

**A REPORT ON THE
FINANCIAL FEASIBILITY TO FORM
AN INDEPENDENT CITY SCHOOL SYSTEM
FOR THE MUNICIPALITY OF
ALABASTER, ALABAMA**

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FORM AN INDEPENDENT CITY SCHOOL SYSTEM
FOR THE MUNICIPALITY OF ALABASTER, ALABAMA**

Prepared for

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1. INTRODUCTION

A. LAWS GOVERNING PUBLIC EDUCATION IN ALABAMA

Laws governing the creation of school systems in Alabama were constructed in most part in the period just after the approval of the *Constitution of 1901*. The first significant codification of these laws occurred in 1911. Thus the basic format and structure of school systems in Alabama were created prior to the approval of Amendment 3 in 1916 (authorized local referenda on countywide and school tax district ad valorem taxes for schools). Then, as today, only two types of school systems were recognized: countywide and municipal or city. No variation is permitted. The area inside the political boundary of a municipality is a municipal school system; the area outside the political boundary of a municipality with separate city school systems belongs to a county school system.

Given the rural and agrarian nature of the State in the early decades of the twentieth century, few could have contemplated municipalities straddling not just two, but three and potentially four counties. School townships were logical operating units within a county given geographic and economic isolation centered upon the 16th section of each township. The organization that was established to replace township schools in 1903 was the creation of separate school districts centered on population centers and governmental entities as determined by the county board of education. These areas could become tax districts under Amendment 3, and the authority, upon a referendum, for earmarked school tax district ad valorem taxes was provided. However, operational authority remained concentrated in the county board of education, and school tax district ad valorem taxes were levied and collected by the county commission. This was the mechanism for funding schools within a community; also provided for were local school trustees to enhance the symbolism of local community control. In addition, provisions were provided for local attendance zones within the county which are exclusive of cities.

Lawmakers did contemplate that as municipalities gained in population, it was a logical step that such municipalities would become a separate school system from the county school system and be administered by its own board. Today, the statutory population threshold for a municipality to create its own municipal school system is 5,000 residents. Such a creation has been held by the Federal Court in *Lee v. Chambers County Board of Education* as not only a right, but an obligation by the city to control and operate the schools within its boundaries as the federal judiciary reviewed the creation of a city school system by the city of Valley, Alabama:

The City of Valley undeniably has not only a right, but an obligation under state statute to control and operate the schools within its boundaries unless it enters into an agreement with the Chambers County Board of Education for its schools under control of the county board (*Lee v. Chambers County Bd. of Educ.*, 849 F. Supp. 1474 (M.D. Ala. 1994)).

The Court further held that transfer of control of public schools from an elected county board of education to an appointed city board of education required federal pre-clearance pursuant to the **Voting Rights Act of 1965** when the county board of education was operating under an existing desegregation order. The U.S. Supreme Court in 1972 created the test that must be applied:

We have today held that any attempt by state or local officials to carve out a new school district from an existing district that is in the process of dismantling a dual school system “must be judged according to whether it hinders or furthers the process of school desegregation. If the proposal would impede the dismantling of a dual system, then a district court, in the exercise of its remedial discretion, may enjoin it from being carried out.” (*Wright v. Council of City of Emporia*, 407 U.S. 451, 460).

Alabama’s Statewide System of Public Schools

Alabama’s statewide system of public schools began with the Public Education Act of 1854, modeled on the schools of Mobile County. This Act laid the framework which is still largely in place for the operation of public schools in Alabama. The statewide system was based upon the county unit of government which was an arm of the State government. All counties were required to operate a county school system, and one mill of ad valorem tax was authorized for their operation. In addition to providing for three commissioners of free public schools at the county level, the 1854 Act created the position of trustees of public schools in the townships and provided for their election. These trustees were granted the immediate supervision of schools, including the hiring and firing of teachers. These were virtually township school systems.

In 1903, the State abolished townships for the purposes of operating public schools and placed control in the county board of education. However, the township concept was retained for the administration of the original sixteenth section federal land grants and the crediting of their revenues. In addition, State laws still provide permission for counties to appoint for each school in the county six school trustees to look after the general interests of the school and to report to the county board of education (*Code of Alabama 1975*, Sections 16-10-1 to 16-10-11).

County Public School Systems Required

The county system of schools is required in current law as follows:

§ 16-8-8. Administration and supervision of schools generally.

The general administration and supervision of the public schools of the educational interests of each county, with the exception of cities having a city board of education, shall be vested in the county board of education; provided, that such general administration and supervision of any city having a city board of education may be consolidated with the administration and control of educational matters affecting the county and vested in the county board of education (*Code of Alabama 1975*, Section 16-8-8).

Furthermore, the school code provides for the county board of education to establish both school tax districts and school attendance districts within the county as in the **Code of 1911**. The authorization for the creation of school tax districts follows:

§ 16-13-191. School tax district — Boundaries fixed by county board.

In order to make it possible to work out a system of local tax units adapted to the needs of the whole county, the county board of education of its own initiative shall fix the boundaries of any school tax district within its jurisdiction in which it is proposed to levy a local school tax. In making application for a special election in any such district, the county board of education shall submit a map made by the county surveyor, or other competent person, showing the boundaries of the school tax district for which a special tax levy is proposed, indicating the section or sections and ranges, together with the correct description of the boundaries of the said district for which a special tax levy is proposed for education (*Code of Alabama 1975*, Section 16-13-191).

The applicability of statutes regarding school tax districts applies directly to Shelby County, with two school systems and currently two school ad valorem tax districts.

Statutory provisions for the creation of school attendance districts follow:

§ 16-28-19. Attendance districts.

The county board of education shall arrange the county, exclusive of cities, into one or more attendance districts, and said board shall appoint an attendance officer for every district created, who shall hold his office at the will of the county board of education, and the board of education of each city having a city board of education shall appoint one or more attendance officers to serve at the pleasure of the appointing board. City and county boards of education and county commissions may jointly employ any person or persons to carry out the provisions of this chapter and such additional duties as may be assigned them by such

boards or county commissions (*Code of Alabama 1975*, Section 16-28-19).

B. MUNICIPAL OR CITY PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEMS IN ALABAMA

The *School Code of Alabama* since first compiled in 1911, has not only anticipated the creation of municipal public school systems, it has required them unless proactive steps are taken. First, a definition of city is needed:

§ 16-11-1. "City" defined.

A "city" within the meaning of this title shall include all incorporated municipalities of 5,000 or more inhabitants, according to the last or any succeeding federal census, or according to the last or any succeeding census taken under the provisions of Sections 11-47-90 through 11-47-95 (*Code of Alabama 1975*, 16-11-1).

The *Code of Alabama* in Sections 11-47-90 through 11-47-95 (Article 3, Title 11) provides the procedure for obtaining an official census. With the definition of a "city" meaning municipalities with a population of 5,000 or more, the entitlement for the creation of a municipal school system is created:

§ 16-13-199. Municipality may remain under county board of education; disposition of tax when city assumes control of schools.

When a municipality under the jurisdiction of a county board of education attains a population of 5,000 or more, according to the last decennial or any subsequent federal census, the schools of the municipality may remain under control of the county board by agreement between that board and the city council of the municipality, which agreement shall be expressed in resolutions adopted by and spread upon the minutes of the two authorities. If the municipality does not enter into such an agreement, the control of the school or schools of the territory within the municipality shall be vested in a city board of education, and thereafter the district school tax collected in the city shall be paid over to the custodian of city school funds, and the district school tax collected in the contiguous territory shall be paid over to the custodian of county school funds; provided, that so much of the proceeds of the special school tax collected in the original school tax district as may be required for the retirement of outstanding warrants issued against such tax, including the interest thereon, shall be paid over to the proper official or authority to be used for such purpose (*Code of Alabama 1975*, Section 16-13-199).

Control of City Schools and Taxation

The Attorney General has reviewed this statute and in an *Opinion of the Attorney General* dated March 30, 1990, has concluded that “the Legislature intends for the city board of education to have authority over schools within the city. When authority over a certain area is transferred from a county board of education to a city board of education, the taxes that are already levied therein are automatically paid to the city school system without the necessity of a new election regarding said taxes in the district, as is required for the initial levy by § 16-13-180, *et. seq.*, *Code of Alabama 1975*. Although the transfer of authority addressed in this statute is occasioned by the city reaching a population of 5,000, the same results should follow where the transfer of authority is occasioned by the city’s annexation of new territory (*Opinion of the Attorney General*, Number 90-00201).” See also *Opinion of the Attorney General*, Number 86-00301.

§16-13-193. School tax district — Map — Not required of city school tax district.

Any city having a city board of education shall constitute an independent school tax district for the purpose of levying the tax authorized under this article, but it shall not be necessary for the city board of education when making application or request for a special election under the provisions of this article to submit the map or the description of boundaries (*Code of Alabama 1975*, Section 16-13-193).

Clearly the attendance district and school tax district for a city board of education is defined as the boundary of the municipality itself. Furthermore, the State Superintendent of Education has historically concluded that the county board of education shall under the implementation of Section 16-13-199 transfer control of buildings, grounds, equipment, textbooks, materials, and supplies to the newly formed city board of education (see **Appendix 7-31** for the letter to the Federal Court outlining transfer of property). The new city board of education would have authority over students residing in the city and would be entitled to ownership of all school transportation equipment serving the school sites located in the City of Alabaster. (*Lee v. Chambers County Bd. of Educ.*, 849 F. Supp. 1474 (M.D. Ala. 1994)).

In another aspect of this same case, the Court ruled that there is no authorization under Alabama law for a city school system to include territory beyond the city limits: “The court finds no such authorization, other than through a court-ordered desegregation plan.” However, there appears to be a statutory provision granting permission for that very situation:

§ 16-13-195. School tax district — Consolidation — City district with other territory.

When it shall seem desirable to consolidate with a city school tax district having a city board of education, either a county school tax district

or territory adjacent to such city school tax district which does not lie within the corporate limits of the city, so as to vest the control of educational matters of such proposed consolidated school tax district in said city board of education, the county board of education and city board of education shall agree upon the terms of consolidation and concurrently request the county commission to call an election in all the territory proposed to be consolidated to determine whether such school tax district or territory adjacent to said city school tax district should be consolidated with the city school tax district and the educational affairs of all the territory proposed to be consolidated placed under the control of the city board of education of such city, and whether or not a special tax for a uniform rate and time shall be voted for such proposed school tax district. In the event of such consolidation, the rate and time of the three-mill district tax, if levied, shall be for such time as prescribed in the agreement between the boards; provided, that the rate and time shall not be less than the maximum rate and the maximum time of any such district or territory included in said consolidation (*Code of Alabama 1975, Section 16-13-195*).

The implementation of this statute is dependent upon the mutual agreement of the two boards of education involved and upon a referendum in the affected area:

§ Section 16-13-196. School tax district - Consolidation - Effect.

Thereupon the county commission shall call an election in like manner as already prescribed for calling an election in a school tax district in the special districts or district and adjacent territory proposed to be consolidated, and if a majority of the qualified electors voting in the combined territories of the districts or district and adjacent territory proposed to be consolidated shall vote favorably, the districts or district and adjacent territory shall be consolidated into a new special school tax district, and the tax as voted shall be levied and collected in the new district as a unit, but the creation of a new district shall not operate to relieve the county board of education of liability for the just obligations made prior to such consolidation. In the event a majority of the qualified electors voting in the combined territories of the districts or district and adjacent territory proposed to be consolidated shall vote against the proposed consolidation, said consolidation shall not be made and each district shall remain as before with the same taxing privileges (*Code of Alabama 1975, Section 16-13-196*).

Who May Attend a City School System?

The Legislature has further addressed the authority of a city board of education to determine eligibility requirements for attendance. There have been conflicting interpretations of State law pertaining to eligibility of students to attend a city school system:

§ 16-11-16. Kindergartens and playgrounds; eligibility for admission to public schools.

(a) The city board of education shall have power to establish and maintain a system of public schools including kindergartens and playgrounds for the benefit of children who are bona fide residents of and living within the corporate limits of such city.

(b) Such children who are six years of age and less than 19 years of age on the date school opens shall be entitled to admission to the elementary, junior and senior high schools.

(c) If a kindergarten is established and maintained, children from five to eight years of age may be admitted on such terms and conditions as the city board of education may prescribe (*Code of Alabama 1975*, Section 16-11-16).

An *Opinion of the State Attorney General* dated April 24, 2003, has concluded that this Section means that city boards of education have the power to establish a system of public schools for the benefit of children only who are ***bona fide*** residents of and living within the corporate limits of such city (*Opinion of the Attorney General*, Number 2003-133). However, other interpretations of other statutes open the door for non-resident attendance and have concluded that city boards of education may have an open enrollment policy. The following statute may well override any previous limitation as may have been placed in law or in an *Opinion of the Attorney General*:

By the provisions of Section 16-28-3, the Legislature has authorized local boards of education to regulate the admission of students into their schools. There is no statute expressly prohibiting children who live within a city with a city school system from attending county schools. Reading this in conjunction with Section 16-10-6 which expressly provides for the collection of fees from elementary students attending schools in a jurisdiction other than the jurisdiction of the students' residences, children living within city limits of a city school system are not statutorily prohibited from attending county schools (*Phenix City Bd. of Educ. v. Teague*, 515 So. 2d 971). The Alabama Court of Civil Appeals has ruled that this section – §16-28-4 – creates an entitlement to education in this state for children under the age of 16 (*Hoover Bd. of Educ.*, 594 So. 2d 148).

Joint Operation by Two Boards of a School Site

Due to the rural nature of the State of Alabama, it has long been recognized that there may be a necessity because of geography and demographics to provide for a joint maintenance by two counties of a school located near a county line. Further provisions were made for the attendance of students from two counties in this school:

§ 16-8-18. Joint maintenance of schools — Between counties; attendance by pupils near county lines.

The county boards of education of two or more counties shall have power to provide jointly for the maintenance of schools in or near the dividing line of such counties on the basis of the enrollment in such school from the counties represented. Each pupil who lives within five miles of a county boundary line shall attend the school nearest to his residence. The administration and supervision of such school shall be placed under one of the county boards of education of said counties by agreement between the county boards of education, and if no agreement as to administration and supervision is made, it shall be under the board of education of the county in which the schoolhouse is located (*Code of Alabama 1975, Section 16-8-18*).

An *Opinion of the Attorney General* in 1979 offered additional clarification to the language of the statute:

Specifically the Legislature provided that board (sic) of education in adjoining school districts may enter into agreements to jointly maintain (provide financial support) for schools on or near a county line. The agreement should by statute recognize which of the two jurisdictions will be responsible for the administration and supervision of such schools. Once such an agreement is established, children who live within five miles of the county boundary line shall attend the school closest to his residence (*Opinion of the Attorney General, Number 79-00339*).

The mechanism is set in place for financial support of the jointly maintained school. If no *Section 16-8-18* agreement is established, one school board may not bill another school board for costs of out-of-district residents. However, the Office of Attorney General encourages the use of the *Section 16-8-18* agreement for joint maintenance of county line schools for the purposes of providing free public education for children at the school closest to their residence (*Opinion of the Attorney General, Number 79-00339*). Thus students in one county may attend school in another county.

In 1964, the Alabama Supreme Court considered the question as to whether the above statute entitled a child to attend the school of his choice closest to his home no matter in which county the school is located as long as the child lived within five miles of the county line. The Court concluded that no such right was created within the statute. Such a right to attend the closest school without paying tuition exists only when there was an agreement between the two county school systems involved. Without such an agreement, there is no right to attend with or without tuition (*Conech County Board of Education v. Campbell*, 276 Ala. 343, 162 So. 2d 233, 1964).

In an *Opinion of the Attorney General* written in 1985, this conclusion was further restated that without an agreement, no entitlement exists irrespective of the distance

involved (*Opinion of the Attorney General*, Number 85-00147). The obvious conclusion is that without an agreement, there can be no joint financial support and no assumption of cost by the county from which the student actually resides. Without such agreement, one school board may not bill another school board of out-of-district residents (*Opinion of the Attorney General*, Number 79-00330).

However, the important conclusion of the statutes pertaining to joint operation by two county boards of education of a school site is that no provision, except as follows, is provided by law for a city school system to operate a school site of a county board of education located outside of the political boundaries of the incorporated municipality. However, law does provide for a city board of education to gain control of a county board of education school site by annexation:

§ 16-8-20. Annexing to city territory embracing schools - Retention of control pending agreements.

When any part of the territory embracing a school under the supervision and control of the county board of education is annexed to a city having a city board of education by extension of the corporate limits of such city, the county board of education shall retain supervision and control of said school and for school purposes shall retain the same control of the territory and revenues which it exercised prior to such annexation, for the purpose of using and devoting said school to the benefit of all children who were or would be entitled to the use and benefit of the school so long as it was a county school, until an agreement has been made between the county board of education and the city board of education, and the city council or commission or other governing body of the city to which the territory was annexed, with reference to the matter of existing indebtedness and of providing the same or equivalent school facilities for the children in that part of the territory in the school district or districts not annexed or made a part of such city (*Code of Alabama 1975*, Section 16-8-20).

It is important to note in this case of annexation, that an agreement must be reached between the city and county boards of education regarding existing indebtedness and provision of equivalent school facilities for the children formerly attending that school site before control of the school site is actually transferred. This is different from the situation in which a city school system is first created and no provision is necessary to be made or agreed upon for the education of the children formerly attending that school site. Further authority is granted the county superintendent to determine conditions of school admission:

§ 16-9-19. Conditions of admittance to high schools.

The county superintendent of education, subject to the provisions of this title, shall prepare and submit for approval and adoption by the county board of education rules and regulations governing the conditions under

which children may be admitted to junior and senior high schools of the county (*Code of Alabama 1975*, Section 16-9-19).

In addition, the Attorney General has ruled a county superintendent does have the authority to determine the conditions under which non-resident students (of the county or the State) may still be allowed to attend the junior and senior high schools of the county. These conditions are, of course, subject to board approval (*Opinion of the Attorney General*, Number 87-00033). Furthermore, the *Opinion* further validates the authority of the boards of education receiving non-resident students to charge a tuition fee for this privilege which is found in the following statutory provision:

§ 16-10-6. Incidental fees in elementary schools.

No fees of any kind shall be collected from children attending any of the first six grades during the school term supported by public taxation; provided, that any county or city board of education shall be authorized to permit any school subject to its supervision to solicit and receive from such children or their parents or guardians voluntary contributions to be used for school purposes by the school where such children are attending; provided further, that the provisions of this section shall in no way affect or restrict the right or power of a school board to fix and collect tuition fees or charges from pupils attending schools under the jurisdiction of such board but who live outside the territory over which such board has jurisdiction (*Code of Alabama 1975*, Section 16-10-6).

This language opens the door for two opportunities. One is for each type of school system to determine who can attend that public school system. The second is that the local board of education is free to charge tuition fees or charges from non-resident students of that school system. This creates the reality of an open enrollment policy.

An *Opinion of the Attorney General* has addressed the amount of tuition which should be charged:

. the Legislature intended to recognize the right or power of a school board to fix and collect tuition fees or charges from pupils attending schools under their jurisdiction but who live outside the territory over which the board has jurisdiction. However, local boards of education are not authorized to charge unlimited fees or tuition under the above-discussed circumstances. It is our opinion that a local board of education may charge and require a pupil who lives outside its jurisdiction, to pay a tuition fee not to exceed the sum of the local tax effort devoted to school purposes divided by the number of students attending school within the jurisdiction of the board. In other words, the amount of tuition that may be charged is limited by the amount of local financial support a school system receives (*Opinion of the Attorney General*, Number 79-00339).

This conclusion was repeated three years later:

In our opinion to Dr. Wayne Teague, released August 17, 1979, we expressed our opinion that the Legislature by this statute, intended to recognize the right of a school board to collect tuition fees from students attending schools in one school board jurisdiction while living in another area. We are enclosing a copy of that opinion for your consideration. We also call your attention to that portion of the opinion which points out that the tuition charged should not exceed the sum of the local tax effort devoted to school purposes divided by the number of students attending (*Opinion of the Attorney General*, Number 82-00413).

Expenditure of Funds by City for Benefit of Individuals Illegal

A city has authority to expend funds for any legal purposes, and a city with a city board of education has the authority to expend funds for any legal educational purpose. In the case presented by the City of Madison regarding students who lived within the city limits but in a portion of the City of Madison which is located within Limestone County rather than Madison County, the question was raised as to whether the City of Madison could pay on behalf of these students a \$600 tuition fee charged by Madison County to out-of-county residents. This would amount to the City paying a fee on behalf of selected individual residents of the City.

In 1994, an *Opinion of the Attorney General* dated October 20, 1993, held that such expenditure by a city to a county board of education must be made as a budgetary appropriation and cannot be made as payment of tuition or fees for an individual student. The *Alabama Constitution of 1901* in Section 94 as amended by Amendment 112 prohibits any city or town from granting public money in aid of any individual. Therefore, the paying of fees or tuition for an individual student is prohibited:

The legislature shall not have power to authorize any county, city, town, or other subdivision of this state to lend its credit, or to grant public money or thing of value in aid of, or to any individual, association, or corporation whatsoever, or to become a stockholder in any such corporation, association, or company, by issuing bonds or otherwise. It is provided, however, that the legislature may enact general, special, or local laws authorizing political subdivisions and public bodies to alienate, with or without a valuable consideration, public parks and playgrounds, or other public recreational facilities and public housing projects, conditional upon the approval of a majority of the duly qualified electors of the county, city, town, or other subdivision affected thereby, voting at an election held for such purpose (*Constitution of 1901*, Amendment 112).

