-2006 state change was 6.4 percent and the national change was 5.7 percent. The average annual growth rate from the 1996 estimate of $671,190* to the 2006 estimate was 5.2 percent. The average annual growth rate for the state was 5.5 percent and for the nation was 5.5 percent.

**Note: All income estimates with the exception of PCPI are in thousands of dollars, not adjusted for inflation.*

USDOC, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 24, 2008

**U.S. Census Bureau State and County Quick Facts**
**Harnett County, North Carolina**

| People QuickFacts | Harnett County | North Carolina |
|---|---|---|
| Population, 2006 estimate | 106,283 | 8,856,505 |
| Population, percent change, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006 | 16.7% | 10.1% |
| Population, 2000 | 91,025 | 8,049,313 |
| Persons under 5 years old, percent, 2006 | 7.0% | 6.9% |
| Persons under 18 years old, percent, 2006 | 26.2% | 24.3% |
| Persons 65 years old and over, percent, 2006 | 9.6% | 12.2% |
| Female persons, percent, 2006 | 50.9% | 51.0% |
| White persons, percent, 2006 (a) | 74.4% | 74.0% |
| Black persons, percent, 2006 (a) | 22.4% | 21.7% |
| American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2006 (a) | 0.9% | 1.3% |
| Asian persons, percent, 2006 (a) | 0.9% | 1.9% |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, percent, 2006 (a) | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2006 | 1.3% | 1.1% |
| Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent, 2006 (b) | 8.0% | 6.7% |
| White persons not Hispanic, percent, 2006 | 66.9% | 67.9% |
| Living in same house in 1995 and 2000, pct 5 yrs old & over | 51.3% | 53.0% |
| Foreign born persons, percent, 2000 | 4.6% | 5.3% |
| Language other than English spoken at home, pct age 5+, 2000 | 7.8% | 8.0% |
| High school graduates, percent of persons age 25+, 2000 | 75.0% | 78.1% |
| Bachelor's degree or higher, pct of persons age 25+, 2000 | 12.8% | 22.5% |
| Persons with a disability, age 5+, 2000 | 18,080 | 1,540,365 |
| Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2000 | 29.2 | 24 |
| Housing units, 2006 | 43,951 | 4,028,959 |
| Homeownership rate, 2000 | 70.3% | 69.4% |
| Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2000 | 7.4% | 16.1% |
| Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2000 | $91,200 | $108,300 |
| Households, 2000 | 33,800 | 3,132,013 |
| Persons per household, 2000 | 2.61 | 2.49 |
| Median household income, 2004 | $36,385 | $40,863 |
| Per capita money income, 1999 | $16,775 | $20,307 |
| Persons below poverty, percent, 2004 | 15.8% | 13.8% |
| **Business QuickFacts** | **Harnett County** | **North Carolina** |
| Private nonfarm establishments, 2005 | 1,584 | 216994[1] |
| Private nonfarm employment, 2005 | 19,499 | 3,409,968[1] |
| Private nonfarm employment, percent change 2000-2005 | -6.2% | 0.7%[1] |
| Nonemployer establishments, 2005 | 5,105 | 583,495 |
| Total number of firms, 2002 | 5,674 | 642,597 |
| Black-owned firms, percent, 2002 | 3.5% | 8.1% |
| American Indian and Alaska Native owned firms, percent, 2002 | F | 0.9% |
| Asian-owned firms, percent, 2002 | 2.3% | 2.1% |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander owned firms, percent, 2002 | F | 0.0% |
| Hispanic-owned firms, percent, 2002 | F | 1.4% |
| Women-owned firms, percent, 2002 | 25.5% | 27.1% |
| Manufacturers shipments, 2002 ($1000) | 316,493 | 156,821,943 |
| Wholesale trade sales, 2002 ($1000) | D | 104,331,152 |
| Retail sales, 2002 ($1000) | 559,754 | 88,821,486 |
| Retail sales per capita, 2002 | $5,778 | $10,686 |
| Accommodation and foodservices sales, 2002 ($1000) | 49,451 | 11,237,386 |
| Building permits, 2006 | 1,383 | 99,979 |
| Federal spending, 2004 ($1000) | 470,052 | 55,233,420[1] |
| **Geography QuickFacts** | **Harnett County** | **North Carolina** |
| Land area, 2000 (square miles) | 595.01 | 48,710.88 |
| Persons per square mile, 2000 | 153 | 165.2 |
| FIPS Code | 85 | 37 |
| **Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area** | | **Dunn, NC Micro Area** |

1: Includes data not distributed by county.
(a) Includes persons reporting only one race.
(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories.
D: Suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information
F: Fewer than 100 firms
FN: Footnote on this item for this area in place of data
NA: Not available
S: Suppressed; does not meet publication standards
X: Not applicable
Z: Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown

**Source: U.S. Census Bureau, http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/37/37085.html**

# BEARFACTS 1996 – 2006
# Hoke , North Carolina [37093]

Hoke is one of 100 counties in North Carolina. It is part of the Fayetteville, NC (MSA). Its 2006 population of 41,174 ranked 59th in the state.

## PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

In 2006 Hoke had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of $22,157. This PCPI ranked 97th in the state and was 69 percent of the state average, $32,247, and 60 percent of the national average, $36,714. The 2006 PCPI reflected an increase of 3.8 percent from 2005. The 2005-2006 state change was 5.0 percent and the national change was 5.6 percent. In 1996 the PCPI of Hoke was $14,492 and ranked 100th in the state. The 1996-2006 average annual growth rate of PCPI was 4.3 percent. The average annual growth rate for the state was 3.7 percent and for the nation was 4.3 percent.

## TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

In 2006 Hoke had a total personal income (TPI) of $912,284*. This TPI ranked 66th in the state and accounted for 0.3 percent of the state total. In 1996 the TPI of Hoke was $426,402* and ranked 75th in the state. The 2006 TPI reflected an increase of 7.7 percent from 2005. The 2005-2006 state change was 7.3 percent and the national change was 6.7 percent. The 1996-2006 average annual growth rate of TPI was 7.9 percent. The average annual growth rate for the state was 5.5 percent and for the nation was 5.4 percent.

## COMPONENTS OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

Total personal income includes net earnings by place of residence; dividends, interest, and rent; and personal current transfer receipts received by the residents of Hoke. In 2006 net earnings accounted for 71.6 percent of TPI (compared with 69.1 in 1996); dividends, interest, and rent were 7.8 percent (compared with 11.3 in 1996); and personal current transfer receipts were 20.6 percent (compared with 19.6 in 1996). From 2005 to 2006 net earnings increased 8.2 percent; dividends, interest, and rent increased 7.1 percent; and personal current transfer receipts increased 6.3 percent. From 1996 to 2006 net earnings increased on average 8.3 percent each year; dividends, interest, and rent increased on average 4.0 percent; and personal current transfer receipts increased on average 8.5 percent.

## EARNINGS BY PLACE OF WORK

Earnings of persons employed in Hoke increased from $304,005* in 2005 to $315,310* in 2006, an increase of 3.7 percent. The 2005-2006 state change was 6.4 percent and the national change was 5.7 percent. The average annual growth rate from the 1996 estimate of $217,329* to the 2006 estimate was 3.8 percent. The average annual growth rate for the state was 5.5 percent and for the nation was 5.5 percent.

**Note: All income estimates with the exception of PCPI are in thousands of dollars, not adjusted for inflation.*

USDOC, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 24, 2008

**U.S. Census Bureau State and County Quick Facts**
**Hoke County, North Carolina**

| People QuickFacts | Hoke County | North Carolina |
|---|---|---|
| Population, 2006 estimate | 42,303 | 8,856,505 |
| Population, percent change, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006 | 25.70% | 10.10% |
| Population, 2000 | 33,646 | 8,049,313 |
| Persons under 5 years old, percent, 2006 | 8.80% | 6.90% |
| Persons under 18 years old, percent, 2006 | 30.20% | 24.30% |
| Persons 65 years old and over, percent, 2006 | 7.20% | 12.20% |
| Female persons, percent, 2006 | 50.40% | 51.00% |
| White persons, percent, 2006 (a) | 51.50% | 74.00% |
| Black persons, percent, 2006 (a) | 36.10% | 21.70% |
| American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2006 (a) | 9.20% | 1.30% |
| Asian persons, percent, 2006 (a) | 1.10% | 1.90% |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, percent, 2006 (a) | 0.20% | 0.10% |
| Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2006 | 1.90% | 1.10% |
| Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent, 2006 (b) | 10.30% | 6.70% |
| White persons not Hispanic, percent, 2006 | 42.30% | 67.90% |
| Living in same house in 1995 and 2000, pct 5 yrs old & over | 51.20% | 53.00% |
| Foreign born persons, percent, 2000 | 5.80% | 5.30% |
| Language other than English spoken at home, pct age 5+, 2000 | 10.40% | 8.00% |
| High school graduates, percent of persons age 25+, 2000 | 73.50% | 78.10% |
| Bachelor's degree or higher, pct of persons age 25+, 2000 | 10.90% | 22.50% |
| Persons with a disability, age 5+, 2000 | 7,151 | 1,540,365 |
| Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2000 | 26.4 | 24 |
| Housing units, 2006 | 15,264 | 4,028,959 |
| Homeownership rate, 2000 | 75.00% | 69.40% |
| Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2000 | 5.30% | 16.10% |
| Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2000 | $83,900 | $108,300 |
| Households, 2000 | 11,373 | 3,132,013 |
| Persons per household, 2000 | 2.86 | 2.49 |
| Median household income, 2004 | $34,444 | $40,863 |
| Per capita money income, 1999 | $13,635 | $20,307 |
| Persons below poverty, percent, 2004 | 16.10% | 13.80% |
| **Business QuickFacts** | **Hoke County** | **North Carolina** |
| Private nonfarm establishments, 2005 | 338 | 216,994[1] |
| Private nonfarm employment, 2005 | 5,323 | 3,409,968[1] |
| Private nonfarm employment, percent change 2000-2005 | 12.60% | 0.7%[1] |
| Nonemployer establishments, 2005 | 1,404 | 583,495 |
| Total number of firms, 2002 | 1,343 | 642,597 |
| Black-owned firms, percent, 2002 | 28.50% | 8.10% |
| American Indian and Alaska Native owned firms, percent, 2002 | F | 0.90% |
| Asian-owned firms, percent, 2002 | 8.40% | 2.10% |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander owned firms, percent, 2002 | F | 0.00% |
| Hispanic-owned firms, percent, 2002 | F | 1.40% |
| Women-owned firms, percent, 2002 | 51.40% | 27.10% |
| Manufacturers shipments, 2002 ($1000) | D | 156,821,943 |
| Wholesale trade sales, 2002 ($1000) | 20,153 | 104,331,152 |
| Retail sales, 2002 ($1000) | 83,144 | 88,821,486 |
| Retail sales per capita, 2002 | $2,300 | $10,686 |
| Accommodation and foodservices sales, 2002 ($1000) | 7,161 | 11,237,386 |
| Building permits, 2006 | 686 | 99,979 |
| Federal spending, 2004 ($1000) | 142,827 | 55,233,420[1] |
| **Geography QuickFacts** | **Hoke County** | **North Carolina** |
| Land area, 2000 (square miles) | 391.21 | 48,710.88 |
| Persons per square mile, 2000 | 86.1 | 165.2 |
| FIPS Code | 93 | 37 |
| **Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area** | | **Fayetteville, NC Metro Area** |

1: Includes data not distributed by county.
(a) Includes persons reporting only one race.
(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories.
D: Suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information
F: Fewer than 100 firms
FN: Footnote on this item for this area in place of data
NA: Not available
S: Suppressed; does not meet publication standards
X: Not applicable
Z: Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown

**Source: U.S. Census Bureau, http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/37/37093.html**

# BEARFACTS 1996 – 2006
# Lee , North Carolina [37105]

Lee is one of 100 counties in North Carolina. It is part of the Sanford, NC Micropolitan SA. Its 2006 population of 56,832 ranked 44th in the state.

## PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

In 2006 Lee had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of $28,975. This PCPI ranked 34th in the state and was 90 percent of the state average, $32,247, and 79 percent of the national average, $36,714. The 2006 PCPI reflected an increase of 3.8 percent from 2005. The 2005-2006 state change was 5.0 percent and the national change was 5.6 percent. In 1996 the PCPI of Lee was $21,902 and ranked 17th in the state. The 1996-2006 average annual growth rate of PCPI was 2.8 percent. The average annual growth rate for the state was 3.7 percent and for the nation was 4.3 percent.

## TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

In 2006 Lee had a total personal income (TPI) of $1,646,704*. This TPI ranked 40th in the state and accounted for 0.6 percent of the state total. In 1996 the TPI of Lee was $1,023,066* and ranked 44th in the state. The 2006 TPI reflected an increase of 6.3 percent from 2005. The 2005-2006 state change was 7.3 percent and the national change was 6.7 percent. The 1996-2006 average annual growth rate of TPI was 4.9 percent. The average annual growth rate for the state was 5.5 percent and for the nation was 5.4 percent.

## COMPONENTS OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

Total personal income includes net earnings by place of residence; dividends, interest, and rent; and personal current transfer receipts received by the residents of Lee. In 2006 net earnings accounted for 66.8 percent of TPI (compared with 64.7 in 1996); dividends, interest, and rent were 14.0 percent (compared with 18.8 in 1996); and personal current transfer receipts were 19.2 percent (compared with 16.6 in 1996). From 2005 to 2006 net earnings increased 4.5 percent; dividends, interest, and rent increased 9.9 percent; and personal current transfer receipts increased 10.0 percent. From 1996 to 2006 net earnings increased on average 5.2 percent each year; dividends, interest, and rent increased on average 1.8 percent; and personal current transfer receipts increased on average 6.4 percent.

## EARNINGS BY PLACE OF WORK

Earnings of persons employed in Lee increased from $1,372,691* in 2005 to $1,419,715* in 2006, an increase of 3.4 percent. The 2005-2006 state change was 6.4 percent and the national change was 5.7 percent. The average annual growth rate from the 1996 estimate of $822,442* to the 2006 estimate was 5.6 percent. The average annual growth rate for the state was 5.5 percent and for the nation was 5.5 percent.

**Note: All income estimates with the exception of PCPI are in thousands of dollars, not adjusted for inflation.*

USDOC, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 24, 2008

**U.S. Census Bureau State and County Quick Facts**
**Lee County, North Carolina**

| People QuickFacts | Lee County | North Carolina |
|---|---|---|
| Population, 2006 estimate | 56,908 | 8,856,505 |
| Population, percent change, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006 | 15.7% | 10.1% |
| Population, 2000 | 49,040 | 8,049,313 |
| Persons under 5 years old, percent, 2006 | 7.8% | 6.9% |
| Persons under 18 years old, percent, 2006 | 26.3% | 24.3% |
| Persons 65 years old and over, percent, 2006 | 13.7% | 12.2% |
| Female persons, percent, 2006 | 50.7% | 51.0% |
| White persons, percent, 2006 (a) | 77.5% | 74.0% |
| Black persons, percent, 2006 (a) | 20.3% | 21.7% |
| American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2006 (a) | 0.5% | 1.3% |
| Asian persons, percent, 2006 (a) | 0.8% | 1.9% |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, percent, 2006 (a) | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2006 | 0.8% | 1.1% |
| Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent, 2006 (b) | 14.8% | 6.7% |
| White persons not Hispanic, percent, 2006 | 63.2% | 67.9% |
| Living in same house in 1995 and 2000, pct 5 yrs old & over | 56.6% | 53.0% |
| Foreign born persons, percent, 2000 | 9.5% | 5.3% |
| Language other than English spoken at home, pct age 5+, 2000 | 12.3% | 8.0% |
| High school graduates, percent of persons age 25+, 2000 | 76.3% | 78.1% |
| Bachelor's degree or higher, pct of persons age 25+, 2000 | 17.2% | 22.5% |
| Persons with a disability, age 5+, 2000 | 9,116 | 1,540,365 |
| Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2000 | 24.1 | 24 |
| Housing units, 2006 | 22,037 | 4,028,959 |
| Homeownership rate, 2000 | 71.7% | 69.4% |
| Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2000 | 12.9% | 16.1% |
| Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2000 | $95,100 | $108,300 |
| Households, 2000 | 18,466 | 3,132,013 |
| Persons per household, 2000 | 2.61 | 2.49 |
| Median household income, 2004 | $39,387 | $40,863 |
| Per capita money income, 1999 | $19,147 | $20,307 |
| Persons below poverty, percent, 2004 | 13.1% | 13.8% |
| **Business QuickFacts** | **Lee County** | **North Carolina** |
| Private nonfarm establishments, 2005 | 1,432 | 216,994[1] |
| Private nonfarm employment, 2005 | 25,170 | 3,409,968[1] |
| Private nonfarm employment, percent change 2000-2005 | -0.7% | 0.7%[1] |
| Nonemployer establishments, 2005 | 3,412 | 583,495 |
| Total number of firms, 2002 | 4,163 | 642,597 |
| Black-owned firms, percent, 2002 | 7.8% | 8.1% |
| American Indian and Alaska Native owned firms, percent, 2002 | F | 0.9% |
| Asian-owned firms, percent, 2002 | F | 2.1% |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander owned firms, percent, 2002 | F | 0.0% |
| Hispanic-owned firms, percent, 2002 | F | 1.4% |
| Women-owned firms, percent, 2002 | 23.7% | 27.1% |
| Manufacturers shipments, 2002 ($1000) | 2,324,347 | 156,821,943 |
| Wholesale trade sales, 2002 ($1000) | 624,246 | 104,331,152 |
| Retail sales, 2002 ($1000) | 657,444 | 88,821,486 |
| Retail sales per capita, 2002 | $13,333 | $10,686 |
| Accommodation and foodservices sales, 2002 ($1000) | 55,106 | 11,237,386 |
| Building permits, 2006 | 552 | 99,979 |
| Federal spending, 2004 ($1000) | 286,793 | 55,233,420[1] |
| **Geography QuickFacts** | **Lee County** | **North Carolina** |
| Land area, 2000 (square miles) | 257.26 | 48,710.88 |
| Persons per square mile, 2000 | 190.8 | 165.2 |
| FIPS Code | 105 | 37 |
| **Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area** | | **Sanford, NC Micro Area** |

1: Includes data not distributed by county.
(a) Includes persons reporting only one race.
(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories.
D: Suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information
F: Fewer than 100 firms
FN: Footnote on this item for this area in place of data
NA: Not available
S: Suppressed; does not meet publication standards
X: Not applicable
Z: Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown

**Source: U.S. Census Bureau, http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/37/37105.html**

# BEARFACTS 1996 – 2006
# Moore , North Carolina [37125]

Moore is one of 100 counties in North Carolina. It is part of the Southern Pines-Pinehurst, NC Micropolitan SA. Its 2006 population of 82,543 ranked 32nd in the state.

## PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

In 2006 Moore had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of $36,932. This PCPI ranked 6th in the state and was 115 percent of the state average, $32,247, and 101 percent of the national average, $36,714. The 2006 PCPI reflected an increase of 5.5 percent from 2005. The 2005-2006 state change was 5.0 percent and the national change was 5.6 percent. In 1996 the PCPI of Moore was $26,539 and ranked 5th in the state. The 1996-2006 average annual growth rate of PCPI was 3.4 percent. The average annual growth rate for the state was 3.7 percent and for the nation was 4.3 percent.

## TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

In 2006 Moore had a total personal income (TPI) of $3,048,519*. This TPI ranked 24th in the state and accounted for 1.1 percent of the state total. In 1996 the TPI of Moore was $1,836,149* and ranked 27th in the state. The 2006 TPI reflected an increase of 7.6 percent from 2005. The 2005-2006 state change was 7.3 percent and the national change was 6.7 percent. The 1996-2006 average annual growth rate of TPI was 5.2 percent. The average annual growth rate for the state was 5.5 percent and for the nation was 5.4 percent.

## COMPONENTS OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

Total personal income includes net earnings by place of residence; dividends, interest, and rent; and personal current transfer receipts received by the residents of Moore. In 2006 net earnings accounted for 50.5 percent of TPI (compared with 48.8 in 1996); dividends, interest, and rent were 30.9 percent (compared with 35.1 in 1996); and personal current transfer receipts were 18.6 percent (compared with 16.1 in 1996). From 2005 to 2006 net earnings increased 4.6 percent; dividends, interest, and rent increased 12.2 percent; and personal current transfer receipts increased 8.6 percent. From 1996 to 2006 net earnings increased on average 5.6 percent each year; dividends, interest, and rent increased on average 3.8 percent; and personal current transfer receipts increased on average 6.8 percent.

## EARNINGS BY PLACE OF WORK

Earnings of persons employed in Moore increased from $1,500,048* in 2005 to $1,567,002* in 2006, an increase of 4.5 percent. The 2005-2006 state change was 6.4 percent and the national change was 5.7 percent. The average annual growth rate from the 1996 estimate of $938,551* to the 2006 estimate was 5.3 percent. The average annual growth rate for the state was 5.5 percent and for the nation was 5.5 percent.

**Note: All income estimates with the exception of PCPI are in thousands of dollars, not adjusted for inflation.*

USDOC, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 24, 2008

**U.S. Census Bureau State and County Quick Facts**
**Moore County, North Carolina**

| People QuickFacts | Moore County | North Carolina |
|---|---|---|
| Population, 2006 estimate | 83,162 | 8,856,505 |
| Population, percent change, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006 | 11.2% | 10.1% |
| Population, 2000 | 74,769 | 8,049,313 |
| Persons under 5 years old, percent, 2006 | 5.8% | 6.9% |
| Persons under 18 years old, percent, 2006 | 21.7% | 24.3% |
| Persons 65 years old and over, percent, 2006 | 21.0% | 12.2% |
| Female persons, percent, 2006 | 51.9% | 51.0% |
| White persons, percent, 2006 (a) | 82.9% | 74.0% |
| Black persons, percent, 2006 (a) | 14.6% | 21.7% |
| American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2006 (a) | 0.8% | 1.3% |
| Asian persons, percent, 2006 (a) | 0.6% | 1.9% |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, percent, 2006 (a) | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2006 | 1.0% | 1.1% |
| Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent, 2006 (b) | 5.1% | 6.7% |
| White persons not Hispanic, percent, 2006 | 78.1% | 67.9% |
| Living in same house in 1995 and 2000, pct 5 yrs old & over | 56.0% | 53.0% |
| Foreign born persons, percent, 2000 | 4.2% | 5.3% |
| Language other than English spoken at home, pct age 5+, 2000 | 6.0% | 8.0% |
| High school graduates, percent of persons age 25+, 2000 | 82.6% | 78.1% |
| Bachelor's degree or higher, pct of persons age 25+, 2000 | 26.8% | 22.5% |
| Persons with a disability, age 5+, 2000 | 14,233 | 1,540,365 |
| Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2000 | 22.8 | 24 |
| Housing units, 2006 | 39,854 | 4,028,959 |
| Homeownership rate, 2000 | 78.7% | 69.4% |
| Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2000 | 10.1% | 16.1% |
| Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2000 | $131,100 | $108,300 |
| Households, 2000 | 30,713 | 3,132,013 |
| Persons per household, 2000 | 2.38 | 2.49 |
| Median household income, 2004 | $42,923 | $40,863 |
| Per capita money income, 1999 | $23,377 | $20,307 |
| Persons below poverty, percent, 2004 | 12.1% | 13.8% |
| **Business QuickFacts** | **Moore County** | **North Carolina** |
| Private nonfarm establishments, 2005 | 2,210 | 216,994[1] |
| Private nonfarm employment, 2005 | 27,148 | 3,409,968[1] |
| Private nonfarm employment, percent change 2000-2005 | 1.6% | 0.7%[1] |
| Nonemployer establishments, 2005 | 6,495 | 583,495 |
| Total number of firms, 2002 | 7,402 | 642,597 |
| Black-owned firms, percent, 2002 | S | 8.1% |
| American Indian and Alaska Native owned firms, percent, 2002 | F | 0.9% |
| Asian-owned firms, percent, 2002 | F | 2.1% |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander owned firms, percent, 2002 | F | 0.0% |
| Hispanic-owned firms, percent, 2002 | F | 1.4% |
| Women-owned firms, percent, 2002 | 28.1% | 27.1% |
| Manufacturers shipments, 2002 ($1000) | 649,018 | 156,821,943 |
| Wholesale trade sales, 2002 ($1000) | 165,855 | 104,331,152 |
| Retail sales, 2002 ($1000) | 773,866 | 88,821,486 |
| Retail sales per capita, 2002 | $9,930 | $10,686 |
| Accommodation and foodservices sales, 2002 ($1000) | 176,513 | 11,237,386 |
| Building permits, 2006 | 1,031 | 99,979 |
| Federal spending, 2004 ($1000) | 528,944 | 55,233,420[1] |
| **Geography QuickFacts** | **Moore County** | **North Carolina** |
| Land area, 2000 (square miles) | 697.74 | 48,710.88 |
| Persons per square mile, 2000 | 107.1 | 165.2 |
| FIPS Code | 125 | 37 |
| **Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area** | **Southern Pines-Pinehurst, NC Micro Area** | |

1: Includes data not distributed by county.
(a) Includes persons reporting only one race.
(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories.
D: Suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information
F: Fewer than 100 firms
FN: Footnote on this item for this area in place of data
NA: Not available
S: Suppressed; does not meet publication standards
X: Not applicable
Z: Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown

**Source: U.S. Census Bureau, http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/37/37125.html**

# BEARFACTS 1996 – 2006
# Richmond , North Carolina [37153]

Richmond is one of 100 counties in North Carolina. It is part of the Rockingham, NC Micropolitan SA. Its 2006 population of 45,919 ranked 53rd in the state.

## PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

In 2006 Richmond had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of $24,018. This PCPI ranked 85th in the state and was 74 percent of the state average, $32,247, and 65 percent of the national average, $36,714. The 2006 PCPI reflected an increase of 4.7 percent from 2005. The 2005-2006 state change was 5.0 percent and the national change was 5.6 percent. In 1996 the PCPI of Richmond was $17,163 and ranked 85th in the state. The 1996-2006 average annual growth rate of PCPI was 3.4 percent. The average annual growth rate for the state was 3.7 percent and for the nation was 4.3 percent.

## TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

In 2006 Richmond had a total personal income (TPI) of $1,102,903*. This TPI ranked 58th in the state and accounted for 0.4 percent of the state total. In 1996 the TPI of Richmond was $793,360* and ranked 54th in the state. The 2006 TPI reflected an increase of 4.4 percent from 2005. The 2005-2006 state change was 7.3 percent and the national change was 6.7 percent. The 1996-2006 average annual growth rate of TPI was 3.3 percent. The average annual growth rate for the state was 5.5 percent and for the nation was 5.4 percent.

## COMPONENTS OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

Total personal income includes net earnings by place of residence; dividends, interest, and rent; and personal current transfer receipts received by the residents of Richmond. In 2006 net earnings accounted for 56.1 percent of TPI (compared with 60.7 in 1996); dividends, interest, and rent were 11.4 percent (compared with 13.0 in 1996); and personal current transfer receipts were 32.5 percent (compared with 26.4 in 1996). From 2005 to 2006 net earnings increased 2.3 percent; dividends, interest, and rent increased 10.0 percent; and personal current transfer receipts increased 6.2 percent. From 1996 to 2006 net earnings increased on average 2.6 percent each year; dividends, interest, and rent increased on average 2.0 percent; and personal current transfer receipts increased on average 5.5 percent.

## EARNINGS BY PLACE OF WORK

Earnings of persons employed in Richmond increased from $631,783* in 2005 to $647,168* in 2006, an increase of 2.4 percent. The 2005-2006 state change was 6.4 percent and the national change was 5.7 percent. The average annual growth rate from the 1996 estimate of $517,794* to the 2006 estimate was 2.3 percent. The average annual growth rate for the state was 5.5 percent and for the nation was 5.5 percent.