Thus in the case of a city which spans two counties, the students who reside in the county which is the minority portion of the city may attend the county school system

of the county which comprises the majority portion of the city. However, the students must pay a tuition fee as determined by the county board of education receiving the out-of-county students (*Opinion of the Attorney General*, Number 94-00016). A county board of education has the sole discretion to admit students who lived within a municipal school system.

Furthermore, there is no question concerning the legality of appropriation of funds to local boards of education for educational purposes:

§ 16-13-36. Appropriation of funds out of treasury.

Any appropriate local governing body is authorized at any meeting of said governing body in any calendar year to appropriate any funds it may deem proper and expedient out of the general funds of the governing body's treasury to local boards of education for the construction, repair, operation, maintenance and support of new or existing public schools within the jurisdiction of said governing body (*Code of Alabama 1975*, Section 16-13-36).

It must be assumed that this refers both to city and county governing bodies since the statute was amended in 1995 to replace county commissions of the State with the term "local governing body." However, it is uncertain as to whether the jurisdictional issue can be construed to appropriations by a city governing body to a board of education for schools not located within the city jurisdiction.

The appropriation of funds by a city council to the school system of the city is not an unusual event in Alabama. County Commission appropriations for FY 2010-11 to their respective county school systems were budgeted at \$2,659,749; city school systems were budgeted \$ \$49,202,790 as appropriations from their respective city councils. These amounts have decreased dramatically over the past few years and local governing bodies have been struggling to balance their own revenues and expenditures.

Such appropriations can be from general revenues or from the dedication of a specific tax levy – ad valorem, franchise, excise, or privilege license tax – for the city school system. If such a dedicated tax is levied and collected (with the exception of those under the authority of **§ 40-12-4**) it is not a **school tax** but is a **tax for schools**. This distinction will be discussed in a following **Chapter**. Of course a school system would more highly value a dedicated tax revenue which can be budgeted annually rather than a varying appropriation from general revenues which can easily disappear from the budget.

The most important conclusion on taxes differentiated by authority for levy and collection is as follows. A school tax will not be paid to the newly formed city board of education until final fiscal separation from the parent county board of education has been concluded by contractual agreement. Therefore, the newly formed board of

education does not have either access to or authority over these tax revenues possibility until the beginning of the fiscal year (October 1) of the academic year (July 1) in which final separation is concluded. There are no fiscal resources available to assume the costs of separation.

However, a municipal tax can be appropriated to the newly formed board of education at any time post their appointment in accordance with a resolution of formation being approved by the city council. This newly formed board, prior to final separation, does have legal authority to accept the appropriation and to expend those revenues for any legitimate purpose of board activity, including the attendance at professional or association meetings and for the hiring of personnel. Therefore, the ideal situation is for a municipality to exercise their taxing authority (perhaps by an additional sales/use tax) to support the activities of the newly formed board and to provide adequate resources for transition costs and perhaps enhanced educational experiences in the newly form city school system.

2. THE DEMOGRAPHICS AND GOVERNMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CITY OF ALABASTER, ALABAMA

A. DEMOGRAPHICS OF THE CITY OF ALABASTER

The City of Alabaster is one of several municipalities in Shelby County along the old main transportation corridor created by Highway 31 but bypassed in 1978-79 by the final construction of Interstate 65 from Montgomery to Birmingham. U.S. Highway 31, a two-lane highway begun in 1925, was the main artery from Birmingham to Montgomery and became four-lane through Shelby County around 1954 (See **Figure 2-1**). While the completion of I-65 bypassing Highway 31 was thought by many to mark the economic demise of cities along Highway 31, the opposite was to occur.

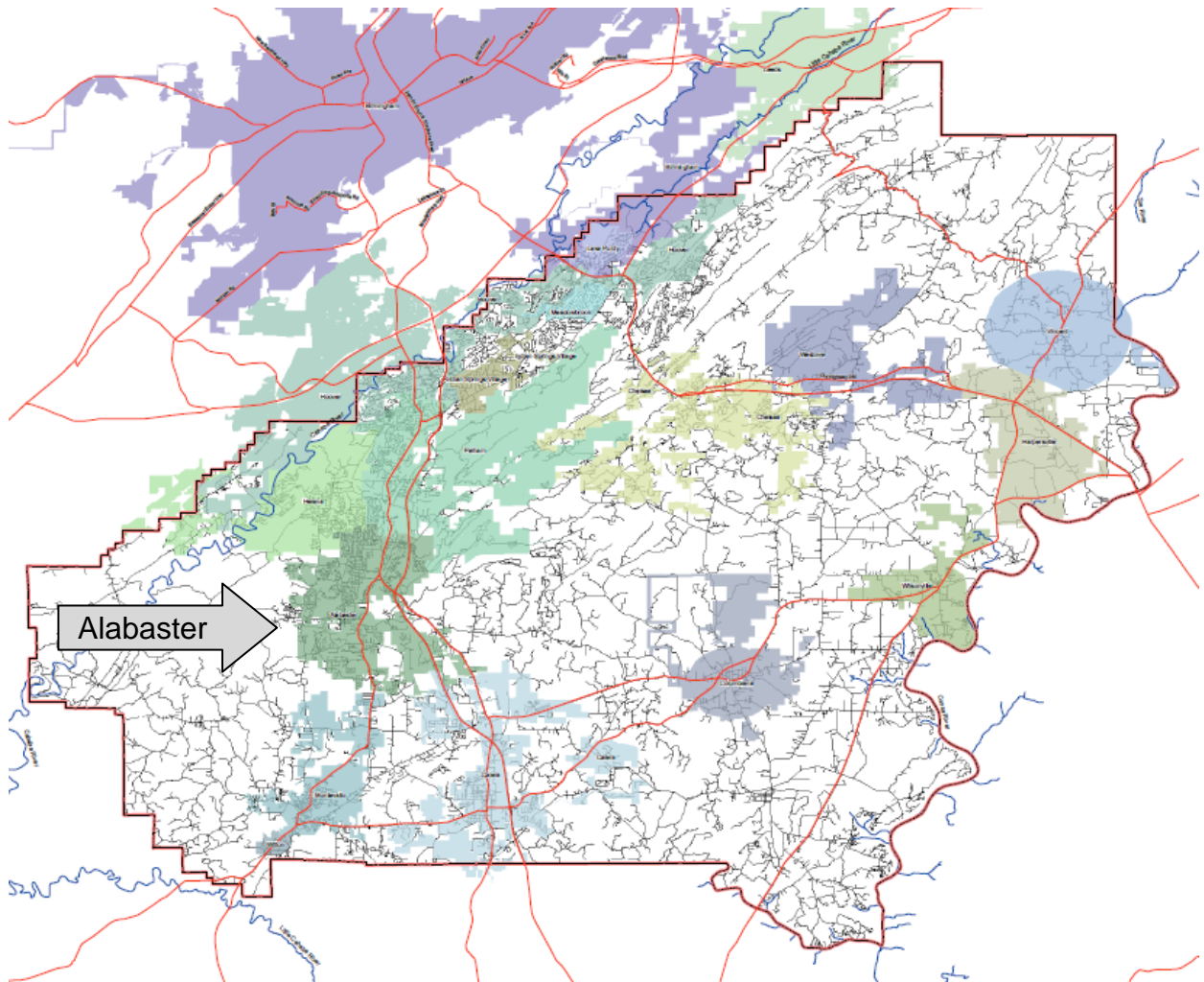


Figure 2-1

The first attempt to incorporate Alabaster failed. On August 26, 1952, there were seventy-three "qualified electors living within the boundaries of the proposed municipality to be named Alabaster" that filed a "Petition for Order of Incorporation." It was ordered, as a result of the petition, that an election be held on September 23, 1952, at the First Bank of Alabaster. However, this election never took place due to a technicality identifying qualified electors. On September 23, 1952, an "Order Vacating Decree for Election" was issued in Shelby County Circuit Court.

On January 6, 1953, the petition was again filed with "notice is hereby given that more than forty-four qualified electors living within the boundaries of the proposed municipality to be named Alabaster." The City of Alabaster was officially incorporated on February 23, 1953, with the names of the 427 inhabitants residing in the said town. The election was held Tuesday, February 3, 1953, and the citizens voted 79 to 23 in favor of incorporating the town. A city election was held in Alabaster on April 21 at which time Mayor and five councilmen were chosen by the eligible voters in this town. The people of the City of Siluria on April 27, 1971, voted to merge with Alabaster. Siluria, the adjoining city, had incorporated on May 25, 1954, with a population of approximately 600. Today, the interchange of I-65 with Highway 31 with a growing concentration of retail activities, illustrates the positive economic changes that have occurred in the City of Alabaster.

The students residing in Alabaster attend the public schools of Shelby County. The Shelby County Public School System is fourth largest in Alabama with a student enrollment in excess of 27,000. The largest school systems are Jefferson County, Birmingham City, and Montgomery County. Currently there is one city school system in Shelby County: Hoover City School System which is also in Jefferson County.

The fact that Shelby County has only one partial city school system means that, for the most part, taxes levied for schools are countywide in scope, with the citizens of Shelby County paying a millage rate of 30.0 mills of ad valorem tax for schools. For the State of Alabama, this is an above average rate of ad valorem tax burden when the minimum statewide ad valorem tax burden for public schools is 10 mills as required by **Amendment 778** (the 10.0 mill minimum school ad valorem tax levy). After the implementation of Amendment 778 (approved at election of November 7, 2006; proclaimed ratified December 4, 2006), there were identified 197 school ad valorem tax districts (among the then 131 school systems) in the State.

Of these, 56 had the minimum 10 mills as required and 141 had a greater number of mills. Overall, among the 197 school tax districts, the average levy was 11.87 mills. Among the 141 school tax districts with more than 10 mills, **the average levy was 14.17 mills**. The highest millage rate in the State was **Mountain Brook** with **52.9** mills followed by **Vestavia Hills** with **52.05** mills. While local tax effort for public schools in Alabama is normally reported in equivalent mills, the best single measure of citizen and taxpayer support is the number of mills levied and collected. The current millage rate in Shelby County for public schools is among the highest in the State and

assists in the formation of a new city school system since the new system would be grandfathered at 30.0 mills of school ad valorem tax.

Figure 2-2
Municipal Boundaries of the City of Alabaster with School Locations



With the expansion in the population of Shelby County and the need for additional residential housing, there has been a concomitant increase in school age population children and the required expansion of classroom space in the Shelby County School System. As is seen in the following **Table 2-1**, Shelby County has led all counties in Alabama in population growth between 2000 and 2009 at 34.35% growth (including those residents of Hoover, Alabama.) Obviously this rapid growth has placed a strain on the public services provided the citizens of Shelby County. In addition, during the same period, public school enrollment in Shelby County increased by 36.65% not including those Shelby County residents of Hoover City whose school age children

attend the Hoover City School System. The **Average Daily Membership (ADM)** reported by the Shelby County School System for this period is found in **Table 2-2** which follows.

Table 2-1
Population Growth in Selected Counties in Alabama, 2000 to 2009

Geographic Area	Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties of Alabama: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2009												Change	Percent	Rank by
	April 1, 2000														
	Estimates Base	Census	July 1, 2000	July 1, 2001	July 1, 2002	July 1, 2003	July 1, 2004	July 1, 2005	July 1, 2006	July 1, 2007	July 1, 2008	July 1, 2009	2009 from 2000	2009 from 2000	2009 from 2000
Alabama	4,447,382	4,447,100	4,451,849	4,464,034	4,472,420	4,490,591	4,512,190	4,545,049	4,597,688	4,637,904	4,677,464	4,708,708	261,608	5.88%	
Shelby County	143,279	143,293	144,523	149,280	153,918	159,608	165,723	171,678	178,840	183,478	188,483	192,503	49,210	34.35%	1
Baldwin County	140,415	140,415	141,358	144,988	148,141	151,707	156,573	162,564	168,516	172,815	176,212	179,878	39,463	28.10%	2
St. Clair County	64,742	64,742	65,079	66,013	67,090	68,292	69,966	72,004	75,223	78,515	80,287	81,895	17,153	26.49%	3
Elmore County	65,874	65,874	66,230	67,566	68,822	70,151	71,276	73,241	75,511	77,459	78,125	79,233	13,359	20.28%	4
Limestone County	65,676	65,676	65,930	66,643	67,108	67,685	68,407	69,792	71,795	73,909	76,314	78,572	12,896	19.64%	5
Madison County	276,952	276,700	277,868	281,264	286,037	290,763	294,814	300,272	307,509	313,796	320,914	327,744	51,044	18.43%	6
Lee County	115,094	115,092	115,511	116,759	118,197	119,631	121,698	125,350	128,217	130,791	133,105	135,883	20,791	18.06%	7
Autauga County	43,671	43,671	43,872	44,434	45,157	45,762	46,933	47,870	49,105	49,834	50,354	50,756	7,085	16.22%	8
Blount County	51,022	51,024	51,181	51,999	52,775	53,726	54,469	55,035	55,978	56,866	57,794	58,345	7,321	14.35%	9
Houston County	88,787	88,787	88,919	89,437	89,849	91,147	92,374	93,614	95,511	97,392	98,852	100,085	11,298	12.72%	10

Note: The April 1, 2000 estimates base reflects changes to the Census 2000 population resulting from legal boundary updates, other geographic program changes, and Count Question Resolution actions. All geographic boundaries for the 2009 population estimates series are defined as of January 1, 2009.

Table 1. Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties of Alabama: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2009 (CO-EST2009-01-01)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

Release Date: March 2010

Table 2-2
ADM with Cumulative Growth in the Shelby County School System, 2000 to 2011

	40/20	Cumulative	Cumulative
Fiscal	Day	Change	% Change
Year	ADM	in ADM	in ADM
2011	28,171.95	8,324.34	41.94%
2010	27,778.20	7,930.59	39.96%
2009	27,122.00	7,274.39	36.65%
2008	26,475.50	6,627.89	33.39%
2007	25,866.00	6,018.39	30.32%
2006	24,891.70	5,044.09	25.41%
2005	23,645.40	3,797.79	19.13%
2004	22,697.28	2,849.67	14.36%
2003	21,760.17	1,912.56	9.64%
2002	20,955.25	1,107.64	5.58%
2001	20,243.25	395.64	1.99%
2000	19,847.61	n/a	n/a

Needless to say, this rapid growth has placed significant financial pressures on the Shelby County Board of Education to provide new construction for classrooms and to simultaneously remove portable and substandard classroom space. This is a strain that will continue in the future for the Shelby County Board of Education. However, the population growth in the City of Alabaster (population growth occurs when the average size of a household increases, additional households are provided for through additional housing, and through annexation) has averaged only 30.23% growth in the 2000 to 2009 period (base number for 2000 is Census Base April 1, 2000, which differs from Estimates Base for April 1, 2000). Irrespective of the statistical calculation of the population growth over the period, the residents of Alabaster have placed approximately the same classroom growth needs on the Shelby County Board of Education as has the balance of the county. This growth has resulted in significant new school and

classroom construction in the City of Alabaster by the Shelby County Board of Education which will be documented in the following **Chapters**.

In the following **Table 2-3**, when the United States, Alabama, Shelby County, and Alabaster City (U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 estimates) are compared in terms of owner occupied versus renter occupied housing units, Alabaster City shows a much higher percentage of owner occupied housing units and a correspondingly lower percentage of renter occupied housing than Shelby County as a whole. This comparison is, of course, a more favorable situation for a separate city school system. Any governmental unit would like to maximize revenues and minimize expenditures. For a city school system, minimizing renters and maximizing home owners supports this objective.

Owner occupied housing tends to create a less dense student population, larger personal dwellings and thus greater assessed value of ad valorem property per student. However, rental property is commercial property which is assessed at a rate twice that of owner occupied residential property and of course is not eligible for homestead exemption. The exception would be in the case of public owned housing which is rented. When reviewing the financial feasibility for a city to operate a separate school system, revenues are obviously enhanced by ad valorem property which is more valuable and expenditures are minimized by fewer children per household.

Table 2-3
Owner and Renter Occupied Housing

Category	United States	Alabama	Shelby County	Alabaster City
Owner Occupied Housing Units	66.0%	70.8%	80.5%	85.6%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	33.1%	29.2%	19.5%	14.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

A similar comparison can be made by reviewing the average size of families and households in different areas. As is demonstrated in the following **Table 2-4** from the same Census Bureau data, the size of the household and the family is somewhat larger in Alabaster City than in Shelby County generally:

Table 2-4
Average Household and Family Size

Category	United States	Alabama	Shelby County	Alabaster City
Average Household Size	2.60	2.48	2.59	2.73
Average Family Size	3.19	3.04	3.09	3.16

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

On this basis of comparison, the larger household sizes in Alabaster City than found in Shelby County and the larger average family size in Alabaster City than found in Shelby County or Alabama statewide could indicate a stronger participation rate in the public

schools and a stronger community commitment to those schools. In a similar way, larger family and/or household size could tend toward larger dwellings to accommodate the size and thus in the end more taxable property per student. Conversely, a larger household size could translate into a high cost for city services per household, including students enrolled in public schools.

A further indication of a predicted larger student load can be found in **Table 2-5** which compares median age and the percent of population under five years of age.

Table 2-5
Median Age in Years and Percent Under 5 Years

Category	United States	Alabama	Shelby County	Alabaster City
Median Age in Years	36.5	37.2	35.7	35.3
Percent Under 5 Years	6.9%	6.6%	7.4%	8.4%
Percent Age 5 to 9 Years	6.6%	6.6%	7.3%	8.3%
Percent Age 10 to 14 Years	6.8%	6.8%	7.2%	6.0%
Percent Age 15 to 19 Years	7.2%	7.1%	6.4%	6.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

According to these data, Alabaster City has a population in median age comparable to Shelby County but somewhat younger in both cases than Alabama statewide and the United States. But the percentage of the population under the age of five years is relatively high as compared to Shelby County, Alabama, and the United States. This age group portends the future cost in terms of number of students to be served in a city school system. This pattern is also found in the age group 5 to 9, but not in the age group 15 to 19 which would translate into immediate costs for the proposed Alabaster City School System. The conclusion from these data is that there will be a burgeoning school age population in Alabaster in the future. This disproportionate population age distribution compared to Shelby County as a whole would suggest increasing pressures for new classroom space for the Shelby County School System to be located in Alabaster concentrated in Grades K through 4 for the immediate future. While a younger population does represent growing costs for schools, it also represents a community of younger parents who may actively support the proposed Alabaster City School System.

Another measure of potential cost of students to be educated is the degree to which English is the spoken language at home. According to **Table 2-6**, which expresses the percent of homes in which a language other than English is spoken, Alabaster City has a smaller percentage of non-English-speaking homes than does Shelby County, but greater than the State of Alabama overall. This pattern is similar for residents of Alabaster as well as Shelby County. The data indicate that while a sizeable portion of households speak a language other than English at home, the resultant expenditures for English as a Second Language (ESL) should not be proportionately greater for the proposed Alabaster City School System than is currently for expended in Shelby County.

Table 2-6
Language Other Than English Spoken at Home

Category	United States	Alabama	Shelby County	Alabaster City
Speak a Language Other than English at Home	19.6%	4.4%	6.1%	5.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

Another useful statistic to measure how well the tax base of a city can support a public education system is to consider the income of its citizens. In the last Census of 2009, the per capita income of Shelby County ranked it 1st among the 67 counties of Alabama, with a per capita income of \$33,607 or 147.84% of the State average as adjusted for Inflation (See **Appendix 7-1**). Note that these data are not inflation adjusted. By contrast, this same census determined the inflation adjusted per capita income of Alabaster to be \$27,644, or 82.26% of Shelby County or 102.23% of the State average (See **Appendix 7-2**). Note that these data are adjusted for inflation and follow in **Table 2-7**, which also reviews income and poverty levels.

Table 2-7
Selected Measures of Income and Income Status for 2009 (Inflation Adjusted)

Category	United States	Alabama	Shelby County	Alabaster City
Median Household Income in Inflation Adjusted Dollars	\$51,425	\$41,216	\$67,534	\$69,411
Median Family Income in Inflation Adjusted Dollars	\$62,363	\$51,989	\$80,946	\$77,016
Per Capita Income in Inflation Adjusted Dollars	\$27,041	\$27,732	\$33,607	\$27,644
Families Below Poverty Level	9.9%	12.9%	4.4%	4.3%
Individuals Below Poverty Level	13.5%	16.8%	6.4%	5.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

These data indicate that by median household income, Alabaster slightly exceeds Shelby County and dramatically exceeds the State of Alabama and the US. On the other hand, Alabaster City slightly trails Shelby County in terms of median family income and per capita income. Yet as a further advantage to Alabaster City, it has a lower incidence of both families and individuals below the poverty level than Shelby County. In terms of poverty, Alabaster City has a pronounced lower incidence of family poverty than Shelby County, the State, and the nation.

In **Table 2-8** is demonstrated a somewhat lower median value of homes in Alabaster than in Shelby County, but dramatically greater than the State of Alabama. This is consistent with other economic variables of Alabaster City. It should be noted, at this time, that only value of property subject to ad valorem taxes, is considered in the allocation of state school aid.

Table 2-8
Selected Values of Housing Characteristics 2009

Category	United States	Alabama	Shelby County	Alabaster City
Median value (dollars)	\$185,400	\$111,900	\$188,000	\$158,500

Census Bureau Population Estimates, 2009

According to Census Bureau Population Estimates released in September of 2010, the population growth (estimated) in Shelby County over nine years is a dramatic 34.35%, exceeding the growth in population of the State of Alabama by about a factor of 6. While the growth in Alabaster City nearly equals that of Shelby County, the cities of Calera, Helena, Hoover, Montevallo, and Pelham demonstrate greater growth. Hoover shouldn't be considered since it straddles two counties. So in terms of absolute population growth, Alabaster City and Pelham City lead Shelby County. These data are shown in **Table 2-9** which follows.

Table 2-9
Census Bureau Population Estimates by US Census Bureau

Table 4. Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Incorporated Places in Alabama: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2009													Change	Percent
Geographic Area	April 1, 2000		Population Estimates										2009 from 2000	2009 from 2000
	Estimates Base	Census	July 1, 2000	July 1, 2001	July 1, 2002	July 1, 2003	July 1, 2004	July 1, 2005	July 1, 2006	July 1, 2007	July 1, 2008	July 1, 2009		
Alabama	4,447,382	4,447,100	4,451,849	4,464,034	4,472,420	4,490,591	4,512,190	4,545,049	4,597,688	4,637,904	4,677,464	4,708,708	261,608	5.88%
Shelby County	143,293	143,279	144,523	149,280	153,918	159,608	165,723	171,678	178,840	183,478	188,483	192,503	49,224	34.35%
Alabaster city	23,959	22,619	24,099	24,610	25,122	25,777	26,878	27,555	28,369	28,810	29,337	29,861	7,242	30.23%
Calera city	3,446	3,158	3,559	4,005	4,579	5,402	6,179	6,970	8,568	9,624	10,664	10,984	7,826	227.10%
Columbiana city	3,333	3,316	3,349	3,407	3,463	3,543	3,628	3,683	3,776	3,820	4,048	4,090	774	23.22%
Harpersville town	1,654	1,620	1,659	1,681	1,686	1,695	1,706	1,707	1,760	1,781	1,812	1,834	214	12.94%
Helena city	10,695	10,296	10,834	11,357	11,821	12,358	12,776	13,577	14,198	14,521	14,918	15,182	4,886	45.68%
Hoover city	63,204	62,742	63,378	63,914	64,480	65,230	66,477	67,627	69,021	69,987	71,064	72,989	10,247	16.21%
Montevallo city	5,109	4,825	5,128	5,196	5,247	5,384	5,396	5,476	5,558	5,897	6,318	6,447	1,622	31.75%
Pelham city	14,394	14,369	14,637	15,588	16,557	17,407	18,136	19,451	20,173	20,733	21,295	21,700	7,331	50.93%
Vincent town	1,924	1,853	1,931	1,963	1,969	1,985	1,988	1,988	2,007	1,994	2,000	2,024	171	8.89%
Wilsonville town	1,551	1,551	1,560	1,597	1,629	1,671	1,716	1,747	1,797	1,821	1,826	1,848	297	19.15%

Note: The April 1, 2000 estimates base reflects changes to the Census 2000 population resulting from legal boundary updates, other geographic program changes, and Count Question Resolution actions. All geographic boundaries for the 2009 population estimates series are defined as of January 1, 2009. An "X" in the Census 2000 field indicates a locality that was formed or incorporated after Census 2000. Additional information on these localities can be found in the Geographic Change Notes (see "Geographic Changes" under the Geographic Topics section of the Estimates page).

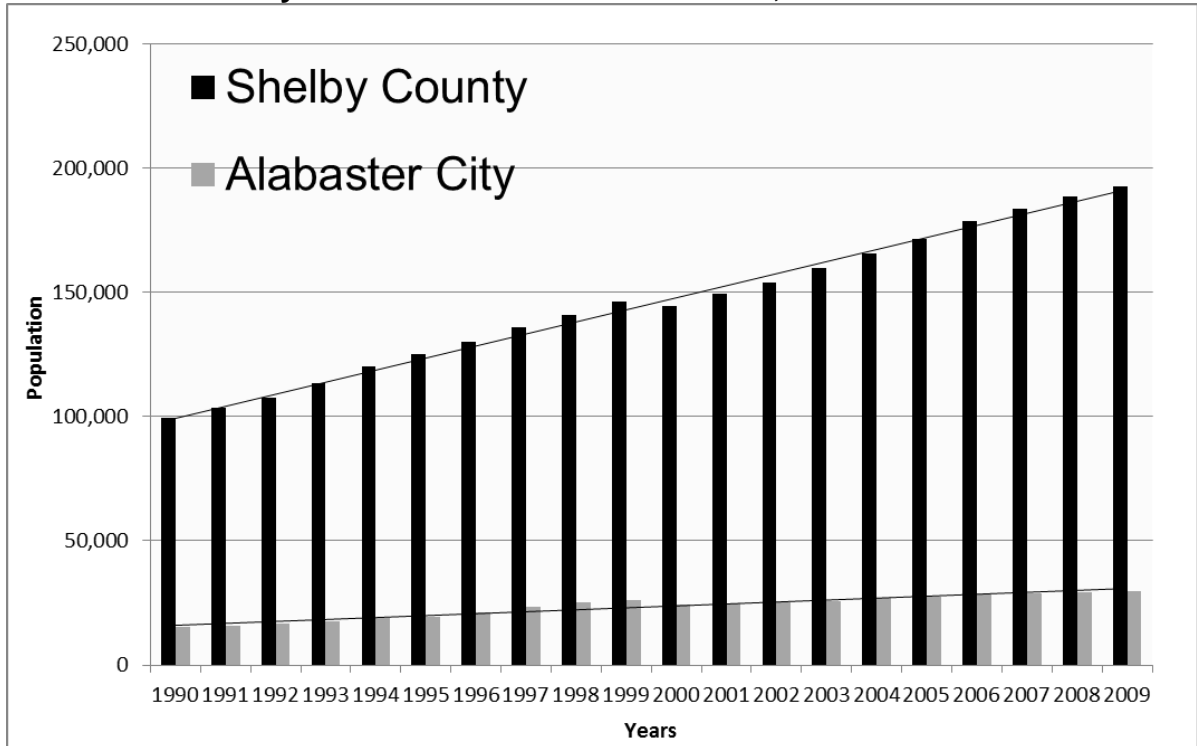
Table 4. Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Incorporated Places in Alabama: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2009 (SUB-EST2009-04-01)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

Release Date: September 2010

Modern population estimates are available from the U.S. Census Bureau only since the 1990 and 2000 census; the methodology changed from 1990 to 2000 making comparability of data questionable. However, the following **Figure 2-3** does provide a relatively clear transition from the estimates of the 1990 series to those of the 2000 series. While the City of Alabaster shows continuing positive growth in Shelby County, Shelby County has consistently grown at a more rapid rate than Alabaster City. Obviously this rapid growth had placed a significant strain on the Shelby County Public School System to meet the demand for classroom space. A more restrained and planned rate of growth in Alabaster City could lessen the future needs to add additional classrooms and school sites for the proposed Alabaster City School System.

Figure 2-3
Population of Shelby County and Alabaster City
by U.S. Census Bureau Estimates, 1990-2009

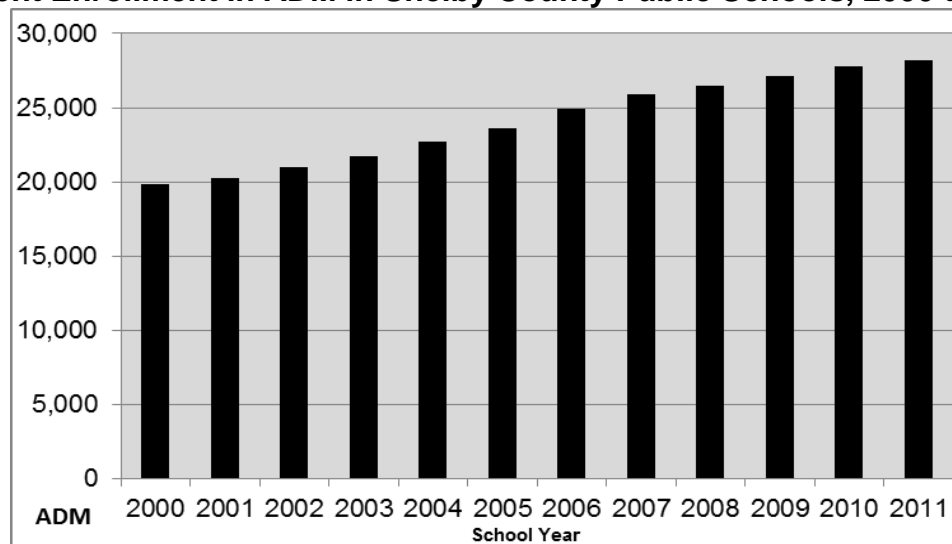


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B. STUDENT ENROLLMENT IN THE SCHOOL SITES IN ALABASTER

Student enrollment in Shelby County has changed dramatically over the past 10 years. Two important events have impacted childcount in **Average Daily Membership** or **ADM**. The first was the change in counting students from the first forty days of the scholastic year for counting students to the first twenty days after Labor Day. This change increased student count. The second, much earlier, was the creation of the Hoover City School System (1988) which drained present and future growth in student count from the Shelby County School System. The growth in student count in **ADM** for state funding purposes is seen in **Figure 2-4** which follows. It must be noted that student counts from prior year are used in allocating state funds for the current budget year.

Figure 2-4
Student Enrollment in ADM in Shelby County Public Schools, 2000 to 2011



Note: The ADM reported as of 20 days in the 2010-11 school year will be the number of students earning state allocations by the various funding formulae for FY 2011-12 (state funding is one year in arrears of student count). State law was amended in 2005 for the FY 2006 budget year to count students based upon the average daily membership for the first 20 scholastic days following Labor Day rather than the first 40 scholastic days of the school calendar as adopted for FY 1995-96.

Even without this change in counting students, the Shelby County School System has demonstrated a steady increase in student population.

When reviewing student count by ADM in the school sites located in the City of Alabaster for the past several years, it must be remembered that these schools are not exclusively for the children of the City of Alabaster, but rather represent an attendance zone(s) as determined by the Shelby Board of Education. Such attendance zones can change at the discretion of the Shelby County Board of Education since this is an authority granted local boards of education. Thus the attendance count is normally greater than the resident student count. Normally a school site is constructed nearest the largest student population, which is in a city. However, the attendance zone for

such school sites stretches into unincorporated county as the prerogative of the county board of education. A discussion of each Shelby County school site in the City of Alabaster follows.

Creek View Elementary School School Site 059-0043, Grades K-03



The Creek View Elementary School is located at 8568 Highway 17 and designated by the Shelby County Board of Education to be in Maylene, Alabama 35114. It is currently operated as a general school for grades K-through 3 (see **Figure 2-5** for student count). The school is sited on a campus reported to encompass 25 acres. A

total of 48 regular classrooms and seven small classrooms are reported with a student capacity of 750. In addition there are 13 instructional portables and no substandard permanent classrooms. The site also includes nine general administrative areas, a cafeteria, a choral area, a media center, two multipurpose rooms, a science laboratory, and 21 storage rooms.

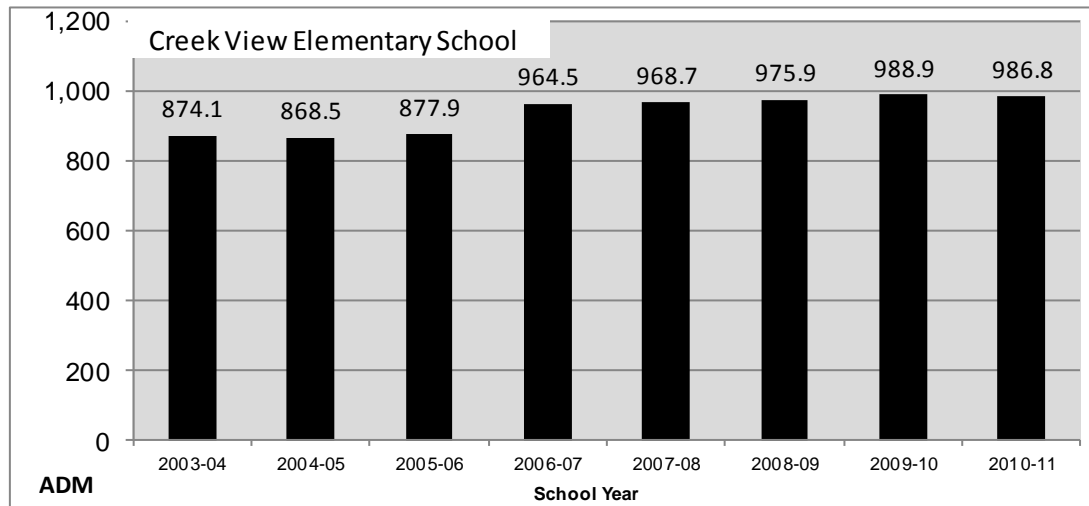
Building Number 0100

The main building (building number 0100) was first constructed in 1991 with a square footage of 100,422 of masonry/concrete construction in one story. The building is 100 percent air conditioned and handicapped accessible. An addition was added in 2002 consisting of 12,681 square feet. All systems of the building are categorized as being in **good** condition including roof, walls, doors, frames, ceilings, lighting, kitchen equipment, plumbing, electrical, and heating and air conditioning (See **Appendix 7-16** for a summary of the State Department of Education Facilities Reports on this site).

School Site Attendance

The number of students attending the Creek View Elementary School is demonstrated below in **Figure 2-5**. From these attendance data and reported classroom capacity of 750, it appears that the 13 instructional portables are indeed necessary to provide adequate classroom space for the number of students assigned to the school site. Please note that not all students currently in attendance are residents of the City of Alabaster. The net attendance will be addressed at the end of this **Chapter**.

Figure 2-5
ADM for Creek View Elementary School, 2003-04 to 2010-11



School Site Debt

According to financial records of the Shelby County Board of Education, there is outstanding debt as of 9/30/2011 in the amount of \$775,331.95 which is secured by a pledge of proceeds of the annual apportionment of the **Capital Outlay Purchase Program** from the **Public School Fund**. The instrument of debt for this obligation is from two bond issues of the **Alabama Public School and College Authority**. A debt service schedule will be provided for this debt in **Chapter 6**.

Meadow View Elementary School School Site 059-0005, Grades K-03



The Meadow View Elementary School is located at 2800 Smokey Road in Alabaster, Alabama 35007. It is currently operated as a general school for grades K through 3 (see **Figure 2-6** for student count). The school is sited on a campus reported to encompass 40

acres. A total of 47 regular classrooms are reported with a student capacity of 900. In addition there are six instructional portables and no reported substandard permanent classrooms. The site also includes one general administrative area, five large instructional areas, a cafeteria, a choral area, a media center, and an auditorium (See **Appendix 7-17** for a summary of the State Department of Education Facilities Reports on this site).

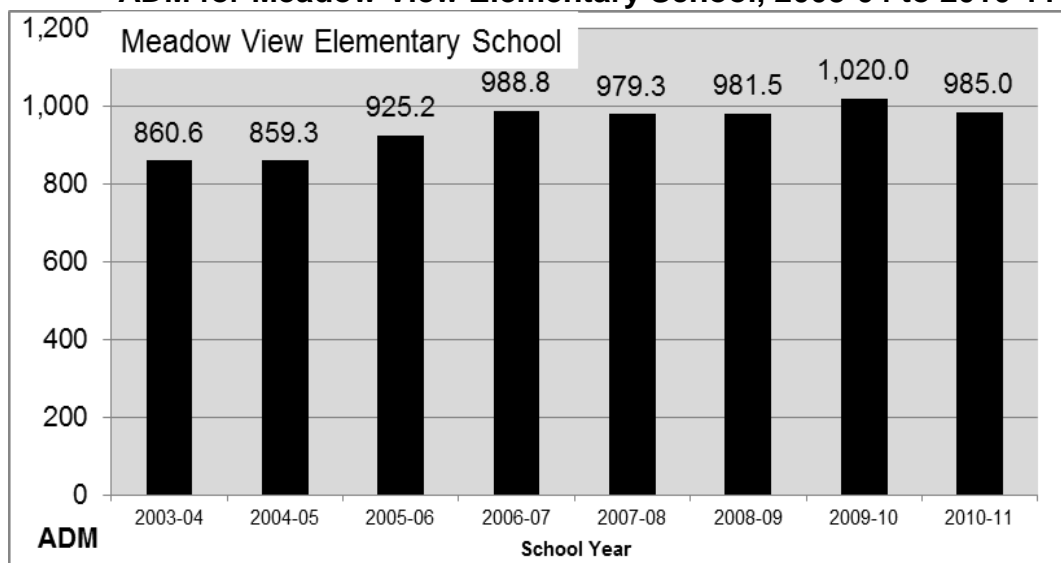
Building Number 0100

The main building (building number 0100) was first constructed in 2000 with a square footage of 115,404 of masonry/concrete construction in one story. The building is 100 percent air conditioned and handicapped accessible with a desirable pitched roof. An addition was added in 2002 consisting of 12,681 square feet. All systems of the building are categorized as being in **good** condition including roof, walls, doors, frames, ceilings, lighting, kitchen equipment, plumbing, electrical, and heating and air conditioning (See **Appendix 7-17** for a summary of the State Department of Education Facilities Reports on this site).

School Site Attendance

The number of students attending the Meadow View Elementary School is demonstrated below in **Figure 2-6**. From these attendance data and reported classroom capacity of 900, it appears that the six instructional portables are indeed necessary to provide adequate classroom space for the number of students assigned to the school site. Please note that not all students currently in attendance are residents of the City of Alabaster. The net attendance will be addressed at the end of this **Chapter**.

Figure 2-6
ADM for Meadow View Elementary School, 2003-04 to 2010-11



With student attendance hovering at around 1,000, it is clear that the six instructional portables are currently needed. Replacement of these portables would appear to be a necessary part of a future expansion of classroom space for the Shelby County Board of Education as the school site is at student capacity.

School Site Debt

According to financial records of the Shelby County Board of Education, there is outstanding debt as of 9/30/2011 in the amount of **\$9,163,187.74** which is secured by the pledge of school ad valorem tax to be retired 9/30/2018. In addition, there is a debt of \$43,484.04 which is secured by a pledge of proceeds of the annual apportionment of the **Capital Outlay Purchase Program** from the **Public School Fund**. The instrument of debt for this obligation is from a bond issue of the **Alabama Public School and College Authority**. A debt service schedule will be provided for this debt in **Chapter 6**.

Thompson Intermediate School School Site 059-0130, Grades 4-5



The Thompson Intermediate School is located at 10019 Highway 119 in Alabaster, Alabama 35007 for grades 4 and 5. This is a relatively old campus site consisting of five buildings (six counting the Sixth Grade Attendance Center). The oldest building was constructed in 1940. The campus is located on 40 acres which is a good size for a lower grade school.

A total of 55 regular classrooms are reported as well as a band/choral room, 13 general administrative Areas, one media center, a weight room, a computer laboratory, and 13 storage areas. The five buildings total 101,694 square feet and are reported to have a student capacity of 850 students. There are five instructional portables, but no permanent classrooms are reported as substandard (See **Appendix 7-18** for a summary of the State Department of Education Facilities Reports on this site).

Building Number 0100

Building number 0100 was constructed in 1960, with 39,080 square feet. It is of masonry/concrete construction and is 100% air conditioned. It contains 21 regular classrooms and a cafeteria. The overall condition of the building is reported as good. However, excessive wear is reported to exterior doors and frames and hardware. Additions and renovations were made in 1962, 1964, and 1975.

Building Number 0200

Building number 0200 was constructed in 1969, with 40,232 square feet. It is of masonry/concrete construction and is 100% air conditioned. It contains 26 regular classrooms, a band/choral room, a media center, a computer laboratory, and five general administrative Areas. The overall condition of the building is reported as good. Additions and renovations were made in 1976, 1978, 1979, 1986, and 1987.

Building Number 0300

Building Number 0300 is the oldest building on this school site and was constructed in 1940 with 1,937 square feet. It is of masonry/concrete construction and is 100% air conditioned. It contains three regular classrooms. The overall condition of the building is reported as good. However, there is reported peeling paint on exterior windows, excessive wear to exterior doors and frames and door hardware, and interior door hardware as well. No additions/renovations are reported.

Building Number 0400

Building Number 0400 was constructed in 1969 with a reported square footage of 15,782. It contains a gymnasium, a weight room, and four general administrative areas. Only 10% of the building is air conditioned. The overall condition of the building is reported as good. An addition/renovation was made in 1974.