**Note: All income estimates with the exception of PCPI are in thousands of dollars, not adjusted for inflation.*

USDOC, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 24, 2008

**U.S. Census Bureau State and County Quick Facts**
**Richmond County, North Carolina**

| People QuickFacts | Richmond County | North Carolina |
|---|---|---|
| Population, 2006 estimate | 46,555 | 8,856,505 |
| Population, percent change, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006 | 0.0% | 10.1% |
| Population, 2000 | 46,564 | 8,049,313 |
| Persons under 5 years old, percent, 2006 | 6.5% | 6.9% |
| Persons under 18 years old, percent, 2006 | 25.2% | 24.3% |
| Persons 65 years old and over, percent, 2006 | 13.7% | 12.2% |
| Female persons, percent, 2006 | 50.5% | 51.0% |
| White persons, percent, 2006 (a) | 65.5% | 74.0% |
| Black persons, percent, 2006 (a) | 30.5% | 21.7% |
| American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2006 (a) | 1.9% | 1.3% |
| Asian persons, percent, 2006 (a) | 0.8% | 1.9% |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, percent, 2006 (a) | Z | 0.1% |
| Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2006 | 1.2% | 1.1% |
| Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent, 2006 (b) | 4.2% | 6.7% |
| White persons not Hispanic, percent, 2006 | 61.8% | 67.9% |
| Living in same house in 1995 and 2000, pct 5 yrs old & over | 59.2% | 53.0% |
| Foreign born persons, percent, 2000 | 2.2% | 5.3% |
| Language other than English spoken at home, pct age 5+, 2000 | 4.5% | 8.0% |
| High school graduates, percent of persons age 25+, 2000 | 69.2% | 78.1% |
| Bachelor's degree or higher, pct of persons age 25+, 2000 | 10.1% | 22.5% |
| Persons with a disability, age 5+, 2000 | 11,651 | 1,540,365 |
| Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2000 | 21.6 | 24 |
| Housing units, 2006 | 21,643 | 4,028,959 |
| Homeownership rate, 2000 | 71.9% | 69.4% |
| Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2000 | 8.7% | 16.1% |
| Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2000 | $59,300 | $108,300 |
| Households, 2000 | 17,873 | 3,132,013 |
| Persons per household, 2000 | 2.51 | 2.49 |
| Median household income, 2004 | $29,111 | $40,863 |
| Per capita money income, 1999 | $14,485 | $20,307 |
| Persons below poverty, percent, 2004 | 19.7% | 13.8% |
| **Business QuickFacts** | **Richmond County** | **North Carolina** |
| Private nonfarm establishments, 2005 | 929 | 216,994[1] |
| Private nonfarm employment, 2005 | 12,554 | 3,409,968[1] |
| Private nonfarm employment, percent change 2000-2005 | -9.5% | 0.7%[1] |
| Nonemployer establishments, 2005 | 1,646 | 583,495 |
| Total number of firms, 2002 | 2,309 | 642,597 |
| Black-owned firms, percent, 2002 | S | 8.1% |
| American Indian and Alaska Native owned firms, percent, 2002 | F | 0.9% |
| Asian-owned firms, percent, 2002 | F | 2.1% |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander owned firms, percent, 2002 | F | 0.0% |
| Hispanic-owned firms, percent, 2002 | F | 1.4% |
| Women-owned firms, percent, 2002 | S | 27.1% |
| Manufacturers shipments, 2002 ($1000) | 619,028 | 156,821,943 |
| Wholesale trade sales, 2002 ($1000) | 115,763 | 104,331,152 |
| Retail sales, 2002 ($1000) | 420,478 | 88,821,486 |
| Retail sales per capita, 2002 | $8,972 | $10,686 |
| Accommodation and foodservices sales, 2002 ($1000) | 34,908 | 11,237,386 |
| Building permits, 2006 | 297 | 99,979 |
| Federal spending, 2004 ($1000) | 299,598 | 55,233,420[1] |
| **Geography QuickFacts** | **Richmond County** | **North Carolina** |
| Land area, 2000 (square miles) | 473.98 | 48,710.88 |
| Persons per square mile, 2000 | 98.2 | 165.2 |
| FIPS Code | 153 | 37 |
| **Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area** | | **Rockingham, NC Micro Area** |

1: Includes data not distributed by county.
(a) Includes persons reporting only one race.
(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories.
D: Suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information
F: Fewer than 100 firms
FN: Footnote on this item for this area in place of data
NA: Not available
S: Suppressed; does not meet publication standards
X: Not applicable
Z: Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown

**Source: U.S. Census Bureau, http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/37/37153.html**

# BEARFACTS 1996 – 2006
# Robeson , North Carolina [37155]

Robeson is one of 100 counties in North Carolina. It is part of the Lumberton, NC Micropolitan SA. Its 2006 population of 127,067 ranked 21st in the state.

## PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

In 2006 Robeson had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of $21,675. This PCPI ranked 99th in the state and was 67 percent of the state average, $32,247, and 59 percent of the national average, $36,714. The 2006 PCPI reflected an increase of 5.9 percent from 2005. The 2005-2006 state change was 5.0 percent and the national change was 5.6 percent. In 1996 the PCPI of Robeson was $15,807 and ranked 94th in the state. The 1996-2006 average annual growth rate of PCPI was 3.2 percent. The average annual growth rate for the state was 3.7 percent and for the nation was 4.3 percent.

## TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

In 2006 Robeson had a total personal income (TPI) of $2,754,214*. This TPI ranked 26th in the state and accounted for 1.0 percent of the state total. In 1996 the TPI of Robeson was $1,847,148* and ranked 26th in the state. The 2006 TPI reflected an increase of 6.6 percent from 2005. The 2005-2006 state change was 7.3 percent and the national change was 6.7 percent. The 1996-2006 average annual growth rate of TPI was 4.1 percent. The average annual growth rate for the state was 5.5 percent and for the nation was 5.4 percent.

## COMPONENTS OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

Total personal income includes net earnings by place of residence; dividends, interest, and rent; and personal current transfer receipts received by the residents of Robeson. In 2006 net earnings accounted for 56.9 percent of TPI (compared with 62.6 in 1996); dividends, interest, and rent were 10.4 percent (compared with 12.5 in 1996); and personal current transfer receipts were 32.7 percent (compared with 24.9 in 1996). From 2005 to 2006 net earnings increased 5.7 percent; dividends, interest, and rent increased 11.5 percent; and personal current transfer receipts increased 6.6 percent. From 1996 to 2006 net earnings increased on average 3.1 percent each year; dividends, interest, and rent increased on average 2.2 percent; and personal current transfer receipts increased on average 6.9 percent.

## EARNINGS BY PLACE OF WORK

Earnings of persons employed in Robeson increased from $1,475,308* in 2005 to $1,573,111* in 2006, an increase of 6.6 percent. The 2005-2006 state change was 6.4 percent and the national change was 5.7 percent. The average annual growth rate from the 1996 estimate of $1,180,814* to the 2006 estimate was 2.9 percent. The average annual growth rate for the state was 5.5 percent and for the nation was 5.5 percent.

**Note: All income estimates with the exception of PCPI are in thousands of dollars, not adjusted for inflation.*

USDOC, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 24, 2008

**U.S. Census Bureau State and County Quick Facts**
**Robeson County, North Carolina**

| People QuickFacts | Robeson County | North Carolina |
|---|---|---|
| Population, 2006 estimate | 129,021 | 8,856,505 |
| Population, percent change, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006 | 4.7% | 10.1% |
| Population, 2000 | 123,339 | 8,049,313 |
| Persons under 5 years old, percent, 2006 | 7.9% | 6.9% |
| Persons under 18 years old, percent, 2006 | 28.1% | 24.3% |
| Persons 65 years old and over, percent, 2006 | 10.3% | 12.2% |
| Female persons, percent, 2006 | 51.1% | 51.0% |
| White persons, percent, 2006 (a) | 36.0% | 74.0% |
| Black persons, percent, 2006 (a) | 24.6% | 21.7% |
| American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2006 (a) | 37.5% | 1.3% |
| Asian persons, percent, 2006 (a) | 0.6% | 1.9% |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, percent, 2006 (a) | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2006 | 1.2% | 1.1% |
| Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent, 2006 (b) | 8.0% | 6.7% |
| White persons not Hispanic, percent, 2006 | 29.0% | 67.9% |
| Living in same house in 1995 and 2000, pct 5 yrs old & over | 61.9% | 53.0% |
| Foreign born persons, percent, 2000 | 4.2% | 5.3% |
| Language other than English spoken at home, pct age 5+, 2000 | 6.8% | 8.0% |
| High school graduates, percent of persons age 25+, 2000 | 64.9% | 78.1% |
| Bachelor's degree or higher, pct of persons age 25+, 2000 | 11.4% | 22.5% |
| Persons with a disability, age 5+, 2000 | 30,082 | 1,540,365 |
| Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2000 | 28.1 | 24 |
| Housing units, 2006 | 49,821 | 4,028,959 |
| Homeownership rate, 2000 | 72.8% | 69.4% |
| Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2000 | 8.2% | 16.1% |
| Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2000 | $66,100 | $108,300 |
| Households, 2000 | 43,677 | 3,132,013 |
| Persons per household, 2000 | 2.75 | 2.49 |
| Median household income, 2004 | $27,241 | $40,863 |
| Per capita money income, 1999 | $13,224 | $20,307 |
| Persons below poverty, percent, 2004 | 23.8% | 13.8% |
| **Business QuickFacts** | **Robeson County** | **North Carolina** |
| Private nonfarm establishments, 2005 | 1,982 | 216,994[1] |
| Private nonfarm employment, 2005 | 33,245 | 3,409,968[1] |
| Private nonfarm employment, percent change 2000-2005 | -0.6% | 0.7%[1] |
| Nonemployer establishments, 2005 | 6,610 | 583,495 |
| Total number of firms, 2002 | 7,179 | 642,597 |
| Black-owned firms, percent, 2002 | 10.3% | 8.1% |
| American Indian and Alaska Native owned firms, percent, 2002 | 21.7% | 0.9% |
| Asian-owned firms, percent, 2002 | 1.8% | 2.1% |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander owned firms, percent, 2002 | F | 0.0% |
| Hispanic-owned firms, percent, 2002 | 2.0% | 1.4% |
| Women-owned firms, percent, 2002 | 23.2% | 27.1% |
| Manufacturers shipments, 2002 ($1000) | 2,430,067 | 156,821,943 |
| Wholesale trade sales, 2002 ($1000) | 526,823 | 104,331,152 |
| Retail sales, 2002 ($1000) | 989,527 | 88,821,486 |
| Retail sales per capita, 2002 | $7,932 | $10,686 |
| Accommodation and foodservices sales, 2002 ($1000) | 103,786 | 11,237,386 |
| Building permits, 2006 | 311 | 99,979 |
| Federal spending, 2004 ($1000) | 763,947 | 55,233,420[1] |
| **Geography QuickFacts** | **Robeson County** | **North Carolina** |
| Land area, 2000 (square miles) | 948.84 | 48,710.88 |
| Persons per square mile, 2000 | 130 | 165.2 |
| FIPS Code | 155 | 37 |
| **Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area** | | **Lumberton, NC Micro Area** |

1: Includes data not distributed by county.
(a) Includes persons reporting only one race.
(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories.
D: Suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information
F: Fewer than 100 firms
FN: Footnote on this item for this area in place of data
NA: Not available
S: Suppressed; does not meet publication standards
X: Not applicable
Z: Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown

**Source: U.S. Census Bureau, http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/37/37155.html**

# Fort Bragg History

The post came into existence in 1918, when 127,000 acres of desolate sand hills and pine trees were designated as a U.S. Army installation. Adequate water, rail facilities and the Carolina climate lent themselves to Army needs and Camp Bragg emerged as a field artillery site on August 21, 1918. It was named in honor of Confederate General Braxton Bragg, a former artillery officer and North Carolinian.

Congress decided in February 1922 that all artillery sites east of the Mississippi River would become permanent Army posts. The camp was redesignated as Fort Bragg, September 30, 1922.

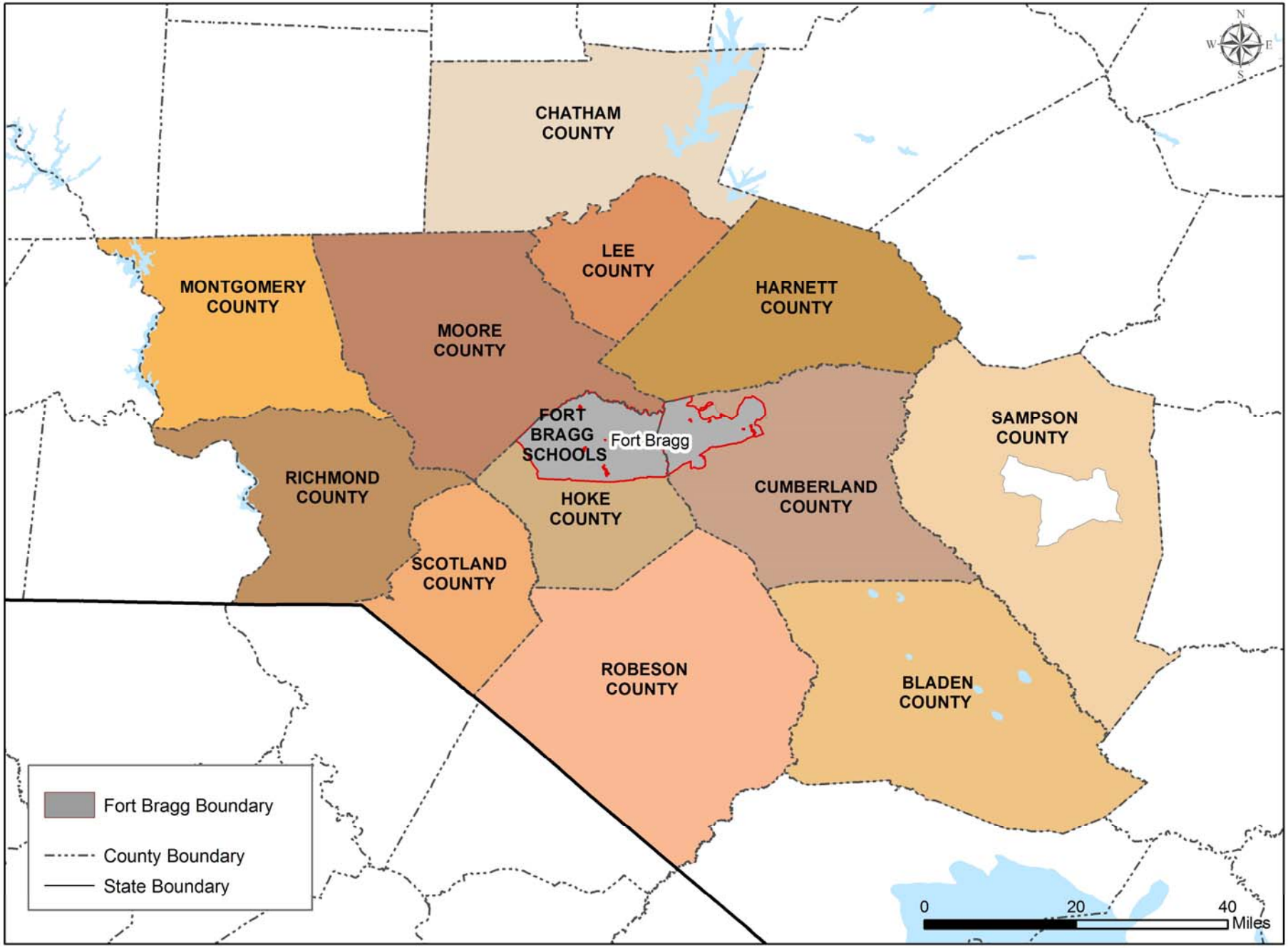
The fort grew slowly, reaching a total of 5,400 soldiers by the summer of 1940. With the threat of World War II and passage of the Selective Service act, a reception station was built here and Fort Bragg exploded to a population of 67,000 soldiers within a year. In 1942, the first airborne units trained here in preparation for combat. All five World War II airborne divisions the 82$^{nd}$, 101$^{st}$, 11$^{th}$, 13$^{th}$ and 17$^{th}$, trained in the Fort Bragg-Camp Mackall area.

The 82d Airborne Division was assigned here in 1946, upon its return form Europe. In 1951, XVIII Airborne Corps was reactivated here and Fort Bragg became widely known as the "home of the airborne."

More than 200,000 young men underwent basic combat training here during 1966-70. At the peak of the Vietnam War in 1968, Fort Bragg's military population rose to 57,840. July 1, 1973, Fort Bragg came under the U.S. Army Forces Command headquartered at Fort McPherson, GA.

Today Fort Bragg and neighboring Pope Air Force Base form one of the largest military complexes in the world.

# Local Education Agencies Within 25 Miles Of Fort Bragg



# DATA ON SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND IMPACT AID FROM LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES AND THE ARMY

The spreadsheet that follows contains information on school enrollment and federal and state impact aid for Fort Bragg and eight surrounding local educational agencies (LEAs). The Fort Bragg community expects these LEAs—Cumberland, Harnett, Hoke, Lee, Moore, Richmond, Robeson and Fort Bragg DoD School Districts—to absorb most of Fort Bragg's growth. This overview provides a brief explanation of the data and its sources as well as known data strengths and limitations.

## Data Collected Through LEA Surveys

The eight LEAs responded to a request for information that was sent for this project. The request asked the LEAs to provide actual enrollment and impact aid received from 2000 to 2006, and projected enrollment and impact aid for 2007 to 2013. The request asked the LEAs to provide detailed information on their total enrollment and the enrollment of associated school age dependents for Military, DoD civilian employees, and on-base contractors.

All eight LEAs provided the information at the summary (K-12) level for all years except for Hoke county which did not provide Total Enrollment data for 2001, and provided Total DoD Enrollment data for the years 2006 to 2009 only. If Hoke County's DoD enrollment remains roughly at its projected level for 2009, then Total DoD Enrollment for all of the eight LEAs combined would be about 1,400 higher in the year 2013 than it is in the spreadsheet (i.e., about 28,900 versus the 27,463 in the spreadsheet).

## Data Collected from Fort Bragg (Installation)

Fort Bragg also responded to a request for data for this project. The installation provided estimated total enrollments for 2003 through 2013 and other data requested. Our understanding is the estimates for 2003 through 2013 came from the ASIP (see definition below), rather than from actual counts from that period of time. The estimates from Fort Bragg do not include school-aged dependents of DoD contractors.

## Data Collected from Army Headquarters

The Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (OACSIM) provided data on estimated school enrollment associated with Fort Bragg. This data comes from the March 2008 version of the Army Stationing and Installation Plan (ASIP). According to Army Regulation 5-18, the ASIP is "the official Department of the Army database that reflects the authorized planning populations for Army installations. As such, ASIP Installation Reports are intended for use by Army planners and programmers as the basis for identifying installation support requirements."

The ASIP derives the estimated number of military, civilian, and contractor school age dependents by applying statistically derived factors to the number of assigned personnel in each of these three categories. ASIP data represents *estimates* derived through application of the dependent factors, not actual counts.

**Data Strengths and Limitations**

The data provided by the LEAs must be viewed with several key considerations in mind. The summary in the spreadsheet that follows represents a combination of these eight LEAs only. The installation, community and LEAs believe that the eight LEAs will absorb most of the school growth from Fort Bragg's expansion. Other LEAs, however, may have Fort Bragg or Pope AFB dependents in their schools, and may also absorb growth from Fort Bragg. Students generally attend school based on where they live, so the housing choices that new soldiers, civilians, and contractors will make in the coming years will largely determine which school districts will be affected by growth.

School enrollment actuals from the LEAs cannot be compared with the estimates provided by Fort Bragg on a strict "apples-to-apples" basis. Fort Bragg's estimates include all military personnel's school aged children (K-12), but some of these children will attend school outside of the eight surveyed LEAs, for example, in different public school districts, private schools, or in home schools. For this reason, one may expect Fort Bragg's estimated count of school aged children of military personnel to be higher than the sum of the eight surveyed LEAs, which, indeed, it is for 2004 through 2006 and the projections of the years 2007 through 2013.

There are other reasons why school enrollment *estimates* from the ASIP tend to be higher than the *actuals* reported by the LEAs. For example, if the ASIP bases its calculations of school-aged dependents upon the number of assigned military, civilian, and contractor personnel (complete end state) versus current boots on the ground, then the projections may be inconsistent with current conditions. For this reason, one would expect the ASIP *estimates* to be consistently higher than the *actuals* from the LEAs and from Fort Bragg, and indeed they are.

# SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND IMPACT AID FROM LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES, FORT BRAGG, AND ARMY HQ

## Data Collected Through Surveys of 8 LEAs

*(see Notes 1 & 2)*

| | | Actual | | | | | | | Projected | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
| **Total Enrollment** | All Years (K-12) | 130,553 | 124,384 | 132,209 | 132,957 | 134,300 | 134,403 | 135,249 | 136,176 | 137,668 | 140,098 | 141,810 | 143,859 | 145,931 | 148,341 |
| | DoD-related Enrollment | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Military | 20,794 | 18,394 | 18,949 | 19,181 | 19,062 | 18,271 | 19,491 | 19,591 | 21,412 | 21,961 | 20,805 | 21,428 | 21,756 | 22,137 |
| | DoD-Civilian | 1,244 | 3,958 | 3,817 | 4,372 | 3,573 | 4,391 | 4,357 | 4,457 | 4,153 | 4,642 | 4,708 | 5,005 | 5,173 | 5,326 |
| | DoD Contractor** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total DoD Enrollment | 22,038 | 22,352 | 22,766 | 23,553 | 22,635 | 22,662 | 23,848 | 24,048 | 25,565 | 26,603 | 25,513 | 26,433 | 26,929 | 27,463 |
| | Other Federal Enrollment | 904 | 653 | 605 | 698 | 700 | 935 | 987 | 829 | 760 | 647 | 655 | 661 | 667 | 671 |
| | Total Federal Enrollment | 22,942 | 23,005 | 23,371 | 24,251 | 23,335 | 23,597 | 24,835 | 24,877 | 26,325 | 27,250 | 26,168 | 27,094 | 27,596 | 28,134 |
| | Fed as a fraction of total | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 17% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 19% | 19% | 18% | 19% | 19% | 19% |
| **Impact Aid** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Federal Impact Aid Received ($M) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dept. of Education | $ 3.92 | $ 3.03 | $ 6.68 | $ 4.83 | $ 13.30 | $ 17.22 | $ 17.31 | $ 5.85 | $ 7.16 | $ 7.18 | $ 7.20 | $ 7.32 | $ 7.33 | $ 7.55 |
| | DOD Supplemental Impact Aid | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ 0.85 | $ 1.02 | $ 1.15 | $ 1.29 | $ 1.20 | $ 1.44 | $ 1.44 | $ 0.94 | $ 0.94 | $ 0.94 | $ 0.94 |
| | DoD Large Scale Rebasing | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ 0.90 | $ 0.30 | $ 0.30 | $ 0.30 | $ 0.30 | $ 0.30 | $ 0.30 |
| | Total Federal | $ 3.92 | $ 3.03 | $ 6.68 | $ 5.68 | $ 14.32 | $ 18.37 | $ 18.60 | $ 7.95 | $ 8.90 | $ 8.92 | $ 8.44 | $ 8.56 | $ 8.57 | $ 8.79 |
| | State Impact Aid Received ($M) | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| | Total Federal & State Impact Aid ($M) | $ 3.92 | $ 3.03 | $ 6.68 | $ 5.68 | $ 14.32 | $ 18.37 | $ 18.60 | $ 7.95 | $ 8.90 | $ 8.92 | $ 8.44 | $ 8.56 | $ 8.57 | $ 8.79 |
| | Impact Aid Per DoD Dependent Student | $ 178 | $ 136 | $ 294 | $ 241 | $ 633 | $ 811 | $ 780 | $ 331 | $ 348 | $ 335 | $ 331 | $ 324 | $ 318 | $ 320 |

## Data Collected from Fort Bragg

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Enrollment** | All Years (K-12) | 23,405 | 23,423 | 23,594 | 24,054 | 26,515 | 27,045 | 29,695 | 29,878 | 31,080 | 30,291 | 30,291 | | |

## Data Collected from Army HQ

| | | Estimates | | | | | | | Projected | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Army Stationing and Installation Plan (ASIP)** | | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
| All Years (K-12) | DoD-related Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Military | | | | 19,848 | 19,870 | 19,903 | 20,407 | 22,318 | 22,820 | 25,143 | 25,290 | 25,855 | 25,055 | 25,055 |
| | DoD-Civilian | | | | 3,557 | 3,553 | 3,691 | 3,647 | 4,197 | 4,225 | 4,552 | 4,588 | 5,225 | 5,236 | 5,236 |
| | DoD Contractor** | | | | | | 1,981 | 2,601 | 2910 | 3048 | 3106 | 3164 | 3515 | 3517 | 3504 |
| | Total DoD Enrollment | | | | 23,405 | 23,423 | 25,575 | 26,655 | 29,425 | 30,093 | 32,801 | 33,042 | 34,595 | 33,808 | 33,795 |

## Notes

1. See accompanying pages for detailed notes on data sources.
2. The eight LEAs surveyed are Cumberland, Harnett, Hoke, Lee, Moore, Richmond, Robeson and Fort Bragg DoD School Districts.

** Mission Support Contractors: Non-government employees who perform one or more of the military missions on the base, and whose work tasks are virtually identical to government civilian employees or military personnel, expressed in full time equivalents.

**Cumberland County** **Summary (K–12)** Summary (K–12)

| | | Actual | | | | | | | Projected | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Enrollment -- LEA Estimates** | | **2000** | **2001** | **2002** | **2003** | **2004** | **2005** | **2006** | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** |
| All Years (K-12) | Total Enrollment | 51,349 | 51,243 | 51,725 | 52,223 | 53,089 | 52,556 | 52,565 | 53,078 | 52,912 | 53,619 | 53,908 | 53,957 | 54,544 | 55,119 |
| | DoD-related Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Military | 14,585 | 12,359 | 12,734 | 12,860 | 12,776 | 12,064 | 12,218 | 12,178 | 12,918 | 12,905 | 12,974 | 12,988 | 13,129 | 13,267 |
| | DoD-Civilian | 941 | 3,664 | 3,491 | 3,993 | 3,147 | 3,943 | 3,855 | 3,932 | 3,354 | 3,703 | 3,723 | 3,727 | 3,766 | 3,807 |
| | DoD Contractor* | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total DoD Enrollment | 15,526 | 16,023 | 16,225 | 16,853 | 15,923 | 16,007 | 16,073 | 16,110 | 16,272 | 16,608 | 16,697 | 16,715 | 16,895 | 17,074 |
| | Other Federal Enrollment | 679 | 453 | 431 | 493 | 389 | 487 | 573 | 562 | 414 | 502 | 505 | 506 | 512 | 516 |
| | Total Federal Enrollment | 16,205 | 16,476 | 16,656 | 17,346 | 16,312 | 16,494 | 16,646 | 16,672 | 16,686 | 17,110 | 17,202 | 17,221 | 17,407 | 17,590 |
| | Fed as a fraction of total | 32% | 32% | 32% | 33% | 31% | 31% | 32% | 31% | 32% | 32% | 32% | 32% | 32% | 32% |
| **Capacity (Measured in seats available)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Years (K-12) | Total LEA Capacity | 44,605 | 48,590 | 49,930 | 49,965 | 51,315 | 51,395 | 51,970 | 52,805 | 53,275 | 53,870 | 54,870 | 55,770 | 55,770 | 55,770 |
| | % in temporary buildings | 15% | 7% | 5% | 6% | 5% | 4% | 4% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% |
| **Load Factor (LEA Enrollment/Capacity)** | | **115%** | **105%** | **104%** | **105%** | **103%** | **102%** | **101%** | **101%** | **99%** | **100%** | **98%** | **97%** | **98%** | **99%** |
| **Financial Information** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total LEA Budget ($M) | $ 296 | $ 316 | $ 316 | $ 328 | $ 346 | $ 364 | $ 378 | $ 401 | $ 420 | $ 445 | $ 465 | $ 495 | $ 525 | $ 550 |
| | Budget per enrolled pupil ($K) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | LEA | $ 5.9 | $ 6.3 | $ 6.2 | $ 6.4 | $ 6.6 | $ 7.0 | $ 7.3 | $ 8 | $ 8 | $ 8 | $ 9 | $ 9 | $ 10 | $ 10 |
| | Federal Impact Aid Received ($M) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dept. of Education | $ 3.1 | $ 3.0 | $ 6.5 | $ 4.7 | $ 7.9 | $ 7.1 | $ 8.0 | $ 5.4 | $ 6.6 | $ 6.6 | $ 6.6 | $ 6.7 | $ 6.7 | $ 6.8 |
| | DOD Supplemental Impact Aid | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ 0.7 | $ 0.8 | $ 0.9 | $ 0.8 | $ 0.8 | $ 0.9 | $ 0.9 | $ 0.9 | $ 0.9 | $ 0.9 | $ 0.9 |
| | DoD Large Scale Rebasing | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ 0.9 | $ 0.3 | $ 0.3 | $ 0.3 | $ 0.3 | $ 0.3 | $ 0.3 |
| | Total Federal | $ 3.1 | $ 3.0 | $ 6.5 | $ 5.4 | $ 8.7 | $ 8.0 | $ 8.8 | $ 7.1 | $ 7.8 | $ 7.8 | $ 7.8 | $ 7.9 | $ 7.9 | $ 8.0 |
| | State Impact Aid Received ($M) | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| | Total Federal & State Impact Aid ($M) | $ 3.1 | $ 3.0 | $ 6.5 | $ 5.4 | $ 8.7 | $ 8.0 | $ 8.8 | $ 7.1 | $ 7.8 | $ 7.8 | $ 7.8 | $ 7.9 | $ 7.9 | $ 8.0 |
| | Impact Aid as a fraction of LEA Budget | 1% | 1% | 2% | 2% | 3% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 1% |
| | Assessed Tax base per pupil ($K) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | LEA or county | $ 242.0 | $ 248.0 | $ 250.0 | $ 249.0 | $ 272.0 | $ 280.0 | $ 293.0 | $ 300.0 | $ 306.0 | $ 312.0 | $ 318.0 | $ 325.0 | $ 332.0 | $ 340.0 |

* Mission Support Contractors: Non-government employees who perform one or more of the military missions on the base, and whose work tasks are virtually identical to government civilian employees or military personnel, expressed in full time equivalents.

**NOTES:**

**ENROLLMENT—**
Best 1 of first 2 Months is being used for enrollment data.

**CAPACITY—**
Formulas for determining capacities have changed over the years. In order to have equal comparison, the capacity history has been calculated at today's standards.