Building Number 0500

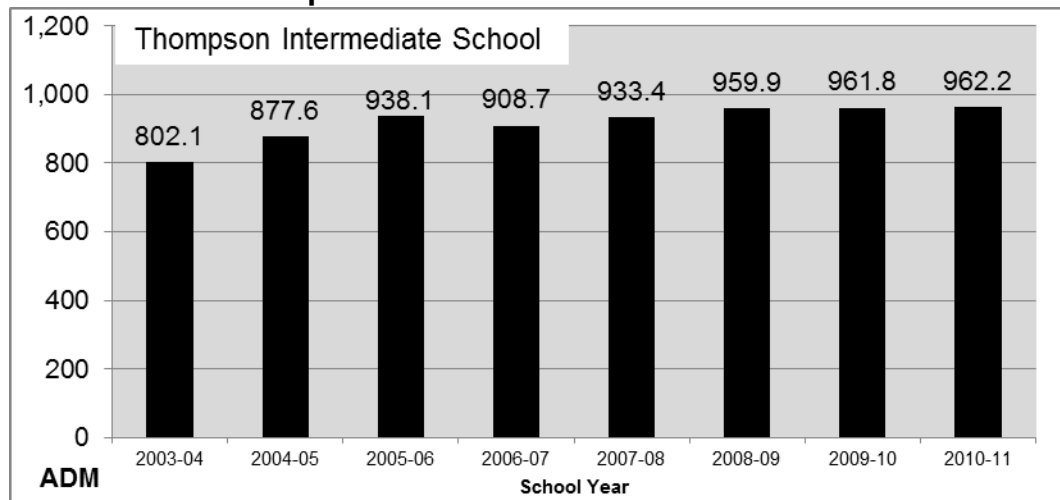
Building Number 0500 was constructed in 1964 with a reported square footage of 4,663. It is of masonry/concrete construction and is 100% air conditioned. It contains five regular classrooms. The overall condition of the building is reported as good. No additions/renovations are reported.

School Site Attendance

The number of students attending the Thompson Intermediate School is demonstrated below in **Figure 2-7**. From these attendance data and reported classroom capacity of 850, it appears that the 5 instructional portables are indeed necessary to provide adequate classroom space for the number of students assigned to

the school site. It also appears that accommodating additional student load in the near future would necessitate reconfiguration of school sites in Alabaster and most likely the construction of additional classroom space. Please note that not all students currently in attendance are residents of the City of Alabaster. The net attendance will be addressed at the end of this **Chapter**.

Figure 2-7
ADM for Thompson Intermediate School 2003-04 to 2010-11



School Site Debt

According to financial records of the Shelby County Board of Education, there is outstanding debt as of 9/30/2011 in the amounts of **\$1,290,374.72**, **\$197,159.04**, **\$4,231.17**, **\$109,464.44**, and **\$99,655.87** (separate amounts are from different series of debt instruments with different dates of maturity) which are secured by a pledge of proceeds of the annual apportionment of the **Capital Outlay Purchase Program** from the **Public School Fund**. The instrument of debt for this obligation is from a bond issue of the **Alabama Public School and College Authority**. Another issue of debt from the **Alabama Public School and College Authority** is the “**Q**” **Bond Issue** which amounts to \$99,655.87 ("qualified school construction bonds" are provided under the provisions of the federal **American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009**). The total of this debt, with differing years of maturity, is **\$1,679,609.51**. A debt service schedule will be provided for this debt in **Chapter 6**.

Thompson Sixth Grade Center **School Site 59-0135, Grade 6**

One of the buildings comprising the Thompson Intermediate School was designated as a school attendance site for the 2009-10 school year and designated by Shelby County Board of Education action as the Thompson Sixth Grade Center. The site is located at 10019 Highway 119 in Alabaster, Alabama 35007 for grade 6 only and shares the 40 acre campus with the Thompson Intermediate School. This strategy



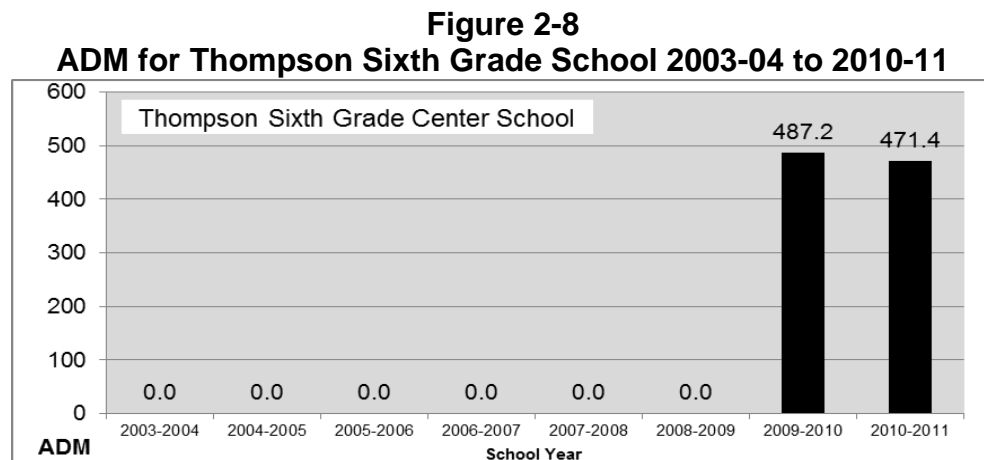
earned the school site more instructional support units than would have been earned had grades 4 through 6 been maintained as a single school site. The site is composed of one building (See **Appendix 7-19** for a summary of the State Department of Education Facilities Reports on this site).

Building Number 0100

Building number 0100 was constructed in 1951. It is constructed of masonry/concrete with a reported square footage of 44,352 and is 100% air conditioned. The building has 22 regular classrooms, a media center, a computer laboratory, a band/choral room, a general administrative area, and a large instructional area. The condition of the building is reported as good. However the canopies and covered walks have reported peeling paint as well as the exterior walls. There are no instructional portables and no substandard permanent classrooms. The student capacity is reported to be 550.

School Site Attendance

The number of students attending the Thompson Sixth Grade Center School is demonstrated below in **Figure 2-8**. From these attendance data and reported classroom capacity of 550, it appears that currently adequate classroom space exists for the number of students assigned to the school site. Please note that not all students currently in attendance are residents of the City of Alabaster. The net attendance will be addressed at the end of this **Chapter**.



School Site Debt

According to financial records of the Shelby County Board of Education, there is outstanding debt as of 9/30/2011 in the amount of **\$49,957.05** which is secured by a pledge of proceeds of the annual apportionment of the **Capital Outlay Purchase Program** from the **Public School Fund**. The instrument of debt for this obligation is from a bond issue of the **Alabama Public School and College Authority**. A debt service schedule will be provided for this debt in **Chapter 6**.

Thompson Middle School School Site 59-0140, Grades 07-08



The Thompson Middle School is located at 10019 Highway 119, Alabaster, Alabama 35007. It is currently operated as a Middle School for grades 7 through 8 (see **Figure**

2-9 for student count). The school is sited on a campus reported to consist of 12 acres which is less than current acreage standards of the Alabama State Department of Education. The site is composed of one building.

Building 0100

Building 0100 of the Thompson Middle School was constructed in 1999. It is of masonry/concrete construction with a square footage reported to be 151,290. The building is 100% air conditioned. There are six instructional portables and no reported substandard classrooms. Student capacity is reported to be 1,100. The condition of the building is reported as good.

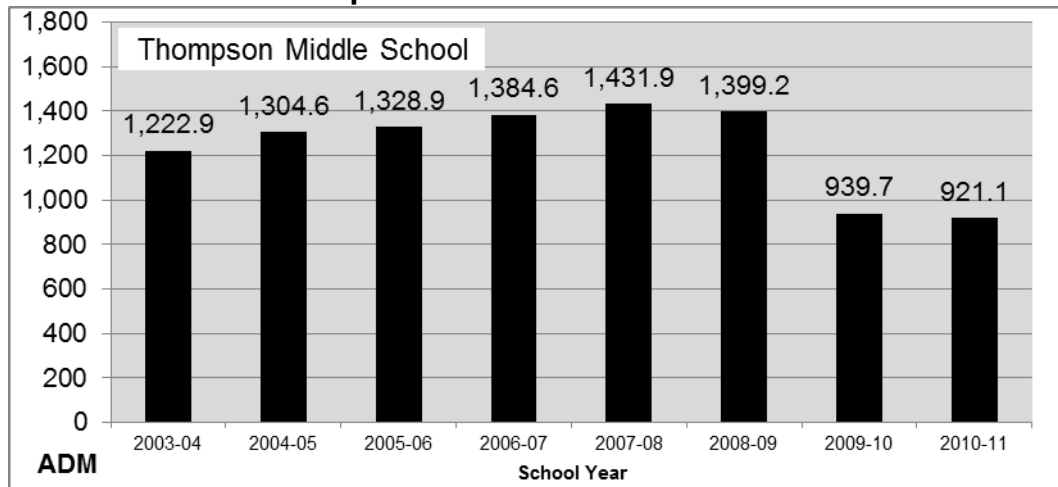
There are 37 regular classrooms, six small classrooms and four science laboratories in addition to four computer laboratories. There is a large instructional area, a media center, a gymnasium-auditorium, a cafeteria auditorium, two band/choral rooms, a home economics department, a shop area, and a weight room (See **Appendix 7-20** for a summary of the State Department of Education Facilities Reports on this site).

School Site Attendance

The number of students attending the Thompson Intermediate School is demonstrated below in **Figure 2-9**. From these attendance data and reported classroom capacity of 1,100, it appears that currently adequate classroom space exists for the number of students assigned to the school site, although there are six

instructional portables. Please note that not all students currently in attendance are residents of the City of Alabaster. The net attendance will be addressed at the end of this **Chapter**.

Figure 2-9
ADM for Thompson Middle School 2003-04 to 2010-11



School Site Debt

According to financial records of the Shelby County Board of Education, there is outstanding debt as of 9/30/2011 in the amount of **\$12,404,687.67** which is secured by the pledge of school ad valorem tax to be retired 9/30/2018. In addition, there is a debt of **\$154,921.78** which is secured by a pledge of proceeds of the annual apportionment of the **Capital Outlay Purchase Program** from the **Public School Fund**. The instrument of debt for this obligation is from a bond issue of the **Alabama Public School and College Authority**. A debt service schedule will be provided for this debt in **Chapter 6**.

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Thompson High School

School Site 059-0120, Grades 09-12



The Thompson High School Site is located at 100 Warrior Drive in Alabaster, Alabama 35007. It is currently operated as a grade 9-12 school site and is located on a campus of 58 acres. The single building is large with a square footage reported at 227,446. There are 66 regular classrooms, nine small classrooms, and 10 science laboratories. Supplementing this space is an auditorium, two gymnasiums, four large instructional areas, and a media center. In addition there are two agribusiness

rooms, two home economics rooms, and 30 general administrative areas (See **Appendix 7-21** for a summary of the State Department of Education Facilities Reports on this site). The site is reported to have student capacity of 1,200 students.

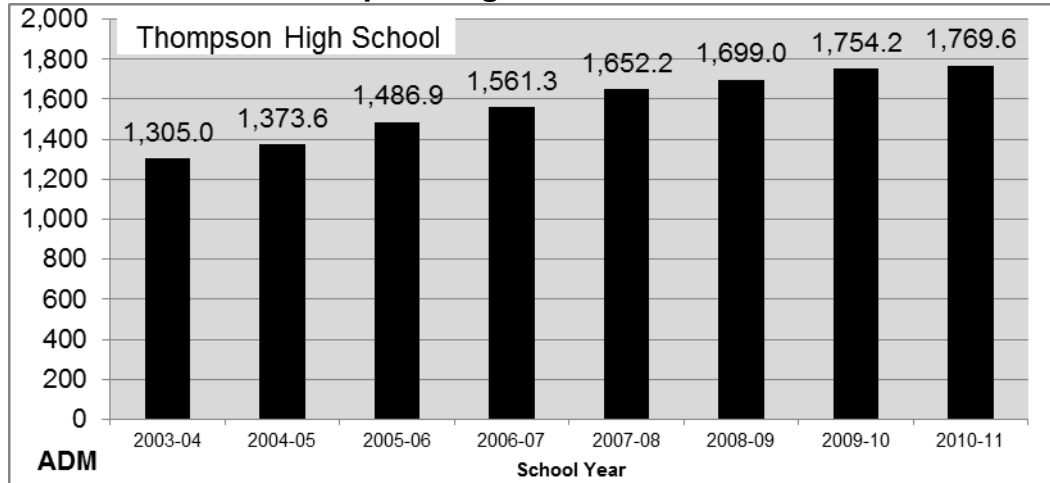
Building 0100

Building 0100 was constructed in 1987 and is 100% air conditioned. The construction is masonry/concrete and is reported in overall good condition. Additions/Renovations were made to this building in 2001, in 2003, and in 2010. However, the roof is noted to have excessive wear as are the exterior doors and frames and exterior door hardware. Also exterior windows are reported to be weathered.

School Site Attendance

The number of students attending the Thompson Intermediate School is demonstrated below in **Figure 2-10**. From these attendance data and reported classroom capacity of 1,200, it appears that there is currently inadequate classroom space exists for the number of students assigned to the school site, although there are four instructional portables. By every indication this is a large building on a large campus. However, if all reported data and accurate and up-to-date, concern must exist with the Shelby County Board of Education regarding the high student load at this site. Three options appear available. The first would be to relocate the ninth grade into another site. The second would be to add additional instructional portables. And the third would be to add new permanent classrooms. The consistent and persistent growth in resident population and student count has been documented early in this **Chapter**. There is no expectation that this growth will not occur in the following years. Please note that not all students currently in attendance are residents of the City of Alabaster. The net attendance will be addressed at the end of this **Chapter**.

Figure 2-10
ADM for Thompson High School 2003-04 to 2010-11



School Site Debt

According to financial records of the Shelby County Board of Education, there is outstanding debt as of 9/30/2011 in the amount of **\$767,946.16** which is secured by the pledge of the countywide school sales tax to be retired 2/1/2031. In addition, there are debts of **\$919,464.19**, **\$66,906.64**, and **\$47,211.93** (separate amounts are from different series of debt instruments with different dates of maturity) which are secured by a pledge of proceeds of the annual apportionment of the **Capital Outlay Purchase Program** from the **Public School Fund**. The instrument of debt for this obligation is from a bond issue of the **Alabama Public School and College Authority**. A debt service schedule will be provided for this debt in **Chapter 6**.

Summary of Student Attendance in the School Sites of Alabaster, Alabama

Projecting future student attendance at specific school sites is a difficult proposition for several reasons. The first is that populations (county and municipality) are mobile and that certain geographic areas are population growth areas. The second is that city code and permitting regulations may service to elicit or discourage population growth. The third is that attendance zones and school transportation patterns for a city without a city school system are subject to annual review and redrawing by a county board of education. The fourth is that while a city school system is legally responsible to provide an educational opportunity for any resident student, some parents may have chosen not to use a public school system and may reverse that decision in the future. So for the purposes of this study, the best procedure is to attempt to assess the total resident students of the City of Alabaster and use that student count as a baseline for calculating financial feasibility of a separate Alabaster City School System.

In the following **Table 2-10**, the growth in student attendance in the school sites of Alabaster is presented:

Table 2-10
Student Attendance in the School Sites of Alabaster Over Time

Total ADM of School Sites of Alabaster Grades K-12			
Fiscal Year	ADM	Annual Change	% Shelby County ADM
2003-04	5,064.7	n/a	22.31%
2004-05	5,283.6	218.9	22.35%
2005-06	5,557.0	273.4	22.32%
2006-07	5,807.9	250.9	22.45%
2007-08	5,965.5	157.6	22.53%
2008-09	6,015.5	50.0	22.18%
2009-10	6,151.7	136.2	22.15%
2010-11	6,095.8	(55.9)	21.64%

However, as previously discussed, not all of these students are residents of the City of Alabaster, and those non-residents will not be counted in the analysis of financial feasibility. However, should the proposed Alabaster City School System, the Alabaster City Board could develop and implement policies to allow non-residents to attend. In addition, some resident students of Alabaster may be obtaining educational services from the Shelby County Board of Education in other school sites. For the purposes of this Study and Scholastic Year 2011, 19 Alabaster residents have been identified as attending the Linda Nolen Learning Center. Those Alabaster residents attending the Shelby County School of Technology are, however, counted for funding purposes, at the Thompson High School site. The following **Table 2-11** summarizes the adjusted student count for Scholastic Year 2011:

Table 2-11
Adjusted Student Count in the Proposed Alabaster City School System, 2011

Estimate of Resident Alabaster ADM for FY 2010-11							
Category	Creek View Elementary	Meadow View Elementary	Thompson Intermediate School	Thompson Sixth Grade Center	Thompson Middle School	Thompson High School	Total ADM School Sites of Alabaster All Grades K-12
	Site 0043 Grades K-3	Site 0005 Grades K-3	Site 0130 Grades 4-5	Site 0135 Grade 6	Site 0140 Grades 7-8	Site 0120 Grades 9-12	
ADM 2010-2011	986.8	985.0	962.2	471.4	921.1	1,769.6	6,095.8
Total Enrollees	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6,432
Non-Resident Enrollees*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	(877)
Net Alabaster Enrollees	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5,555
Estimated Resident ADM by School Site	896.7	896.7	878.5	430.1	839.3	1,613.9	5,555.2
Add Alabaster Students at Linda Nolen*	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	3.0	7.0	19.0
Total Net Resident ADM Used in Calculations	899.7	899.7	880.5	431.1	842.3	1,620.9	5,574.2
SAFE Student Capacity	750	990	850	550	1,100	1,200	5,440
Instructional Portables	13	6	5	0	6	4	34

* Student Count provided by Donna Dickson, Student Services Coordinator, Shelby County Board of Education.

Table 2-11 above illustrates the following. (1) Without accommodating any non-resident students, the proposed Alabaster City School System's physical plant would be operating at near if not over capacity. (2) The proposed Alabaster City School System would of necessity continue to utilize instructional portables into order to accommodate student enrollment. (3) A sizeable debt would be assumed by the proposed Alabaster City School System on existing school sites which are at or near capacity. (4) The proposed Alabaster City School System should budget local resources for a capital outlay plan in the near future.

Maximum Class Size Caps Set By The State Board Of Education

In the previous description of the respective school sites, references were made to the numbers of students that can be accommodated in the classroom spaces as determined by the Alabama State Department of Education **Site and Facility Enumeration (SAFE)** survey. These determinations are based upon 30 students being accommodated in a regular classroom. No conclusion is made as to the rationality of this determination. This is derived from a minimum square footage per student architectural criterion to define a standard classroom size. Obviously, from the regulations of the State Board of Education which follow in **Table 2-12** pertaining to maximum class size, the number is dramatically overstated for numbers of students per classroom, particularly in grades K-3.

Table 2-12
Resolution of State Board of Education Limiting Class Size:
Approved September 11, 1997, and Amended January 8, 1998

Grade	Class Size Cap
K-3	18
4-6	26
7-8	20
9-12	29

Therefore to this point we have statements of the numbers of students which can safely be accommodated by classroom and by school site by the Alabama State Department of Education. In an unrelated provision, we have a statement by the Alabama State Board of Education of the maximum number of students for instructional purposes that can be placed in a classroom. The third variable affecting the number of students per teacher or classroom can be found in **Table 2-13** which follows. For the purposes of appropriating the proper number of teachers (teacher units) each year in the **1995 Foundation Program**, the Alabama State Board of Education recommends annually to the Legislature the divisors which shall be used to calculate the number of teacher units. It is the intention of the Alabama State board of Education that each local board of education budget each Foundation Program Teacher unit where earned based on prior year **Average Daily Membership (ADM)**.

Table 2-13
Divisors of the Foundation Program for FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12

Grade	Divisor FY 2010-11	Divisor FY 2011-12
K	13.80	14.25
1	13.80	14.25
2	13.80	14.25
3	13.80	14.25
4	21.40	21.85
5	21.40	21.85
6	21.40	21.85
7	20.00	20.45
8	20.00	20.45
9	18.00	18.45
10	18.00	18.45
11	18.00	18.45
12	18.00	18.45

Shelby County Board of Education Property Located in the City of Alabaster

Information provided by the Shelby County Board of Education indicates that there is no 16th Section School Land located in the City of Alabaster. The following **Table 2-14** summarizes the acreage of Shelby County Board of Education property located in the City of Alabaster:

Table 2-14
Shelby County Board of Education Property in the City of Alabaster

School Site	Site Number	Grades	Site Acreage
Creek View Elementary	Site 0043	K-3	25
Meadow View Elementary	Site 0005	K-3	40
Thompson Intermediate School	Site 0130	4-5	40
Thompson Sixth Grade Center	Site 0135	6	n/a
Thompson Middle School	Site 0140	7-8	12
Thompson High School	Site 0120	9-12	58
Shelby County Instructional Services Center	n/a	n/a	<u>12</u>
TOTAL	n/a	n/a	187

This Table will be repeated in **Chapter 5** and shows 187 acres according to the SAFE survey as submitted by the Shelby County Board of Education to the Alabama State Department of Education.

Summary of Instructional Personnel Budgeted from Local Funds in the Schools of Alabaster for School Year 2010-2011

From the Supplemental Information to the **Proposed FY 2010-11 Budgets** for each school site in the City of Alabaster which is statutorily required by the Alabama State Department of Education as an **Attachment to Exhibit P-II** in each local board of education's approved budget, and which is provided as **Appendices 7-23 through 7-28**, the following summary of budgeted personnel is provided as **Table 2-15**. From this **Table 2-15**, the following conclusions can be made. The **1995 Foundation Program** Teacher Units earned as Regular Classroom Teachers and as Instructional Support Teachers appear to be budgeted at the school site where earned in accordance with State Board of Education regulations. Also, 4.04 Classroom Teachers appear to be budgeted from local funds for these school sites along with 2.5 Counselors and 4.00 Administrators. From Federal sources, 9.00 Classroom Teachers are funded.