**FINANCE—**

**Cumberland County** | **Elementary (K–5)** | Summary (K–12)

| | | Actual | | | | | | | Projected | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Enrollment -- LEA Estimates** | | **2000** | **2001** | **2002** | **2003** | **2004** | **2005** | **2006** | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** |
| Elementary (K-5) | Total Enrollment | 25,157 | 24,595 | 24,435 | 24,432 | 24,547 | 24,454 | 24,153 | 24,516 | 24,631 | 24,823 | 24,928 | 24,977 | 25,235 | 25,441 |
| | DoD-related Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Military | 7,001 | 5,932 | 6,112 | 6,173 | 6,132 | 5,767 | 5,943 | 5,806 | 6,201 | 6,206 | 6,232 | 6,244 | 6,309 | 6,360 |
| | DoD-Civilian | 452 | 1,759 | 1,676 | 1,917 | 1,510 | 1,885 | 1,875 | 1,875 | 1,610 | 1,738 | 1,745 | 1,748 | 1,766 | 1,781 |
| | DoD Contractor* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total DoD Enrollment | 7,453 | 7,691 | 7,788 | 8,090 | 7,642 | 7,652 | 7,818 | 7,681 | 7,811 | 7,944 | 7,977 | 7,992 | 8,075 | 8,141 |
| | Other Federal Enrollment | 326 | 217 | 207 | 237 | 187 | 233 | 279 | 268 | 199 | 248 | 249 | 250 | 252 | 254 |
| | Total Federal Enrollment | 7,779 | 7,908 | 7,995 | 8,327 | 7,829 | 7,885 | 8,097 | 7,949 | 8,010 | 8,192 | 8,226 | 8,242 | 8,327 | 8,395 |
| | Fed as a fraction of total | 31% | 32% | 33% | 34% | 32% | 32% | 34% | 32% | 33% | 33% | 33% | 33% | 33% | 33% |
| **Capacity (Measured in seats available)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Elementary (K-5) | Total LEA Capacity | 20,425 | 22,075 | 22,955 | 22,990 | 22,990 | 23,070 | 23,310 | 23,905 | 24,000 | 24,595 | 25,090 | 25,990 | 25,990 | 25,990 |
| | % in temporary buildings | 23% | 11% | 6% | 6% | 7% | 6% | 5% | 4% | 4% | 3% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| **Load Factor (LEA Enrollment/Capacity)** | | **123%** | **111%** | **106%** | **106%** | **107%** | **106%** | **104%** | **103%** | **103%** | **101%** | **99%** | **96%** | **97%** | **98%** |

* Mission Support Contractors: Non-government employees who perform one or more of the military missions on the base, and whose work tasks are virtually identical to government civilian employees or military personnel, expressed in full time equivalents.

**NOTES:**

**ENROLLMENT—**
Best 1 of first 2 Months is being used for enrollment data

**CAPACITY—**
Formulas for determining capacities have changed over the years. In order to have equal comparison, the capacity history has been calculated at today's standards.

**FINANCE—**

| | | Actual | | | | | | | Projected | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Enrollment -- LEA Estimates** | | **2000** | **2001** | **2002** | **2003** | **2004** | **2005** | **2006** | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** |
| Middle (6-8) | Total Enrollment | 12,062 | 12,074 | 12,156 | 12,199 | 12,445 | 12,164 | 12,171 | 12,157 | 11,876 | 12,197 | 12,335 | 12,601 | 12,670 | 12,913 |
| | DoD-related Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Military | 3,355 | 2,843 | 2,929 | 2,958 | 2,938 | 2,774 | 2,824 | 2,763 | 2,971 | 2,885 | 2,917 | 2,980 | 2,996 | 3,054 |
| | DoD-Civilian | 216 | 843 | 803 | 918 | 724 | 906 | 891 | 892 | 771 | 846 | 856 | 875 | 879 | 896 |
| | DoD Contractor* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total DoD Enrollment | 3,571 | 3,686 | 3,732 | 3,876 | 3,662 | 3,680 | 3,715 | 3,655 | 3,742 | 3,731 | 3,773 | 3,855 | 3,875 | 3,950 |
| | Other Federal Enrollment | 156 | 104 | 99 | 113 | 89 | 112 | 132 | 128 | 95 | 110 | 111 | 113 | 115 | 116 |
| | Total Federal Enrollment | 3,727 | 3,790 | 3,831 | 3,989 | 3,751 | 3,792 | 3,847 | 3,783 | 3,837 | 3,841 | 3,884 | 3,968 | 3,990 | 4,066 |
| | Fed as a fraction of total | 31% | 31% | 32% | 33% | 30% | 31% | 32% | 31% | 32% | 31% | 31% | 31% | 31% | 31% |
| **Capacity (Measured in seats available)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Middle (6-8) | Total LEA Capacity | 11,275 | 11,635 | 12,095 | 12,095 | 12,095 | 12,095 | 12,130 | 12,130 | 12,160 | 12,160 | 12,665 | 12,665 | 12,665 | 12,665 |
| | % in temporary buildings | 8% | 7% | 3% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 3% | 4% | 2% | 4% | 4% | 6% |
| **Load Factor (LEA Enrollment/Capacity)** | | **107%** | **104%** | **101%** | **101%** | **103%** | **101%** | **100%** | **100%** | **98%** | **100%** | **97%** | **99%** | **100%** | **102%** |

* Mission Support Contractors: Non-government employees who perform one or more of the military missions on the base, and whose work tasks are virtually identical to government civilian employees or military personnel, expressed in full time equivalents.

**NOTES:**

**ENROLLMENT—**

**CAPACITY—**
Capacity at Reid Ross, Walker-Spivey, and Mae Rudd Williams are divided between Middle & High School.

**FINANCE—**

**Cumberland County** | **High School (9–12)** | Summary (K–12)

| | | Actual | | | | | | | Projected | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Enrollment -- LEA Estimates** | | **2000** | **2001** | **2002** | **2003** | **2004** | **2005** | **2006** | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** |
| High (9-12) | Total Enrollment | 14,130 | 14,574 | 15,134 | 15,592 | 16,097 | 15,938 | 16,241 | 16,405 | 16,405 | 16,599 | 16,645 | 16,379 | 16,639 | 16,765 |
| | DoD-related Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Military | 4,229 | 3,584 | 3,693 | 3,729 | 3,706 | 3,523 | 3,451 | 3,609 | 3,746 | 3,814 | 3,825 | 3,764 | 3,824 | 3,853 |
| | DoD-Civilian | 273 | 1,062 | 1,012 | 1,158 | 913 | 1,152 | 1,089 | 1,165 | 973 | 1,119 | 1,122 | 1,104 | 1,121 | 1,130 |
| | DoD Contractor* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total DoD Enrollment | 4,502 | 4,646 | 4,705 | 4,887 | 4,619 | 4,675 | 4,540 | 4,774 | 4,719 | 4,933 | 4,947 | 4,868 | 4,945 | 4,983 |
| | Other Federal Enrollment | 197 | 132 | 125 | 143 | 113 | 142 | 162 | 166 | 120 | 144 | 145 | 143 | 145 | 146 |
| | Total Federal Enrollment | 4,699 | 4,778 | 4,830 | 5,030 | 4,732 | 4,817 | 4,702 | 4,940 | 4,839 | 5,077 | 5,092 | 5,011 | 5,090 | 5,129 |
| | Fed as a fraction of total | 33% | 33% | 32% | 32% | 29% | 30% | 29% | 30% | 29% | 31% | 31% | 31% | 31% | 31% |
| **Capacity (Measured in seats available)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| High (9-12) | Total LEA Capacity | 12,905 | 14,880 | 14,880 | 14,880 | 16,230 | 16,230 | 16,530 | 16,770 | 17,115 | 17,115 | 17,115 | 17,115 | 17,115 | 17,115 |
| | % in temporary buildings | 10% | 2% | 4% | 7% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 1% | 2% | 2% | 1% | 2% | 2% |
| **Load Factor (LEA Enrollment/Capacity)** | | **109%** | **98%** | **102%** | **105%** | **99%** | **98%** | **98%** | **98%** | **96%** | **97%** | **97%** | **96%** | **97%** | **98%** |

* Mission Support Contractors: Non-government employees who perform one or more of the military missions on the base, and whose work tasks are virtually identical to government civilian employees or military personnel, expressed in full time equivalents.

**NOTES:**

**ENROLLMENT—**

**CAPACITY—**
Capacity at Reid Ross, Walker-Spivey, and Mae Rudd Williams are divided between Middle & High School.

**FINANCE—**

**Harnett County**

## Summary (K–12)



| | Actual | | | | | | | | Projected | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Enrollment -- LEA Estimates** | **2000** | **2001** | **2002** | **2003** | **2004** | **2005** | **2006** | | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** |
| All Total Enrollment | 16,295 | 16,597 | 16,627 | 16,777 | 16,954 | 17,515 | 18,109 | # | 18,403 | 19,185 | 19,718 | 20,167 | 20,829 | 21,518 | 22,192 |
| DoD-related Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Military | 1,044 | 1,129 | 1,187 | 1,376 | 1,339 | 1,484 | 1,487 | | 1,666 | 1,812 | 1,910 | 1,940 | 1,911 | 1,967 | 1,996 |
| DoD-Civilian | 212 | 203 | 234 | 288 | 334 | 356 | 391 | | 430 | 703 | 844 | 889 | 1,183 | 1,311 | 1,424 |
| DoD Contractor* | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total DoD Enrollment | 1,256 | 1,332 | 1,421 | 1,664 | 1,673 | 1,840 | 1,878 | | 2,096 | 2,515 | 2,754 | 2,829 | 3,094 | 3,278 | 3,420 |
| Other Federal Enrollment | 111 | 101 | 111 | 126 | 115 | 143 | 144 | | 136 | 145 | 145 | 150 | 155 | 155 | 155 |
| Total Federal Enrollment | 1,367 | 1,433 | 1,532 | 1,790 | 1,788 | 1,983 | 2,022 | | 2,232 | 2,660 | 2,899 | 2,979 | 3,249 | 3,433 | 3,575 |
| Fed as a fraction of total | 8% | 9% | 9% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 11% | | 12% | 14% | 15% | 15% | 16% | 16% | 16% |
| **Capacity (Measured in seats available)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Total LEA Capacity | 15,798 | 15,798 | 15,798 | 15,798 | 17,328 | 17,556 | 17,556 | | 17,556 | 17,556 | 18,306 | 18,306 | 18,306 | 18,306 | 18,306 |
| % in temporary buildings | 3% | 5% | 5% | 6% | 3% | 2% | 4% | | 5% | 9% | 7% | 9% | 12% | 15% | 17% |
| **Load Factor (LEA Enrollment/Capacity)** | **103%** | **105%** | **105%** | **106%** | **98%** | **100%** | **103%** | | **105%** | **109%** | **108%** | **110%** | **114%** | **118%** | **121%** |
| **Financial Information** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total LEA Budget ($M) | $ 94 | $ 101 | $ 109 | $ 118 | $ 118 | $ 120 | $ 120 | | $ 132 | $ 158 | $ 166 | $ 174 | $ 183 | $ 192 | $ 202 |
| Budget per enrolled pupil ($K) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LEA | $ 5.1 | $ 5.5 | $ 5.6 | $ 5.5 | $ 5.9 | $ 6.2 | $ 6.5 | | $ 8 | $ 9 | $ 9 | $ 10 | $ 9 | $ 10 | $ 10 |
| Federal Impact Aid Received ($M) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dept. of Education | $ 44,209.00 | $ 2,307.00 | $ 163,669.00 | $ 102,517.00 | $ 117,550.00 | $ 164,639.00 | $ 133,752.00 | | $ 167,848.00 | $ 289,115.00 | $ 301,258.00 | $ 313,911.00 | $ 327,095.00 | $ 340,833.00 | $ 355,148.00 |
| DOD Supplemental Impact Aid | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DoD Large Scale Rebasing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Federal | $ 44,209.00 | $ 2,307.00 | $ 163,669.00 | $ 102,517.00 | $ 117,550.00 | $ 164,639.00 | $ 133,752.00 | | $ 167,848.00 | $ 289,115.00 | $ 301,258.00 | $ 313,911.00 | $ 327,095.00 | $ 340,833.00 | $ 355,148.00 |
| State Impact Aid Received ($M) | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| Total Federal & State Impact Aid ($M) | $ 44,209.00 | $ 2,307.00 | $ 163,669.00 | $ 102,517.00 | $ 117,550.00 | $ 164,639.00 | $ 133,752.00 | | $ 167,848.00 | $ 289,115.00 | $ 301,258.00 | $ 313,911.00 | $ 327,095.00 | $ 340,833.00 | $ 355,148.00 |
| Impact Aid as a fraction of LEA Budget | 47031% | 0% | 150155% | 86879% | 99619% | 137199% | 111460% | | 127158% | 182984% | 181481% | 180409% | 178740% | 177517% | 175816% |
| Assessed Tax base per pupil ($K) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LEA or county | $ 200.0 | $ 210.0 | $ 223.0 | $ 224.0 | $ 269.0 | $ 268.0 | $ 272.0 | | $ 280.0 | $ 280.0 | $ 283.0 | $ 287.0 | $ 289.0 | $ 291.0 | $ 294.0 |

* Mission Support Contractors: Non-government employees who perform one or more of the military missions on the base, and whose work tasks are virtually identical to government civilian employees or military personnel, expressed in full time equivalents.

**NOTES:**

**ENROLLMENT—**

ADM is based on 2nd month of each year 2000-2007. The projected 2008-2013 growth is based on a study by OR/Ed Labs from North Carolina State University.
The largest increases are projected to be within attendance areas impacted by a high number of military/federally connected students

**CAPACITY—**

The total number of modular classrooms has increased from 72 in the 2000-01 school year to180 units during the 2007-08 school year.
22 more units are being put into place for the 2008-09 school year.
As class size reduction mandates come the state the number of units will continue to increase. Eighty percent of the federally connected students live in the attendance areas with schools that are out of capacity

**FINANCE—**

Total LEA Budget projections for 2008-2013 based on projected 5% growth per year and construction projects planned through 2011
Total LEA Budget excludes Child Nutrition Program which is an enterprise fund
Impact Aid projections for 2009-2013 based on 4.2% growth per year
Assessed Property Values for 2008-2013 are projected at 4% annual growth
The cost for leasing 180 modular classrooms is $404,464.00 per year. The addition of 20 classrooms will be $165,852.00
Revenue sources (sales tax, ADM funds, lottery proceeds) have been committed to existing debt and are not available to fund future growth
Property tax does not provide resources sufficient to fund school operations and new construction

**Harnett County** | **Elementary (K–5)** | Summary (K–12)

| | | Actual | | | | | | | Projected | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Enrollment -- LEA Estimates** | | **2000** | **2001** | **2002** | **2003** | **2004** | **2005** | **2006** | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** |
| Elementary (K-5) | Total Enrollment | 8,103 | 8,193 | 8,041 | 8,004 | 7,962 | 8,266 | 8,742 | 8,863 | 9,176 | 9,471 | 9,645 | 9,931 | 10,043 | 10,352 |
| | DoD-related Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Military | 661 | 685 | 730 | 815 | 780 | 952 | 983 | 1,003 | 1,053 | 1,080 | 1,066 | 1,024 | 1,022 | 1,017 |
| | DoD-Civilian | 99 | 87 | 116 | 120 | 147 | 176 | 217 | 199 | 327 | 393 | 414 | 552 | 612 | 665 |
| | DoD Contractor* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total DoD Enrollment | 760 | 772 | 846 | 935 | 927 | 1,128 | 1,200 | 1,202 | 1,380 | 1,473 | 1,480 | 1,576 | 1,634 | 1,682 |
| | Other Federal Enrollment | 60 | 60 | 61 | 76 | 64 | 87 | 93 | 84 | 88 | 88 | 92 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| | Total Federal Enrollment | 820 | 832 | 907 | 1,011 | 991 | 1,215 | 1,293 | 1,286 | 1,468 | 1,561 | 1,572 | 1,671 | 1,729 | 1,777 |
| | Fed as a fraction of total | 10% | 10% | 11% | 13% | 12% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 16% | 16% | 16% | 17% | 17% | 17% |
| **Capacity (Measured in seats available)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Elementary (K-5) | Total LEA Capacity | 7,994 | 7,994 | 7,994 | 7,994 | 7,994 | 8,222 | 8,222 | 8,222 | 8,222 | 8,972 | 8,972 | 8,972 | 8,972 | 8,972 |
| | % in temporary buildings | 2% | 3% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 6% | 8% | 11% | 6% | 7% | 10% | 11% | 14% |
| **Load Factor (LEA Enrollment/Capacity)** | | **101%** | **102%** | **101%** | **100%** | **100%** | **101%** | **106%** | **108%** | **112%** | **106%** | **108%** | **111%** | **112%** | **115%** |

* Mission Support Contractors: Non-government employees who perform one or more of the military missions on the base, and whose work tasks are virtually identical to government civilian employees or military personnel, expressed in full time equivalents.

**NOTES:**

**ENROLLMENT—**

ADM is based on 2rd month of each year 2000-2007. The projected 2008-2013 growth is based on a study by OR/Ed Labs from North Carolina State University.
The largest increases are projected to be within attendance areas impacted by Ft Bragg.

**CAPACITY—**

The total number of modular classrooms has increased from 45 in the 2000-01 school year to113 units during the 2007-08 school year.
16 more units are being put into place for the 2008-09 school year.
As class size reduction mandates come the state the number of units will continue to increase.
The study by OR/Ed Lab indicates a need for a new elementary school in an area of high military population

**FINANCE—**

Revenue sources (sales tax,ADM funds, lottery proceeds) have been committed to existing debt and are not available to fund future growth
Propert tax does not provide resources suffient to fund school operations and new construction
The cost of a new elementary school is projected to be $24 million.

**Harnett County** | **Middle School (6–8)** | Summary (K–12)

| | | Actual | | | | | | | Projected | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Enrollment -- LEA Estimates** | | **2000** | **2001** | **2002** | **2003** | **2004** | **2005** | **2006** | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** |
| Middle (6-8) | Total Enrollment | 4,011 | 4,026 | 4,125 | 4,218 | 4,263 | 4,178 | 4,162 | 4,225 | 4,437 | 4,601 | 4,691 | 4,886 | 5,230 | 5,356 |
| | DoD-related Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Military | 201 | 216 | 251 | 324 | 346 | 188 | 186 | 392 | 417 | 431 | 424 | 403 | 402 | 399 |
| | DoD-Civilian | 46 | 40 | 58 | 86 | 101 | 75 | 82 | 121 | 186 | 220 | 231 | 302 | 333 | 360 |
| | DoD Contractor* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total DoD Enrollment | 247 | 256 | 309 | 410 | 447 | 263 | 268 | 513 | 603 | 651 | 655 | 705 | 735 | 759 |
| | Other Federal Enrollment | 22 | 20 | 23 | 25 | 22 | 23 | 25 | 25 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| | Total Federal Enrollment | 269 | 276 | 332 | 435 | 469 | 286 | 293 | 538 | 631 | 679 | 683 | 734 | 764 | 788 |
| | Fed as a fraction of total | 7% | 7% | 8% | 10% | 11% | 7% | 7% | 13% | 14% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 15% |
| **Capacity (Measured in seats available)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Middle (6-8) | Total LEA Capacity | 3,952 | 3,952 | 3,952 | 3,952 | 3,952 | 3,952 | 3,952 | 3,952 | 3,952 | 3,952 | 3,952 | 3,952 | 3,952 | 3,952 |
| | % in temporary buildings | 2% | 2% | 4% | 6% | 8% | 6% | 5% | 7% | 11% | 14% | 16% | 19% | 25% | 26% |
| **Load Factor (LEA Enrollment/Capacity)** | | **101%** | **102%** | **104%** | **107%** | **108%** | **106%** | **105%** | **107%** | **112%** | **116%** | **119%** | **124%** | **132%** | **136%** |

* Mission Support Contractors: Non-government employees who perform one or more of the military missions on the base, and whose work tasks are virtually identical to government civilian employees or military personnel, expressed in full time equivalents.

**NOTES:**

**ENROLLMENT—**

ADM is based on 2rd month of each year 2000-2007. The projected 2008-2013 growth is based on a study by OR/Ed Labs from North Carolina State University.
The largest increases are projected to be within attendance areas impacted by Ft Bragg.

**CAPACITY—**

The total number of modular classrooms has increased from 13 in the 2000-01 school year to 29 units during the 2007-08 school year.
4 more units are being put into place for the 2008-09 school year.
As class size reduction mandates come the state the number of units will continue to increase.
The study completed by OR/Ed Labs indicates a need for 2 new middle schools,1 of which is in an area of high military population.

**FINANCE—**

Revenue sources (sales tax,ADM funds, lottery proceeds) have been committed to existing debt and are not available to fund future growth
Propert tax does not provide resources suffient to fund school operations and new construction
The cost of a new middle school is projected to be $35 million.

**Harnett County** | **High School (9–12)** | Summary (K–12)

| | | Actual | | | | | | | Projected | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Enrollment -- LEA Estimates** | | **2000** | **2001** | **2002** | **2003** | **2004** | **2005** | **2006** | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** |
| High (9-12) | Total Enrollment | 4,181 | 4,378 | 4,461 | 4,555 | 4,729 | 5,071 | 5,205 | 5,315 | 5,571 | 5,646 | 5,831 | 6,012 | 6,245 | 6,483 |
| | DoD-related Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Military | 182 | 228 | 206 | 237 | 213 | 188 | 186 | 271 | 342 | 399 | 450 | 484 | 543 | 580 |
| | DoD-Civilian | 67 | 76 | 60 | 82 | 86 | 105 | 92 | 110 | 190 | 231 | 244 | 329 | 366 | 399 |
| | DoD Contractor* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total DoD Enrollment | 249 | 304 | 266 | 319 | 299 | 293 | 278 | 381 | 532 | 630 | 694 | 813 | 909 | 979 |
| | Other Federal Enrollment | 28 | 21 | 27 | 25 | 29 | 33 | 26 | 27 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| | Total Federal Enrollment | 277 | 325 | 293 | 344 | 328 | 326 | 304 | 408 | 561 | 659 | 724 | 844 | 940 | 1,010 |
| | Fed as a fraction of total | 7% | 7% | 7% | 8% | 7% | 6% | 6% | 8% | 10% | 12% | 12% | 14% | 15% | 16% |
| **Capacity (Measured in seats available)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| High (9-12) | Total LEA Capacity | 3,852 | 3,852 | 3,852 | 3,852 | 5,382 | 5,382 | 5,382 | 5,382 | 5,382 | 5,382 | 5,382 | 5,382 | 5,382 | 5,382 |
| | % in temporary buildings | 8% | 12% | 14% | 15% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 5% | 8% | 11% | 14% | 17% |
| **Load Factor (LEA Enrollment/Capacity)** | | **109%** | **114%** | **116%** | **118%** | **88%** | **94%** | **97%** | **99%** | **104%** | **105%** | **108%** | **112%** | **116%** | **120%** |

* Mission Support Contractors: Non-government employees who perform one or more of the military missions on the base, and whose work tasks are virtually identical to government civilian employees or military personnel, expressed in full time equivalents.

**NOTES:**

**ENROLLMENT—**

ADM is based on 2rd month of each year 2000-2007. The projected 2008-2013 growth is based on a study by OR/Ed Labs from North Carolina State University.
The largest increases are projected to be within attendance areas impacted by Ft Bragg.

**CAPACITY—**

The total number of modular classrooms has increased from14 in the 2000-01 school year to 38 units during the 2007-08 school year.
2 more units are being put into place for the 2008-09 school year.
As class size reduction mandates come the state the number of units will continue to increase.
The projected growth is in an area that will need new high school by 2013.

**FINANCE—**

Revenue sources (sales tax,ADM funds, lottery proceeds) have been committed to existing debt and are not available to fund future growth
Propert tax does not provide resources suffient to fund school operations and new construction
The cost of a new high school is projected to be $69 million.

Office of Economic Adjustment
(Office of the Secretary of Defense)
Education Site Visit for Growth Impacted
Locations – Technical Pre-Visit
Tuesday, April 22, 2008

**Harnett County Schools**

Dan C. Honeycutt, Superintendent
Phillip R. Ferrell, Asst. Superintendent

# LEA and Community Talking Points

1. Does the LEA own or operate schools on the installation?

   **No, presently Harnett County Schools does not have an agreement with DoD under which it would own or operate schools on Fort Bragg.**

2. Actual or estimated number of military dependent children enrolled in public school of the military base, annually, 2000 through 2003.

   **The number of students that are identified federally connected has risen from 1,388 in the 2000-2001 school year to 2,377 during the 2007-2008 school year. The number of military dependent students in this number has increased from 1,044 in 2000 to 1,666 in 2007. Based upon a study by OR/ED Labs from N. C. State University, these numbers will increase an additional 1,643 military dependent students by 2013..**

3. Can you explain the methodology that you use to count or estimate the number of military dependent school aged children in your schools? Is there a written description available?

   **Harnett County Schools conducted an annual survey of federally connected students. A survey sheet is distributed to all students enrolled in Harnett County Schools and is completed by the student's parent or guardian. The survey covers military, federal workers, subsidized housing, and students with an IEP. Upon return of the surveys, tabulations are made and the number for each group is finalized. A 100% return rate at every school is expected.**

4. What are the key data sources that you use to derive estimates or actuals of military personnel, civilian employees, and school aged children on the installation?

   **The annual federally connected survey is the key sources of our information.**

5. Which local education agencies are affected by growth on the base?

   **All of Harnett County Schools are impacted by the growth. However, schools in the Overhills and Western Harnett attendance areas are experiencing the greatest growth. Attachments A – H illustrate the growth of military dependents and federally connected students by school and school year 2000 - 2008**

6. How do you determine which LEAs will be affected and by how much?

   **Harnett County School contracted with OR/ED Labs from N. C. State University to do a study of the growth in Harnett County. Jeff Tsai, the Chief Consultant, did visits with County and city planners, looking at building plans, infrastructure, birth rates, in addition to talking with representative from Fort Bragg regarding the number of soldiers being sent to the installation. OR/ED Labs used a model to calculate their growth projections based upon data derived from these various inputs.**

HARNETT COUNTY SCHOOLS
2000/2001 FEDERALLY CONNECTED

| LOCATION | Uniformed | Other | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anderson Creek Primary | 119 | 17 | 136 |
| Angier Elementary | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Benhaven Elementary | 167 | 23 | 190 |
| Boone Trail Elementary | 8 | 5 | 13 |
| Buies Creek Elementary | 16 | 1 | 17 |
| Coats Elementary | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Coats-Erwin Middle | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Dunn Middle | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Erwin Elementary | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Gentry Primary | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| Harnett Central High | 26 | 11 | 37 |
| Harnett Central Middle | 19 | 2 | 21 |
| Harnett Primary | 9 | 2 | 11 |
| Johnsonville Elementary | 177 | 19 | 196 |
| LaFayette Elementary | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| Lillington | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| North Harnett Primary | 17 | 0 | 17 |
| Overhills Middle | 68 | 13 | 81 |
| Shawtown | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| South Harnett | 108 | 19 | 127 |
| Triton High School | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Wayne Avenue Elementary | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Western Harnett High | 155 | 53 | 208 |
| Western Harnett Middle | 105 | 27 | 132 |
| TOTALS | 1044 | 212 | 1256 |

**Attachment A**

HARNETT COUNTY SCHOOLS
2001/2002 FEDERALLY CONNECTED

| LOCATION | Uniformed | Other | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anderson Creek Primary | 150 | 14 | 164 |
| Angier Elementary | 9 | 1 | 10 |
| Benhaven Elementary | 162 | 17 | 179 |
| Boone Trail Elementary | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| Buies Creek Elementary | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| Coats Elementary | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Coats-Erwin Middle | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Dunn Middle | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Erwin Elementary | 8 | 2 | 10 |
| Gentry Primary | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| Harnett Central High | 33 | 16 | 49 |
| Harnett Central Middle | 30 | 7 | 37 |
| Harnett Primary | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| Johnsonville Elementary | 157 | 16 | 173 |
| LaFayette Elementary | 11 | 2 | 13 |
| Lillington | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| North Harnett Primary | 20 | 0 | 20 |
| Overhills Middle | 82 | 13 | 95 |
| Shawtown | 11 | 1 | 12 |
| South Harnett | 111 | 20 | 131 |
| Triton High School | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Wayne Avenue Elementary | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| Western Harnett High | 193 | 59 | 252 |
| Western Harnett Middle | 97 | 16 | 113 |
| TOTALS | 1129 | 203 | 1332 |

**Attachment B**

HARNETT COUNTY SCHOOLS
2002/2003 FEDERALLY CONNECTED

| LOCATION | Uniformed | Other | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anderson Creek Primary | 144 | 28 | 172 |
| Angier Elementary | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Benhaven Elementary | 62 | 8 | 70 |
| Boone Trail Elementary | 9 | 8 | 17 |
| Buies Creek Elementary | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| Coats Elementary | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Coats-Erwin Middle | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Dunn Middle | 10 | 1 | 11 |
| Erwin Elementary | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Gentry Primary | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Harnett Central High | 24 | 6 | 30 |
| Harnett Central Middle | 24 | 7 | 31 |
| Harnett Primary | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| Highland Elementary | 276 | 33 | 309 |
| Johnsonville Elementary | 64 | 10 | 74 |
| LaFayette Elementary | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| Lillington | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| North Harnett Primary | 18 | 2 | 20 |
| Overhills Middle | 85 | 21 | 106 |
| Shawtown | 13 | 1 | 14 |
| South Harnett | 103 | 17 | 120 |
| Triton High School | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| Wayne Avenue Elementary | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Western Harnett High | 175 | 54 | 229 |
| Western Harnett Middle | 127 | 25 | 152 |
| TOTALS | 1187 | 234 | 1421 |

**Attachment C**

HARNETT COUNTY SCHOOLS
2003/2004 FEDERALLY CONNECTED

| LOCATION | Uniformed | Other | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anderson Creek Primary | 148 | 21 | 169 |
| Angier Elementary | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| Benhaven Elementary | 64 | 7 | 71 |
| Boone Trail Elementary | 15 | 2 | 17 |
| Buies Creek Elementary | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Coats Elementary | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Coats-Erwin Middle | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| Dunn Middle | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Erwin Elementary | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Gentry Primary | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Harnett Central High | 11 | 7 | 18 |
| Harnett Central Middle | 28 | 7 | 35 |
| Harnett Primary | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| Highland Elementary | 336 | 43 | 379 |
| Johnsonville Elementary | 71 | 9 | 80 |
| LaFayette Elementary | 10 | 4 | 14 |
| Lillington-Shawtown | 23 | 2 | 25 |
| North Harnett Primary | 15 | 0 | 15 |
| Overhills Middle | 143 | 42 | 185 |
| South Harnett | 99 | 20 | 119 |
| STAR Academy | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Triton High School | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Wayne Avenue Elementary | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Western Harnett High | 221 | 72 | 293 |
| Western Harnett Middle | 142 | 36 | 178 |
| TOTALS | 1376 | 288 | 1664 |

**Attachment D**

HARNETT COUNTY SCHOOLS
2004/2005 FEDERALLY CONNECTED

| LOCATION | Uniformed | Other | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anderson Creek Primary | 113 | 27 | 140 |
| Angier Elementary | 10 | 1 | 11 |
| Benhaven Elementary | 60 | 7 | 67 |
| Boone Trail Elementary | 15 | 5 | 20 |
| Buies Creek Elementary | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| Coats Elementary | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| Coats-Erwin Middle | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| Dunn Middle | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| Erwin Elementary | 8 | 2 | 10 |
| Gentry Primary | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| Harnett Central High | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| Harnett Central Middle | 40 | 8 | 48 |
| Harnett Primary | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| Highland Elementary | 359 | 50 | 409 |
| Johnsonville Elementary | 32 | 9 | 41 |
| LaFayette Elementary | 9 | 3 | 12 |
| Lillington-Shawtown | 19 | 7 | 26 |
| North Harnett Primary | 13 | 0 | 13 |
| Overhills High | 94 | 41 | 135 |
| Overhills Middle | 149 | 37 | 186 |
| South Harnett Elementary | 113 | 30 | 143 |
| Triton High School | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Wayne Avenue Elementary | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Western Harnett High | 107 | 39 | 146 |
| Western Harnett Middle | 147 | 47 | 194 |
| TOTALS | 1339 | 334 | 1673 |

**Attachment E**

HARNETT COUNTY SCHOOLS
2005/2006 FEDERALLY CONNECTED

| LOCATION | Uniformed | Other | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anderson Creek Primary | 138 | 36 | 174 |
| Angier Elementary | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Benhaven Elementary | 62 | 11 | 73 |
| Boone Trail Elementary | 12 | 8 | 20 |
| Buies Creek Elementary | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Coats Elementary | 9 | 3 | 12 |
| Coats-Erwin Middle | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Dunn Middle | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Erwin Elementary | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| Gentry Primary | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| Harnett Central High | 11 | 12 | 23 |
| Harnett Central Middle | 45 | 7 | 52 |
| Harnett Primary | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Highland Elementary | 495 | 52 | 547 |
| Johnsonville Elementary | 42 | 6 | 48 |
| LaFayette Elementary | 14 | 2 | 16 |
| Lillington-Shawtown | 29 | 11 | 40 |
| North Harnett Primary | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| Overhills High | 93 | 58 | 151 |
| Overhills Middle | 128 | 26 | 154 |
| South Harnett Elementary | 118 | 38 | 156 |
| Triton High School | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Wayne Avenue Elementary | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Western Harnett High | 82 | 34 | 116 |
| Western Harnett Middle | 164 | 39 | 203 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| TOTALS | 1484 | 356 | 1840 |

**Attachment F**

HARNETT COUNTY SCHOOLS
2006/2007 FEDERALLY CONNECTED

| LOCATION | Uniformed | Other | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anderson Creek Primary | 145 | 43 | 188 |
| Angier Elementary | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| Benhaven Elementary | 61 | 9 | 70 |
| Boone Trail Elementary | 13 | 7 | 20 |
| Buies Creek Elementary | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Coats Elementary | 6 | 8 | 14 |
| Coats-Erwin Middle | 8 | 6 | 14 |
| Dunn Middle | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Erwin Elementary | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| Gentry Primary | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| Harnett Central High | 18 | 14 | 32 |
| Harnett Central Middle | 40 | 9 | 49 |
| Harnett Primary | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Highland Elementary | 484 | 71 | 555 |
| Johnsonville Elementary | 67 | 14 | 81 |
| LaFayette Elementary | 17 | 7 | 24 |
| Lillington-Shawtown | 22 | 10 | 32 |
| North Harnett Primary | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Overhills High | 85 | 44 | 129 |
| Overhills Middle | 97 | 27 | 124 |
| South Harnett Elementary | 131 | 35 | 166 |
| Triton High School | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| Wayne Avenue Elementary | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Western Harnett High | 79 | 27 | 106 |
| Western Harnett Middle | 169 | 38 | 207 |
| TOTALS | 1487 | 391 | 1878 |

**Attachment G**

HARNETT COUNTY SCHOOLS
2007/2008 FEDERALLY CONNECTED

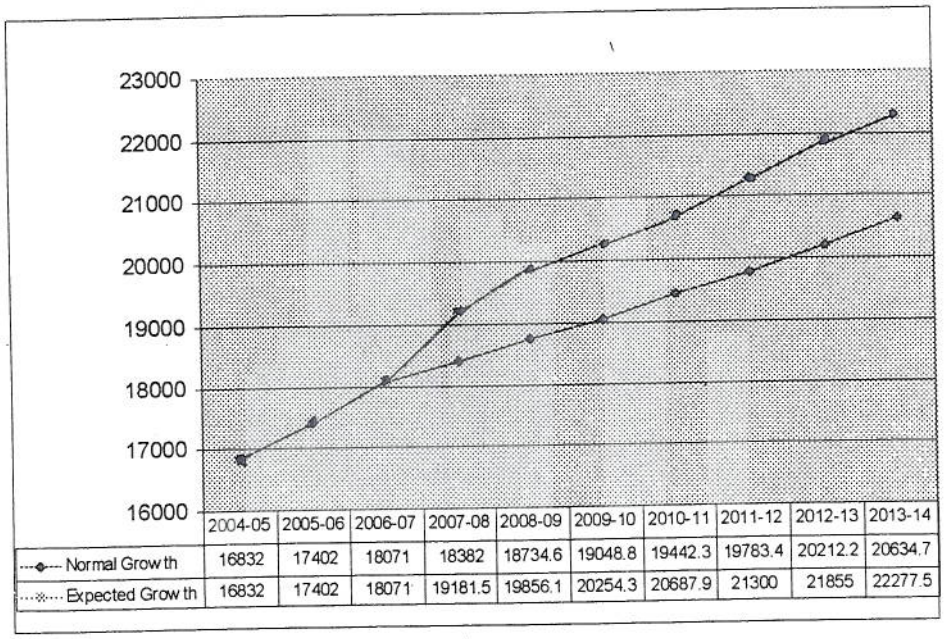
| LOCATION | Uniformed | Other | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anderson Creek Primary | 169 | 36 | 205 |
| Angier Elementary | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Benhaven Elementary | 70 | 5 | 75 |
| Boone Trail Elementary | 12 | 4 | 16 |
| Buies Creek Elementary | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Coats Elementary | 7 | 6 | 13 |
| Coats-Erwin Middle | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Dunn Middle | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Erwin Elementary | 8 | 4 | 12 |
| Gentry Primary | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| Harnett Central High | 22 | 11 | 33 |
| Harnett Central Middle | 39 | 12 | 51 |
| Harnett Primary | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Highland Elementary | 487 | 62 | 549 |
| Johnsonville Elementary | 92 | 21 | 113 |
| LaFayette Elementary | 15 | 12 | 27 |
| Lillington-Shawtown | 26 | 10 | 36 |
| North Harnett Primary | 7 | 6 | 13 |
| Overhills High | 165 | 63 | 228 |
| Overhills Middle | 202 | 62 | 264 |
| South Harnett Elementary | 90 | 27 | 117 |
| Triton High School | 3 | 10 | 13 |
| Wayne Avenue Elementary | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Western Harnett High | 81 | 26 | 107 |
| Western Harnett Middle | 143 | 40 | 183 |
| TOTALS | 1666 | 430 | 2096 |

# Attachment H

7a. What is the total enrollment in each of the LEAs, actual and estimated from 2000 to 2013?

**Harnett County Schools has shown a steady increase in federally connected students from 2000 to 2008, with 2000 having 1,388 and 2007 having increased to 2,377. Based upon the growth projections from OR/ED Labs, the total increase in the number of school-aged children between 2006 and 2013 is estimated to be an addition 1,643. Preliminary estimates suggest that the existing capacity is 17,800 resulting in a capacity gap that will grow to near 4,500 by the year 2013.**

**Harnett County School Enrollment Projections**




| | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Normal Growth | 16832 | 17402 | 18071 | 18382 | 18734.6 | 19048.8 | 19442.3 | 19783.4 | 20212.2 | 20634.7 |
| Expected Growth | 16832 | 17402 | 18071 | 19181.5 | 19856.1 | 20254.3 | 20687.9 | 21300 | 21855 | 22277.5 |

7b. Are you able to breakdown the military school age dependent?

**The following table (from the Update to the Report on Assistance to Local Educational Agencies for Defense Dependents Education provided by the Department of Defense) provides the percentage of military students per grade and age. The majority or military students are at the elementary level.**

| Grade | Age | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| K-1 | 5-6 | 20% |
| 2-3 | 7-8 | 17% |
| 4-5 | 9-10 | 15% |
| 6-7 | 11-12 | 13% |
| 8-9 | 13-14 | 12% |
| 10-11 | 15-16 | 10% |
| 12 | 17-18 | 7% |

8. How many military, DOD civilian DOD contractor school-aged dependents are in charter schools/and home schooled?

**Harnett County does not have a charter school operating within the county. The number of federally connected home schoolers is unavailable.**

9. Can you please describe your standard planning processes and sources of funds for school operations and maintenance, construction/renovation?

   a. Federal
   b. State
   c. Local
   d. Other

**The standard planning process for the LEAs budget begins approximately 7 months prior to the beginning of the budget year. It involves gathering budget requests for expansion items along with justifications for the expansion requests.**

**Sources of funding for the LEA are State, Local and Federal revenues. *State* revenues are allotted by program categories through the NC Department of Public Instruction. The allotments are determined by formulas based on the projected student enrollment (Average Daily Membership or ADM) by grade level. *Local* revenues are allotted by the County of Harnett. The allotment (or appropriation) is determined by the Harnett County Board of Commissioners and the county manager based on total revenues available to meet the overall need of the County of Harnett. *Federal* revenues are allotted through the NC Department of Public Instruction with the exception of some direct Federal grants such as Impact Aid.**

**Funding sources by % for fiscal year ended June 30, 2007:**

| | |
|---|---|
| **State** | **68%** |
| **Local** | **13%** |
| **Federal** | **8%** |
| **Other** | **11% (Includes Child Nutrition and Misc. Local Revenues)** |

10. Can you please summarize how you fund public school construction locally? Does the state contribute funding to local school construction, expansion, and renovation? If yes, how does the state determine how much funding to provide, and how much has actually been provided from 200 to 2008.

**Public school construction is funded locally by the County of Harnett issuing Certificates of Participation (COPS). The county uses a combination of revenue sources to retire (or service) the debt incurred by the sale of COPS. The revenue sources may include local property/sales tax revenues, State Capital Construction (aka ADM funds) Funds and NC Lottery proceeds. State ADM and Lottery funds are allocated to local education agencies (LEAs) using a formula that takes into account variables such as the local tax rate, the county's relative ability to pay and well as the ADM of the LEA.**

**The LEA has received approximately $46,884,302 between FY 2000 and FY 2008.**

11. Are there sources of state or local tax revenue that are dedicated to public school construction?

    **The State dedicates ADM Construction funds for LEAs. The revenue source for the ADM Fund is the State corporate income tax. Additionally, the State dedicates 40% of the NC Lottery proceeds for K-12 school construction.**

12. Can you briefly describe any bond issues voted upon or passed to pay for school construction in recent years? How much has been raised and spent? Do you have sufficient debt ceiling to issue all of the bonds that might be required for the school construction associated with base expansion? Are there particular circumstances related to issuing bonds or other debt instruments that could be important to the federal team?

    **The County of Harnett has had no bond issues voted upon or passed to pay for school construction within the previous 10 years.**

13. Are there any public-private partnership in place to build or renovate public schools? If no, can you please share your thought on the use of public-private ventures for building or renovating schools.

    **Presently Harnett County Schools does not have any plans in place to enter into a public-private partnership for construction. At the present time there is insufficient data to provide cost effectiveness for that partnership.**

14. Can you please address teacher certification issues, especially as they apply to military spouses? For example, do state teacher certification requirements make it difficult for military spouses with certifications from other states to teach locally? How have you addressed this issue if it is relevant?

    **The North Carolina State board of Education has addressed this issue with new policies in regards to licensing out-of-state licensed teachers. In the past, teachers from other states were issued a temporary permit and had one year to pass the North Carolina required Praxis II test(s). New policy allows an out-of-state teacher to be issued a Standard Professional I license if they have documentation that they are "high qualified," based on NCLB definition, in the state they are licensed. Take the required North Carolina Praxis II is an option but not a requirement. After completing 3 years of teaching, at least one year must be in North Carolina plus: 4 observations annually, 1 evaluation annually, Local Education Agency recommendation and meeting professional development requirement prescribed by the local education agency AND North Carolina testing requirement OR National Board Certification OR documentation of ability to impact student learning, an out-of-state licensed teacher can obtain a Standard Professional II license.**

    **At the present time, with the use of federal funds, Harnett County is able to reimburse teachers for the cost of the Praxis II. However, future reimbursement is subject to federal funding.**

**In addition, new State Board of Education policy will allow any teacher who has completed an approved teacher education program and holds a "clear" teaching license to add additional teaching areas to their license by taking and passing the required North Carolina Praxis II test(s).**

15. Can you please address No Child Left Behind issues that affect military dependent students? For example, do NCLB standards for attendance place particular burdens on military-dependent children when parents take block leave? Do NCLB standards for teacher certifications make it particularly difficult to attract and retain teachers? Have you identified other NCLB issues? How have you addressed these issues?

**No Child Left Behind (NCLB) issues for military-dependent students are often embedded in the culture of the school. For example, transcripts of all transfer students are reviewed independently to ensure accurate course assignment and calculation of credit. In our district, students are required to meet more credits for graduation than in some counties. Heavy numbers requiring individual review will reduce time available for current needs of the site—thus, NCLB is not directly impacted, but other services within the culture of the school suffer accordingly. Support systems are in place for transfer students (Peer Tutoring, Academic Support I, etc.) but current programs will feel the weight of extensive growth. Clearly, frequent transfers and anticipated exponential growth due to BRAC—while welcome—will strain current resources for all students at sites impacted by said growth. Increased Average Daily Membership (ADM) will only adjust selected resources, frequent transfers or issues relative to parents who take block leave will strain the current infrastructure. Thus, classrooms are impacted when support services (like time with guidance counselors) are limited.**

**Attracting and retaining highly-qualified teachers as required under NCLB is supported by reciprocity with other states. However, lower teacher supplements due to a lower tax base in our district make it very difficult to attract and retain strong teachers—heavily impacted areas are math, science, and exceptional children's programs.**

**Other issues will include state and local graduation requirements for transfer students—like the required graduation project. Supports include a course designated for students, but transfers may not have the needed time in the student's schedule if other credits are needed. Testing issues relative to courses with End-of-Course tests can be managed; support for computer skills assessments will need additional resources that are not available to date (for example, the school structure is strained if computer labs are filled with transfer students who need remediation and who must be tested online—consequently, the classroom is impacted by reduced access to a computer lab for daily instruction).**

16. Can you please address counseling issues for military dependent students? For example, do military dependent children, including those with deployed parents, have special needs that counselors can help meet? If yes, do you have a sufficient number of counselors? Are they trained to provide services to military dependent children? Who pays for school counseling services?

**Military dependent children, especially those with deployed parents, have special needs. Harnett County Schools' counselors provide individual and small group counseling to meet these needs. The school counselors interact with school social workers, parents, and Fort Bragg personnel in meeting the needs of the military dependent students. The counselors are trained to meet the needs of military dependent children through local and state workshops and conferences. They also receive training through staff development offered by Fort Bragg personnel. Harnett County Schools has added additional counselors at the high school and some elementary schools in order to meet the recommended student/counselor ratio while applying best practices in counseling.**

**School counselors serve as a resource/liason between services provided by Fort Bragg and Harnett County Schools. Funding for the counselors and their service is provided with local and state monies. Occasionally as special grant, such as "Drug Free Schools" is available to provide more services for all students.**

17. Reciprocity: Do students who transfer from out of state have a difficult time meeting state education/graduation requirements because they have not spent their academic careers in the receiving state school system? For example, do state-specific curriculum requirements or graduation tests place recently enrolled military dependent students at a disadvantage compared with the general population? If yes, have you considered strategies to address the issue? If not, explain why.

**In general students who transfer from out-of-state do not have a difficult time meeting state requirements. Upon their enrollment course completion from all previously attended schools is aligned with Harnett County requirements by our counselors. Students are worked with individually and courses are assessed by subject area faculty members. Should students have difficulty in meeting state requirements, all possible solutions are explored with Department of Defense schools as to any option.**

**The Impact of BRAC Related Growth on Harnett County Schools**

The capacity to absorb new students into Harnett County Schools is limited due to the unavailability of seats for elementary and middle school students. The table below outlines the number of seats available with the number of students enrolled and shows the deficiency and/or availability of seats by grade level.

| | K-5 | 6-8 | 9-12 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| # seats available | 8352 | 3952 | 5382 | 17686 |
| # students enrolled @ 6th month | 8813 | 4181 | 4914 | 17908 |
| # seats needed | 461 | 229 | | 690 |
| # seats available | | | 468 | 468 |

The largest number of seats needed is located in two attendance areas, Overhills and Western Harnett. These areas border Fort Bragg and account for 447 of the currently needed seats.

Presently the overage of students to seats is accomplished through the use of mobile classrooms. Harnett County now has 153 mobile classrooms at a cost of $243,000.00 per year to ensure no overcrowding and a safe school environment. The projected growth as impacted by BRAC will require an additional 21 units for the 2007-2008 school year at a cost of $184,000.00 (for lease and setup). The total cost for mobile classrooms to ensure availability of seats for our students exceeds $427,000.00 per year. This places an additional burden on a low-wealth county's budget and prevents construction needs from moving in a more timely manner. The responsibility for funding of capital expense comes from county allotments and places additional strain on a low-wealth county.

Harnett County has developed a long-range building plan and is in Phase I of that plan. A new high school came on line in the fall of 2004. The addition of this school eliminated the overcrowding of one high school and created 468 new seats at the high school level. A new elementary school is under development in an attendance area that has 827 students of military parents and continues to grow as a result of BRAC. Eighty percent of the nearly 2,200 federally connected students live in two attendance areas. These two areas, Overhills and Western Harnett, border Fort Bragg and are the fastest growing areas in Harnett County. In excess of 3,000 lots have been approved for development in these two areas. BRAC has had a direct relationship upon the growth and development of these areas.

The projected growth of Harnett County has not followed the projections as outlined in a preliminary community impact assessment. The availability of affordable housing in the Overhills and Western Harnett attendance areas has drawn military personnel to these areas. We have seen an increase of federally connected students from 1,814 in 2004 to 2,136 in 2006. This increase of 322 students is military related and exceeds the number previously projected. A review of the growth pattern for the past six years shows that during the first four of that six year period, Harnett County Schools increased an average of 167 students per year. The last two

years of that period a growth of 602 students per year was experienced with the largest increases coming in attendance areas that border Fort Bragg.

With the increased availability of housing in Harnett County and military personnel's desire to move into a community setting, Harnett County Schools has continued to grow. Young troops have young children and we have experienced overcrowding and seat shortages at our elementary schools. As these students move up in grades, this overcrowding moves with them. This places additional demands for seats on the already overcrowded middle schools. The two schools most directly affected by this growth movement are presently 163 seats short and that shortage will increase rapidly as the elementary students grow. This growth and existing lack of seats requires a new middle school to accommodate the BRAC related growth. In addition to the new middle school, renovations at older schools will be required to accommodate the increased number of students. The chart below outlines projected growth, renovations needed, and cost.

| | **Total** | **FY Oct 06-07** | **FY Oct 07-08** | **FY Oct 08-09** | **FY Oct 09-10** | **FY Oct 10-11** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Student Growth Projections | 2054 | 470 | 361 | 362 | 356 | 505 |
| Overhills Elementary School | 19,800,000 | 10,000,000 | 9,800,000 | | | |
| Johnsonville Addition | | | | 1,680,000 | 1,120,000 | |
| Johnsonville Kitchen/Dining Room | | | | 1,740,000 | 1,160,000 | |
| Benhaven Addition | | | | 1,680,000 | 1,120,000 | |
| Benhaven Kitchen/Dining Room | | | | 1,740,000 | 1,160,000 | |
| New Harnett County Middle School | | | | 15,000,000 | 10,000,000 | |
| New Harnett County Elem. School | | | | | 13,200,000 | 8,800,000 |
| Student Growth Projection Totals | 2054 | 470 | 361 | 362 | 356 | 505 |
| Federal Request Totals | 69,910,000 | 10,000,000 | 10,220,000 | 22,690,000 | 28,610,000 | 9,790,000 |

With a normal lag time from planning design and construction to student occupancy being 24 months, it is imperative that funding be identified. The state provides no capital funding for construction and local dollars are limited in a low-wealth county.

As school enrollment increases, additional demands are placed upon our school system finances. These demands range from a need for more buses at a cost of $80,000.00 per bus to transport students, to an increase in the number of maintenance workers and vehicles to ensure the proper operation of school facilities and buses. The table below outlines needs cost related to transportation, maintenance, and storage.

| | | FY 07-08 | FY 08-09 | FY 09-10 | FY 10-11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maintenance/Transportation/Storage Space | 1,500,000 | | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Buses | 1,610,000 | 420,000 | 350,000 | 350,000 | 490,000 |
| Student Growth Projections | | 361 | 362 | 356 | 505 |

Increased student enrollment also requires an increase in instructional and support staff. The cost of a total package per teacher is approximately $50,000.00 per year and with an average growth of 600 students requiring 30 new teachers that equate to an increase of $1.5 million from state funds. Although the state allocates funds for these positions, local dollars are used to supplement schools with instructional and support staff. Local dollars that are used for personnel take away from available funding for new construction.

Harnett County is a low-wealth county and maximizes the use of all funding. State dollars are budgeted and expended as outlined by N.C. General Statutes. The $904 per student allocated to the school system by Harnett County is used for the day to day operation of schools, to supplement instructional materials and enhance instruction by adding instructional and support staff. The expenditures of these funds does not allow for the expansion of facilities that is needed to meet the growth related to BRAC and its impact on Harnett County Schools.

Federal Impact Aid funding is of assistance to our schools but fails to provide adequate funding. Harnett County has nearly 2,200 federally connected students and receives only $130,000.00 that will not pay the salaries and benefits of three teachers. In essence we are being asked to educate nearly 2,200 students for a little over $130,000.00. The $60.00 per student funding is sorely inadequate. The formula for funding should be revised and an equitable funding formula be implemented.

Harnett County and its schools welcome our military families and desire to provide the finest quality of education for their children. We want to be good neighbors and work closely with the staff at Fort Bragg, their soldiers, and families. In order to ensure a peace of mind about the education of their children for our soldiers, we need financial assistance in providing quality facilities, the highest quality teacher, and a safe environment for these children.

# Summary of County Housing and School (K-12) Impacts
## Based upon Prehousing Impact Assessment for the Fort Bragg Region
## February 28, 2008

### Harnett County

- The highest level of growth in Harnett County is and will continue to be in the southwestern area of the county, close to Spout Springs. Additional growth in this area will be generated by Linden Oaks, an off-base military housing development that could accommodate between 1, 500 and 2,500 housing units.
- The leading cause of growth in Harnett County is its close proximity to Fort Bragg and Pope Air Force Base. However, that student population growth cannot be attributed solely to the U.S. Department of Defense's Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) activities. The historical new-birth data clearly indicates that Harnett County had been experiencing growth before the BRAC activity began.
- With the exception of a few subdivisions, recent residential developments in Harnett County are in competition with real estate in Wake County, Cumberland County, and Johnston County.
- Harnett County is unique in that it has an extensive water supply network, serving 98% of the county. The towns of Lillington, Angier, and Coats, the Village of Buies Creek; and the five contiguous counties of Cumberland, Lee, Wake, Johnston, and Moore benefit from Harnett County's extensive water supply network.
- Demand for quality affordable housing will grow by 1,734 rental units and 4,224 ownership units in Harnett County during the next six years. This is based on anticipated changes in county population. The new owner households represent an average of 704 per year and new rental households represent an average of 289 per year. If housing production continues at historical levels Harnett County will meet the expected demand for quality housing.
- The total increase in the number of school-aged children between 2006 and 2013 is estimated to be 1,643. About 445 students of the expected growth will be 9th to 12th graders attending Overhills High School. Preliminary estimates suggest that the existing capacity is 17,800 resulting in a current capacity gap of near 590 that will grow to near 4,500 by year 2013[2]. Convenient access to Fort Bragg together with taxes that are lower taxes than those of adjoining Cumberland County have resulted in southwestern Harnett being an attractive residential location for military personnel associated with Fort Bragg. Harnett County is an attractive residential location for enlisted personnel and junior officers, for whom affordable housing is a higher priority than close proximity to a wide variety of retail and entertainment choices.

# Integrated Planning for Schools and Community

## Harnett County Schools

### Lillington, North Carolina

### Attendance and Optimal School Site Scenarios

October 17, 2007

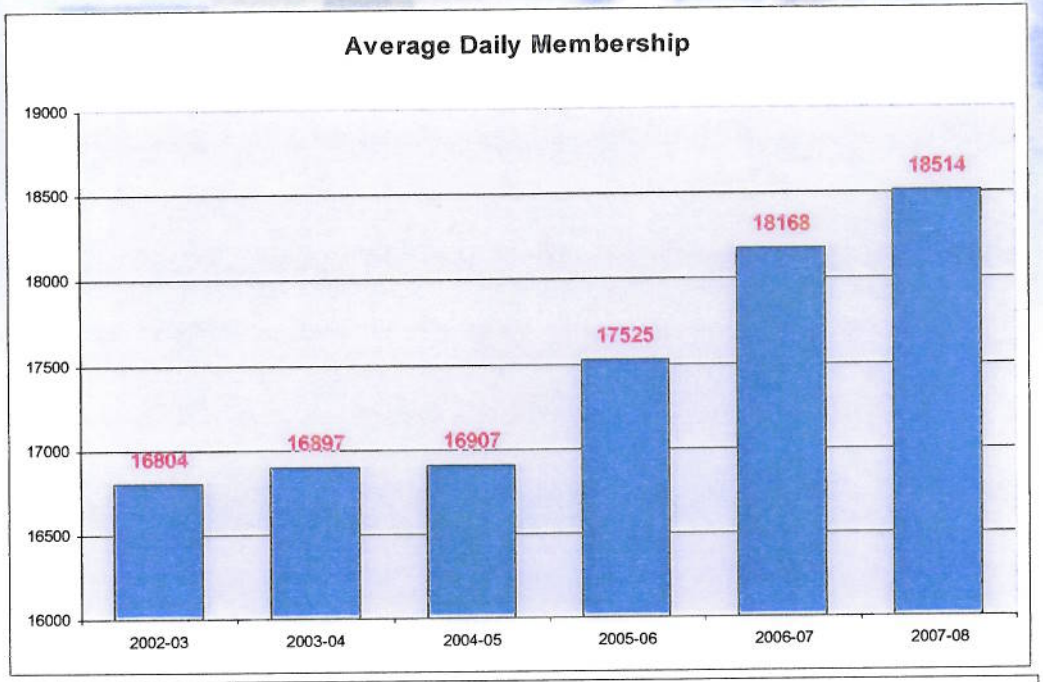
Operations Research/Education Lab (OR/Ed. Lab)
Institute for Transportation Research and Education
North Carolina State University

# Integrated Planning for School and Community (IPSAC)

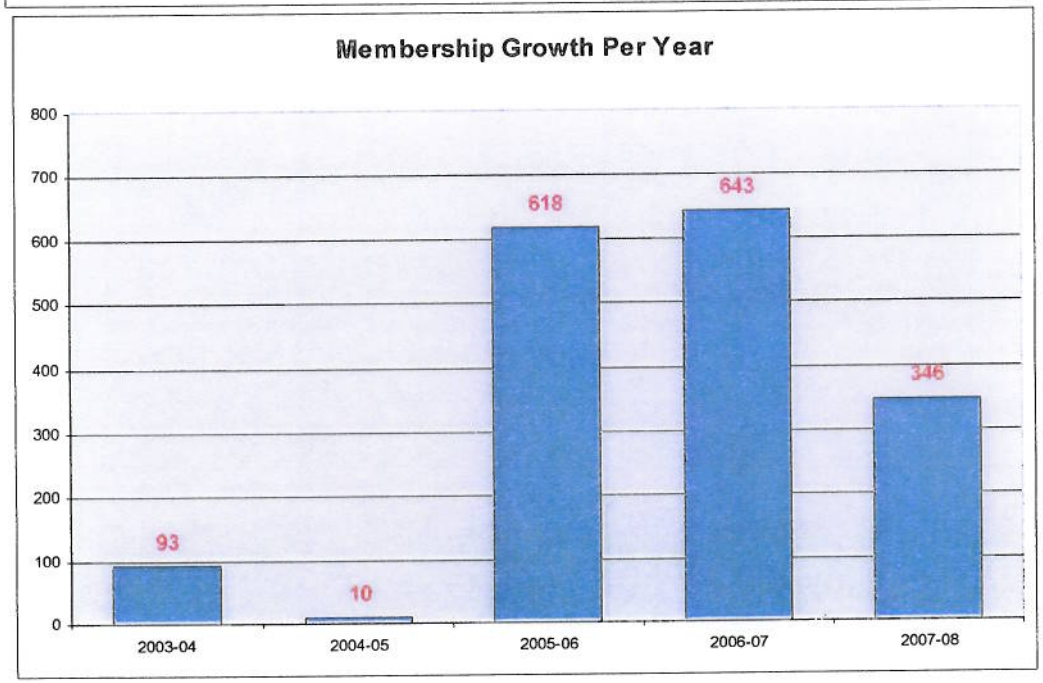
Data-driven and policy based model for forecasting school enrollment and determining optimal locations for new schools and attendance boundaries.