Table 2-15
Summary of Certificated Personnel Budgeted
in the Schools of the City of Alabaster for School Year 2010-11

Type of Personnel Classification	Number By									Total Employees
	**Level of Degree					Source of Funds				
	BS	MS	6Y	DO	ND	State Earned	Other State	Federal	Local	
Teachers	131.37	214.60	14.00	3.00	1.00	355.43	2.00	9.00	4.04	370.47
Librarians	0.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00
Counselors	0.00	12.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	11.50	0.00	0.00	2.50	14.00
Administrators	0.00	5.00	9.00	2.00	0.00	14.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	18.00
Certified Support Personnel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non. Cert. Supp. Personnel						3.75	84.46	80.62	89.95	258.78
Total						390.68	86.46	89.62	100.49	667.25

The average cost of a teacher unit as appropriated in the Education Appropriations Acts for FY 2010-11 and for FY 2011-12 follows in **Table 2-16**:

Table 2-16
Estimated Cost of a Teacher Unit for FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12

COST OF A FOUNDATION PROGRAM TEACHER UNIT 2011			COST OF A FOUNDATION PROGRAM TEACHER UNIT 2012		
COST FACTORS	Total Allocation	Allocation Per Teacher Unit	COST FACTORS	Total Allocation	Allocation Per Teacher Unit
I. SALARIES			I. SALARIES		
a Salaries total	\$2,278,544,310		a Salaries total	\$2,229,829,980	
b Number of tus	48,568.97		b Number of tus	47,363.85	
Average Salary		\$ 46,913.58	Average Salary		\$ 47,078.73
II. FRINGE BENEFITS			II. FRINGE BENEFITS		
a FICA	6.200%	\$ 2,908.64	a FICA	6.200%	\$ 2,918.88
b Medicare	1.450%	\$ 680.25	b Medicare	1.450%	\$ 682.64
c TRS	12.510%	\$ 5,868.89	c TRS	10.000%	\$ 4,707.87
d UC	0.125%	\$ 58.64	d UC	0.125%	\$ 58.85
e PEEHIP	\$752.00	\$ 9,024.00	e PEEHIP	\$714.00	\$ 8,568.00
f LEAVE	\$60.00	\$ 420.00	f LEAVE	\$60.00	\$ 420.00
Total Fringe Benefits		\$ 18,960.42	Total Fringe Benefits		\$ 17,356.24
III. OTHER CURRENT EXPENSE			III. OTHER CURRENT EXPENSE		
a Total Other Current Expense	\$ 552,131,994	\$ 11,368.00	a Total Other Current Expense	\$ 723,914,375	\$ 15,284.11
IV. INSTRUCTIONAL SUPPORT*			IV. INSTRUCTIONAL SUPPORT*		
a Library Enhancement/TU		\$ -	a Library Enhancement/TU		\$ 134.78
b Student Materials/TU		\$ -	b Student Materials/TU		\$ -
c Common Purchases/TU		\$ -	c Common Purchases/TU		\$ -
d Professional Development/TU		\$ -	d Professional Development/TU		\$ -
e Technology/TU		\$ -	e Technology/TU		\$ -
Total Instructional Support		\$ -	Total Instructional Support		\$ 134.78
TOTAL COST OF A TEACHER UNIT		\$ 77,242.00	TOTAL COST OF A TEACHER UNIT		\$ 79,853.87
*Textbooks not funded on a per teacher unit basis			*Textbooks not funded on a per teacher unit basis		

On the basis of these average per teacher units costs above, the 10.54 locally funded (sum of locally funded personnel in **Table 2-15**) certificated personnel represent a continuing cost of \$814,130.68 and \$841,659.77 respectively for FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12 if maintained, from local revenues. However, the salaries and fringe benefits are based upon a contract period of 187 days and would be more for a longer working period and for additional responsibilities. In addition, for FY 2010-11, the Shelby County Board of Education salary schedule was slightly higher than the state minimum salary schedule in terms of longevity increases. Therefore, the salary and benefit costs could be expected to be somewhat greater than these state minimum amounts.

In addition, the resorting of student population (different distribution of students' needs) in the proposed Alabaster City School System could result in more or fewer federally funded personnel being allocated. Of course, these personnel cannot be anticipated due to the uncertainty of federal funding for the future.

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C. TAXES LEVIED AND COLLECTED IN THE CITY OF ALABASTER

Ad Valorem Taxes Levied and Collected in the City of Alabaster

Residents of the City of Alabaster currently pay ad valorem taxes levied for four purposes:

- (1) statewide purposes;
- (2) Shelby County general purposes;
- (3) Shelby County Public School Purposes; and
- (4) City of Alabaster purposes.

State and County Millages

A summary of these ad valorem tax levies follows in **Table 2-17** for State purposes and for general county purposes. As seen in this table, the residents of Alabaster pay a total of **14.0 mills** for **State** and **general county** purposes.

Table 2-17
State and Shelby County General Purpose Ad Valorem Levies

Shelby County Ad Valorem Tax Rates for 2010 for Non-School Purposes*		
Category	Mills	Total
STATE OF ALABAMA		
Public School Fund	3.00	
Soldier Fund	1.00	
General Fund	<u>2.50</u>	
Total State		6.50
SHELBY COUNTY		
General Fund	5.00	
Road & Bridge	<u>2.50</u>	
Total County Non-School		<u>7.50</u>
Total State and County General Purposes		14.00

However, the greatest proportion of all ad valorem tax levied and collected in the City of Alabaster is for the Shelby County School System.

When the millages levied for Shelby County Public Schools and for operations of the City of Alabaster are considered in **Table 2-18 which follows**, the result is a total of **54.0 mills** levied and collected for all purposes (Note – Vestavia Hills levies and collects 52.05 local mills just for public schools while Mountain Brook levies and collects 52.9 local mills; these are the highest current millage rates in the State for school purposes).

Table 2-18
Total Millages Levied and Collected in the City of Alabaster

City of Alabaster Ad Valorem Tax Rates for 2010*			
Category	Mills	Total	Percent of Total
STATE OF ALABAMA			
Public School Fund	3.00		
Soldier Fund	1.00		
General Fund	2.50		
Total		6.50	12.04%
SHELBY COUNTY			
General Fund	5.00		
Road & Bridge	2.50		
Total		7.50	13.89%
SHELBY COUNTY SCHOOL			
Countywide School Tax	16.00		
School Tax District 2 Tax	14.00		
Total		30.00	55.56%
MUNICIPALITY OF ALABASTER			
		10.00	18.52%
GRAND TOTAL**		54.00	100.00%
**Total millage rate of ad valorem tax levied and collected on property in the City of Alabaster is 54.00 mills. Of this total, 10.00 mills are municipal mills.			
*County Millage Rates as published annually by the Alabama Department of Revenue.			

Municipal Millages

All municipalities in Alabama are authorized to levy a 5.0 mill tax upon real and personal property located within their corporate limits computed on the value as assessed for State and county taxation. No referendum is required for the levy of this tax as provided in Section 216, *Alabama Constitution of 1901*. Amendment 56 to the *Alabama Constitution of 1901* authorizes all cities and towns to levy such tax at a rate not exceeding 12-1/2 mills, provided that all over 5 mills is authorized by the electors of the municipality at an election called for that purpose. Therefore, while a City Council may call for a referendum on the next 7.5 mills as authorized by Amendment 56, the actually levy and collection is dependent upon a successful referendum.

Amendments 6, 8, 13, 17, 31, 54 and 84 to the State Constitution provide different rates for specified municipalities. The responsibility for levying the ad valorem tax rests with the governing body of the municipality. In addition, there are numerous special local application constitutional amendments which affect only one municipality. The general municipal constitutional authorizations provided are summarized in **Table 2-19** which follows:

Table 2-19
Constitutional Authorizations for Municipal Ad Valorem Taxes

Mills	Constitutional Authorization	Implementation Statutes
5.0 for general purposes; one-half of one percentum	Section 216; also authorizes certain cities to levy more than 5.0 mills.	None. No election required.
7.5 for general purposes; three-fourths of one percentum	Amendment No. 56	None. Election required.
0.5 for public libraries; one half of one percentum	Amendment No. 269	None. Election required.

The City Council of any municipality may appropriate the proceeds of any municipal ad valorem tax for public school purposes, but such taxes would not be a school millage. An explanation follows.

School Millages

A complex array of authorizations for school ad valorem taxes exists in Alabama. However, as with the case of statewide and general county millages, a constitutional authorization must exist for each levy. While such authorizations are generally consistent for the respective school systems of the State, there is variation and the situation in Shelby County has expertly utilized the provisions of Amendment 373 to increase the rate of millages for schools. A school ad valorem tax is one whose levy and renewal is directed by specific statutes. Other millages are not bound by these statutes.

Sales and Use Taxes Levied and Collected in the City of Alabaster

State Sales and Use Taxes

While the application of the ad valorem tax rests upon specific constitutional authorizations, and the income tax is forbidden to local government by the *Constitution of 1901*, access to the sales and use tax is virtually unlimited, especially for municipalities. The general State sales/use tax paid by consumers in the City of Alabaster is 4.0 cents on the dollar. Of this amount approximately 85% is earmarked and annually credited to the Education Trust Fund for educational purposes. This is seen in **Table 2-20**. A separate rate is charged for autos, farm equipment, and heavy equipment. And the **Use Tax**, which is an excise tax applied as a companion to the **Sales Tax** on storage, use, or other consumption in this State on items purchased outside Alabama, also is applied at corresponding rates by item of taxation.

Table 2-20
State Sales/Use Taxes Levied and Collected in the City of Alabaster

Tax Type	Rate Type	Rate
USE	AUTO	2.00%
USE	FARM	1.50%
USE	GENERAL	4.00%
USE	MFG. MACHINE	1.50%
SALES TAX	AUTO	2.00%
SALES TAX	FARM	1.50%
SALES TAX	GENERAL	4.00%
SALES TAX	MFG. MACHINE	1.50%
SALES TAX	VENDING (FOOD PRODUCTS)	3.00%
SALES TAX	VENDING (ALL OTHER)	4.00%
SELLERS USE	AUTO	2.00%
SELLERS USE	FARM	1.50%
SELLERS USE	GENERAL	4.00%
SELLERS USE	MFG. MACHINE	1.50%

Shelby County Sales and Use Taxes

A complete discussion of the earmarking of the sales and use taxes by Shelby County for schools and general purposes will be presented in **Chapter 5**.

Table 2-21
Shelby County Sales/Use Taxes Levied and Collected

Shelby County Sales and Use Tax Rates						
Tax Type	Rate Type	Rate	Active Date	Action	PJ	Administrator
CONSUMERS USE	AUTO	0.38%	3/1/1994	AC		SELF
CONSUMERS USE	FARM	0.38%	3/1/1994	AC		SELF
CONSUMERS USE	GENERAL	1.00%	3/1/1994	AC		SELF
CONSUMERS USE	MFG. MACHINE	0.38%	3/1/1994	AC		SELF
SALES TAX	AUTO	0.38%	4/1/2001	RC		SELF
SALES TAX	FARM	0.38%	4/1/2001	RC		SELF
SALES TAX	GENERAL	1.00%	4/1/2001	RC		SELF
SALES TAX	MFG. MACHINE	0.38%	4/1/2001	RC		SELF
SALES TAX	VENDING	0.38%	4/1/2001	RC		SELF
SALES TAX	W/D FEE	\$1.25	3/1/1994	AC		SELF
SELLERS USE	AUTO	0.38%	3/1/1994	AC		SELF
SELLERS USE	FARM	0.38%	3/1/1994	AC		SELF
SELLERS USE	GENERAL	1.00%	3/1/1994	AC		SELF
SELLERS USE	MFG. MACHINE	0.38%	3/1/1994	AC		SELF

Data from Alabama Department of Revenue Monthly Summary of Local Sales/Use Taxes, May 2011.

Alabaster City Sales and Use Taxes

The City of Alabaster also, by authority granted the City Council, levies and collects a general sales/use tax at the rate of 3.0 percent with varying rates on selective sales. See the following **Table 2-22**.

Table 2-22
Alabaster City Sales and Use Tax Rates

Sales and Use Tax Rates in the City of Alabaster						
Tax Type	Rate Type	Rate	Active	Action	PJ	Administrator
CONSUMERS USE	AUTO	0.50%	6/1/1998	AC	N	SELF
CONSUMERS USE	FARM	0.50%	6/1/1998	AC	N	SELF
CONSUMERS USE	GENERAL	3.00%	5/1/2001	RC	N	SELF
CONSUMERS USE	MFG. MACHINE	3.00%	5/1/2001	RC	N	SELF
SALES TAX	AUTO	0.50%	6/1/1998	AC	N	SELF
SALES TAX	FARM	0.50%	6/1/1998	AC	N	SELF
SALES TAX	GENERAL	3.00%	5/1/2001	RC	N	SELF
SALES TAX	MFG. MACHINE	3.00%	5/1/2001	RC	N	SELF
SALES TAX	VENDING	3.00%	5/1/2001	RC	N	SELF
SELLERS USE	AUTO	0.50%	6/1/1998	AC	N	SELF
SELLERS USE	FARM	0.50%	6/1/1998	AC	N	SELF
SELLERS USE	GENERAL	3.00%	5/1/2001	RC	N	SELF
SELLERS USE	MFG. MACHINE	3.00%	5/1/2001	RC	N	SELF

Data from Alabama Department of Revenue Monthly Summary of Local Sales/Use Taxes, May 2011.

Therefore by summing these sales/use tax levies, the total sales tax rate in the City of Alabaster seen to be 8.0 cents on the dollar. This total can be recognized as the most common statewide. See **Table 2-23** which follows:

Table 2-23
Total Sales/Use Tax Rate in City of Alabaster

SALES/USE TAX RATES PAID BY RESIDENTS OF ALABASTER, ALABAMA			
Category	General Rate	Rate for Automobiles	Rate for Farm Equipment
State of Alabama	4.00%	2.00%	1.50%
Shelby County	1.00%	0.38%	0.38%
Alabaster City	3.00%	0.50%	0.50%
Total	8.00%	2.88%	2.38%
<i>Rates Effective May 1, 2011</i>			

Data from Alabama Department of Revenue Monthly Summary of Local Sales/Use Taxes, May 2011.

D. CONCLUSIONS

The demographics of the City of Alabaster do not present any outstanding issues that would be incompatible with the formation of a separate city school system. In fact, the demographics appear favorable. The pattern across Alabama has been that a new city school system being formed requires additional local revenues, and the historical pattern has been for the levy and collection of additional city sales and use taxes. A predominant reason for this is that the levy and collection is an authority granted a city council (not subject to referendum) and that the first day of collection is not delayed by months but by weeks. Since the rate of sales/use taxes that is considered the reasonable maximum statewide is 9.0%, and since the citizens of Alabaster only currently pay 8%, an increase may well be a rational source for additional revenues.

The school sites presently existing in the City of Alabaster appear barely adequate for the immediate future to accommodate resident students. There is little excess capacity to allow for growth in the future, whether by new housing or annexation. Significant numbers of students currently attending school sites in the City of Alabaster may not attend the proposed Alabaster City School System (this will be decision of the proposed Alabaster City Board of Education). The infrastructure in terms of physical plant, debt, and personnel is in place to serve the current students, both resident and non-resident. Should the proposed Alabaster City School System be formed, the Board only will be empowered to make decisions as to who would be allowed to attend school in Alabaster. At a minimum, every resident student would be entitled by law the right to attend the Alabaster City Schools.

The residential and commercial growth potential of the City of Alabaster is challenged by the some haphazard boundaries of the city. However virtually unlimited commercial development has occurred in the major interchange to I-65 and more is possible. Residential redevelopment assessed at 10% has the opportunity to be more expensive housing which would assist in the financial support of a separate city school system. New commercial growth assessed at 20% has the ability to yield both increased ad valorem and sales and use tax revenues in the commercial development along I-65.

3. STATE FUNDING OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN ALABAMA: TYPES OF STATE SCHOOL AID FORMULAS

Funding from the State for the support of public schools in Alabama comes from tax revenues earmarked to the **Education Trust Fund (ETF)** and the **Public School Fund (PSF)**. There are other small state revenue sources allocated to local boards of education but in such small amounts as not to affect the outcome of this study. These funds are distributed in four ways:

- (1) **1995 Foundation Program** allocations from the **ETF** (distribution specified by statute);
- (2) Categorical Aid allocations from the **1995 Capital Purchase Program** from the **PSF** (distribution specified by statute);
- (3) Categorical Aid allocations from the **ETF** (distribution determined in annual education appropriations bill); and
- (4) State Department of Education allocations from the **ETF** (distribution determined in annual education appropriations bill or by resolution of State Board of Education).

A. THE 1995 FOUNDATION PROGRAM ALLOCATIONS

The predominant state aid program for funding public education in Alabama is the Foundation Program approved in the 1995 Regular Session of the Legislature. The 1995 Foundation Program uses the teacher unit as the allocation unit as did its predecessor of 1935.

Allocation Units of the 1995 Foundation Program - Teacher Units

There are three types of teacher units recognized in the 1995 Foundation Program: (1) Regular Teacher Units, (2) Instructional Support Teacher Units, and (3) Current Teacher Units. A discussion of each follows. **Figure 3-1** which follows on page 48 is a general flowchart of the 1995 Foundation Program.

Regular Teacher Units

Regular teacher units are earned by grade level by building site based on student divisors as are recommended annually by the State Board of Education and approved by the Legislature in the annual Education Appropriations Act. Students are counted in **Average Daily Membership (ADM)** by grade for the first 20 scholastic days of the academic year following Labor Day. The divisors for FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12 follow in **Table 3-1** and demonstrate cost cutting measures imposed by the Legislature in the **2011 Regular Session**. In order to reduce appropriations, each divisor by grade was increased by **0.45**.

Table 3-1
FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12 Foundation Program Divisors

Grade	Divisor FY 2010-11	Divisor FY 2011-12	Annual Change
K	13.80	14.25	0.45
1	13.80	14.25	0.45
2	13.80	14.25	0.45
3	13.80	14.25	0.45
4	21.40	21.85	0.45
5	21.40	21.85	0.45
6	21.40	21.85	0.45
7	20.00	20.45	0.45
8	20.00	20.45	0.45
9	18.00	18.45	0.45
10	18.00	18.45	0.45
11	18.00	18.45	0.45
12	18.00	18.45	0.45

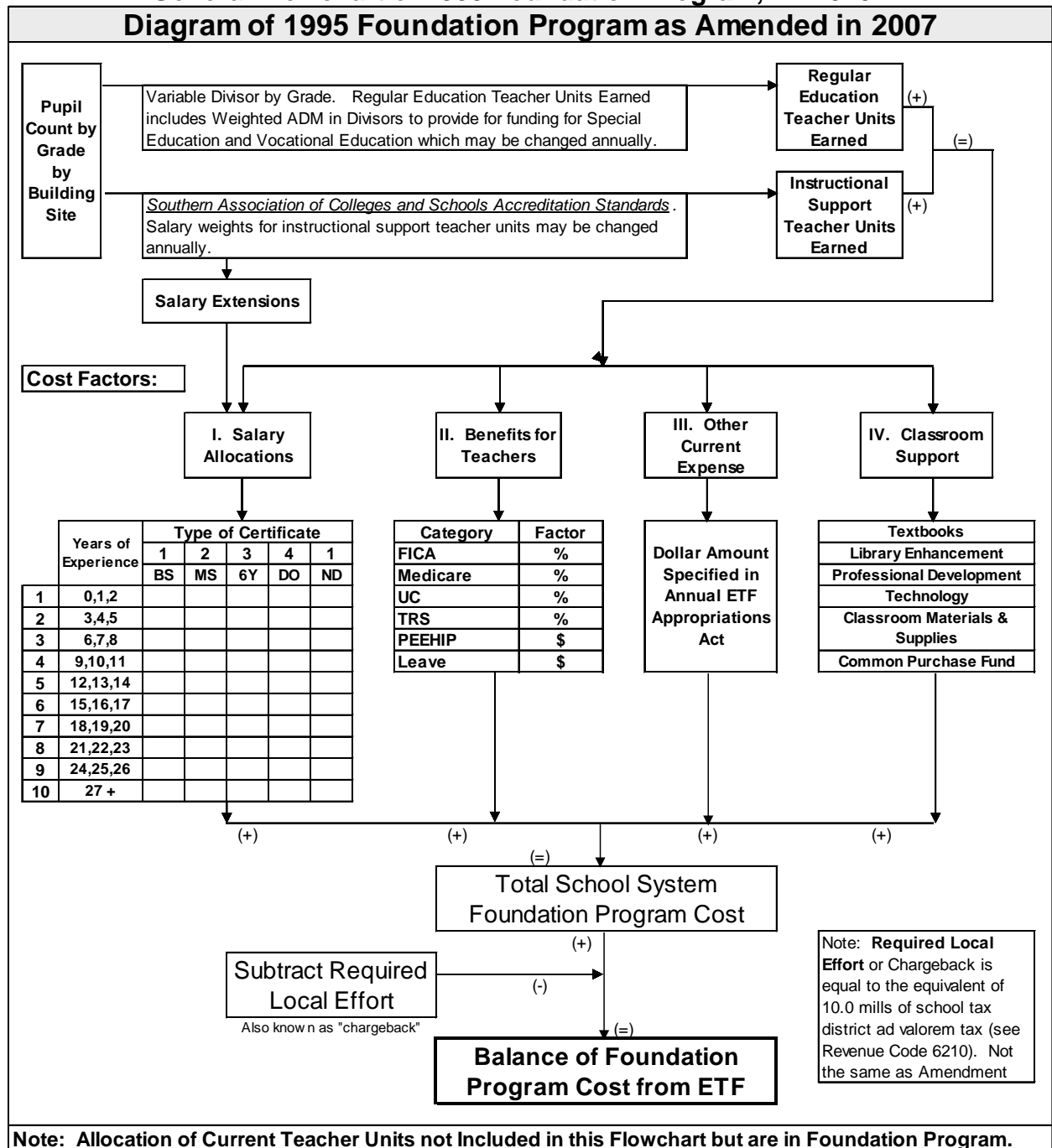
The assignment of varying divisors by grade (lower grades and upper grades have relatively smaller divisors) is an acknowledgement of the cost differential of providing educational opportunities appropriate by age. These variable divisors by grade represent the only component of **Vertical Equity** (*unequal treatment of unequals*) in the 1995 Foundation Program. Otherwise the 1995 Foundation Program is designed for **Horizontal Equity** (*equal treatment of equals*) only. These divisors are defined as including teacher units for (1) Regular Education, (2) Special Education, and for (3) Vocational Education. The incidence of need for special and vocational education is defined by the Legislature as being normally distributed statewide and thus is a proportionately equal educational cost reimbursement to all local boards of education.