- –Forecasting
- –Planning Segment Analysis
- –Land Use Studies
- –Out-of-Capacity Analysis
- –Location Optimization
- –Attendance Boundaries Optimization
- –Segment Level Scenario Builder

ITRE OR/Ed. Lab




OR/Ed. Lab forecast 18503



# One-year growth by high school clusters

| | Gain | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Elem | Mid | High | Total |
| Western Harnett | 43 | -14 | 70 | 99 |
| Overhills | 77 | 109 | 96 | 282 |
| Harnett Central | 54 | 23 | -25 | 52 |
| Triton | -44 | -17 | -26 | -87 |
| TOTAL | 130 | 101 | 115 | 346 |

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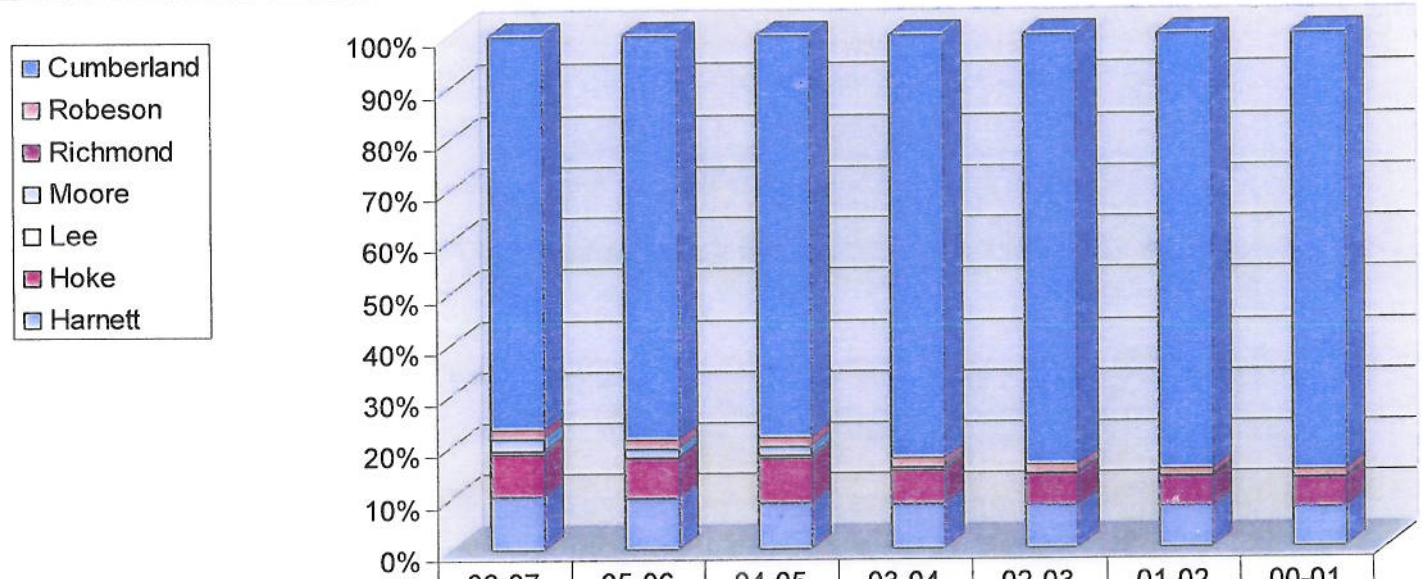
OR/Ed. Lab
North Carolina State University

# Direct Growth
## (July 30, 2007 BRAC data)

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military | 2230 | 404 | 1225 | 2167 | 2594 | -1028 | 548 | 143 | |
| Civilian | 165 | 120 | 134 | 20 | 451 | 1059 | 0 | 0 | |
| Contractor | 4 | | 4 | 4 | 25 | 677 | 0 | 0 | |
| **Region Total** | **2399** | **524** | **1363** | **2191** | **3070** | **708** | **548** | **143** | **10946** |
| **school-aged children,military personnel'** | **1079** | **195** | **593** | **1048** | **1255** | **-497** | **265** | **69** | **4008** |
| **school-aged children, non-military personnel** | **152** | **108** | **124** | **22** | **428** | **1562** | **0** | **0** | **2397** |
| **Region Total** | **1231** | **303** | **717** | **1070** | **1683** | **1065** | **265** | **69** | **6404** |

Army school-age children multipliers. Source: School Transitions Workbook: Communities Preparing for Major Army Moves, developed by the U.S. Army Community And Family Support Center, and were used in a presentation to the BRAC Regional Task Force on April 27, 2006

# School-Aged Children of Military Personnel Attending Public Schools




| | 06-07 | 05-06 | 04-05 | 03-04 | 02-03 | 01-02 | 00-01 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cumberland | 77% | 79% | 78% | 83% | 84% | 85% | 85% |
| Robeson | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| Richmond | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Moore | 2% | 2% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Lee | 1% | 0% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 1% |
| Hoke | 8% | 7% | 9% | 7% | 6% | 5% | 5% |
| Harnett | 10% | 10% | 9% | 8% | 8% | 8% | 8% |

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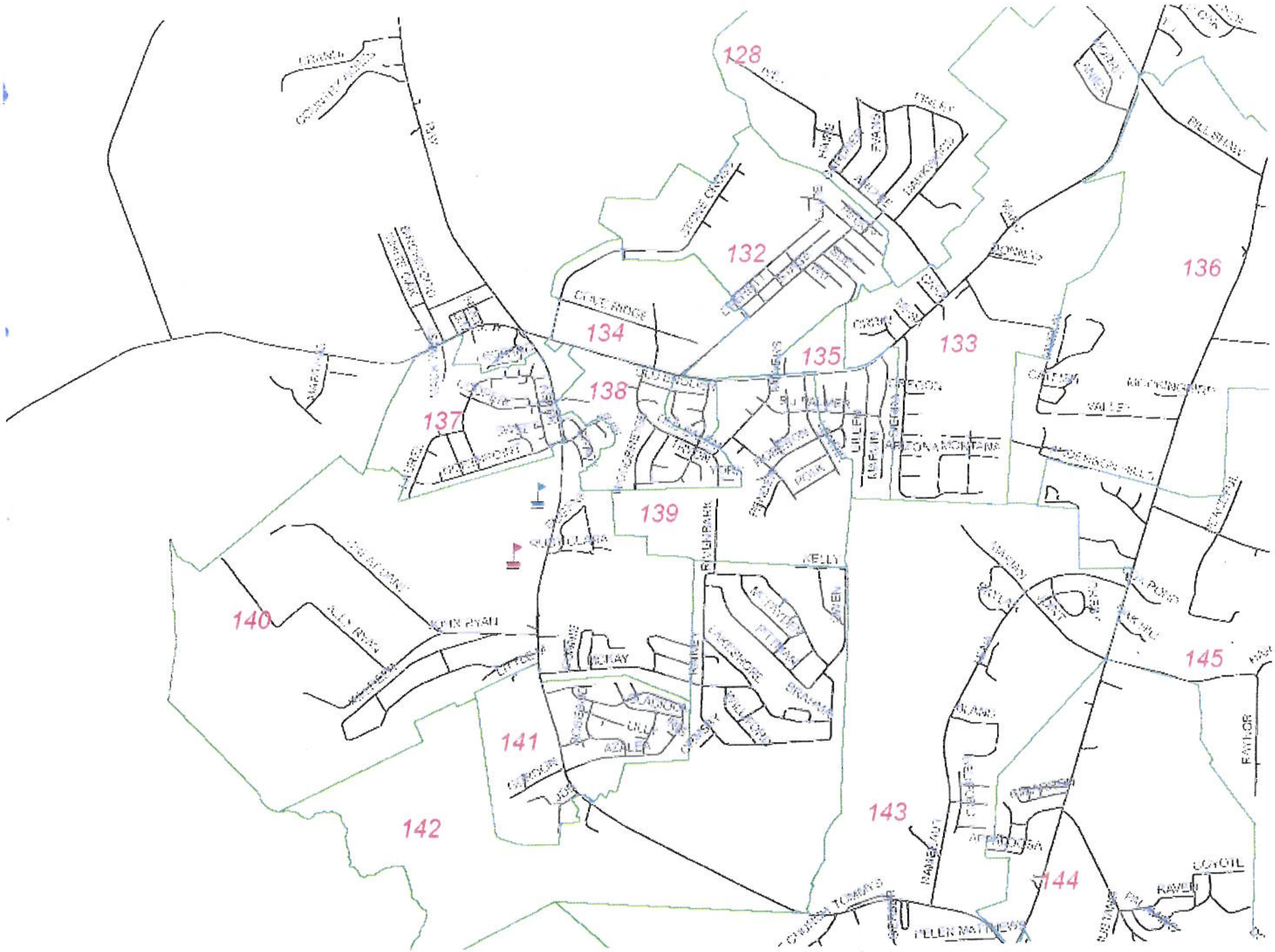
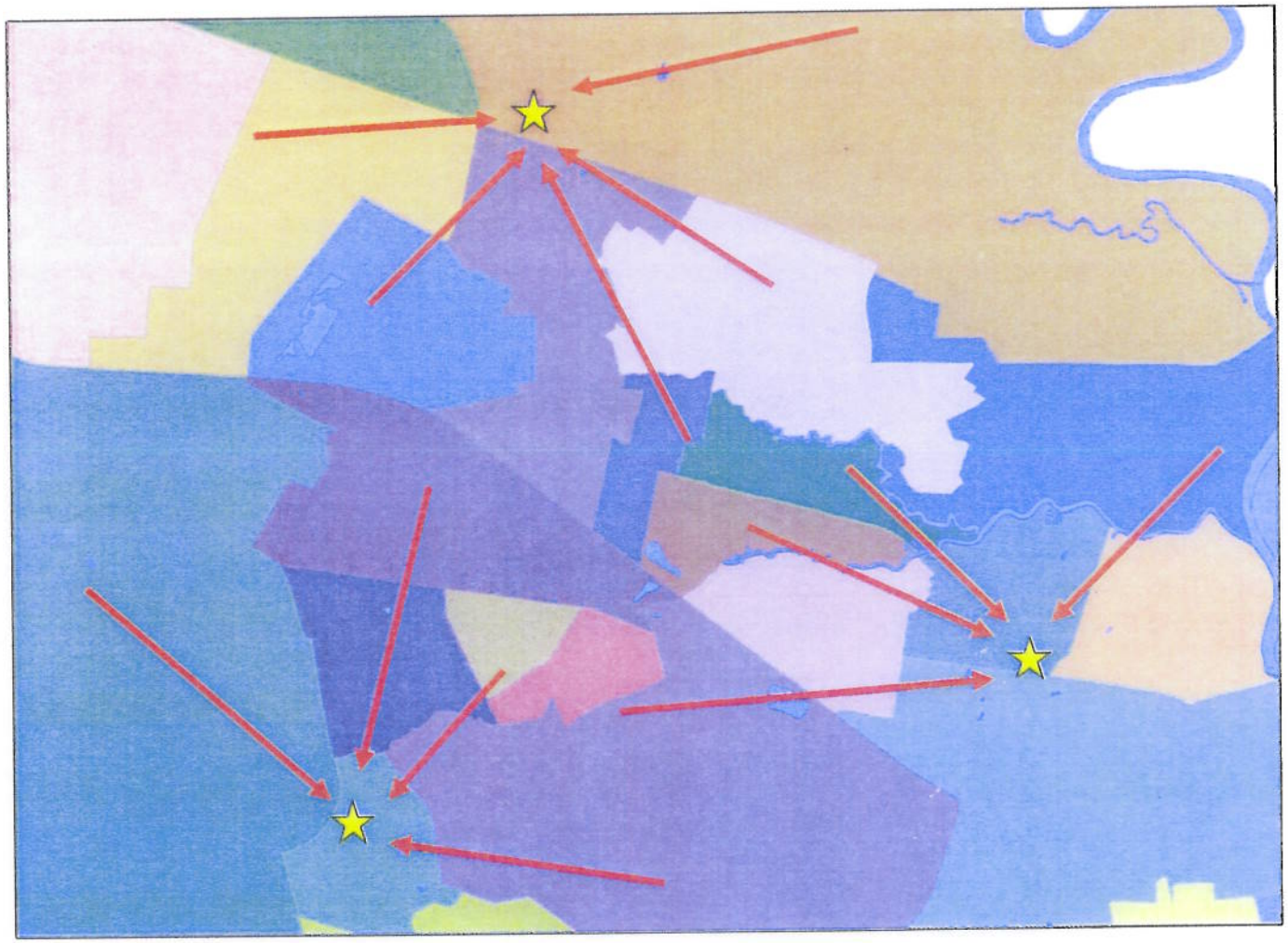

128
132
133
134
135
136
137
138
139
140
141
142
143
144
145
BILL SHAW
COVE RIDGE
STONE CREEK
ARCHIE
RAYNOR
KELLY
RAVENBARK
VALLEY
ARIZONA MONTANA
LILLEN
BJ PALMER
OLD BOLTON
MCKAY
KEVIN RYAN
ALLY RYAN
AZALEA
LILLI
LAKESHORE
PITTMAN
BRAHMA
APPALOOSA
RAMBEAUT
PELLEN MATTHEWS
COYOTE
RAVEN
MARTIN
KIRBY
LITTON
MCGINNIS
GREGORY
RW
HAWKINS
ERWIN
WHITE OAK
NANTAHALA
TRACY
HAIRE
BENNETT
YORK
CLUGGER



Optimization algorithm generates numerous scenarios until a optimal solution is produce while satisfies given constraints

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# Optimization

- Objective function: minimize the SUM of student to school distance for the impacted area
- Data:
  - Forecasted student population at each planning segment
  - Existing school coordinate
  - Existing school capacity
  - New school coordinate (if known)
  - New school capacity
  - Year to open
- Constraints:
  - Building capacity

*"Direct Growth" from BRAC not yet injected into the forecasted*

# Scenario #1: Overhills Elementary

- Core capacity 900, program capacity 750
- Impacting Benhaven, Highland, Johnsonville, Anderson Creek/S Harnett
- Opens 2009-10

| | Capacities 2007-08 | 20-day 2007-08 |
|---|---|---|
| **Elementary Schools** | | |
| Benhaven K-5 | 518 | 604 |
| Highland K-5 | 717 | 1109 |
| Johnsonville K-5 | 502 | 456 |
| Anderson Cr K-2 | 630 | 664 |
| S Harnett 3-5 | 585 | 611 |

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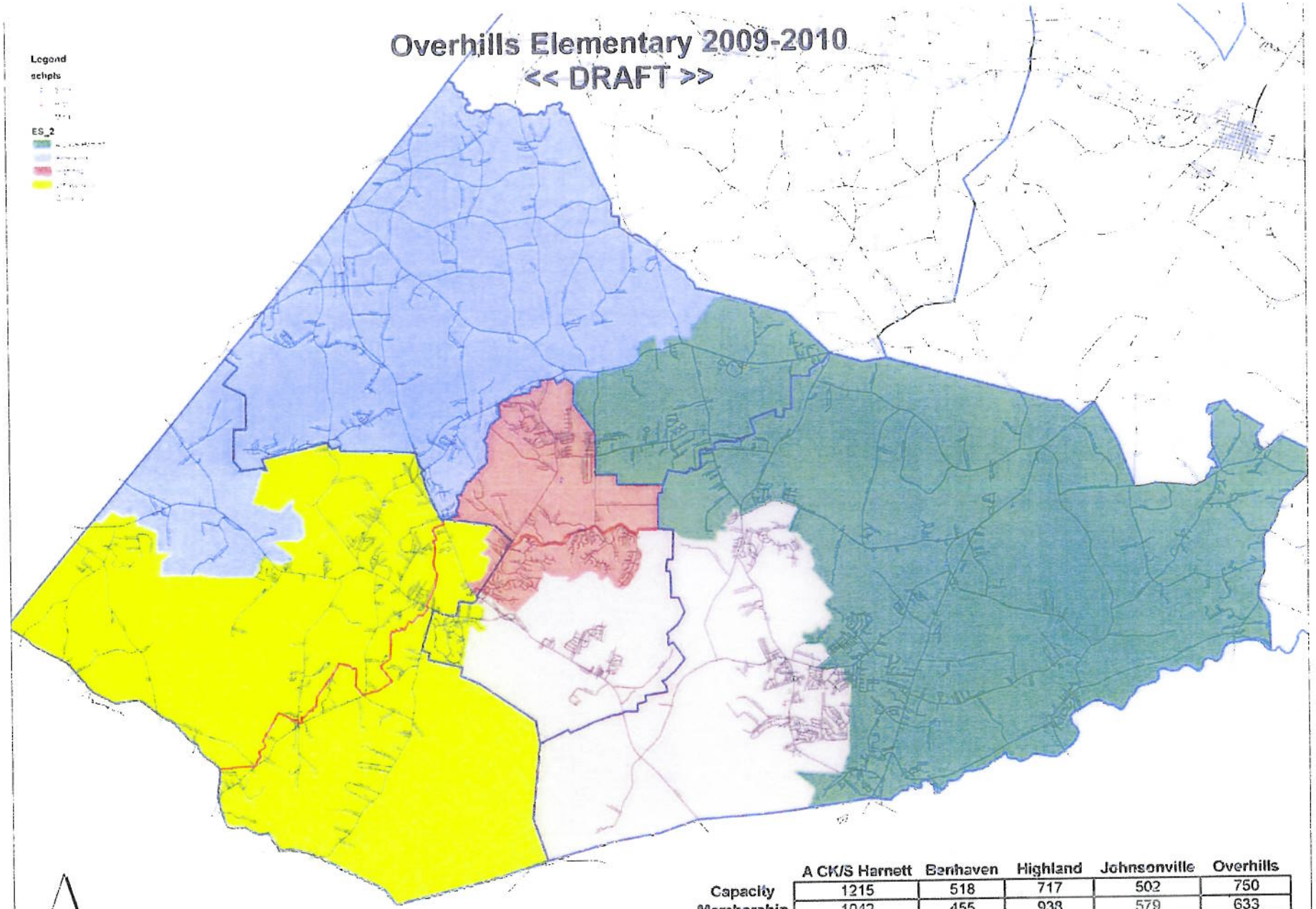
# Overhills Elementary 2009-2010
## << DRAFT >>




| | A CK/S Harnett | Benhaven | Highland | Johnsonville | Overhills |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capacity | 1215 | 518 | 717 | 502 | 750 |
| Membership | 1042 | 455 | 938 | 579 | 633 |
| Var | 456 | 190 | 384 | 286 | 327 |
| Var % | 44% | 42% | 41% | 49% | 52% |

System Var: 45%

# Scenario #2: New Elementary

- Impacting Benhaven, Highland, Johnsonville, Anderson Creek/S Harnett, and Overhills
- Opens 2011-12

| | Capacities | 20-day | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2007-08 | 2007-08 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
| **Elementary Schools** | | | | | | | |
| Benhaven K-5 | 518 | 604 | 610 | 618 | 626 | 630 | 625 |
| Highland K-5 | 717 | 1109 | 1146 | 1198 | 1256 | 1280 | 1247 |
| Johnsonville K-5 | 502 | 456 | 474 | 498 | 525 | 537 | 521 |
| Anderson Cr K-2 | 630 | 664 | 670 | 679 | 689 | 693 | 688 |
| S Harnett 3-5 | 585 | 611 | 624 | 641 | 660 | 669 | 657 |
| Overhills K-5 | 750 | | | | | | |
| | **3702** | **3444** | **3523** | **3633** | **3758** | **3809** | **3738** |

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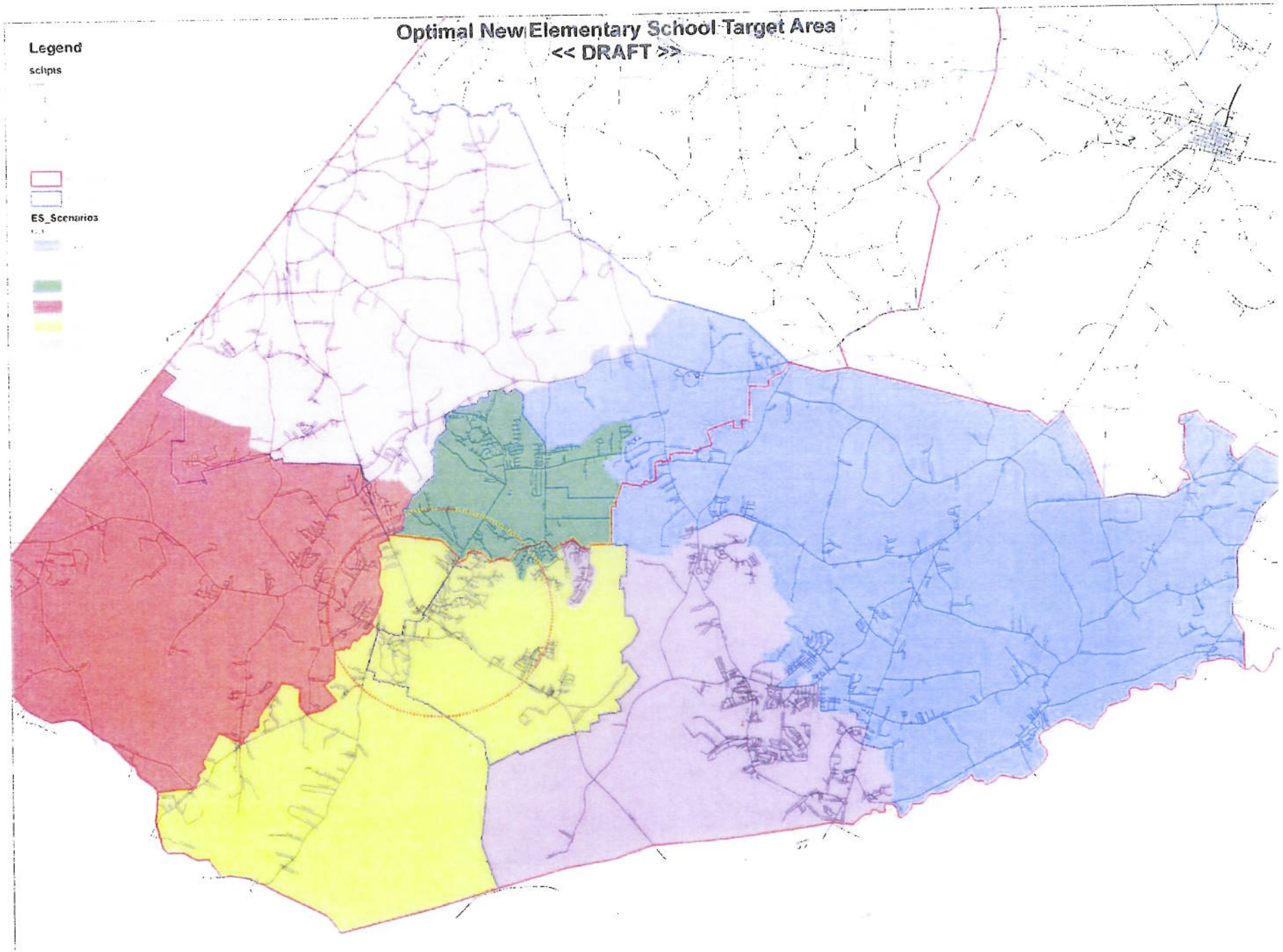
Optimal New Elementary School Target Area
<< DRAFT >>
Legend
schpts
ES_Scenarios

# Scenario #3: New Middle

- Impacting West Harnett, Harnett Central, and Overhills middle schools
- Opens 2011-12
- Capacity: 1000

| | Capacities | 20-day | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2007-08 | 2007-08 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
| **Middle Schools** | | | | | | | |
| W Harnett 6-8 | 936 | 993 | 1021 | 1046 | 1069 | 1101 | 1176 |
| Overhills 6-8 | 832 | 1003 | 1060 | 1112 | 1157 | 1224 | 1378 |
| Harnett Cent MS 6-8 | 910 | 1115 | 1148 | 1178 | 1204 | 1242 | 1330 |
| New Middle | 1000 | | | | | | |
| **Totals** | **3678** | **3111** | **3230** | **3336** | **3430** | **3567** | **3885** |

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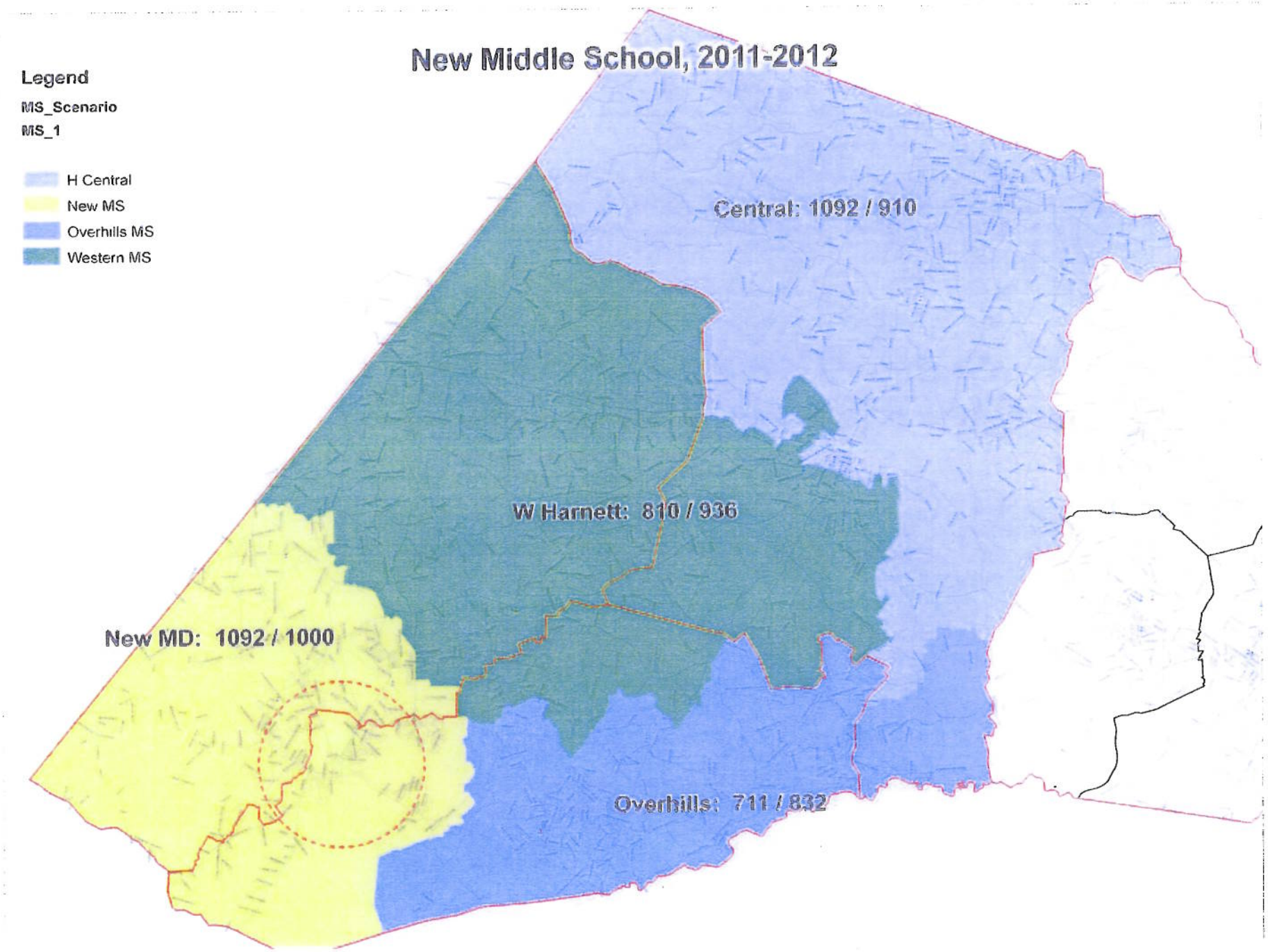
New Middle School, 2011-2012
Legend
MS_Scenario
MS_1
H Central
New MS
Overhills MS
Western MS
Central: 1092 / 910
W Harnett: 810 / 936
New MD: 1092 / 1000
Overhills: 711 / 832

# Scenario #3: Two New Middles

- Impacting West Harnett, Harnett Central, and Overhills middle schools
- Test the stability of the optimal target site

| | Capacities | 20-day | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2007-08 | 2007-08 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
| **Middle Schools** | | | | | | | |
| W Harnett 6-8 | 936 | 993 | 1021 | 1046 | 1069 | 1101 | 1176 |
| Overhills 6-8 | 832 | 1003 | 1060 | 1112 | 1157 | 1224 | 1378 |
| Harnett Cent MS 6-8 | 910 | 1115 | 1148 | 1178 | 1204 | 1242 | 1330 |
| New Middle | 1000 | | | | | | |
| **Totals** | **3678** | **3111** | **3230** | **3336** | **3430** | **3567** | **3885** |

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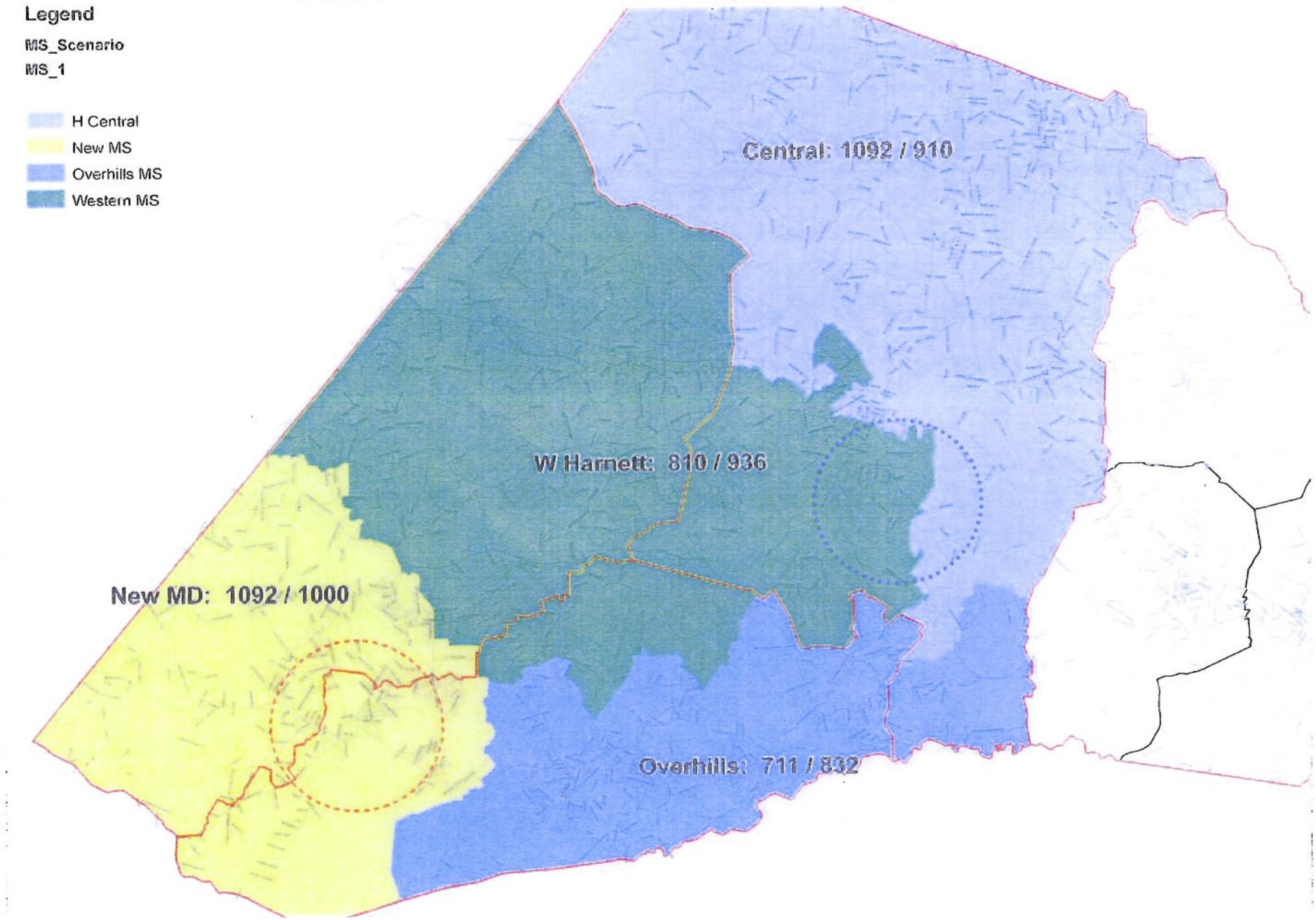
# Two New Middle Schools, 2011-12, 2013-14



# Scenario #4: New high school site for land banking

- Impacting West Harnett, Harnett Central, Triton, and Overhills high schools
- Opens 2011-12
- Capacity: 1500

| | Capacities | 20-day | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2007-08 | 2007-08 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
| **High Schools** | | | | | | | |
| W Harnett HS | 1485 | 1272 | 1277 | 1281 | 1305 | 1324 | 1359 |
| Overhills HS | 1530 | 1255 | 1265 | 1274 | 1323 | 1361 | 1433 |
| Harnett Central HS | 986 | 1447 | 1453 | 1458 | 1486 | 1508 | 1549 |
| Triton | 1381 | 1371 | 1372 | 1372 | 1375 | 1378 | 1382 |
| New High | 1500 | | | | | | |
| **Totals** | **6882** | **5345** | **5366** | **5386** | **5490** | **5570** | **5724** |

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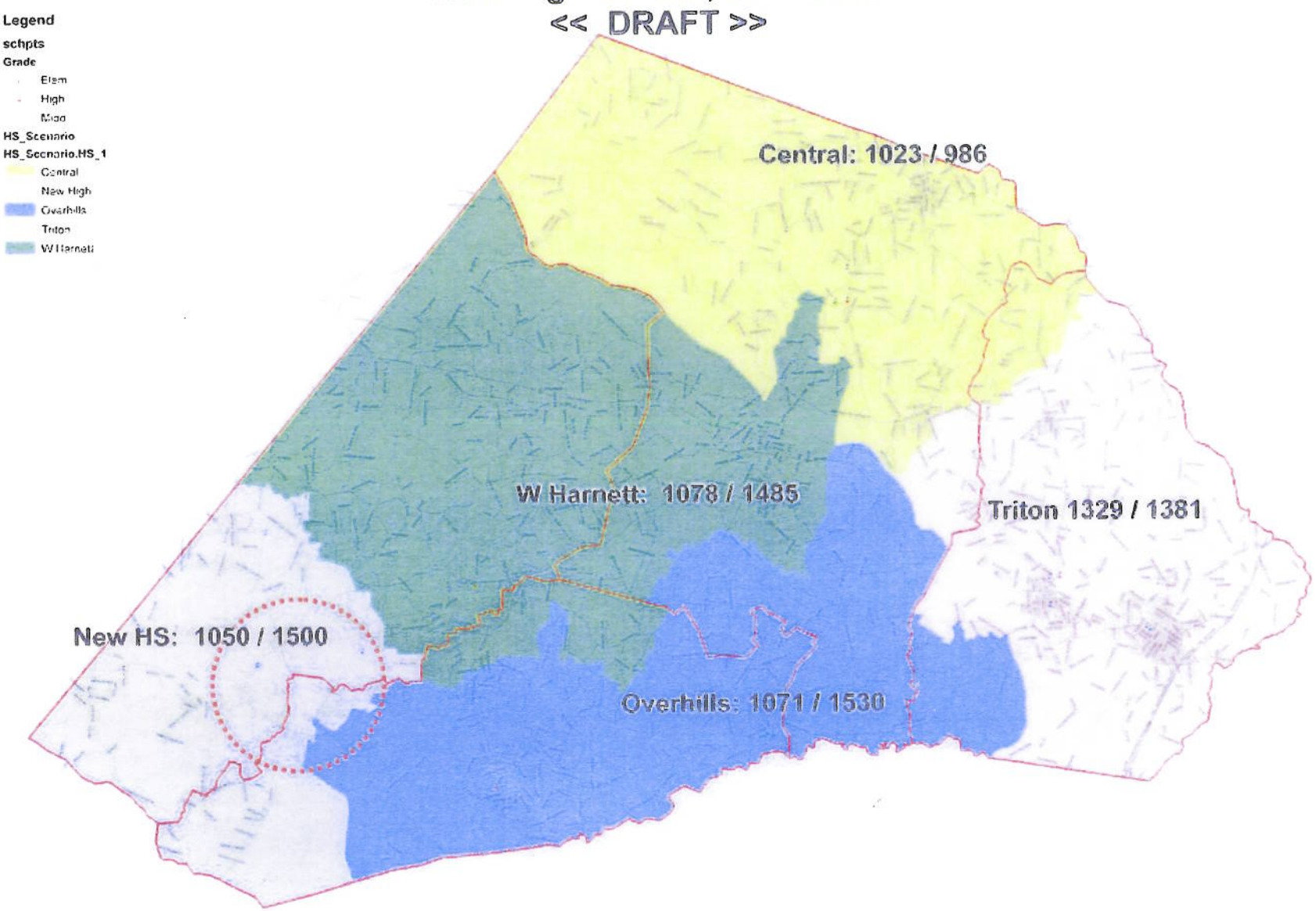
# New High School, 2011-2012
## << DRAFT >>



# BRAC-RTF Study

- Year-by-year base housing inventory from Piceren Housing
- Collect Federal Impact Aids data from Tier-One county LEAs
- Geocode Tier-One county's 0708 student
- Build model forecasting "Direct Growth" distribution among Tier-One counties
- Articulate near-term and long-term facility and staff needs for Tier-One county LEAs

# Action Items

## OR/Ed. Lab

- Geocode 0708 students
- Adjust forecast if necessary
- Scenario Builder for Overhills Elementary(?)

## Harnett County Schools

- Collect Federal Impact Aids data
- Overhills Elementary attendance (now or next year?)
- Secure future school properties

1. ED, DoD & State Impact Aid received (2000 – current, if applicable)

**The following chart shows the impact aid received by Harnett County Schools from 2000 until April 17, 2008.**

# HARNETT COUNTY SCHOOLS
# IMPACT AID RECEIVED

| YEAR RECEIVED | AMOUNT RECEIVED |
|---|---|
| 2000-2001 | $2,307.35 |
| 2001-2002 | $163,668.97 |
| 2002-2003 | $102,517.62 |
| 2003-2004 | $117,549.59 |
| 2004-2005 | $164,638.56 |
| 2005-2006 | $133,752.17 |
| 2006-2007 | $167,847.45 |
| 2007-2008 (as of 4/17/08) | $241,145.97 |

| | |
|---|---|
| TOTAL | $1,093,427.68 |

**Hoke County** **Summary (K–12)** Summary (K–12)

| | | Actual | | | | | | | Projected | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Enrollment -- LEA Estimates** | | **2000** | **2001** | **2002** | **2003** | **2004** | **2005** | **2006** | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** |
| All Years (K-12) | Total Enrollment | 6,583 | - | 6,759 | 6,796 | 6,890 | 7,182 | 7,330 | 7,158 | 7,380 | 7,480 | 7,706 | 7,966 | 8,319 | 8,700 |
| | DoD-related Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Military | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,270 | 1,261 | 1,227 | 1,386 | - | - | - | - |
| | DoD-Civilian | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | DoD Contractor* | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total DoD Enrollment | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,270 | 1,261 | 1,227 | 1,386 | - | - | - | - |
| | Other Federal Enrollment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total Federal Enrollment | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,270 | 1,261 | 1,227 | 1,386 | - | - | - | - |
| | Fed as a fraction of total | 0% | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 17% | 18% | 17% | 19% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| **Capacity (Measured in seats available)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Years (K-12) | Total LEA Capacity | - | - | - | - | - | 26 | 26 | 30 | 32 | 33 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| | % in temporary buildings | - | - | - | - | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| **Load Factor (LEA Enrollment/Capacity)** | | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **27623%** | **28192%** | **23860%** | **23063%** | **22667%** | **30824%** | **31864%** | **33276%** | **34800%** |
| **Financial Information** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total LEA Budget ($M) | $ 35 | - | $ 39 | $ 40 | $ 42 | $ 49 | $ 53 | $ 59 | $ 60 | $ 62 | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| | Budget per enrolled pupil ($K) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | LEA | $ 6.0 | - | $ 6.0 | $ 6.0 | $ 7.0 | $ 7.0 | $ 8.0 | $ 8 | $ 8 | $ 8 | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| | Federal Impact Aid Received ($M) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dept. of Education | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | # - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | DOD Supplemental Impact Aid | - | - | - | $ 0.15 | $ 0.22 | $ 0.25 | $ 0.49 | $ 0.40 | $ 0.50 | $ 0.50 | - | - | - | - |
| | DoD Large Scale Rebasing | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total Federal | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ 0.15 | $ 0.22 | $ 0.25 | $ 0.49 | $ 0.40 | $ 0.50 | $ 0.50 | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| | State Impact Aid Received ($M) | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| | Total Federal & State Impact Aid ($M) | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ 0.15 | $ 0.22 | $ 0.25 | $ 0.49 | $ 0.40 | $ 0.50 | $ 0.50 | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| | Impact Aid as a fraction of LEA Budget | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ 0.004 | $ 0.005 | $ 0.005 | $ 0.009 | $ 0.007 | $ 0.008 | $ 0.008 | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| | Assessed Tax base per pupil ($K) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | LEA or county | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |

* Mission Support Contractors: Non-government employees who perform one or more of the military missions on the base, and whose work tasks are virtually identical to government civilian employees or military personnel, expressed in full time equivalents.

**NOTES:**

**ENROLLMENT—**

**CAPACITY—**

**FINANCE—**
We do not get Department of Education or Large Scale Rebasing Funding.

**Hoke County** | **Elementary (K–5)** | Summary (K–12)

| | | *Actual* | | | | | | | *Projected* | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Enrollment -- LEA Estimates** | | **2000** | **2001** | **2002** | **2003** | **2004** | **2005** | **2006** | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** |
| Elementary (K-5) | Total Enrollment | 3,466 | | 3,473 | 3,472 | 3,507 | 3,742 | 3,855 | 3,869 | 4,015 | 4,167 | 4,327 | 4,448 | 4,668 | 4,895 |
| | DoD-related Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Military | | | | | | | 860 | 945 | 889 | 985 | | | | |
| | DoD-Civilian | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | DoD Contractor* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total DoD Enrollment | | | | | | | 860 | 945 | 889 | 985 | | | | |
| | Other Federal Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total Federal Enrollment | | | | | | | 860 | 945 | 889 | 985 | | | | |
| | Fed as a fraction of total | 0% | | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 22% | 24% | 22% | 24% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| **Capacity (Measured in seats available)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Elementary (K-5) | Total LEA Capacity | | | | | | 16 | 16 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| | % in temporary buildings | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| **Load Factor (LEA Enrollment/Capacity)** | | | | | | | **23388%** | **24094%** | **19345%** | **20075%** | **20835%** | **21635%** | **22240%** | **23340%** | **24475%** |

* Mission Support Contractors: Non-government employees who perform one or more of the military missions on the base, and whose work tasks are virtually identical to government civilian employees or military personnel, expressed in full time equivalents.

**NOTES:**

**ENROLLMENT—**

**CAPACITY—**

**FINANCE—**

**Hoke County** | **Middle School (6–8)** | Summary (K–12)

| | | Actual | | | | | | | Projected | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Enrollment -- LEA Estimates** | | **2000** | **2001** | **2002** | **2003** | **2004** | **2005** | **2006** | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** |
| Middle (6-8) | Total Enrollment | 1,500 | | 1,613 | 1,650 | 1,715 | 1,688 | 1,662 | 1,677 | 1,664 | 1,626 | 1,669 | 1,809 | 1,934 | 2,056 |
| | DoD-related Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Military | | | | | | | 267 | 226 | 238 | 302 | | | | |
| | DoD-Civilian | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | DoD Contractor* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total DoD Enrollment | | | | | | | 267 | 226 | 238 | 302 | | | | |
| | Other Federal Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total Federal Enrollment | | | | | | | 267 | 226 | 238 | 302 | | | | |
| | Fed as a fraction of total | 0% | | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 16% | 13% | 14% | 19% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| **Capacity (Measured in seats available)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Middle (6-8) | Total LEA Capacity | | | | | | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| | % in temporary buildings | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| **Load Factor (LEA Enrollment/Capacity)** | | | | | | | **16880%** | **16620%** | **16770%** | **16640%** | **16260%** | **33380%** | **36180%** | **38680%** | **41120%** |

* Mission Support Contractors: Non-government employees who perform one or more of the military missions on the base, and whose work tasks are virtually identical to government civilian employees or military personnel, expressed in full time equivalents.

**NOTES:**

**ENROLLMENT—**

**CAPACITY—**

**FINANCE—**

**Hoke County** | **High School (9–12)** | Summary (K–12)

| | | Actual | | | | | | | Projected | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Enrollment -- LEA Estimates** | | **2000** | **2001** | **2002** | **2003** | **2004** | **2005** | **2006** | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** |
| High (9-12) | Total Enrollment | 1,617 | | 1,673 | 1,674 | 1,668 | 1,752 | 1,813 | 1,612 | 1,701 | 1,687 | 1,710 | 1,709 | 1,717 | 1,749 |
| | DoD-related Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Military | | | | | | | 143 | 90 | 100 | 99 | | | | |
| | DoD-Civilian | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | DoD Contractor* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total DoD Enrollment | | | | | | | 143 | 90 | 100 | 99 | | | | |
| | Other Federal Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total Federal Enrollment | | | | | | | 143 | 90 | 100 | 99 | | | | |
| | Fed as a fraction of total | 0% | | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 8% | 6% | 6% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| **Capacity (Measured in seats available)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| High (9-12) | Total LEA Capacity | | | | | | | | | 2 | 3 | | | | |
| | % in temporary buildings | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| **Load Factor (LEA Enrollment/Capacity)** | | | | | | | | | | **85050%** | **56233%** | | | | |

* Mission Support Contractors: Non-government employees who perform one or more of the military missions on the base, and whose work tasks are virtually identical to government civilian employees or military personnel, expressed in full time equivalents.

**NOTES:**

**ENROLLMENT—**

**CAPACITY—**

**FINANCE—**

**Lee County** | **Summary (K–12)** | Summary (K–12)

| | | Actual | | | | | | | Projected | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Enrollment -- LEA Estimates** | | **2000** | **2001** | **2002** | **2003** | **2004** | **2005** | **2006** | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** |
| All Years (K-12) | Total Enrollment | 8,691 | 8,832 | 8,909 | 8,949 | 9,028 | 9,158 | 9,267 | 9,395 | 9,525 | 10,049 | 10,430 | 10,740 | 10,783 | 11,077 |
| | DoD-related Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Military | 146 | 177 | 189 | 189 | 95 | 122 | 149 | 66 | 115 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | DoD-Civilian | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | DoD Contractor* | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total DoD Enrollment | 146 | 177 | 189 | 189 | 95 | 122 | 149 | 66 | 115 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Other Federal Enrollment | 114 | 99 | 63 | 79 | 196 | 305 | 270 | 131 | 201 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total Federal Enrollment | 260 | 276 | 252 | 268 | 291 | 427 | 419 | 197 | 316 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Fed as a fraction of total | 3% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 5% | 5% | 2% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| **Capacity (Measured in seats available)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Years (K-12) | Total LEA Capacity | 7,395 | 7,395 | 7,395 | 7,395 | 7,395 | 7,395 | 8,715 | 9,115 | 9,115 | 10,365 | 10,365 | 10,365 | 10,365 | 10,365 |
| | % in temporary buildings | 2% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 4% | 5% | 6% | 7% |
| **Load Factor (LEA Enrollment/Capacity)** | | **118%** | **119%** | **120%** | **121%** | **122%** | **124%** | **106%** | **103%** | **104%** | **97%** | **101%** | **104%** | **104%** | **107%** |
| **Financial Information** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total LEA Budget ($M) | $ 54.8 | $ 55.9 | $ 55.6 | $ 57.8 | $ 60.4 | $ 64.3 | $ 69.3 | $ 73.6 | $ 79.6 | $ 84.2 | $ 89.1 | $ 94.3 | $ 99.7 | $ 105.5 |
| | Budget per enrolled pupil ($K) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | LEA | $ 6.30 | $ 6.30 | $ 6.20 | $ 6.50 | $ 6.70 | $ 7.00 | $ 7.50 | $ 7.80 | $ 8.40 | $ 8.40 | $ 8.50 | $ 8.80 | $ 9.20 | $ 9.50 |
| | Federal Impact Aid Received ($M) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dept. of Education | $ 0.76 | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ 4.90 | $ 9.60 | $ 9.00 | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| | DOD Supplemental Impact Aid | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | # $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| | DoD Large Scale Rebasing | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | # $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| | Total Federal | $ 0.76 | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ 4.90 | $ 9.60 | $ 9.00 | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| | State Impact Aid Received ($M) | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| | Total Federal & State Impact Aid ($M) | $ 0.76 | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ 4.90 | $ 9.60 | $ 9.00 | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| | Impact Aid as a fraction of LEA Budget | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 8% | 15% | 13% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| | Assessed Tax base per pupil ($K) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | LEA or county | $ 314.4 | $ 319.5 | $ 327.2 | $ 337.2 | $ 401.2 | $ 400.9 | $ 422.8 | $427.60 | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |

**NOTES:**

**ENROLLMENT—**

DoD Enrollment not available by grade levels.

**CAPACITY—**

**FINANCE—**

Budget per enrolled pupil calculated as Total LEA Budget/Total Enrollment. Unable to project Federal Impact Aid without estimates of BRAC impact.

* Mission Support Contractors: Non-government employees who perform one or more of the military missions on the base, and whose work tasks are virtually identical to government civilian employees or military personnel, expressed in full time equivalents.

**Lee County** | **Elementary (K–5)** | Summary (K–12)

| | | *Actual* | | | | | | | | *Projected* | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Enrollment -- LEA Estimates** | | **2000** | **2001** | **2002** | **2003** | **2004** | **2005** | **2006** | | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** |
| Elementary (K-5) | Total Enrollment | 4,398 | 4,367 | 4,385 | 4,287 | 4,262 | 4,369 | 4,432 | | 4,524 | 4,574 | 4,770 | 4,962 | 5,102 | 5,285 | 5,369 |
| | DoD-related Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Military | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | DoD-Civilian | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | DoD Contractor* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total DoD Enrollment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Other Federal Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total Federal Enrollment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Fed as a fraction of total | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| **Capacity (Measured in seats available)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Elementary (K-5) | Total LEA Capacity | 4,470 | 4,470 | 4,470 | 4,470 | 4,470 | 4,470 | 4,470 | # | 4,470 | 4,470 | 4,470 | 4,470 | 4,470 | 4,470 | 4,470 |
| | % in temporary buildings | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | | 1% | 2% | 6% | 10% | 12% | 15% | 17% |
| **Load Factor (LEA Enrollment/Capacity)** | | **98%** | **98%** | **98%** | **96%** | **95%** | **98%** | **99%** | | **101%** | **102%** | **107%** | **111%** | **114%** | **118%** | **120%** |

* Mission Support Contractors: Non-government employees who perform one or more of the military missions on the base, and whose work tasks are virtually identical to government civilian employees or military personnel, expressed in full time equivalents.

**NOTES:**

**ENROLLMENT—**

**CAPACITY—**

**FINANCE—**

## Middle School (6–8)



| | | Actual | | | | | | | Projected | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Enrollment -- LEA Estimates** | | **2000** | **2001** | **2002** | **2003** | **2004** | **2005** | **2006** | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** |
| Middle (6-8) | Total Enrollment | 2,035 | 2,107 | 2,161 | 2,175 | 2,186 | 2,167 | 2,122 | 2,143 | 2,116 | 2,124 | 2,099 | 2,209 | 2,277 | 2,479 |
| | DoD-related Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Military | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | DoD-Civilian | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | DoD Contractor* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total DoD Enrollment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Other Federal Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total Federal Enrollment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Fed as a fraction of total | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| **Capacity (Measured in seats available)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Middle (6-8) | Total LEA Capacity | 1,250 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| | % in temporary buildings | 14% | 17% | 19% | 20% | 20% | 19% | 18% | 19% | 17% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| **Load Factor (LEA Enrollment/Capacity)** | | **163%** | **169%** | **173%** | **174%** | **175%** | **173%** | **170%** | **171%** | **169%** | **85%** | **84%** | **88%** | **91%** | **99%** |

* Mission Support Contractors: Non-government employees who perform one or more of the military missions on the base, and whose work tasks are virtually identical to government civilian employees or military personnel, expressed in full time equivalents.

**NOTES:**

**ENROLLMENT—**

**CAPACITY—**

**FINANCE—**

## High School (9–12)



| | | Actual | | | | | | | | Projected | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Enrollment -- LEA Estimates** | | **2000** | **2001** | **2002** | **2003** | **2004** | **2005** | **2006** | | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** |
| High (9-12) | Total Enrollment | 2,258 | 2,358 | 2,363 | 2,487 | 2,580 | 2,622 | 2,713 | | 2,728 | 2,835 | 3,155 | 3,369 | 3,429 | 3,221 | 3,229 |
| | DoD-related Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Military | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | DoD-Civilian | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | DoD Contractor* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total DoD Enrollment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Other Federal Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total Federal Enrollment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Fed as a fraction of total | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| **Capacity (Measured in seats available)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| High (9-12) | Total LEA Capacity | 1,675 | 1,675 | 1,675 | 1,675 | 1,675 | 1,675 | 2,995 | # | 3,395 | 3,395 | 3,395 | 3,395 | 3,395 | 3,395 | 3,395 |
| | % in temporary buildings | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| **Load Factor (LEA Enrollment/Capacity)** | | **135%** | **141%** | **141%** | **148%** | **154%** | **157%** | **91%** | | **80%** | **84%** | **93%** | **99%** | **101%** | **95%** | **95%** |

* Mission Support Contractors: Non-government employees who perform one or more of the military missions on the base, and whose work tasks are virtually identical to government civilian employees or military personnel, expressed in full time equivalents.

**NOTES:**

**ENROLLMENT—**

**CAPACITY—**

**FINANCE—**

**Moore County** **Summary (K–12)** Summary (K–12)

| | | Actual | | | | | | | Projected | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Enrollment -- LEA Estimates** | | **2000** | **2001** | **2002** | **2003** | **2004** | **2005** | **2006** | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** |
| All Years (K-12) | Total Enrollment | 10,875 | 11,002 | 11,192 | 11,354 | 11,669 | 11,598 | 12,004 | 12,190 | 12,319 | 12,459 | 12,584 | 12,709 | 12,837 | 12,946 |
| | DoD-related Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Military | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 437 | 485 | 536 | 579 | 625 | 664 |
| | DoD-Civilian | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | DoD Contractor* | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total DoD Enrollment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 437 | 485 | 536 | 579 | 625 | 664 |
| | Other Federal Enrollment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total Federal Enrollment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 437 | 485 | 536 | 579 | 625 | 664 |
| | Fed as a fraction of total | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 5% | 5% | 5% |
| **Capacity (Measured in seats available)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Years (K-12) | Total LEA Capacity | 12,707 | 12,957 | 12,957 | 12,957 | 13,707 | 13,707 | 13,707 | 13,982 | 13,982 | 14,432 | 14,654 | 14,944 | 14,944 | 14,944 |
| | % in temporary buildings | 5% | 7% | 7% | 7% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% |
| **Load Factor (LEA Enrollment/Capacity)** | | **86%** | **85%** | **86%** | **88%** | **85%** | **85%** | **88%** | **87%** | **88%** | **86%** | **86%** | **85%** | **86%** | **87%** |
| **Financial Information** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total LEA Budget ($M) | $ 68 | $ 73 | $ 75 | $ 76 | $ 82 | $ 86 | $ 90 | $ 94 | $ 97 | $ 100 | $ 103 | $ 107 | $ 111 | $ 115 |
| | Budget per enrolled pupil ($K) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | LEA | $ 6.2 | $ 6.6 | $ 6.7 | $ 6.7 | $ 7.0 | $ 7.4 | $ 7.5 | $ 7.7 | $ 7.8 | $ 8.0 | $ 8.2 | $ 8.4 | $ 8.6 | $ 8.9 |
| | Federal Impact Aid Received ($M) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dept. of Education | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| | DOD Supplemental Impact Aid | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ 0.04 | $ 0.04 | $ 0.04 | $ 0.04 | $ 0.04 | $ 0.04 |
| | DoD Large Scale Rebasing | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| | Total Federal | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ 0 | $ 0 | $ 0 | $ 0 | $ 0 | $ 0 |
| | State Impact Aid Received ($M) | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| | Total Federal & State Impact Aid ($M) | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ 0 | $ 0 | $ 0 | $ 0 | $ 0 | $ 0 |
| | Impact Aid as a fraction of LEA Budget | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0.04% | 0.04% | 0.04% | 0.04% | 0.04% | 0.03% |
| | Assessed Tax base per pupil ($K) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | LEA or county | $450.6 | $472.6 | $473.6 | $493.2 | $659.9 | $672.5 | $683.1 | $697.3 | $819.9 | $826.9 | $835.1 | $843.3 | $851.7 | $861.4 |
| | Tax Base (in billions) | $4.9 | $5.2 | $5.3 | $5.6 | $7.7 | $7.8 | $8.2 | $8.5 | $10.1 | $10.3 | $10.5 | $10.7 | $10.9 | $11.2 |

**NOTES:**

**ENROLLMENT—**

**CAPACITY—**

**FINANCE—**

* Mission Support Contractors: Non-government employees who perform one or more of the military missions on the base, and whose work tasks are virtually identical to government civilian employees or military personnel, expressed in full time equivalents.

**Moore County** | **Elementary (K–5)** | Summary (K–12)

| | | Actual | | | | | | | Projected | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Enrollment -- LEA Estimates** | | **2000** | **2001** | **2002** | **2003** | **2004** | **2005** | **2006** | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** |
| Elementary (K-5) | Total Enrollment | 5,306 | 5,288 | 5,208 | 5,277 | 5,441 | 5,371 | 5,469 | 5,518 | 5,592 | 5,719 | 5,776 | 5,834 | 5,892 | 5,951 |
| | DoD-related Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Military | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 249 | 260 | 275 | 289 | 302 | 320 |
| | DoD-Civilian | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | DoD Contractor* | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total DoD Enrollment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 249 | 260 | 275 | 289 | 302 | 320 |
| | Other Federal Enrollment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total Federal Enrollment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 249 | 260 | 275 | 289 | 302 | 320 |
| | Fed as a fraction of total | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% |
| **Capacity (Measured in seats available)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Elementary (K-5) | Total LEA Capacity | 6,732 | 6,732 | 6,732 | 6,732 | 7,157 | 7,157 | 7,157 | 7,157 | 7,157 | 7,207 | 7,229 | 7,519 | 7,519 | 7,519 |
| | % in temporary buildings | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 16% | 5% | 4% | 4% | 4% |
| **Load Factor (LEA Enrollment/Capacity)** | | **79%** | **79%** | **77%** | **78%** | **76%** | **75%** | **76%** | **77%** | **78%** | **79%** | **80%** | **78%** | **78%** | **79%** |

* Mission Support Contractors: Non-government employees who perform one or more of the military missions on the base, and whose work tasks are virtually identical to government civilian employees or military personnel, expressed in full time equivalents.