The 1995 Foundation Program is a statement of the cost as determined annually by the Legislature to provide educational opportunity for all public school students of the state. Without any other standard to determine or evaluate cost, the annual appropriations by the Legislature represent the state standard for adequacy. Since the teacher unit is the basis for determining and allocating cost to local boards of education, all of the necessary costs to support a classroom teacher are allocated with each teacher unit allocated. The General Flowchart of the 1995 Foundation Program is found in **Figure 3-1** which follows. Each divisor is understood to contain teacher units for all three programs – Regular Education, Special Education, and Vocational Education.

Special Education Adjustment of Divisor. Regular teacher unit divisors are adjusted for special education. The adjustment is statutorily defined as 5.0% of average daily membership (ADM) weighted 2.5 in all grades. This means that the divisor must be adjusted by 5 times 2.5 or 12.5%. Therefore, the stated divisor to adjust for special education to get the residual divisor for the regular education program must be multiplied by 1.125 or 112.5%. In **Table 3-2** below, several examples are demonstrated for the effect of the inclusion of special education funding in the stated divisors for a K-3 classroom. In **Column A**, the divisors for FY 2010-11 are one earned classroom teacher for each 13.8 ADM for the first 20 scholastic days of the school year. In

Column B whether the ADM is 13.8 or 138, or 552, it is divided by 13.8 to calculate the earned teacher units shown in **Column C**.

Figure 3-1
General Flowchart of 1995 Foundation Program, FY 2010-11
Diagram of 1995 Foundation Program as Amended in 2007



Section 16-13-232 (b), *Code of Alabama 1975*, states that the divisors will be weighted for all grades for special education for a full-time equivalent of 5.0% weighted at 2.5 times the regular student weight. This means that the factor for special education

in **Column D** is 12.50%. Multiplying this amount of 12.50% (5 x 2.5) times the ADM in **Column B** yields the calculated ADM for special education to be served in **Column E**. No stipulation is made on local boards as to how this service shall be delivered. These weights by statute are required to be recommended annually to the Governor by the State Board of Education. Thus incidence of special education needs is not recognized.

Table 3-2
Adjustment of Divisor for Special Education for FY 2010-11

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
K-3 Fixed Divisor by Grade	Assume First 20 Days ADM	Total Earned Teacher Units	Factor Percent Special Education	Calculated Special Education ADM	Sum Special Education & Regular ADM	Percentage Teacher Units Set Aside for Special Education	Percentage Teacher Unit Remaining for Regular Education	Regular Students per Regular Teacher
13.80	13.80	1.00	12.50%	1.73	15.53	11.11%	88.89%	15.53
13.80	138.00	10.00	12.50%	17.25	155.25	11.11%	88.89%	15.53
13.80	552.00	40.00	12.50%	69.00	621.00	11.11%	88.89%	15.53

To find the total ADM which is to be served by the teacher units earned in **Column C**, add together the regular ADM found in **Column B** and the special education ADM found in **Column E**. **Column F** is the total ADM to be served. **Column G** is the percent of the ADM to be served that is imputed to be for special education purposes, and **Column H** is the percent of the ADM to be served that is imputed to be for regular education. As is readily seen, the percentages are identical whether the calculation is for ADM of 13.8, 138, or 552. Since the percentage of the divisor which is imputed to be available for regular classroom purposes in all cases is 88.89%, each teacher must serve 15.53 regular education students as found in **Column I**. This is the effective classroom ratio since 11.11% of the teacher unit is considered to be available for special education purposes. Please note that actual class size as calculated from state units only would be greater on average as ADM is not ideally distributed by school site. This is often referred to as an outcome of diseconomy of scale.

The importance of this calculation is that the 1995 Foundation Program recognizes the importance of weighting student educational needs. The unfortunate aspect of this particular methodology is that it assumes that each local board of education and each school site has the same educational cost for serving exceptional students as every other school site in the state on a proportional basis.

Vocational Education Adjustment of Divisor. A similar adjustment for funding vocational education was created based upon 7.4% ADM weighted 1.4 in grades 7 and 8 and 16.5% ADM weighted 2.0 in grades 9 - 12. This adjustment is also found in Section 16-13-232 (b), *Code of Alabama 1975*. Therefore the stated divisor must be increased by (7.4%) x (1.4) or 10.36% in grades 7 - 8 and (16.5%) x (2) or 33.00% to get the equivalent divisor for the regular education program. These weights are also recommended annually by the State Board of Education. They are unchanged since FY 1998-99. Vocational Education (Career Technical Education) is included in the divisors, and the incidence of vocational education needs is not recognized.

Class Size Caps Imposed By State Board of Education. The State Board of Education on September 11, 1997 approved maximum classroom sizes or caps for local school classrooms by Resolution as follows in **Table 3-3**. These class caps do not include classes in physical education, musical performing groups, ROTC, or typing. Such classes were limited to 1,000 student contacts per week.

Table 3-3
Classroom Caps Approved by State Board of Education Resolution

Grade	Divisor
K-3	17.80
4-6	26.00
7-8	29.00
9-12	29.00

The State Board of Education later declared that these caps are not limits as long as the local board of education apportions the teacher units annually to each local school site on the basis they were earned through calculations based upon prior year ADM. The State Superintendent of Education can grant waivers for these class caps on a case-by-case basis. Obviously the nature of each school site's student population and their appropriate educational needs changes from year to year. The State Board of Education requires approval by the State Department of Education for local boards to match teacher units annually with the educational needs of students. Local boards are not required to employ additional local teachers to meet these caps if placement (with waiver) regulations are met.

Instructional Support Teacher Units

The 1995 Foundation Program also provides for the allocation of Instructional Support Units that are earned for the positions of **(a) principal, (b) assistant principal, (c) counselors, and (d) librarians**. These units are added to a school's classroom teacher units based on accreditation standards of the Commissions comprising the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools or as otherwise determined by an accreditation system adopted by the State Board of Education (*Code of Alabama 1975*, Section 16-13-232).

Current Teacher Units

An amount is calculated for current teacher units based upon comparison of grade-by-grade membership for the first 20 scholastic days after Labor Day of the current and prior school year. The change in membership on a grade-by-grade basis divided by the appropriate divisor yields the positive and negative changes in earned teacher units. The sum of these changes by grade shall determine if current units are earned by a local school system. No current units are earned by a local school system if the sum of changes by grade is equal to or less than zero. However, the ETF funding for this

purpose is determined annually by recommendation of the State Board of Education and as appropriated by the Legislature.

The determination of the dollar value of a current teacher unit is defined as the average dollar value of a teacher unit in the current foundation program. The distribution of current teacher units is due by December 1 of each fiscal year. If the number of estimated current teacher units is inadequate to fulfill the amount of current teacher units actually earned, then the allocation due each local school system shall be prorated to the funds actually available. Should the number of current teacher units actually earned be less than the estimated amount, then the estimated amount in excess of the earned amount shall be distributed to all local school systems as an increase in Other Current Expense as in the 1995 Foundation Program.

Current teacher units are an unfunded liability from the beginning of the academic year until after December 1 of each academic year when state funds set aside for reimbursement can be certified as earned. Therefore, local funds must be expended for this purpose. **If however, there are insufficient state funds set aside for the next fiscal year, the amount due each local board of education and unpaid is a permanent financial loss.** However, the additional teacher employed by the additional ADM recorded at the beginning of the academic year will be funded in the next year's calculation of the Foundation Program. Growth in enrollment in the proposed Alabaster City School System could result in additional teacher units in the actual year of growth.

Cost Factors of the 1995 Foundation Program

The 1995 Foundation Program uses four cost factors to define the dollar allocation per teacher unit, which are calculated at the building site level: (1) **Salaries**; (2) **Fringe Benefits**; (3) **Instructional Support**; and (4) **Other Current Expense**.

(1) Salaries

Salary Matrix – State Salary Allocation. The 1995 Foundation Program uses a salary matrix for reimbursement of teachers' salaries by educational attainment and years of service. The degree levels included are bachelor's degree, master's degree, six-year or educational specialist degree, and the doctoral degree. In addition, provision is made for non-degree personnel at the bachelor's level for five types of educational attainment. The experience adjustment is based upon each three years of experience for a total of 27 years. This creates an overall 5 x 10 salary matrix. The relationship between cells is recommended annually by the State Board of Education and approved by the Legislature.

Initially, the matrix calculated a salary allocation schedule from which each local board of education was required to pay teachers in their local salary schedule at least 95% of each cell's value. The residual salary allocation could be used to supplement the local salary schedule, to hire additional teachers, or to hire teacher aids. This flexibility was removed in 1997. Each local board of education is required to develop a

local salary schedule at least equal to 100% of the salary matrix by degree and experience for all certificated personnel, federal, state and local (see following section). Instructional Support Units have been placed on the salary matrix the same as teachers with the exception of principals. The salary cost for instructional support units is incremented by a formula determined annually by the State Department of Education. The state salary matrix for FY 2010-11 follows below in **Table 3-4**.

Salary Matrix – Minimum State Salary Schedule. In 1997, the Legislature approved a requirement that each local board of education pay no less than 100% of the salary matrix by cell to each certificated person. The legislature has by statute annually appropriated an additional salary allocation of one percent of salaries; however, for FY 2010-11, this statute was ignored. This additional allocation for salaries is actually a categorical aid program outside the 1995 Foundation Program Calculations. The salary matrix is now the minimum state salary schedule as seen in **Table 3-4** based upon a per diem amount for 187 contract days. Teachers are paid by a daily rate.

Table 3-4
1995 Foundation Program Minimum State Salary Schedule for FY 2010-11

	Bachelor	Master	6-Year	Doctoral	Non-Degree
	BS	MS	6Y	DO	ND
< 3 yrs	36,144	41,564	44,818	48,071	36,144
< 6 yrs	39,756	45,720	49,297	52,877	39,756
< 9 yrs	41,497	47,721	51,470	55,191	41,497
< 12 yrs	42,053	48,362	52,148	55,932	42,053
< 15 yrs	42,818	49,238	53,093	56,949	42,818
< 18 yrs	43,794	50,364	54,305	58,244	43,794
< 21 yrs	44,360	51,012	55,005	58,999	44,360
< 24 yrs	44,926	51,666	55,708	59,752	44,926
< 27 yrs	45,461	52,201	56,245	60,288	45,461
27+ yrs	45,997	52,737	56,780	60,824	45,997

The above salaries are for a 187 day work period. Additional days worked beyond this number will require an additional per diem allotment; conversely should days be reduced, total salaries will be proportionately reduced. In addition, all teachers employed above those earned in the calculation of the 1995 Foundation Program from whatever fund source paid will be required to be placed on the same schedule and given the same pay raises and other compensation as otherwise provided.

(2) Fringe Benefits

Fringe benefit allocations are calculated either as a percent of salary or by a fixed amount per teacher by building site as a companion cost to salaries. These benefit programs are administered at the state level, and applicable rates are approved annually by the Legislature. These factors are adjusted annually to reflect cost changes in the operation of the various programs. **FICA** and **Medicare** are obviously set by federal regulation. **Teachers' Retirement System (TRS)** and **Public Education Employees Health Insurance Program (PEEHIP)** rates are set annually by action of their respective Boards as a request to the Legislature. The Legislature then determines the rates it will approve and enrolls them in the annual education appropriations bill. Salaries and thus benefits are based upon a state mandated minimum 187 day employment contract.

For FY 2011-12, however, the Legislature by statute (Act 2011-676) increased the **TRS** employee contribution from the historical 5.0% to 7.5% effective October 1, 2012, and thus enrolled a corresponding reduction in employer cost (local boards of education) in the Education Appropriations Act. In addition, the Legislature by statute (Act 2011-704) introduced a new sliding scale for **PEEHIP** for costs to non-Medicare eligible retirees and reduced the employer rate in Education Appropriations Act. The current rates for **TRS** include state funding for cost-of-living allowances for retirees. The current rates for **PEEHIP** include an allowance for retirees.

The **Unemployment Compensation** annual cost rate is set by the State Insurance Commission but also fixed in the annual Education Appropriations Act. Leave benefits are based upon two personal and five sick leave days per teacher reimbursed at a rate of \$60.00 per day. In addition, these rates apply to all locally funded employees. The following **Table 3-5** lists the benefits and rates for FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12:

Table 3-5
Fringe Benefits in 1995 Foundation Program for FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12

Fringe Benefits	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12
	Factor	Factor
1. FICA	6.2000%	6.2000%
2. Medicare	1.4500%	1.4500%
3. Unemployment Compensation	0.1250%	0.1250%
4. TRS	12.510%	10.000%
5. PEEHIP Amount per Month	\$752.00	\$714.00
6. Leave Reimbursement	\$420.00	\$420.00

Any locally funded certificated employee must be paid at least the state minimum salary schedule for 187 days and a pro rata amount for any contract days in excess of 187 from local funds. In addition, any locally funded teacher will have their fringe benefits paid at the same rate as for foundation program teachers.

(3) Classroom Instructional Support

Classroom Instructional Support includes the following six items of expenditure that existed prior to 1995 as categorical aid programs. These were consolidated in the 1995 Foundation Program into a single cost factor.

1. Textbooks. The costs for student textbooks are calculated on a per student basis, the same basis as for calculating teacher units. A recommendation is made by the State Board of Education on an annual basis for the amount per child for textbooks. This amount is \$15.88 for FY 2010-11 and is considered grossly inadequate. The amount for FY 2011-12 is also \$15.88.

2. Library Enhancement. A uniform amount is multiplied by the number of teacher units earned. The appropriation is for K-12 Public School Library/Media Centers and may be spent for book binding, repair, CD ROMs, computer software, computer equipment, cataloging, audio-visual materials, newspapers, magazines, recordings, and video tapes. This amount was set at \$0.00 per teacher unit for FY 2010-11 and for FY 2011-12.

3. Classroom Materials and Supplies. Classroom materials and supplies are set as a uniform amount per earned teacher unit. These funds must be expended in accordance with a plan developed by a school's faculty. This amount was set at \$0.00 per teacher unit for FY 2010-11 and at \$134.78 for FY 2011-12.

4. Professional Development. Professional development funds are set as a uniform amount per earned teacher unit and may be used for individual or collective activities. This amount was set at \$0.00 per teacher unit for FY 2010-11 and for FY 2011-12.

5. Technology. Technology is set up as a uniform amount per earned teacher unit and is to be used for the implementation and ongoing support of educational technology. This amount was set at \$0.00 per teacher unit for FY 2010-11 and for FY 2011-12.

6. Common Purchases. Common Purchases is set up as a uniform amount per earned teacher unit and is to be used in a pool by teachers of a school site to purchase support such as a copy machine lease and supplies. This amount was set at \$0.00 per teacher unit for FY 2010-11 and for FY 2011-12.

The sum of these six categories constitutes a local school's allotment for Classroom Instructional Support. Each of these amounts, with the exception of the textbook allocation, must be provided for each locally funded and federally funded teacher unit. The dollar amount has been reduced sequentially by the Legislature since FY 2007-08 which was the peak year to reflect deteriorating financial conditions. Many of these expenditures have been absorbed by local boards of education. Restoration of these state cuts in the near future may not be possible.

(4) Other Current Expense

The last cost factor, "Other Current Expense," is unrestricted revenues to local boards of education to provide funding for administrative costs, additional salary support for principals and other administrative staff, support personnel salaries and fringe benefits, salaries above the allocation amount, fringe benefits for local funded education personnel, additional teachers, central office costs, utilities, facility maintenance, travel, and any other expense incurred in the normal operation of the day school program, basically anything the local boards of must budget to implement state rules and regulations. This amount was set at \$11,368.00 per teacher unit for FY 2010-11 from the ETF (for FY 2010-11, a supplemental amount was appropriated from the **American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 {ARRA}** at \$3,698.00 per teacher unit). The total of these two funding sources was **\$15,066.00** per teacher unit.

These unrestricted state revenues may be expended by the local board of education for any legal purpose. This is the only major state categorical aid allocation which the local board of education has some flexibility in budgeting. However, unlike other cost factors of the 1995 Foundation Program, this cost factor has no underlying basis of calculation of cost. It is at the sole discretion of the Legislature annually. The Other Current Expense amount appropriated for FY 2011-12 is **\$15,284.00** per teacher unit.

Total Cost of the 1995 Foundation Program

The sum of the four cost factors by school site represents the foundation program cost for that school. The sum of the school sites constituting a local school system is the foundation program cost for that local school system. From this total cost of the Program is subtracted the Required Local Effort funds or Chargeback. This is the equivalent yield from local tax-based revenues of 10.0 mills of school district ad valorem tax systemwide calculated for each local board of education. This statewide chargeback for FY 2010-11 was \$520,887,380. The statewide chargeback for FY 2011-12 is \$531,864,840.

The balance of the funding due the 1995 Foundation Program (state share) is annually appropriated from the **Education Trust Fund (ETF)**. Although the foundation program cost is calculated for each local school site, the state amount from the **ETF** is distributed on an equal monthly basis to the local school system. The **ETF** allocation is requested monthly by the State Superintendent of Education, and the State Comptroller distributes the amount by electronic transfer as soon in the month as tax receipts are available.

Required Local Effort in the 1995 Foundation Program

Local fiscal capacity is measured by one variable - **the yield of 1.0 mill of school tax district ad valorem tax systemwide**. Assessed valuation data by local

school systems is not collected at the state level for use by the State Department of Education (SDE). The proxy for appraised or assessed valuation is the yield of 1.0 mill of the school tax district ad valorem tax systemwide that is used since exemptions may be applied to the countywide property tax as well as varying costs of collection. Alabama's wealth index for each local school system is that local school system's share of a mathematically created statewide 1.0 mill ad valorem tax by school tax district systemwide (and since the number of required equivalent mills is 10.0, this would be a 10.0 mill statewide school tax district ad valorem tax).

In order for a local school system to participate in the 1995 Foundation Program, the appropriate local governing body must insure that the local school system is receiving an amount of local tax receipts equal to ten mills of school tax district ad valorem tax systemwide. This is the **required local taxation**. This is also the amount that is the **chargeback** or **required local effort** (sometimes referred to as local share) in the 1995 Foundation Program (*Code of Alabama 1975*, Sections 16-13-231(b) (1)a and 16-13-237). All of these terms are defined in the following **Table 3-6**:

Table 3-6
Definition of Terms

Definition of Terms Relating to Local School System Tax Revenues	
1. Tax Capacity	– In Alabama, this is defined for a local school system as the yield of one mill of school tax district ad valorem tax and is expressed in dollars. This value, however, is not a measure of the Tax Wealth of a local school system.
2. Wealth of a Local School System	– In Alabama, the wealth of a local school system is measured by the yield of one mill of local school tax district tax divided by the number of students enrolled in Average Daily Membership. This definition is used in the allocation of the Foundation Program and the Capital Outlay Allocation.
3. Tax Effort	– The degree to which the tax capacity of a local school system is utilized. In other states, this is usually measured in terms of tax rates. In Alabama, the measure is in terms of number of equivalent mills of tax-based revenues.
4. Required Local Effort	– The amount of required local taxation which is calculated as being available for the funding of state educational purposes. In a foundation program, this is the chargeback of the amount subtracted from the total calculated cost of the state required educational program. These revenues are restricted to accomplish only state educational purposes. Chargeback Required to Participate in Foundation Program plus Local Match to Participate in Guaranteed Tax Yield Program
5. Required Local Taxation	– The tax rate (specified tax rate to be levied by tax type) or tax yield (amount of tax yield measured by an index of wealth) which must be levied on behalf of a local board of education in order to participate in the state financial aid programs (actually receive the state allocations). Amendment 778 Requires the Levy and Collection of 10.0 Mills of Ad Valorem Tax and Section 16-13-231 Requires the Levy and Collection of the Equivalent of 10.0 Mills of School Tax District Ad Valorem Taxes from Tax-Based Local Revenues
6. Unrestricted Local Taxation	– The tax revenues or rate of taxation available to a local board of education over and beyond those amounts necessary to meet required state matches and which can be used by local boards of education for local purposes.

Also for a local school system to participate in the allocation of the **Public School Fund** from the statewide 3.0 mill ad valorem tax (the **Capital Purchase Program Allocation**), each local board must provide a local match. This allocation is also based upon the same yield of 1.0 mill of school district ad valorem tax. However, this amount of local taxation is not required to be levied and collected at the local level by statute (*Code of Alabama 1975*, Section 16-13-234(e)). Therefore, **required local taxation** is numerically less than **required local effort** in Alabama.