**NOTES:**

**ENROLLMENT—**

**CAPACITY—**

**FINANCE—**

**Moore County** | **Middle School (6–8)** | Summary (K–12)

| | | Actual | | | | | | | Projected | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Enrollment -- LEA Estimates** | | **2000** | **2001** | **2002** | **2003** | **2004** | **2005** | **2006** | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** |
| Middle (6-8) | Total Enrollment | 2,597 | 2,708 | 2,822 | 2,819 | 2,817 | 2,736 | 2,906 | 2,805 | 2,830 | 2,798 | 2,826 | 2,854 | 2,883 | 2,912 |
| | DoD-related Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Military | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 103 | 125 | 141 | 155 | 168 | 180 |
| | DoD-Civilian | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | DoD Contractor* | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total DoD Enrollment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 103 | 125 | 141 | 155 | 168 | 180 |
| | Other Federal Enrollment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total Federal Enrollment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 103 | 125 | 141 | 155 | 168 | 180 |
| | Fed as a fraction of total | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 5% | 5% | 6% | 6% |
| **Capacity (Measured in seats available)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Middle (6-8) | Total LEA Capacity | 2,674 | 2,924 | 2,924 | 2,924 | 2,924 | 2,924 | 2,924 | 2,924 | 2,924 | 2,924 | 3,124 | 3,124 | 3,124 | 3,124 |
| | % in temporary buildings | 0% | 9% | 9% | 9% | 9% | 9% | 9% | 9% | 9% | 9% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| **Load Factor (LEA Enrollment/Capacity)** | | **97%** | **93%** | **97%** | **96%** | **96%** | **94%** | **99%** | **96%** | **97%** | **96%** | **90%** | **91%** | **92%** | **93%** |

* Mission Support Contractors: Non-government employees who perform one or more of the military missions on the base, and whose work tasks are virtually identical to government civilian employees or military personnel, expressed in full time equivalents.

**NOTES:**

**ENROLLMENT—**

**CAPACITY—**

**FINANCE—**

**Moore County** | **High School (9–12)** | Summary (K–12)

| | | Actual | | | | | | | Projected | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Enrollment -- LEA Estimates** | | **2000** | **2001** | **2002** | **2003** | **2004** | **2005** | **2006** | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** |
| High (9-12) | Total Enrollment | 2,972 | 3,006 | 3,162 | 3,258 | 3,411 | 3,491 | 3,629 | 3,867 | 3,897 | 3,942 | 3,981 | 4,021 | 4,061 | 4,083 |
| | DoD-related Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Military | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 85 | 100 | 120 | 135 | 155 | 164 |
| | DoD-Civilian | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | DoD Contractor* | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total DoD Enrollment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 85 | 100 | 120 | 135 | 155 | 164 |
| | Other Federal Enrollment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total Federal Enrollment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 85 | 100 | 120 | 135 | 155 | 164 |
| | Fed as a fraction of total | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 4% | 4% |
| **Capacity (Measured in seats available)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| High (9-12) | Total LEA Capacity | 3,301 | 3,301 | 3,301 | 3,301 | 3,626 | 3,626 | 3,626 | 3,901 | 3,901 | 4,301 | 4,301 | 4,301 | 4,301 | 4,301 |
| | % in temporary buildings | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 9% | 9% | 9% | 8% | 8% | 8% | 8% | 8% | 8% | 8% |
| **Load Factor (LEA Enrollment/Capacity)** | | **90%** | **91%** | **96%** | **99%** | **94%** | **96%** | **100%** | **99%** | **100%** | **92%** | **93%** | **93%** | **94%** | **95%** |

* Mission Support Contractors: Non-government employees who perform one or more of the military missions on the base, and whose work tasks are virtually identical to government civilian employees or military personnel, expressed in full time equivalents.

**NOTES:**

**ENROLLMENT—**

**CAPACITY—**

**FINANCE—**

## Summary (K–12)



| | | Actual | | | | | | | Projected | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Enrollment -- LEA Estimates** | | **2000** | **2001** | **2002** | **2003** | **2004** | **2005** | **2006** | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** |
| All Years (K-12) | Total Enrollment | 8,083 | 8,099 | 8,130 | 8,129 | 8,035 | 8,095 | 8,045 | 7,874 | 7,779 | 7,825 | 7,980 | 8,020 | 8,200 | 8,400 |
| | DoD-related Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Military | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | DoD-Civilian | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | DoD Contractor* | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total DoD Enrollment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Other Federal Enrollment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total Federal Enrollment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Fed as a fraction of total | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| **Capacity (Measured in seats available)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Years (K-12) | Total LEA Capacity | 8,856 | 9,432 | 9,432 | 9,432 | 9,480 | 9,480 | 9,480 | 9,480 | 9,600 | 9,600 | 9,506 | 9,506 | 9,506 | 9,506 |
| | % in temporary buildings | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| **Load Factor (LEA Enrollment/Capacity)** | | **91%** | **86%** | **86%** | **86%** | **85%** | **85%** | **85%** | **83%** | **81%** | **82%** | **84%** | **84%** | **86%** | **88%** |
| **Financial Information** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total LEA Budget ($M) | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| | Budget per enrolled pupil ($K) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | LEA | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| | Federal Impact Aid Received ($M) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dept. of Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | DOD Supplemental Impact Aid | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | DoD Large Scale Rebasing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total Federal | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| | State Impact Aid Received ($M) | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| | Total Federal & State Impact Aid ($M) | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| | Impact Aid as a fraction of LEA Budget | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Assessed Tax base per pupil ($K) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | LEA or county | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |

**NOTES:**

**ENROLLMENT—**

**CAPACITY—**

**FINANCE—**

* Mission Support Contractors: Non-government employees who perform one or more of the military missions on the base, and whose work tasks are virtually identical to government civilian employees or military personnel, expressed in full time equivalents.

**Richmond County** | **Elementary (K–5)** | Summary (K–12)

| | | *Actual* | | | | | | | | *Projected* | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Enrollment -- LEA Estimates** | | **2000** | **2001** | **2002** | **2003** | **2004** | **2005** | **2006** | | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** |
| Elementary (K-5) | Total Enrollment | 4,210 | 4,212 | 4,163 | 4,044 | 4,002 | 3,944 | 3,811 | | 3,788 | 3,729 | 3,740 | 3,820 | 3,810 | 3,880 | 3,940 |
| | DoD-related Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Military | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | DoD-Civilian | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | DoD Contractor* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total DoD Enrollment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Other Federal Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total Federal Enrollment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Fed as a fraction of total | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| **Capacity (Measured in seats available)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Elementary (K-5) | Total LEA Capacity | 4,296 | 4,872 | 4,872 | 4,872 | 4,872 | 4,872 | 4,872 | # | 4,872 | 4,992 | 4,416 | 4,130 | 4,130 | 4,130 | 4,130 |
| | % in temporary buildings | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| **Load Factor (LEA Enrollment/Capacity)** | | **98%** | **86%** | **85%** | **83%** | **82%** | **81%** | **78%** | | **78%** | **75%** | **85%** | **92%** | **92%** | **94%** | **95%** |

* Mission Support Contractors: Non-government employees who perform one or more of the military missions on the base, and whose work tasks are virtually identical to government civilian employees or military personnel, expressed in full time equivalents.

**NOTES:**

**ENROLLMENT—**

**CAPACITY—**

**FINANCE—**

**Richmond County** | **Middle School (6–8)** | Summary (K–12)

| | | *Actual* | | | | | | | *Projected* | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Enrollment -- LEA Estimates** | | **2000** | **2001** | **2002** | **2003** | **2004** | **2005** | **2006** | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** |
| Middle (6-8) | Total Enrollment | 1,968 | 1,973 | 2,000 | 2,032 | 2,030 | 2,048 | 2,100 | 1,961 | 1,930 | 1,950 | 2,010 | 2,030 | 2,110 | 2,180 |
| | DoD-related Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Military | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | DoD-Civilian | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | DoD Contractor* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total DoD Enrollment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Other Federal Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total Federal Enrollment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Fed as a fraction of total | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| **Capacity (Measured in seats available)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Middle (6-8) | Total LEA Capacity | 2,400 | 2,400 | 2,400 | 2,400 | 2,448 | 2,448 | 2,448 | 2,448 | 2,448 | 2,448 | 2,448 | 2,448 | 2,448 | 2,448 |
| | % in temporary buildings | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| **Load Factor (LEA Enrollment/Capacity)** | | **82%** | **82%** | **83%** | **85%** | **83%** | **84%** | **86%** | **80%** | **79%** | **80%** | **82%** | **83%** | **86%** | **89%** |

* Mission Support Contractors: Non-government employees who perform one or more of the military missions on the base, and whose work tasks are virtually identical to government civilian employees or military personnel, expressed in full time equivalents.

**NOTES:**

**ENROLLMENT—**

**CAPACITY—**

**FINANCE—**

**Richmond County** | **High School (9–12)** | Summary (K–12)

| | | Actual | | | | | | | Projected | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Enrollment -- LEA Estimates** | | **2000** | **2001** | **2002** | **2003** | **2004** | **2005** | **2006** | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** |
| High (9-12) | Total Enrollment | 1,905 | 1,914 | 1,967 | 2,053 | 2,003 | 2,103 | 2,134 | 2,125 | 2,120 | 2,135 | 2,150 | 2,180 | 2,210 | 2,280 |
| | DoD-related Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Military | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | DoD-Civilian | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | DoD Contractor* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total DoD Enrollment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Other Federal Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total Federal Enrollment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Fed as a fraction of total | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| **Capacity (Measured in seats available)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| High (9-12) | Total LEA Capacity | 2,160 | 2,160 | 2,160 | 2,160 | 2,160 | 2,160 | 2,160 | 2,160 | 2,160 | 2,736 | 2,928 | 2,928 | 2,928 | 2,928 |
| | % in temporary buildings | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| **Load Factor (LEA Enrollment/Capacity)** | | **88%** | **89%** | **91%** | **95%** | **93%** | **97%** | **99%** | **98%** | **98%** | **78%** | **73%** | **74%** | **75%** | **78%** |

* Mission Support Contractors: Non-government employees who perform one or more of the military missions on the base, and whose work tasks are virtually identical to government civilian employees or military personnel, expressed in full time equivalents.

**NOTES:**

**ENROLLMENT—**

**CAPACITY—**

**FINANCE—**

**Robeson County** **Summary (K–12)** Summary (K–12)

| | | Actual | | | | | | | Projected | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Enrollment -- LEA Estimates** | | **2000** | **2001** | **2002** | **2003** | **2004** | **2005** | **2006** | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** |
| All Years (K-12) | Total Enrollment | 23,991 | 24,198 | 24,327 | 24,255 | 24,048 | 23,946 | 23,775 | 23,833 | 23,810 | 23,788 | 23,765 | 23,743 | 23,720 | 23,698 |
| | DoD-related Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Military | 333 | 316 | 299 | 282 | 265 | 248 | 213 | 175 | 145 | 115 | 85 | 55 | 25 | - |
| | DoD-Civilian | 91 | 91 | 92 | 91 | 92 | 92 | 111 | 95 | 96 | 95 | 96 | 95 | 96 | 95 |
| | DoD Contractor* | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total DoD Enrollment | 424 | 407 | 391 | 373 | 357 | 340 | 324 | 270 | 241 | 210 | 181 | 150 | 121 | 95 |
| | Other Federal Enrollment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total Federal Enrollment | 424 | 407 | 391 | 373 | 357 | 340 | 324 | 270 | 241 | 210 | 181 | 150 | 121 | 95 |
| | Fed as a fraction of total | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 0% |
| **Capacity (Measured in seats available)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Years (K-12) | Total LEA Capacity | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 32,702 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | % in temporary buildings | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2% | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Load Factor (LEA Enrollment/Capacity)** | | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **73%** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** |
| **Financial Information** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total LEA Budget ($M) | $ 218.8 | $ 191.8 | $ 191.3 | $ 207.0 | $ 227.3 | $ 230.3 | $ 249.6 | $ 228.2 | $ 229.5 | $ 230.9 | $ 232.2 | $ 233.5 | $ 234.8 | $ 236.2 |
| | Budget per enrolled pupil ($K) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | LEA | $ 6.1 | $ 6.4 | $ 6.7 | $ 7.0 | $ 7.3 | $ 7.6 | $ 8.0 | $ 8.3 | $ 8.7 | $ 9.0 | $ 9.3 | $ 9.6 | $ 9.9 | $ 10.3 |
| | Federal Impact Aid Received ($M) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dept. of Education | $ 0.01 | $ 0.03 | $ 0.02 | $ 0.03 | $ 0.40 | $ 0.32 | $ 0.21 | $ 0.25 | $ 0.26 | $ 0.28 | $ 0.30 | $ 0.32 | $ 0.33 | $ 0.35 |
| | DOD Supplemental Impact Aid | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | DoD Large Scale Rebasing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total Federal | $ 0.01 | $ 0.03 | $ 0.02 | $ 0.03 | $ 0.40 | $ 0.32 | $ 0.21 | $ 0.25 | $ 0.26 | $ 0.28 | $ 0.30 | $ 0.32 | $ 0.33 | $ 0.35 |
| | State Impact Aid Received ($M) | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| | Total Federal & State Impact Aid ($M) | $ 0.01 | $ 0.03 | $ 0.02 | $ 0.03 | $ 0.40 | $ 0.32 | $ 0.21 | $ 0.25 | $ 0.26 | $ 0.28 | $ 0.30 | $ 0.32 | $ 0.33 | $ 0.35 |
| | Impact Aid as a fraction of LEA Budget | 0.01% | 0.02% | 0.01% | 0.01% | 0.18% | 0.14% | 0.08% | 0.11% | 0.11% | 0.12% | 0.13% | 0.14% | 0.14% | 0.15% |
| | Assessed Tax base per pupil ($K) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | LEA or county | $ 483.0 | $ 489.0 | $ 487.0 | $ 493.0 | $ 502.0 | $ 514.0 | $ 518.0 | $ 530.0 | $ 534.0 | $ 546.0 | $ 550.0 | $ 562.0 | $ 565.0 | $ 577.0 |

* Mission Support Contractors: Non-government employees who perform one or more of the military missions on the base, and whose work tasks are virtually identical to government civilian employees or military personnel, expressed in full time equivalents.

**NOTES:**

**ENROLLMENT—**

**CAPACITY—**
Our figures are based on total building capacity and not student seats. We do not have that information available at this time. We do see an issue with the Saint Pauls area being crowded. An additional 260 students in this area will exceed our capacity.

Additional classrooms and parking will be crucial to the support of Fort Bragg growth over the next couple of years.

**FINANCE—**
As with most systems our current budget does not support our needs for additional brick and mortar in the Saint Pauls area.

**Robeson County** | **Elementary (K–5)** | Summary (K–12)

| | | *Actual* | | | | | | | *Projected* | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Enrollment -- LEA Estimates** | | **2000** | **2001** | **2002** | **2003** | **2004** | **2005** | **2006** | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** |
| Elementary (K-5) | Total Enrollment | 11,666 | 11,762 | 11,813 | 11,828 | 11,750 | 11,859 | 11,982 | 11,989 | 12,035 | 12,081 | 12,127 | 12,174 | 12,220 | 12,266 |
| | DoD-related Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Military | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | DoD-Civilian | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | DoD Contractor* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total DoD Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Other Federal Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total Federal Enrollment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Fed as a fraction of total | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| **Capacity (Measured in seats available)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Elementary (K-5) | Total LEA Capacity | | | | | | | | 15,527 | | | | | | |
| | % in temporary buildings | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| **Load Factor (LEA Enrollment/Capacity)** | | | | | | | | | **77%** | | | | | | |

* Mission Support Contractors: Non-government employees who perform one or more of the military missions on the base, and whose work tasks are virtually identical to government civilian employees or military personnel, expressed in full time equivalents.

**NOTES:**

**ENROLLMENT—**

**CAPACITY—**

**FINANCE—**

**Robeson County** | **Middle School (6–8)** | Summary (K–12)

| | | *Actual* | | | | | | | *Projected* | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Enrollment -- LEA Estimates** | | **2000** | **2001** | **2002** | **2003** | **2004** | **2005** | **2006** | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** |
| Middle (6-8) | Total Enrollment | 5,408 | 5,574 | 5,779 | 5,782 | 5,751 | 5,617 | 5,420 | 5,525 | 5,542 | 5,558 | 5,575 | 5,592 | 5,609 | 5,625 |
| | DoD-related Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Military | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | DoD-Civilian | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | DoD Contractor* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total DoD Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Other Federal Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total Federal Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Fed as a fraction of total | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| **Capacity (Measured in seats available)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Middle (6-8) | Total LEA Capacity | | | | | | | | 8,758 | | | | | | |
| | % in temporary buildings | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| **Load Factor (LEA Enrollment/Capacity)** | | | | | | | | | **63%** | | | | | | |

* Mission Support Contractors: Non-government employees who perform one or more of the military missions on the base, and whose work tasks are virtually identical to government civilian employees or military personnel, expressed in full time equivalents.

**NOTES:**

**ENROLLMENT—**

**CAPACITY—**

**FINANCE—**

**Robeson County** | **High School (9–12)** | Summary (K–12)

| | | *Actual* | | | | | | | *Projected* | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Enrollment -- LEA Estimates** | | **2000** | **2001** | **2002** | **2003** | **2004** | **2005** | **2006** | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** |
| High (9-12) | Total Enrollment | 6,917 | 6,862 | 6,735 | 6,645 | 6,547 | 6,470 | 6,373 | 6,319 | 6,234 | 6,148 | 6,063 | 5,977 | 5,892 | 5,806 |
| | DoD-related Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Military | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | DoD-Civilian | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | DoD Contractor* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total DoD Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Other Federal Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total Federal Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Fed as a fraction of total | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| **Capacity (Measured in seats available)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| High (9-12) | Total LEA Capacity | | | | | | | | 8,417 | | | | | | |
| | % in temporary buildings | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| **Load Factor (LEA Enrollment/Capacity)** | | | | | | | | | **75%** | | | | | | |

* Mission Support Contractors: Non-government employees who perform one or more of the military missions on the base, and whose work tasks are virtually identical to government civilian employees or military personnel, expressed in full time equivalents.

**NOTES:**

**ENROLLMENT—**

**CAPACITY—**

**FINANCE—**

## Fort Bragg Schools (DDESS)

## Summary (K–12)

| | | Actual | | | | | | | Projected | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Enrollment -- LEA Estimates** | | **2000** | **2001** | **2002** | **2003** | **2004** | **2005** | **2006** | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** |
| All Years (K-12) | Total Enrollment | 4,686 | 4,413 | 4,540 | 4,474 | 4,587 | 4,353 | 4,154 | 4,245 | 4,758 | 5,160 | 5,270 | 5,895 | 6,010 | 6,210 |
| | DoD-related Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Military | 4,686 | 4,413 | 4,540 | 4,474 | 4,587 | 4,353 | 4,154 | 4,245 | 4,758 | 5,160 | 5,270 | 5,895 | 6,010 | 6,210 |
| | DoD-Civilian | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | DoD Contractor* | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total DoD Enrollment | 4,686 | 4,413 | 4,540 | 4,474 | 4,587 | 4,353 | 4,154 | 4,245 | 4,758 | 5,160 | 5,270 | 5,895 | 6,010 | 6,210 |
| | Other Federal Enrollment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total Federal Enrollment | 4,686 | 4,413 | 4,540 | 4,474 | 4,587 | 4,353 | 4,154 | 4,245 | 4,758 | 5,160 | 5,270 | 5,895 | 6,010 | 6,210 |
| | Fed as a fraction of total | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| **Capacity (Measured in seats available)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Years (K-12) | Total LEA Capacity | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4,915 | 5,465 | 6,015 | 6,665 | 6,665 | 6,665 |
| | % in temporary buildings | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 18% | 16% | 15% | 12% | 12% | 12% |
| **Load Factor (LEA Enrollment/Capacity)** | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | **97%** | **94%** | **88%** | **88%** | **90%** | **93%** |

* Mission Support Contractors: Non-government employees who perform one or more of the military missions on the base, and whose work tasks are virtually identical to government civilian employees or military personnel, expressed in full time equivalents.

**NOTES:**

**ENROLLMENT—**

**CAPACITY—**

**FINANCE—**

**Fort Bragg Schools (DDESS)** **Elementary (K–5)** Summary (K–12)

| | | Actual | | | | | | | Projected | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Enrollment -- LEA Estimates** | | **2000** | **2001** | **2002** | **2003** | **2004** | **2005** | **2006** | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** |
| Elementary (K-5) | Total Enrollment | 3,623 | 3,454 | 3,590 | 3,529 | 3,612 | 3,408 | 3,268 | 3,285 | 3,798 | 4,170 | 4,220 | 4,815 | 4,910 | 5,080 |
| | DoD-related Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Military | 3,623 | 3,454 | 3,590 | 3,529 | 3,612 | 3,408 | 3,268 | 3,285 | 3,798 | 4,170 | 4,220 | 4,815 | 4,910 | 5,080 |
| | DoD-Civilian | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | DoD Contractor* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total DoD Enrollment | 3,623 | 3,454 | 3,590 | 3,529 | 3,612 | 3,408 | 3,268 | 3,285 | 3,798 | 4,170 | 4,220 | 4,815 | 4,910 | 5,080 |
| | Other Federal Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total Federal Enrollment | 3,623 | 3,454 | 3,590 | 3,529 | 3,612 | 3,408 | 3,268 | 3,285 | 3,798 | 4,170 | 4,220 | 4,815 | 4,910 | 5,080 |
| | Fed as a fraction of total | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| **Capacity (Measured in seats available)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Elementary (K-5) | Total LEA Capacity | | | | | | | | | 3,470 | 4,020 | 4,570 | 4,570 | 4,570 | 4,570 |
| | % in temporary buildings | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 12% | 10% | 9% | 9% | 9% | 9% |
| **Load Factor (LEA Enrollment/Capacity)** | | | | | | | | | | **109%** | **104%** | **92%** | **105%** | **107%** | **111%** |

* Mission Support Contractors: Non-government employees who perform one or more of the military missions on the base, and whose work tasks are virtually identical to government civilian employees or military personnel, expressed in full time equivalents.

**NOTES:**

**ENROLLMENT—**

Enrollment includes PreK - 5

**CAPACITY—**

Capacity represents new schools opening in Linden Oaks Housing area for in 2009 and 2010

**FINANCE—**

**Fort Bragg Schools (DDESS)** **Middle School (6–8)** Summary (K–12)

| | | Actual | | | | | | | Projected | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Enrollment -- LEA Estimates** | | **2000** | **2001** | **2002** | **2003** | **2004** | **2005** | **2006** | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** |
| Middle (6-8) | Total Enrollment | 1,063 | 959 | 950 | 945 | 975 | 945 | 886 | 960 | 960 | 990 | 1,050 | 1,080 | 1,100 | 1,130 |
| | DoD-related Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Military | 1,063 | 959 | 950 | 945 | 975 | 945 | 886 | 960 | 960 | 990 | 1,050 | 1,080 | 1,100 | 1,130 |
| | DoD-Civilian | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | DoD Contractor* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total DoD Enrollment | 1,063 | 959 | 950 | 945 | 975 | 945 | 886 | 960 | 960 | 990 | 1,050 | 1,080 | 1,100 | 1,130 |
| | Other Federal Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total Federal Enrollment | 1,063 | 959 | 950 | 945 | 975 | 945 | 886 | 960 | 960 | 990 | 1,050 | 1,080 | 1,100 | 1,130 |
| | Fed as a fraction of total | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| **Capacity (Measured in seats available)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Middle (6-8) | Total LEA Capacity | | | | | | | | | 1,445 | 1,445 | 1,445 | 2,095 | 2,095 | 2,095 |
| | % in temporary buildings | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 32% | 32% | 32% | 17% | 17% | 17% |
| **Load Factor (LEA Enrollment/Capacity)** | | | | | | | | | | **66%** | **69%** | **73%** | **52%** | **53%** | **54%** |

* Mission Support Contractors: Non-government employees who perform one or more of the military missions on the base, and whose work tasks are virtually identical to government civilian employees or military personnel, expressed in full time equivalents.

**NOTES:**

**ENROLLMENT—**

Enrollment capacity includes 130 9th grade students at Albritton Junior High School.

**CAPACITY—**

New Middle school opening in the Linden Oaks housing area in 2011.

**FINANCE—**

**Fort Bragg Schools (DDESS)** **High School (9–12)** Summary (K–12)

| | | *Actual* | | | | | | | *Projected* | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Enrollment -- LEA Estimates** | | **2000** | **2001** | **2002** | **2003** | **2004** | **2005** | **2006** | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** |
| High (9-12) | Total Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | DoD-related Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Military | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | DoD-Civilian | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | DoD Contractor* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total DoD Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Other Federal Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total Federal Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Fed as a fraction of total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Capacity (Measured in seats available)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| High (9-12) | Total LEA Capacity | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | % in temporary buildings | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Load Factor (LEA Enrollment/Capacity)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* Mission Support Contractors: Non-government employees who perform one or more of the military missions on the base, and whose work tasks are virtually identical to government civilian employees or military personnel, expressed in full time equivalents.

**NOTES:**

**ENROLLMENT—**

**CAPACITY—**

**FINANCE—**

# Local Education Agencies Profiles

**Cumberland County**

2465 Gillespie Street
Fayetteville, NC 28306
Phone: (910) 678-2300
http://www.ccs.k12.nc.us/
**Superintendent:** William C. Harrison

**Schools**

| | |
|---|---|
| High | 14 |
| Middle | 15 |
| Elementary | 51 |

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**Harnett County**

P.O. Box 1029
Lillington, NC 27546
Phone: (910) 893-8151
http://www.harnett.k12.nc.us/
**Superintendent:** Dan C. Honeycutt

**Schools**

| | |
|---|---|
| High | 4 |
| Middle | 5 |
| Elementary | 12 |
| Primary | 4 |
| Alternative | 1 |

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**Hoke County**

310 Wooley Street
Raeford, NC 28376
Phone: (910) 875-4106
http://www.hcs.k12.nc.us/
**Superintendent:** Freddie Williamson

**Schools**

| | |
|---|---|
| High | 2 |
| Middle | 2 |
| Elementary | 8 |
| Alternative | 1 |

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**Lee County**

P.O. Box 1010
106 Gordon Street
Sanford, N.C. 27331
Phone: (919) 774-6226
http://www.lee.k12.nc.us/
**Superintendent:** James T. McCormick, Ed.D.

**Schools**

| | |
|---|---|
| High | 3 |
| Middle | 3 |
| Elementary | 7 |
| Alternative | 2 |

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**Moore County**

5277 Hwy. 15-501 South
P.O. Box 1180
Carthage, NC 28327
Phone: (910) 947-2976
http://www.mcs.k12.nc.us/
**Superintendent:** Susan Purser, Ed.D.

**Schools**

| | |
|---|---|
| High | 3 |
| Middle | 4 |
| Elementary | 12 |
| Primary | 2 |
| Alternative | 1 |

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**Richmond County**

118 Vance Street
Hamlet, NC 28345
Phone: (910) 582-5860
http://www.richmond.k12.nc.us/
**Superintendent:** Dr. George Norris

**Schools**

| | |
|---|---|
| High | 1 |
| Middle | 4 |
| Elementary | 11 |
| Alternative | 2 |

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**Robeson County**

410 Caton Road
Lumberton, NC 28358
Phone: (910) 671-6000
http://www.robeson.k12.nc.us/
**Superintendent:** Dr. Johnny Hunt

**Schools**

| | |
|---|---|
| High | 8 |
| Middle | 11 |
| Elementary | 23 |
| Career Centers | 1 |
| Preschools | 1 |

**Mr. Keith Eastin**
Assistant Secretary of the Army, Installations and Environment
Biography

Keith Eastin was sworn in as the Assistant Secretary of The Army for Installations and Environment on August 2, 2005. He has been engaged in the practice of environmental law and consulting for more than thirty years and has managed environmental projects and operations as a corporate officer, a high-level federal governmental official and a director of significant environmental practices of two Big-Four professional services firms. Most recently he served in the Department of State as Senior Consultant to the Iraq Ministry of Environment, as well as serving in a similar relationship with the Amanat Baghdad and its public works functions.

In addition to his work with the Department of State, his federal service includes Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy where he supervised its real property and environmental matters and military construction for its installations worldwide. He also served as the Deputy Under Secretary of the U.S. Department of the Interior and its chief environmental counsel. In that role he organized and directed a team that conceived of and drafted the regulations providing for the Assessment of Damages to Natural Resources under Superfund and other acts.

As a consultant with PricewaterhouseCoopers and earlier with Deloitte & Touche, his work included activities at significant hazardous waste and Superfund sites nationwide. He advised clients on environmental disputes and controversies involving governmental agencies and enforcement. As a practicing attorney, he was a partner in a large national law firm and managed the firmís environmental group in Washington, was general counsel to two public companies, and worked with the American Arbitration Association where he mediated or arbitrated dozens of environmental and construction disputes.

He holds an AB and MBA from the University of Cincinnati and a JD from the University of Chicago.

**Bill Evers**
Assistant Secretary Planning, Evaluation and Policy Development
Biography

Bill Evers was confirmed as assistant secretary for planning, evaluation and policy development by the U.S. Senate on Oct. 16, 2007. In this position, he serves as an adviser to Secretary Margaret Spellings on K–12 and postsecondary education policy.

Evers runs the Office of Planning, Evaluation and Policy Development (OPEPD), which coordinates policy and budget activities with the Department's principal offices as well as with the Office of Management and Budget, the House and Senate education committees, and state education agencies. OPEPD is home to the Department's Budget Service, the Performance Information Management Service, the Policy and Program Studies Service, the Office of Educational Technology and the National Mathematics Advisory Panel.

A specialist in research on education policy—especially policy pertaining to curriculum, testing, accountability and school finance—Evers joined the Department in February 2007, as a senior adviser to the secretary. Since that time, he has worked on the reauthorization of the No Child Left Behind Act and on a new ed.gov Web site for teachers devoted to doing what works.

Born in California, Evers attended Stanford University, where he earned his bachelor's degree in political science in 1972, his master's in 1978, and his Ph.D. in 1987. During 1987-88, he taught political science at Emory University in Atlanta.

Evers became a visiting scholar at Stanford's Hoover Institution in 1989 and, in 1995, was named a research fellow there—a post from which he is currently on leave. At Hoover, he has also been a member of its Koret Task Force on K-12 Education.

From 1995 to 1998, Evers taught as an adjunct associate professor at Santa Clara University, and, for seven years starting in 1997, he also served on the board of the East Palo Alto (Calif.) Charter School.

In 2003, Evers was a senior adviser to Ambassador Paul Bremer in Baghdad, helping to restart the Iraqi school system, which has nearly 6 million students and 145,000 employees.

In November 2004, Evers was elected to the Santa Clara County Board of Education, on which he served until his nomination as assistant secretary by President Bush in February 2007.

Throughout his career, Evers has served on advisory, policymaking and grant-reviewing boards and commissions at the local, state and federal levels. From 1996 to 1998, he served on the California State Academic Standards Commission, which drafted grade-level content standards for the state's public schools. Evers served on the subcommittees for mathematics and science standards.

Hoover Institution Press has published a number of books that Evers has edited or co-edited: National Service (1990); What's Gone Wrong in America's Classrooms (1998); School Reform (2001); School Accountability (2002); Teacher Quality (2002); and Testing Student Learning, Evaluating Teaching Effectiveness (2004).

The author of many articles on education reform and other topics, Evers' work has appeared in such periodicals as Education Week, the New York Times, Wall Street Journal and Christian Science Monitor. From 2000 to 2007, he served on the editorial board of Education Next, which is jointly published by Hoover and a program at Harvard University.
Evers has two children who graduated from California public schools—a son majoring in political science at the University of California at San Diego and a daughter majoring in history at Yale. He lives in Washington, D.C.

**Patrick J. O'Brien**
Director of OEA
Biography

As Director of the Office of Economic Adjustment under the Secretary of Defense, Mr. O'Brien leads a talented team of project managers in assisting local economic adjustment efforts. Additionally, he manages the Defense Economic Adjustment Program and is the Executive Director of the President's Economic Adjustment Committee as it was recently updated by Executive Order to assist communities to respond to Defense base closures or realignments, contractor reductions, and base expansions.

He served as an OEA project manager for several local adjustment efforts from the previous '88, '91, '93, and '95 BRAC rounds, assisting various local efforts including those at Fort Ord, Loring AFB, Wurtsmith AFB, NTC San Diego, and Cameron Station. Additionally, he authored the OEA Community Guide to Base Reuse and several other technical resources for communities, and led different BRAC implementation policy reviews. He has demonstrated experience with all aspects of the BRAC process and has worked a range of issues, including: public-private initiatives; Federal real property disposal; local organization and business plan development; redevelopment planning; and, economic cost-benefit analyses.

Prior to joining OEA, he negotiated development packages of various sizes, reviewed labor policies, sized Federal loan participations, assisted distressed communities in evaluating proposed housing and economic projects, and crafted Executive legislative initiatives for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development where he started his Federal career as a Presidential Management Intern. Preceding his tenure with the Federal government, Mr. O'Brien was an Assistant Business Developer for the City of Duluth, MN, where he assisted with the re-use of a closed air base; prepared marketing, finance, and business survey packages to assist local development efforts; and co-drafted the State's first enterprise zone bill. He also served as a citizen representative to the Duluth Joint Airport Zoning Board.

Mr. O'Brien has Bachelor of Arts degrees in Urban Affairs and Political Science from the University of Minnesota-Duluth, where he graduated "cum laude" and as a member of the Golden Key National Honor Society. He also received a Masters of Science degree in Public Management and Policy Analysis from the School of Urban and Public Affairs at Carnegie-Mellon University, where he graduated "with distinction," student-taught organizational management, and was elected to Pi Alpha Alpha. Mr. O'Brien is certified as an "Economic Development Finance Professional" by the National Development Council and graduated from the Federal Executive Institute's "Leadership for a Democratic Society."

# LIEUTENANT GENERAL LLOYD J. AUSTIN III

## Commanding General
## XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg

Lieutenant General Lloyd J. Austin III, who hails from Thomasville, Georgia, was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Infantry in June 1975 from the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York.

His previous assignments include Rifle and Scout Platoon Leader, 3d Infantry Division, U.S. Army Europe and Seventh Army; Company Commander, 2d Battalion, 508th Infantry, 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, North Carolina; Company Commander, U.S. Army Recruiting Battalion, Indianapolis, Indiana; Company Tactical Officer, United States Military Academy and Executive Officer, 1st Infantry Brigade, 10th Mountain Division (Light), Fort Drum, New York from June 1991 until October 1992. Lieutenant General Austin has served in several command and staff assignments throughout his 31 year career. At Fort Bragg, he served as Commander, 2d Battalion, 505th Parachute Infantry Regiment, 82d Airborne Division and OPERATION SAFE HAVEN, Panama; G-3 for the 82d Airborne Division; and Commander, 3d Brigade, 82d Airborne Division from June 1997 to June 1999. Shortly after brigade command, he was assigned to the Pentagon in Washington, D.C., where he served as Chief, Joint Operations Division, J-3 on the Joint Staff. Other command assignments include Assistant Division Commander (Maneuver), 3d Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Stewart, Georgia and OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM, Iraq from July 2001 until June 2003; Commanding General, 10th Mountain Division (Light), Fort Drum, New York from September 2003 until August 2005; with duty as Commander, Combined Joint Task Force-180, OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM, Afghanistan. He most recently served as the Chief of Staff, United States Central Command, MacDill Air Force Base, Florida from September 2005 until October 2006.

His military education includes the Infantry Officer Advanced Course, United States Army Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia; United States Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas and United States Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania.

He holds a Bachelor of Science Degree from the United States Military Academy, a Master's Degree in Education from Auburn University, and a Master's Degree in Business Management from Webster University.

Lieutenant General Austin's awards and decorations include the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, Silver Star, the Defense Superior Service Medal, the Legion of Merit (with Oak Leaf Cluster), the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal (with Four Oak Leaf Clusters), the Joint Service Commendation Medal, the Army Commendation Medal (with Five Oak Leaf Clusters), Army Achievement Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster), Expert Infantryman Badge, Master Parachutist Badge, the Ranger Tab and the Joint Chief of Staff Identification Badge.

Contact Information: Phone (910-396-3111)

## BRIGADIER GENERAL ARTHUR M. BARTELL

### Deputy Commanding General
### XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg

Brigadier General Arthur M. Bartell was commissioned as a Field Artillery officer in 1977 through ROTC at the University of Michigan. He began his career as a Forward Observer and Battery Fire Direction Officer with B Battery 2nd Bn 17th FA in the Republic of Korea. Duty with the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) followed. There he served as a Battery Executive Officer, Battalion Fire Support Officer, Battalion Fire Direction Officer and Battery Commander in the 2nd Bn, 320th FA. He next served at Fort Wainwright with the 172nd Light Infantry Brigade (Sep) as both Battalion Fire Support Officer and Battery Commander in the 1st Bn, 37th FA. Following a tour at the U.S Army Military Personnel Center as the Field Artillery Personnel Systems Manager and attendance at the Army Command and General Staff College, Brigadier General Bartell moved to Germany where he served as the Deputy G3 and G3 of VII Corps Artillery during Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm in the Persian Gulf. Returning to Germany, he served as the Battalion Executive Officer for the 4th Bn, 27th FA (MLRS) and as the Brigade S3 for the 41st FA Bde. Brigadier General Bartell then moved to the 10th Mountain Division (LI) for duty as the Division Artillery Executive Officer and as the Battalion Commander of the 1st Bn, 7th FA (which re-flagged to 3rd Bn, 6th FA during his tenure), both at Fort Drum and Port-au-Prince, Haiti during Operation Uphold Democracy. After completion of the U.S. Naval War College in Rhode Island, Brigadier General Bartell served as the Senior Fire Support Observer/Controller at the Joint Readiness Training Center, Fort Polk. He then returned to Fort Drum as the Commander of the 10th Mountain Division Artillery. After completing his command tour, Brigadier General Bartell assumed duties as the Chief, Joint Interoperability Training Division, and then as Deputy J7/Deputy Commander, Joint Warfighting Center, U.S. Joint Forces Command in Virginia. Following that Joint assignment, he returned, once again, to the 10th Mountain Division (LI) to be the Chief of Staff and deployed to Afghanistan with the Division Command Group and Staff as part of Operation Enduring Freedom where he assumed duties as the Chief of Staff for Combined Joint Task Force 180. Upon re-deployment from Afghanistan, Brigadier General Bartell served as Deputy Commanding General, Support, 10th Mountain Division (LI). Following that assignment he was sent to the Pentagon where he served on the Joint Staff as Vice Director for Operational Plans and Joint Force Development.

Brigadier General Bartell's awards and decorations include: the Defense Superior Service Medal (w/OLC), Legion of Merit (w/OLC), Bronze Star Medal (w/OLC), Meritorious Service Medal (w/7 OLC), Army Commendation Medal, Army Achievement Medal (w/OLC), Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal, Southwest Asia Service Medal (w/3 BSS), Humanitarian Service Medal, Korean Defense Service Medal, Afghanistan Campaign Medal, Global War on Terrorism Service Medal, Saudi Arabia Kuwait Liberation Medal, Kuwaiti Kuwait Liberation Medal, Parachutist Badge, Air Assault Badge, Joint Meritorious Unit Award (w/OLC), Meritorious Unit Award, and Joint Staff Identification Badge.

Brigadier General Bartell is married and has three sons.

Contact Information: Phone (910-396-1202)

**BRIGADIER GENERAL DANIEL B. ALLYN**
**Chief of Staff**
**XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg**

Brigadier General Daniel B. Allyn is a native of Maine, and a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. He currently serves as the Corps Chief of Staff. He recently completed joint assignments with the Joint IED Defeat Organization and the Joint Operations Directorate, J-3, of the Joint Staff. Prior to his Joint assignments, he served as Commander, 3rd Brigade Combat Team, 3rd Infantry Division (Mechanized), culminating with service during Operation Iraqi Freedom. Prior to serving in the Marne Division, Brigadier General Allyn served two tours of duty with the 82nd Airborne Division, two years with the 2nd Infantry Division, and three tours of duty with the 75th Ranger Regiment.

Brigadier General Allyn's previous duties included command at the platoon through brigade level and staff assignments at the battalion through Joint Staff level. He served an overseas assignment in Korea and operational deployments for Operation Urgent Fury in Grenada, two peacekeeping deployments to the Sinai Peninsula in Egypt, Operation Just Cause in Panama, Operation Desert Storm in Saudi Arabia, and Operation Desert Spring and Enduring Freedom in Kuwait, followed by Operation Iraqi Freedom.

Brigadier General Allyn is a graduate of the Infantry Officer Basic and Advanced Courses at Fort Benning; the United States Army Command and the General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth; and the Naval War College at Newport, where he earned a Master of Arts degree in Strategic and National Security Studies.

His awards and decorations include the Silver Star, Defense Superior Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Combat Infantryman Badge with Bronze Star, Master Parachutist Badge with Combat Star, and the Ranger Tab.

Brigadier General Allyn and his wife are the proud parents of two children.

Contact Information: Phone (910-396-3201)

## Colonel David G. Fox

## Garrison Commander

Colonel David G. Fox began his military career as an enlisted soldier. After completing Officer Candidate School he was commissioned a 2nd lieutenant in the Infantry in 1982. His first assignment was with the 6-31st Mechanized Infantry Battalion at the National Training Center, Ft. Irwin, CA where he served as a platoon leader and company executive officer.

After volunteering for Special Forces Training and the successful completion of the Special Forces Officer Qualification Course he was assigned as an Operational Detachment-Alpha Commander, ODA 544 in the 2nd Battalion 5th Special Forces Group at Ft. Bragg, North Carolina. His next assignment was to Company A, 1st Battalion, 1st Special Warfare Training Group as a Small Group Instructor in the Officer Qualification Course and he finished his tour as the Executive Officer in Company G, 1st Battalion responsible for the Special Forces Assessment and Selection Course.

His next assignment took him to Little Rock AFB, AK and the Joint Readiness Training Center where he served as an Operational Detachment-Alpha Observer/Controller. During his second year the JRTC was restationed to Ft. Polk, LA where he finished his assignment as the Special Operations Detachment, Operations Officer. He again returned to Ft. Bragg, North Carolina where he commanded B Company, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Special Forces Group. During his tenure he led his company to Haiti during operation Uphold/Restore Democracy.

After completing company command he attended the Command and General Staff College at Ft. Leavenworth, KS. Returning to Ft. Bragg he served in multiple assignments culminating as the Executive Officer to the Commanding General, United States Army Special Operations Command (USASOC).

Completing his assignment to USASOC he moved to Ft. Campbell, KY where he served as the Deputy Commander of the 5th Special Forces Group. After selection for battalion command he assumed command of the 2nd Battalion, 5th Special Forces Group. While in command he led the 2nd Battalion during Operation Enduring Freedom to Afghanistan.

After completing command he was again assigned to the Joint Readiness Training Center at Ft. Polk where he commanded the Special Operations Training Detachment and was the senior Special Operations Forces Observer/Controller. While assigned to JRTC he was selected for the Army War College at Carlisle Barracks, PA. After Graduation he was assigned to The Army Staff as the Executive Officer to the Military Deputy for Financial Management and Comptroller.

Colonel Fox's military education includes the US Army War College, Command and General Staff College, combined Arms Services Staff School, Infantry Officer Basic and Advanced Courses. His Civilian education includes a Bachelor of Arts Degree from the University of Nevada at Las Vegas, and a Masters Degree in Strategic Studies from the

US Army War College.

His awards and decorations include the Legion of Merit, Purple Heart, Meritorious Service Medal w/6 OLCs, Joint Service Commendation Medal, Army Commendation Medal w/OLC, Army Achievement Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal, Armed Forces Reserve Medal, Multinational Force and Observer Medal, Joint Meritorious Unit Award, Army Superior Unit Award, Combat Infantryman's Badge, Master Parachutist Wings, and the Special Forces Tab

He is married and has a daughter and son and two grandsons.

Contact Information: Phone (910-396-4080)

**COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR JOSEPH R. ALLEN**
**Command Sergeant Major**
**XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg**

Command Sergeant Major Allen's military career spans over 30 years. He entered the Army in July 1975. He completed Basic Training and Advanced Individual Training at Fort Jackson with his first duty assignment in Worms, Germany as a Light Wheel Vehicle Mechanic in the 5th Signal Command. After returning from Germany, CSM Allen attended Basic Airborne School and Infantry Advanced Individual Training at Fort Benning. In December 1978, CSM Allen was assigned to the 82d Airborne Division, 1st Battalion, 505th Airborne Infantry, Combat Support Company (CSC) as a Rifleman. In July 1983, he was assigned to Foxtrot Company, 82d Aviation Brigade, as an Attack Helicopter Repairman and Squad Leader. He deployed to Grenada with this unit in December 1985 and returned to Germany as First Sergeant, Golf Troop, 2d Squadron, 2d Armored Cavalry Regiment in Bamberg, Germany. In August 1988, CSM Allen was assigned to 5/16 Infantry, Fort Riley as an Anti-Armor Maintenance Supervisor. In January 1990, he returned to Germany where he was assigned to 2d Brigade, 3d Armored Division in Geluhausen as the First Sergeant. He deployed to Saudi Arabia with this unit. After Desert Shield and Desert Storm, he was assigned to the 414th Base Support Battalion as the First Sergeant and later, as Battalion Command Sergeant Major. In October 1995, CSM Allen returned to the 82d Airborne Division, DISCOM, 82d Forward Support Battalion, as the Battalion Command Sergeant Major and in June 1999 became the DISCOM Command Sergeant Major. From June 2002 to February 2006, CSM Allen was assigned to the 1$^{ST}$ Corps Support Command as the 1$^{ST}$ Corps Support Command's Command Sergeant Major. He deployed to Iraq with his unit in November 2004 in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom III and returned to Fort Bragg in November 2005. He is currently serving as the XVIII Airborne Corps Command Sergeant Major.

Throughout his career, CSM Allen has continued to further both his military and civilian education and training. He is a graduate of the Basic Airborne Course and the 82d Airborne Division Jumpmaster Course. He is also a graduate of all the Non-Commissioned Officer Educational Schools (NCOES), including the United States Army Sergeants Major Academy.

His awards and decorations include: The Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal w/ two Oak Leaf Cluster, Meritorious Service Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters, Army Commendation Medal with five Oak Leaf Clusters, Army Achievement Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters, Good Conduct Medal (9), National Defense Service Medal (2), Southwest Asia Service Medal, Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal, Southwest Asia Service Medal, Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal, Global War on Terrorism Service Medal, Humanitarian Service Medal, Noncommissioned Officer Professional Development Ribbon, Army Service Ribbon, Overseas Service Medal (3), Kuwait Liberation Medal *(Saudi Arabia)* , Kuwait Liberation Medal *(Kuwait),* Aviation Badge, Driver and Mechanic Badge, Expert Infantryman's Badge, Master Parachutist Badge, Parachutist Badge, Senior Parachutist Badge, Austrian and German Parachutist Badges. CSM Allen is married to Patricia and they have two sons, SPC Jamaal Allen and 2LT Marcus Allen.

Contact Information: Phone (910-396-1515)

**CSM ROBIN D. SHEEHAN**
**Command Sergeant Major**

Command Sergeant Major Robin D. Sheehan was assigned as the XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg Garrison Command Sergeant Major on 10 April 2006.

A native of Greensboro, North Carolina, CSM Sheehan entered the Army on 22 October 1983. During her career she has served in a variety of leadership positions to include: Squad Leader, Section Sergeant, Platoon Sergeant, Operations Sergeant, First Sergeant, Deputy Commandant, Commandant, and as a Battalion and Brigade level Command Sergeant Major. CSM Sheehan has also served as a Recruiter and Instructor at the XVIII Airborne Corps NCO Academy.

Her duty assignments include PSNCO at Wiesbaden, West Germany; Supply and Property Book Sergeant at Fort Lewis, Washington; Materiel Storage Section Sergeant at Camp Casey, Korea; Platoon Sergeant at Camp Casey, Korea; Supply Platoon Sergeant, Support Operations NCOIC, Operations Sergeant, Instructor, First Sergeant, Deputy Commandant, Commandant, and Battalion & Brigade level Command Sergeant Major at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Additionally, she served in both Afghanistan and Iraq.

Her military education includes the Primary Leadership Development Course, the Basic Noncommissioned Officer Course, the Advanced Noncommissioned Officer Course, Recruiting School, Jumpmaster School, the Master Fitness Course, and the First Sergeant Course. She is a graduate of Class 27 (NR), United States Army Sergeants Major Academy. Her civilian education includes a degree in Practical Nursing.

CSM Sheehan awards and decorations include the Bronze Star Service Medal, seven awards of the Meritorious Service Medal, seven awards of the Army Commendation Medal, Joint Services Commendation Medal, and five awards of the Army Achievement Medal. CSM Sheehan is a member of the Sergeant Audie Murphy Club, and she was appointed as a Distinguished Member of the Quartermaster Regiment and awarded the Distinguished Order of Saint Martin. She was also awarded the Distinguished Order of Saint Barbara. She is married.

Contact Information: Phone (910-907-6453)

**ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT COMMITTEE**
**EDUCATION GROWTH SITE VISIT**

**TALKING POINTS**

It is clear that a successful response to an increase in Military-related dependents in local schools does not occur without a genuine partnership between the local installation, state and local education agencies, and the U.S. Department of Education.

It is equally important to recognize that a response to this student growth for any particular area must be flexible to adapt to the circumstances, including public and private sector, found at each location.

Current projected Department of Defense growth is unprecedented in the number of students and locations experiencing growth at one time. Accordingly, the purpose of this visit is to equip Federal officials with firsthand knowledge of successful local and state responses to student growth to date as well as to better understand those areas where gaps may exist or third party assistance may be necessary.

The "Defense Economic Adjustment Program," as it is premised under Executive Order, relies upon a Federal inter-agency organization called the Economic Adjustment Committee (EAC), to directly support local efforts to respond to military growth and establishes a forum for the resolution of local adjustment issues.

Officials on this visit are hoping to gauge the true effects of the anticipated student growth, which can be influenced by several factors, including location, timing, and magnitude.

These visits are part of a more enduring partnership between the affected community and these Federal officials, a partnership that will continue to work with them into the future as the projected student growth occurs and is absorbed locally.

Some keys for local success that we would share:

- Partner with the local installation
- "Speak with one voice" through strong public and private leadership.
- Commit political and financial resources in support of the response.
- Take advantage of existing resources.
- Leverage public <u>and</u> private sector resources.
- Seek responses that are financially feasible.
- Coordinate with broader community development activities.
- Pace the effort so as to be responsive yet not premature nor over-extended.
- Understand the MILCON, mission growth processes.

# Education Growth Site Visit to Fort Bragg, NC
## Sample Questions and Answers

**1Q:** What is the purpose of the visit?

**1A:** The purpose of the site visit is to improve understanding and communication among all stakeholders about the impact of Army growth on local school districts.

**2Q:** Is one of the purposes of the trip to see if our community qualifies for federal school construction funds?

**2A:** The purpose of the trip is to improve understanding and communication about local school impacts, of which construction, expansion, and renovation are obviously among the most important. What the Federal partners take away from this trip will help inform future discussions about appropriate federal, state, and local roles in responding to growth at Army installations, including those roles for school-related capital projects.

**3Q:** Why did you decide to come to Fort Bragg? Are there particular issues that the community or installation should be aware of?

**3A:** There are several Army installations that have growth planned in the near future, say between now and 2015, as a result of BRAC realignments, Army modularity, and the reassignment of troops from Europe and Korea to the U.S. Fort Bragg is among them. The Economic Adjustment Committee (E.O. 12788, as amended) through the office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) has scheduled technical and Federal Partner and staff visits to some of the installations to initially understand and foster greater communication around the issue.

**4Q:** Is one of the purposes of the trip to see if our community and Fort Bragg are appropriate locations for a new brigade under the "Grow the Army" initiative?

**4A:** No. The visit and this project are not connected in any way to the "Grow the Army" initiative.

**5Q:** Are Army Headquarters and Fort Bragg working from the same number of projected school-aged children?

**5A:** One of the key purposes of this project, in its entirety, is to develop a better understanding of projections being used by Army Headquarters, Fort Bragg, and the local educational agencies. The Federal Partner and staff visit is an essential step in building this understanding.

**6Q**: Are the Army's models adequate for projecting the number of school-aged children? Do the models adequately account for demographic changes, such as more soldiers with older children, or deployments, when family members may not move to or remain at Fort Bragg?

**6A**: One of the purposes of the visit is to learn more about how the Army and local school districts project enrollment.

**7Q**: How does the availability of housing affect the education of Fort Bragg's children?

**7A**: Where our kids live generally determines where they attend school. So there is a close relationship between where housing is available and suitable for military families and where their children will attend schools. School leaders have told us that the vast majority of the impact of growth at Fort Bragg will be felt by eight counties in North Carolina: Cumberland, Harnett, Hoke, Lee, Moore, Richmond, Robeson and Fort Bragg DoD Schools. Other school districts, however, could also be affected if military members choose to live within their jurisdiction.

**8Q:** What are the different federal agencies involved in this project?

**8A:** The White House Office of Intergovernmental Affairs Intergovernmental Affairs (IGA) serves as the President's liaison to state, local, and tribal governments.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary of Education for Elementary and Secondary Education promotes academic excellence, enhance educational opportunities and equity for all of America's children and families, and to improve the quality of teaching and learning by providing leadership, technical assistance and financial support.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary of Education for Management is a major contributor to the Department's commitment to excellence through its role as the Department's administrative component. OM is dedicated to promoting customer service; expanding staff performance capacity; using strategic approaches to management and the management of the Department's human capital; and providing a high-quality workplace for the Department.

The Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) is part of the Office of the Secretary of Defense. OEA is the Department of Defense's primary source for assisting communities that are adversely impacted by Defense program changes, including base closures or realignments, base expansions, and contract or program cancellations.

The Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Military Community and Family Policy is directly responsible for programs and policies which establish and support community quality of life programs on military installations for service members and their families worldwide.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations and Environment has responsibility for policy development, program oversight and coordination of a wide variety of Army activities including: design, construction, operations, maintenance and management of Army installations; privatization of Army family housing, real estate, utilities and other infrastructure programs; environmental compliance, clean-up and site disposal programs; and management of the Army's safety and occupational health programs.

The Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (ACSIM) provides policy guidance and program management on all matters relating to overall management and resourcing of Army installations worldwide. It ensures the availability of efficient, effective base services and facilities.

# TRAVEL INFORMATION

## Flights

Via military aircraft

Tuesday, September 9, 2008

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Depart: | Washington, DC | 6:00 a.m. (approximate) |
| Arrive: | Pope Air Force Base | 7:00 a.m. (approximate) |

Tuesday, September 9, 2008

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Depart: | Pope Air Force Base | 3:00 p.m. (approximate) |
| Arrive: | Washington, DC | 4:00 p.m. (approximate) |

## Hotels (STAFF ONLY)

**8 September 08**
Residence Inn
1468 Skibo Road
Fayetteville, NC 31909
(910) 868-9005

**9 September 08**
Residence Inn
201 Residence Inn Blvd.
Durham, NC 27713
(919) 361-1266

## Advance Team Contact Information

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703-901-7606 (cell)

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Josh Mitchell, Booz Allen Hamilton
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Emily Moldenhauer, Booz Allen Hamilton
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# Federal Money May Be Coming For Schools

Tom Woerner
Harnett County News Editor
*Dunn Daily Record*
9/3/8

Harnett school leaders heard Tuesday there may be federal money on the way to help build new schools to house thousands of students who are expected to come to areas around the county in the next several years.

U.S. Rep. Bob Etheridge told school board members and department heads he is trying to help the county.

"I have worked on getting school construction money since I have been in Washington and it looks like we might have a major piece soon," he said.

Rep. Etheridge said he has worked with leaders from other parts of the nation on legislation that will allocate a total of $26 billion that will be spread to districts around the country. He said he is optimistic that will help the local area.

"I think we have a pretty good chance this time," he said.

Rep. Etheridge said the money will take approximately 60 days to find its ways to individual counties once legislation is passed, which Board Chair Donna McNeill said will be helpful.

"Our needs are immediate so we need help as soon as we can get it," Mrs. McNeill said.

Rep. Etheridge met with school leaders to discuss ways he can help them in Washington. Superintendent Dan Honeycutt said there is one thing the schools need help with more than anything else.

"If you can help us deal with growth, that is what we need more than anything else, along with help with school construction," Mr. Honeycutt said.

"That will be in the next year, you can count on that," Rep. Etheridge said.

School leaders said they are particularly concerned about areas affected by the growth regions in the southwestern part of the county. The school system transports four bus loads of children a day from the new military subdivision

Linden Oaks on N.C. 87 near Spout Springs. The federal government educates elementary students, but not those in middle and high school.

All of the growth is related to the impact of Base Realignment and Closure Commission, or BRAC, in the region in the next seven years. Base closures in Georgia are expected to bring 40,000 people to an 11-county region around Fort Bragg and move Harnett's population from 119,130 to 127,8125 by 2013. The growth is going to bring in approximately 1,400 students who have ties to the military.

The schools have responded by building a new Overhills Elementary School which will open next year. BRAC Regional Task Force Chairman and Harnett County Commissioner Tim McNeill said the county will need to build a new middle school and high school eventually to keep up with the growth.

Board member Craig Matthews said he would like for the county to get help dealing with that issue.

"I don't understand why the Department of Defense shouldn't educate middle and high school students," Mr. Matthews said. "We appreciate any help you can give us with that."

Rep. Etheridge, a former state superintendent of public instruction, said he understands many of the issues the board is dealing with.

"No one understands what you are dealing with as much as I do," he said.

Mrs. McNeill said her board is going to do as much as possible.

"All we are asking for is help with the money," she said. "We will do what we have to do to use it in the right way."

Board members were also briefed on other legislative issues including the prospect of drilling for oil at different locations and shipping natural gas to the area.

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# Hayes, BRAC Officials Ask for Bill Support

The Fayetteville (NC) Observer
August 28
Henry Cuningham

Rep. Robin Hayes and local school and BRAC officials on Wednesday asked for support for his bill to provide $500 million to build schools in 28 military growth areas nationwide.

Military growth through 2013 will add an estimated 7,000 students in kindergarten through 12th grades above the normal rates in civilian school systems in the counties surrounding Fort Bragg.

“This is one of the things that really jumped out at us as a serious overlook,” Hayes, a Concord Republican, told an audience at Jack Britt High School. The high school on Rockfish Road is nine years old and already over-capacity, officials said.

About 900 children are expected in Cumberland County schools this year because of military growth, said Paul Dordal, chairman of the Fort Bragg and Pope Air Force Base BRAC Regional Task Force.

Hoke County’s rapid growth is offsetting new school construction, Dr. Freddie Williamson, the Hoke County superintendent, said after the meeting.

“We are projecting we are going to need three new schools – another elementary, critical is a new middle school to offset the impact of the BRAC kids and then a new high school,” Williamson said.

Hayes on June 18 introduced the Military Children’s School Investment Act, which establishes a discretionary grant program for expansion, modernization or construction of public kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools facing overcrowding because of BRAC – Base Realignment and Closures – and other Defense Department actions. He told members of the audience to ask friends and relatives in other congressional districts to contact their representatives.

“This bill will help us dramatically,” said Bill Harrison, superintendent of the Cumberland County schools.

Dordal said the federal government wants specific information about specific places where schools are needed.

“Students aren’t coming in neat little packages,” Harrison said. The students are spread out through the county, he said.

Hayes and Harrison said that Impact Aid, the federal payments to local schools for federally-connected students, will not meet the needs for new construction.

Cosponsors include Rep. Mike McIntyre, a Lumberton Democrat, and Rep. Chet Edwards, a Texas Democrat and chairman of the Military Construction and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Subcommittee.

“In an election year, everybody loves the military,” Hayes said. The election also, however, is a distraction, with less than three weeks to do legislative business, he said.

Hayes said he has seen some bills approved as quickly as four days, while others “have been there longer than Strom Thurmond was.” Thurmond reached age 100 as a U.S. senator.

Military editor Henry Cuningham can be reached at cuninghamh@fayobserver.com or 486-3585.