Ten Mills of School District Tax or Its Tax-Based Equivalent

The requirement of the State of Alabama that 7.0 mills of local property tax must be levied and collected first begun in 1935 was repealed in 1980. It was replaced with the current requirement of the equivalent of 10.0 mills of school district ad valorem tax from any tax-based source. In 1969, the Legislature authorized through general legislation the levy and collection of the franchise, excise, and privilege license taxes for local school funding purposes (Sections 40-12-4, 11-51-90, and 11-51-200). These could be levied by resolution of the county commission or the city council. Local school systems could meet their required local taxation minimums from any tax-based revenue source. Currently, local tax effort for the purpose of accountability is measured in terms of the number of equivalent mills reported by the following formula in **Figure 3-2**:

Figure 3-2
Calculation of Equivalent Mills

<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: right; padding-right: 10px;">Equivalent Mills =</div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 0 20px;">Local Tax-Based Revenues</div> <div>Yield of 1.0 Mill of School District Tax</div> </div> </div>

Amendment 778, Approved November 7, 2006

Prior to the approval by the voters of the State on November 7, 2006 (proclaimed ratified 12-4-2006), of the constitutional amendment entitled “Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Alabama 1901 to provide for a statewide minimum levy and collection, commencing with the tax year beginning October 1, 2006, and without limit as to time, of 10.0 mills of ad valorem property tax in each school district in the State (*Acts of Alabama*, 2005-215),” which is also known as “The Representative Nelson Starkey Act of 2005 (*Acts of Alabama*, 2006-443),” there was no statutory requirement for any specific type of taxation to be levied and collected by local boards of education in order to participate in the Foundation Program of 1995. Any requirement for ad valorem tax had been repealed by the Legislature in 1980.

This Amendment now appears as section 269.08 of the Official Recompilation of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as amended. Since there was no state requirement for any local ad valorem tax to be levied and collected, many local boards of education were still collecting the 7.0 mills first required back in 1916. Since

compliance with budgeting the proceeds of the equivalent of 10.0 mills of ad valorem tax was a statutory requirement, the shortfall between whatever local ad valorem tax was levied and collected and the amount 10.0 mills would have produced was generally derived from sales tax, a major problem developed. Property tax wealth could rise faster than sales tax revenues and thus increase difficulty in providing local revenues for ad valorem taxes not levied and collected. This Amendment leveled the playing field to guarantee each local board would receive not fewer than 10.0 mills of ad valorem tax levied in each school tax district of the local school system. This also guaranteed a degree of taxpayer equity.

Children With Disabilities and Gifted Children – Funding in the 1995 Foundation Program

Prior to the 1995 Education Finance Reform Legislation, Special Education was funded as a categorical aid program. The 1995 Foundation Program absorbed the funding formerly provided for Special Education and incorporated that funding by lowering the divisors for earning Regular Classroom Teachers. No statutes governing the required provision of special education services were modified in 1995.

State Law Mandating Education for Exceptional Children Unchanged, 1995

The Legislature enacted the “Alabama Exceptional Child Education Act” in 1971. Its provisions for allocating special education teacher units to local boards of education were amended in 1981 and defined the student load which would earn a teacher unit. These included one for each group of eight to 15 exceptional children, whether in a special class or by on-site instruction to home bound students or hospitalized students, and for students in public State institutions. Twenty percent of teacher units so earned were required to be used for the purpose of instruction of gifted children. The provisions for teacher units and for setting aside of teacher units for gifted children were repealed by the 1995 Foundation Program Law, while leaving the mandate to provide appropriate instruction intact (Section 16-39-7, *Code of Alabama 1975*). The requirement of services to the intellectually gifted would remain in the Code also.

Appropriate Instruction to be Provided

The statutory mandate for providing appropriate instruction and special services to exceptional children was left unchanged. This mandate follows.

§ 16-39-3. Education required for exceptional children; source of funds.

Each school board shall provide not less than 12 consecutive years of appropriate instruction and special services for exceptional children, beginning with those six years of age, in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. Such public instruction and special services shall be made available at public expense for each school year to exceptional children as

provided herein. The funds for such instruction and special services shall be derived from state, county, municipal, district, federal or other sources or combinations of sources. Each school board shall set aside from its revenues from all such sources such amounts as are needed to carry out the provisions of this chapter, if such funds are available without impairment of regular classes and services provided for nonexceptional children. If sufficient funds are not available to a school board to provide fully for all the provisions of this chapter as well as the educational needs of nonexceptional children, such board must prorate all funds on a per capita basis between exceptional and nonexceptional children. No matriculation or tuition fees or other fees or charges shall be required or asked of exceptional children or their parents or guardians, except such fees or charges as may be charged uniformly of all public school pupils (*Code of Alabama 1975, Section 16-39-3*).

Special Services to be Provided. The Legislature further defined the Special Services to be provided:

§ 16-39-2. Definitions

(7) SPECIAL SERVICES. Services relating to instruction of exceptional children (but not including the instruction itself) including, but not limited to: administrative services; transportation; diagnostic and evaluation services; social services; physical and occupational therapy; job placement; orientation and mobility training; brailist services and materials; typists and readers for the blind; special materials and equipment; and such other similar personnel, services, materials, and equipment as may from time to time be approved by regulations adopted hereunder by the State Board of Education (*Code of Alabama 1975, Section 16-39-2*).

Definition of Children to be Served. The 1995 revisions also left intact the definitions of “Exceptional Children” first developed by the Legislature in 1971 eligible to receive these services:

§ 16-39-2. Definitions

(1) EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN. Persons between the ages of six and 21 years who have been certified under regulations of the State Board of Education by a specialist as being unsuited for enrollment in regular classes of the public schools or who are unable to be educated or trained adequately in the regular programs including, but not limited to: the mildly and moderately to severely retarded, and also the profoundly retarded; the speech impaired; the hearing impaired, deaf, and partially hearing; the blind and vision impaired; the crippled and those having other physical

handicaps not otherwise specifically mentioned herein; the emotionally conflicted; those with special learning disabilities; the multiple handicapped; and the intellectually gifted (*Code of Alabama 1975*, Section 16-39-2).

Responsibilities of State Board of Education. The Legislature also made it clear that this was a state-mandated and governed program and that responsibility for the operation of the program was delegated to the State Board of Education by the following statutory requirement:

§ 16-39-5. Responsibilities of State Board of Education.

The State Board of Education shall adopt regulations covering:

- (1) The qualifications of specialists for each type of exceptionality and standards for certification of exceptional children;
- (2) Minimum standards of instruction and special services to be provided for each type of exceptionality at each grade level;
- (3) Reasonable qualifications for teachers, instructors, therapists and other personnel needed to work with exceptional children;
- (4) Guidelines for suitable five-year incremental plans for implementation of the program set forth in this chapter for various types of typical situations likely to be encountered by school boards in the State of Alabama; and
- (5) Such other rules and regulations as may be necessary or appropriate for carrying out the purposes of this chapter (*Code of Alabama 1975*, Section 16-39-5).

Responsibilities of Local Boards of Education. The combination of state and federal statutory requirements for providing services to exceptional children places the financial and programmatic burden squarely on local boards of education. While such services as are necessary must be provided, with the exception of the line item appropriation for At-Risk children, the State of Alabama in its funding scheme does not recognize incidence of special education needs.

The 1995 Foundation Program is the source of funding for educational program costs for children with disabilities and gifted children and is neutral, as previously explained, on the incidence of special education needs. The 1995 Foundation Programs assumes that such incidence of this program needs is normally distributed across the State and each local board of education has equal state funding on a population- or census-based theory. Therefore, a local city board of education must critically review any policy approved which will allow children living outside the municipal boundaries of the school system to attend because of unanticipated and un-reimbursed cost for special education services as may be required.

The overall conclusion regarding the current status of special education legislation in the State of Alabama is that state funding is inadequate. All provisions constituting federal mandates for services were unchanged and trumped any state laws. Federal funding for special education has been and still is inadequate to meet the statutory needs for services. In addition, future Federal funding may be in jeopardy due to pending cuts in the Federal Budget.

Alabama has historically had strong special education laws which are still in force and which are underfunded. Unfortunately, Alabama has no scheme to measure needs of exceptional education and assumes that funding as provided through the decreased divisors meets such needs. Alabama does not identify for state funding purposes the exceptionalities and childcount by such exceptionalities as defined by state law. In addition, there is no evidence by the childcount for federal special education purposes to further conclude that such needs are normally distributed.

B. STATE CATEGORICAL AID PROGRAMS

Capital Purchase Allocation from the Public School Fund

In order to provide a continuing revenue stream for local boards of education for capital improvements, the vast majority of the **Public School Fund** (3.0 mill statewide ad valorem tax) is distributed on a local match basis which takes into account the wealth of each local board of education in terms of the yield of one mill of school district ad valorem tax per pupil in ADM. The determination of wealth is based on the prior fiscal year tax yield and the prior year's first 20 scholastic days' ADM after Labor Day. The allotment of state funds is through a guaranteed tax yield calculation. This is a type of state aid program in which each local school system is guaranteed the same or constant yield per unit of tax effort per unit of educational need. Thus the combination of state allocation and local required match is the same for every ADM in every local school system of the State.

The Education Finance Reform Legislation of 1995 re-designated the Public School Fund from being appropriated for "the payment of teachers" to an allocation for capital purchase uses as follows:

§ 16-13-234. Allocation of funds.

(d) It is the intent of the Legislature that funds shall be provided to local boards of education in addition to Foundation Program funds to provide continuing funding to provide for soundness and adequacy of public school facilities in Alabama. To that end the remainder of the Public School Fund after deducting the costs pursuant to subsections (a) and (c) shall be available to the local boards of education for capital outlay projects, including the planning, construction, reconstruction, enlargement, improvement, repair or renovation of public school facilities, for the

purchase of land for public school facilities and for the acquisition and/or purchase of education technology and equipment.

(e) It is the intent of the Legislature that the distribution of capital funds for the purpose of capital purchases from the Public School Fund be made to all school systems, require a variable matching with local funds based on yield per mill per average daily membership of district property tax, and guarantee the same amount per student in each system for capital purchases from the total of state and matching local funds. The State Superintendent of Education shall allocate the available funds pursuant to the rules adopted by the State Board of Education. Also, to receive funds from this appropriation, the local board of education must develop a comprehensive, long range capital plan addressing the facility, educational technology and equipment needs of the local board of education, pursuant to the rules adopted by the State Board of Education. The goal of this program is to have each local board of education complete its comprehensive, long range capital plan and begin making satisfactory progress in implementing the plan for providing adequate public school facilities for all students (*Code of Alabama 1975, Section 16-13-234*).

The formulation follows for the calculation of the state and local shares which is functionally a guaranteed tax yield program. The outcome of this type of calculation and state aid formula is that each child counted in ADM has the same amount of funds available for capital purchase needs as every other school child in the state (that is the sum of the state capital purchase allocation plus the local share which is required to be contributed). The formulas for the determination of the state and local share follow.

State Funds for Capital Purchase. The state share from the Public School Fund is determined by the following formula:

State Share = **Z [(KM)-Y] A** where

Z = number of guaranteed mills (varies annually by revenue estimated to be available to the Public School Fund)

K = 2.0 (fixed by annual SBE regulation)

M = maximum yield per mill over all local boards (varies annually)

Y = yield per mill per ADM for a local board of education (varies annually)

A = prior year ADM for a local board of education (varies annually)

A pure guaranteed tax yield program would not reflect 2.0 times the maximum yield. Were this multiplier not included, then the top ranked local school system in wealth would receive no matching funds. Therefore, additional funding would be available for distribution to the less wealthy school systems. Inclusion of this multiplier favors the wealthy school systems. The more funding that is available for this program, the greater the number of mills that can be equalized.

The result of setting **K = 2.0** is a flat grant allocation per student in ADM to each local board of education equal to 50% of the total allocation and a guaranteed tax yield grant which is based on local tax capacity equal to 50% of the total allocation. Therefore, only ½ of the allocation is distributed based upon local tax capacity. This feature diminishes the equalizing capacity of the allocation.

Local Board Funds for Capital Purchase. The formula for calculating local matching funds which the local board must certify as available and which can be current debt service is as follows:

$$\text{Local Share} = Z * Y * A \text{ where}$$

Z	=	number of guaranteed mills (varies annually by revenue estimated to be available to the Public School Fund))
Y	=	yield per mill per ADM for a local board of education (varies annually)
A	=	prior year ADM for a local board of education (varies annually)

This means that the local share depends on the number of mills which the state can afford based upon state ad valorem tax revenues to the **PSF** annually in the guaranteed tax yield program. A complete set of calculations for all local public school systems of the state is included in the **Appendices 7-12 and 7-13**. This allocation can be used on a pay-as-you-go basis or for a Pooled Purchase available through the **Alabama Public School and College Authority (APSCA)** as authorized by legislation.

However, the Legislature in the 2011 Regular Session amended **Section 16-13-234** of the *Code of Alabama 1975* to include the following purpose of expenditure:

“..... for debt payments related to public school facilities, for insuring public school facilities (Acts of the Legislature, 2011-163).”

Therefore, the proceeds of the Public School Fund since April 26, 2011, may be used to make local debt service payments, freeing up local tax dollars which have been committed to retiring debt for capital outlay projects. The need for this change was that continued proration of the ETF had produced an unsustainable financial burden on local boards of education.

Shelby County Schools Participation in APSCA Pooled Purchase Debt Service

The Shelby County Board of Education to date has participated in nearly every issue of the APSCA of the **Revolving Loan Fund for Local Boards of Education**. The principal debt and amortization of the debt which is attributed to the school sites in the City of Alabaster will be presented in **Chapter 5**.

The **Alabama Public School and College Authority** Issue authorized by the 1998 Legislature authorized the Alabama Public School and College Authority to issue

and sell bonds without express limits as to principal amount to finance loans to local boards of education. "The Authority is hereby authorized to loan, and each local board of education is hereby authorized to borrow, such monies under terms and procedures to be established by the Authority (*Acts of Alabama 1998*, No. 98-373, p. 38)." These bonds are known as "Pool Bonds" or "Pooled Purchase Bonds."

Each local board of education so receiving a loan will issue warrants to the Authority at an interest rate agreed to by the Authority and the local board of education and approved by the State Superintendent of Education. "No such warrant shall be a general obligation of the local board of education but shall be payable solely from the distributions of capital funds made to such local boards of education from the public school fund pursuant to Section 16-13-244, *Code of Alabama 1975 (Acts of Alabama 1998*, No. 98-373, pp. 38-39)."

Before the issuance of a debt obligation requiring the approval of the State Superintendent, a local board of education must approve a binding agreement authorizing the State Comptroller to intercept and direct certain state allocated funds to satisfy a debt payment that is due and unpaid. In the binding agreement the local board of education shall agree to replace the funds withheld to satisfy the debt payment by providing funds legally available for replacement.

Proceeds of the Pool Bonds must be used first to acquire capital improvements needed to eliminate portable and sub-standard classrooms and then for other purposes as approved by the Authority and by the State Superintendent of Education. All proceeds of Pool Bonds borrowed for purposes of eliminating portable and sub-standard classrooms must be spent within two years from the date the Pool Bonds are issued. All other proceeds must be spent by participating boards within three years from the date the Pool Bonds are issued. The statutory plan for the utilization of Public School Funds by local boards from FY 1995-96 to FY 2010-11 was limited to pay as you go for local capital outlay or participation in an APSCA Pooled Purchase Bond issue, thus freeing up local revenues pledged for repayment of local debt issues.

Student Transportation Program

The basic reimbursement strategy for operation of the school transportation program is unchanged since its inception in 1935, and has been considered to be a fully funded state mandate. The amount for transportation, however, in actuality has been limited in reimbursement to the amount included by the Legislature in the annual Education Appropriations Act at their discretion. The annual transportation allotment to local boards of education, when fully funded, is able to realize both an allowance for **Current Operations** and a **Fleet Renewal** depreciation allowance. However, past practices of the State Department of Education recommending full reimbursement of prior year costs of operations appear to have been modified, for some school systems, to recommend less than 100% cost reimbursement. In fact, new procedures are being put

in place to cap allowable reimbursement to local boards prior to any legislative constraints being imposed in order to limit appropriations.

Current Operations

In determining the cost of current operations, transported students must live two miles or more from a school center (the historical limit as to how far a student could walk to school). However, physically disabled students who live closer shall be included in the determination of average daily transported students. The school centers must be approved by the State Superintendent. If safety of children is an issue, the State Superintendent may waive the two mile limit. This pupil count shall be for the previous year.

The cost per pupil per day is the operating cost of current expenditures, as well as the depreciation of school buses. FY 1995-96 was the first year in which the total operating cost was calculated. This included funding for FICA, Unemployment Compensation, TRS, and PEEHIP. For FY 2010-11, the **Shelby County School System** has been allocated the amount of \$10,915,661 for operating cost reimbursement.

Fleet Renewal

As based upon the age of each school bus in operation, an amount for depreciation is included in the operating cost. This amount, based on a chassis life of 10 years, is set aside as a fleet renewal allocation to be expended on for the purchase of new school buses. These funds may be carried over to future years. For FY 2010-11 for the Shelby County School System, the amount of \$1,505,628 has been allocated for Fleet Renewal. This is based on an annual allotment of \$4,647.20 per chassis. As additional new buses enter the depreciation schedule, this cost should increase; however, the Legislature may choose an amount each year according to the financial condition of the Education Trust Fund which may be significantly less than the 1/10th share of estimated replacement cost.

Vehicle liability insurance for employees required to transport pupils

If a city board of education decides to participate in the statewide student transportation program, they must provide vehicle liability insurance;

§ 16-27-7. Vehicle liability insurance for employees required to transport pupils.

(a) The State Board of Education, each governing board of Alabama's public senior universities and each city and county board of education shall provide vehicle liability insurance for bus drivers or any other employee who is required to transport pupils. Said vehicle liability insurance shall cover personal liabilities for bus drivers or any other employee who is required to transport pupils. Said liability insurance shall be applicable to moving vehicular accidents only.

(b) School boards and other agencies covered by this section shall be deemed to be in compliance with the requirements of this section by either purchasing a liability insurance policy naming drivers as insureds, or if the employing board elects not to purchase a policy, by reimbursing individual employees for amounts necessary to add "drive other car broad form liability" riders to their individual vehicle liability insurance policies, to the limits specified by the employing board or agency (*Code of Alabama 1975, Section 16-27-7*).

In **Chapter 6**, an analysis of the cost to the proposed Alabaster City School System in excess of state funds appropriated for student transportation services which must be paid from local sources will be presented. In addition, the debt service on school transportation equipment which would be transferred to the proposed Alabaster City School System will also be presented.

Reimbursement for Special Education

Providing transportation for exceptional children must be provided by the local board of education irrespective of the distance the student lives from the attendance center. The following statute mandates that at least 80% of the cost of such transportation be provided in the annual reimbursement for current operations:

§ 16-39-11. Transportation.

When authorized by regulations of the State Board of Education in lieu of the amount calculated on the basis of average daily membership otherwise authorized by law, there shall be allowed from the Education Trust Fund appropriation for transportation for each bus used exclusively for the purpose of transporting eight or more pupils classified as exceptional children who are unable to ride regular school buses 80 percent of the cost of such transportation, and a proportionate amount shall be allowed for a vehicle used exclusively for the transportation of a smaller number of exceptional children in average daily membership as prescribed by regulations of the State Board of Education (*Code of Alabama 1975, Section 16-39-11*).

While this amount used to be provided to local boards as a separate allocation, current practice is to include the number of children transported and the miles traveled in the reports for regular transportation. Therefore, the transportation of exceptional children is considered as being reimbursed.

Transportation Supervisor Mandated

In delegating authority to the State Board of Education to prescribe rules and regulations for the operation of the school transportation system, the Legislature further

provided by statute that all local boards of education (in addition to other entities operating school buses) must employ a competent supervisor or manager of transportation services, irrespective of whether the buses are publicly or privately owned (*Code of Alabama 1975*, Section 16-27-1). The Legislature further provided that the State Board of Education require periodic safety inspection of all vehicles used for school transportation and that provisions be made for special training and licensing of drivers, whether in public or private employment. However, the cost of a transportation supervisor is an allowable cost in the annual allocation for current operations. Furthermore, this position is not one assigned to central office staff or general administrative services, but rather to Auxiliary Enterprises. Full cost reimbursement of the compensation costs for this position has been included in Cost of Operations in prior years; however, the SBE has adopted a new standard of reimbursement only to the maximum allowed in a salary schedule for the position.

C. LINE ITEM APPROPRIATIONS FOR LOCAL BOARDS OF EDUCATION

In the education appropriations bills approved by the Legislature annually, there are many line item appropriations for public education which have a statutory origin but for whom the amount of appropriation is on a year-by-year basis at the discretion of the Legislature. A summary of these appropriations for FY 2010-11 follows in **Table 3-7**. Since the dollar amount of appropriation is discretionary, many times the Legislature, in a period in which new ETF dollars are scarce or in which cuts must be made, chooses to deliberately underfund or cut a line item funded the prior year.

Therefore, a difficulty for budgeting by local boards the programs created by these line items is the uncertainty of continued funding from year to year. The discrepancy as to amount to be included as compared to the stated purpose of the program created by the line item may result in additional local cost from local revenues (an unfunded mandate). For example, the legislation creating the School Nurses Program creates both an expectation and pressure on local boards to implement the program at a pace more rapid than appropriations. And since the line item has no statutory guarantee of funding from year to year, the Legislature may choose to reduce the line item of appropriation during a year of fiscal exigency, such as for FY 2010-11. Therefore, the local board of education is left facing a larger unfunded state mandate when local funds may be similarly in distress. Needless to say, the proposed Alabaster City School System will receive its appropriate share of such legislative appropriations based upon the language of allocation in the enabling statute.

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Table 3-7
Line Item Appropriations for FY 2010-11 to
Local Boards of Education with Statutory Authorization

State Funds - Categorical Aid	FY 2011
Salaries - 1% per Act 97-238	-
Technology Coordinator	\$ 3,704,041
School Nurses Program	\$ 30,994,042
Student Health Data	\$ 250,000
Transportation	
Operating Allocation	\$ 245,100,957
Fleet Renewal	APSCA*
At Risk	\$ 22,666,334
Subtotal ETF Categorical Aid Programs	\$ 302,715,374
*Funded by APSCA Bond Issue for FY 2010-11	

State Department of Education (SDE) Line Items

Additional line items may be appropriated annually by the Legislature for programs which do not have statutory authorization. These are a special grant of the Legislature which may not be repeated in a subsequent fiscal year due to budget constraints. Rather than being appropriated directly to local boards of education, these line items are appropriated to the State Board or State Department of Education for annual distribution based upon procedures which are determined by the State Department of Education. Of course, the allocation procedures approved by the State Board of Education, since not set in state statute, can also vary by budget year. Since they are targeted and restricted funds, they follow school children and would be distributed as earned to the schools of the proposed Alabaster City School System. The statewide appropriations for FY 2010-11 follow in **Table 3-8**. Needless to say, the proposed Alabaster City School System will receive its appropriate share of such legislative appropriations based upon the language of allocation in the annual Education Appropriations Act or by an allocation plan approved by the Alabama State Board of Education.

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Table 3-8
Line Item Appropriations to State Department of Education
for Allocation to Local Boards of Education for FY 2010-11

CATEGORY		FY 2010-11 ETF Appropriations
C. State Department of Education		
1	Advanced Placement	1,310,494
2	Arts Education	533,882
3	Career Tech. Initiative	2,260,074
4	Children's Eye Screening	2,203,241
5	Children's Hospital Educational Services	114,006
6	Council on Economic Education, AL	18,962
7	Distance Learning - ACCESS	19,078,600
8	Drop Out Pilot Program	500,756
9	English as a Second Language	2,360,800
10	Governor's Academic Program	16,390,074
11	Governor's High Hopes for Students	15,755,543
12	Home Instruction for Parents of Preschoolers	1,405,909
13	Jobs for Alabama Graduates	878,979
14	Math/Science/Technology Initiatives	26,854,967
15	National Bd. Prof. Tch. Stds.	8,038,250
16	O & M Children First Programs	9,324,735
17	O & M of SDE	24,541,094
18	PACERS Program	125,313
19	PALS, Litter Education	19,055
20	Play by the Rules Program	19,147
21	Preschool Program	1,787,034
22	Reading Initiative	59,952,360
23	School Accountability Report Card	124,264
24	Science in Motion	1,743,801
25	Southwest School for Deaf & Blind	269,921
26	Teach for America	630,000
27	Teacher In-Service Centers	2,775,000
28	Teacher Mentoring Program	444,549
29	Teacher Professional Technology Training	1,068,972
30	Teacher Recruitment Incentives	9,250
31	Teacher/Student Testing	7,038,975
32	Tenure Arbitration Costs	726,661
33	Virtual Library - from Public Lib. Service	3,116,110
	Total State Department of Education	\$ 211,420,778

4. SHELBY COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM TAXES FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

A. GENERAL LAWS FOR COUNTYWIDE TAXES FOR SCHOOL SYSTEMS

Ad Valorem Taxes – School Taxes

Each countywide and tax district school ad valorem tax, like other ad valorem taxes levied in Alabama, has a separate constitutional authorization, the levy and collection of which is subject to local referendum. Alabama has **school systems**, not **school districts**. The term school district refers to a taxing district for schools. There are five general statewide authorizations. Each school ad valorem tax, whether countywide or tax district, is levied and collected generally by the county commission in arrears (**Classes I, II, and III**) and generally by the Probate Judge (**Class IV**) currently, or by an alternate arrangement. A brief discussion of these taxes and their boundaries, time, rate, and purpose follows. All of the following taxes defined as school taxes are subject to renewal votes. They cannot upon referendum be levied and collected for a period exceeding than 30 years.

(1) One-Mill Countywide Ad Valorem Tax

The *Constitution of 1901* in Section 269 continued an authorization of a one-mill countywide school ad valorem tax in existence prior to the ratification of the *Constitution of 1901*. Levy and collection is dependent upon a local referendum.

Section 269 - Special county school taxes.

The several counties in this state shall have power to levy and collect a special tax not exceeding ten cents on each one hundred dollars of taxable property in such counties, for the support of public schools; provided, that the rate of such tax, the time it is to continue, and the purpose thereof, shall have been first submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of the county, and voted for by three-fifths of those voting at such election; but the rate of such special tax shall not increase the rate of taxation, state and county combined, in any one year, to more than one dollar and twenty-five cents on each one hundred dollars of taxable property; excluding, however, all special county taxes for public buildings, roads, bridges, and the payment of debts existing at the ratification of the Constitution of eighteen hundred and seventy-five. The funds arising from such special school tax shall be so apportioned and paid through the proper school officials to the several schools in the townships and districts in the county that the school terms of the respective schools shall be extended by such supplement as nearly the same length of time as

practicable; provided, that this section shall not apply to the cities of Decatur, New Decatur, and Cullman (*Constitution of 1901*, Sec. 269).

Shelby County has levied this tax (See **Table 4-1** which follows). This millage is due to expire 9/30/2041.

(2) Three-Mill Countywide Ad Valorem Tax

Amendment 3 to the *Constitution of 1901* allows counties to levy and collect, upon approval at a referendum, an additional countywide school tax.

Amendment 3 - Special School Tax Amendment.

Article XIX, Section 1. The several counties in the state shall have power to levy and collect a special county tax not exceeding thirty cents on each one hundred dollars worth of taxable property in such counties in addition to that now authorized or that may hereafter be authorized for public school purposes, and in addition to that now authorized under section 260 of article XIV of the Constitution; provided, that the rate of such tax, the time it is to continue and the purpose thereof shall have been first submitted to the vote of the qualified electors of the county, and voted for by a majority of those voting at such election.

Shelby County has levied this tax (See **Table 4-1** which follows). In addition, by the process identified in **Amendment 373** to the *Constitution of Alabama of 1901*, the millage rate of 3.0 mills has been increased by 7.0 mills to total 10.0 for the millage authorized under Amendment 3, Section 1. A special act of the legislature affecting only Shelby County was approved (see **Appendices 7-3** and **7-6**) on May 11, 1989. This millage is due to expire 9/30/2041.

(3) Three-Mill School District Ad Valorem Tax

An additional section to Amendment 3 created the first reference to school ad valorem tax districts in the *Constitution of 1901*:

Amendment 3 - Special School Tax Amendment.

Section 2. The several school districts of any county in the state shall have power to levy and collect a special district tax not exceeding thirty cents on each one hundred dollars worth of taxable property in such district for public school purposes; provided, that a school district under the meaning of this section shall include incorporated cities or towns, or any school district of which an incorporated city or town is a part, or such other school districts now existing or hereafter formed as may be approved by the county board of education; provided further, that the rate

of such tax, the time it is to continue and the purpose thereof shall have been first submitted to the vote of the qualified electors of the district and voted for by a majority of those voting at such election; provided further, that no district tax shall be voted or collected except in such counties as are levying and collecting not less than a three-mill special county school tax.

Section 3. The funds arising from the special county school tax levied and collected by any county shall be apportioned and expended as the law may direct, and the funds arising from the special school tax levied in any district which votes the same independently of the county shall be expended for the exclusive benefit of the district, as the law may direct.

Amendment 3 to the *Constitution of 1901* thus allows a county school system to vote upon a school district tax in each of the tax districts of the county. It is necessary to have more than one school tax district in a county to have a vote upon a school district tax. If the school tax district were countywide, then the vote would be upon a countywide tax and not a school district tax (*Attorney General's Report*, October 1 to September 30, 1924, pp. 413-414). If a separate municipal school system exists in a county, then the municipal school tax district and the balance of the county comprising a school tax district meets the requirement of the law. Should no municipal school tax district exist, then the county board of education must divide the county into at least two school tax districts to meet the requirements of the law.

In addition, **Section 2** requires that the countywide tax in Section 1 be levied and collected in order for the school district tax in Section 2 to be levied and collected. However, this stacking arrangement has been deleted by Amendment 669 to the *Constitution of 1901*. The *Code of Alabama 1975*, in implementing the provisions of Amendment 3, Section 2, requires that the tax revenues generated by the school district tax must be spent only in that school tax district. Shelby County has levied this tax (See **Table 4-1** which follows).

In addition, by the process identified in **Amendment 373** to the *Constitution of Alabama of 1901*, the millage rate of 3.0 mills has been increased by 8.0 mills to total 11.0 for the millage authorized under **Amendment 3, Section 2**. A special act of the legislature affecting only Shelby County was approved (see **Appendices 7-3** and **7-7**) on April 17, 1997. This millage is due to expire 9/30/2041.

§16-13-198. Use of district funds.

The funds arising from levying a special tax for school purposes in any school tax district under the jurisdiction of the county board of education shall be used for the exclusive benefit of the public schools of such districts; provided, that in any school tax district where such tax is being levied there is no public school, the funds arising from levying said

tax may be used for the purpose of transporting school children residing in such district to a school located in another district. In the case of cities and towns under independent boards, said county tax collector shall collect said taxes and pay over the same to the treasurer of said city or town to be used for the exclusive benefit of the schools thereof in accordance with the law (*Code of Alabama 1975, Section 16-13-198*).

(4) Five-Mill Special County Tax, Amendment 202

Amendment 202 authorizes county governing bodies to levy a special county tax not to exceed 5.0 mills for educational purposes. The rate, duration and purpose of the tax must be approved by a majority of those voting in an election. Because of conflicting language in the Amendment, it is recommended that both a petition of 200 electors and a request by the local board of education be made to the county commission for the election. If there is more than one school system in the county, the tax is divided among the school systems based on each school system's proportionate share of the total Foundation Program allocation to the school systems of the county. Shelby County levies and collects 5.0 mills under this authorization (see **Appendix 7-4**). This millage is due to expire 9/30/2041.

(5) Three-Mill Special School District Tax, Amendment 382

In addition to all other taxes authorized, Amendment 382 authorizes the levy of a special school district tax not to exceed 3.0 mills, provided that the rate, duration and purpose of the tax are approved by a majority of voters in an election. Because there is no implementation language in the Amendment, it is recommended that the procedures for implementing Amendment No. 3 above should be followed. Shelby County levies and collects 3.0 mills under this authorization (see **Appendix 7-5**). This millage is due to expire 9/30/2041.

B. SPECIAL AD VALOREM TAXES FOR SHELBY COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM

The Shelby County School System has utilized all of the general statewide application school ad valorem taxes. However, these only total 15.0 mills and the Shelby County School System has 30.0 mills. In addition to the specific constitutional authorizations for school ad valorem taxes with application discussed above, Shelby County has utilized a constitutional amendatory process to increase the rate of the previously approved millages by the **Amendment 373** process. A discussion of this process follows. It is an important tool in financing public education as it can not only be used to increase the rate of a school tax, but also a general county tax and a municipal tax.

Amendment 373

Amendment 373 to the *Constitution of 1901*, otherwise known as the “Lid Bill,” was approved 1978 in order to comply with a federal court order in the case of *Weissinger v. Boswell* in which Alabama’s practice of allowing variable assessment ratios across the state had been declared unconstitutional. This amendment has commonly been referred to as the “Lid Bill,” but also known as the **Property Tax Relief Laws** as six statutes were passed to implement the constitutional amendment. Amendment 373 does not allow for a referendum on the levy of a new tax, but rather an increase in the millage rate of a tax already bearing constitutional approval.

Amendment 373 reduces the steps required by law to increase property taxes as the cumbersome process to amend the Constitution can be circumvented. Taxing authorities can increase the rate of an existing tax if they fulfill the following three requirements. However, it must be noted that under the conditions of the previous constitutional provisions the County Commission is compelled to hold a referendum to levy an existing tax (Section 269, Amendment 3, Amendment 202, and Amendment 382). The County Commission may refuse to approve the increase requested in (a) which follows should the local board of education so present a resolution requesting hearing:

(a) Public Hearing. The local taxing authority (in the case of most – but not all – school taxes, this is the county commission) conducts a public hearing on the proposed tax increase (usually at the request of the school board) at which the local taxing authority formally votes to propose the increase;

(b) Local Legislation. The legislature approves the proposed increase through the passage of a local act; and

(c) Local Referendum. Voters approve the proposed increase in a local election.

Increasing the rate of an existing tax means that what property taxes are currently levied and under what authority must be known. When this is not known at the school system level, the county tax assessor should have this information readily available. This review will help determine which tax should be increased. Determining the constitutional authority for the tax you propose to increase will indicate whether the tax is a county-levied tax (in which case the taxing authority will be the county commission) or a tax levied by the municipality (in which case the taxing authority will be the municipal governing body).

Each **school** ad valorem tax for schools expires: unless approved prior to 1901 and grandfathered in the state constitution, most cannot be levied for longer than 30 years. This requires that existing property taxes periodically be renewed by voters in an election. It is pointless to increase the rate of a tax that expires shortly. Each ad valorem tax has a purpose for which the tax originally was levied. As a general rule,

you cannot increase the rate of an existing tax for a purpose that differs from the purpose for which the tax is now being levied. However, most school taxes are being levied for general education purposes, which would permit a multitude of uses for tax revenue.

After identifying the tax, the rate of which you propose increasing (and presumably, the rate of increase), the school board requests that the local taxing authority conduct a public hearing. A board resolution requesting that the taxing authority initiate the Lid Bill increase procedure is not required by the Lid Bill, but the taxing authority may request one. The millage rates of many ad valorem taxes were increased in the early 1970s under the permissive provisions of **Amendment 325** (also known as the "Reclassification Amendment") and in the late 1970s under similar provisions of the Lid Bill; these increases did not require voter approval and were one-time adjustments. Because of these increases, the tax commonly known as the 3-mill countywide tax (Amendment 3) may in fact be levied and collected at a different (and higher) rate. The board's legal counsel and the county tax assessor will be helpful in resolving the confusion that often results from the difference between the tax rate set out in the constitution and the rate at which a tax is now levied.

The Alabama Attorney General, in an opinion pertaining to an election conducted by a county commission (*Opinion of the Attorney General*, Nov. 30, 1993, 94-0067), has stated a county commission may not authorize more than one election under the authority of the local act. In other words, if the voters reject the increase, the school board must start the procedure over, beginning with a public hearing by the taxing authority, the proposal and the local act. Shelby County has successfully used this process on two occasions. It could be used again.

C. SUMMARY OF AD VALOREM TAXES AUTHORIZED FOR SHELBY COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM

A summary of the authorization, type, rates, and purposes of ad valorem tax levied and collected for Public Schools in Shelby County follows in **Table 4-1**:

Table 4-1
Constitutional Authorization for Ad Valorem Taxes
Levied and Collected for the Public Schools of Shelby County

Shelby County School Ad Valorem Taxes							
Constitutional Authorization	Amended Authorization	Type	County	School Tax District 2	Total All	Revenue Code	Last Date of Levy
Section 269		Countywide	1.00	n/a	1.00	6010	9/30/2041
Amendment 3, Section 1		Countywide	3.00	n/a	3.00	6015	9/30/2041
Amendment 3, Section 1	Act 1989-722 by Amendment 373	Countywide	7.00	n/a	7.00	6032	9/30/2041
Amendment 202		Countywide	5.00	n/a	5.00	6020	9/30/2041
Amendment 3, Section 2		District	n/a	3.00	3.00	6210	9/30/2041
Amendment 3, Section 2	Act 1997-217 by Amendment 373	District	n/a	8.00	8.00	6230	9/30/2041
Amendment 382		District	n/a	3.00	3.00	6220	9/30/2041
			16.00	14.00	30.00	n/a	n/a
Total Shelby County School Ad Valorem Tax Paid by Residents of Alabaster					30.00		

As is demonstrated, the **Amendment 373** process has been used to increase the millage rate collected under the authority of **Amendment 3, Section 1** Countywide, and **Section 2 School Tax District 2**.

Apportionment of Countywide Taxes for School Systems of the County

School taxes collected as **countywide** taxes in those counties which have one or more city school systems in the respective county must have an apportionment mechanism in state statute to distribute those countywide taxes to the respective school systems of the county. Statute clearly defines that **school tax district** taxes (in the case of a city school system, the political boundaries of the city) must be spent only in that school tax district where collected. However, a different situation exists for countywide school ad valorem taxes. There are at least three statutory provisions which affect this distribution. The first was the statutory implementation of the one-mill countywide school tax authorized by **Section 269** of the *Constitution of 1901* and implemented by statute:

§ 16-13-166. Collection of Tax.

The tax collector shall collect such special tax in the same manner and under the same requirements and laws as taxes of the state are collected, shall keep said amount separate and apart from all other funds, shall keep a clear and distinct account thereof and shall turn the same over to the custodian of county school funds whose duty it shall be to receipt therefor. The county board of education shall apportion the same to the various schools throughout the county in the same manner as the public school funds from the state are apportioned in said county (*Code of Alabama 1975*, Section 16-13-166).

While the definition of “public school funds” above may be questioned since there is not a Public School Fund in the state since the approval of **Amendment 111** of 1955 of Section 260 of the *Constitution of 1901*, and the practice has been to apportion those funds in accordance with additional statutory authorization. When Amendment 3 was approved in 1916, a new statutory provision was approved for allocation of the three-mill countywide tax:

§ 16-13-197. Collection of tax.

Whenever such a levy as is provided for in this article is made, it shall be the duty of the tax collector within and for that county to collect such tax in the same manner and under the same requirements and laws as the taxes of the state are collected, and he shall keep said amount separate and apart from all other funds and keep a clear and distinct account thereof, showing what amount is paid, and turn the same over to the county custodian of school funds whose duty it shall be to receipt

therefor, and pay the same on monthly payrolls and other prescribed forms, with the authority and approval of the county board of education (*Code of Alabama 1975, Section 16-13-197*).

With the creation of the Minimum Program Fund in 1935, there appeared a new statute to govern the apportionment of countywide taxes to the respective city school systems within the county. This was amended in 1995 with the creation of the 1995 Foundation Program and appears as follows:

§ 16-13-31. Record of receipts and disbursements; apportionment of county-wide taxes for Foundation Program.

(a) The tax collector/revenue commissioner of each county must keep a record of all receipts and disbursements of school funds of his/her county to the local boards of education of the county.

(b) The tax collector/revenue commissioner of each county shall apportion county-wide taxes collected for the purposes of participating in the Foundation Program to each local board of education in the county on the basis of the total calculated costs of the Foundation Program for those local boards of education within the county. The total calculated costs of the Foundation Program for each local board of education shall be the sum of State funds received from the Foundation Program and the amount of local effort required pursuant to paragraph a. of subdivision (3) of subsection (b) of Section 16-13-231.

(c) The apportionment of county-wide taxes collected for the purposes of participating in the Foundation Program as determined in Section 16-13-31(b) shall be used unless the local boards of education in a county sign a mutual agreement and secure the approval of the State Superintendent of Education to use some other plan involving desirable special adjustments (*Code of Alabama 1975, Section 16-13-31*).

This section created the **Countywide Foundation Program Cost Ratio** which governs apportionment today not only of countywide ad valorem tax, but also countywide excise, franchise, and privilege license taxes. The exception to this rule is that an excise, franchise, or privilege license tax could have been levied under several differing statutory authorities which may have provided for a separate apportionment plan (see **Appendix 7-29** for Shelby County for FY 2010-11). In addition, the local boards of education of a county may enter into a joint alternative agreement for apportionment of countywide revenues subject to the approval of the State Superintendent of Education.

D. COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL EXCISE, FRANCHISE, AND PRIVILEGE LICENSE TAXES FOR SHELBY COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM

Counties have been granted general statutory authority to levy an excise, franchise, or privilege license tax for school purposes:

§ 40-12-4. County license tax for school purposes – Authority to levy.

(a) In order to provide funds for public school purposes, the governing body of each of the several counties in this state is hereby authorized by ordinance to levy and provide for the assessment and collection of franchise, excise and privilege license taxes with respect to privileges or receipts from privileges exercised in such county, which shall be in addition to any and all other county taxes heretofore or hereafter authorized by law in such county. Such governing body may, in its discretion, submit the question of levying any such tax to a vote of the qualified electors of the county. If such governing body submits the question to the voters, then the governing body shall also provide for holding and canvassing the returns of the election and for giving notice thereof. All the proceeds from any tax levied pursuant to this section less the cost of collection thereof shall be used exclusively for public school purposes, including specifically and without limitation capital improvements and the payment of debt service on obligations issued therefor (*Code of Alabama 1975, Section 40-12-4*).

The municipalities of the State have been granted broad general authority to levy any type of excise, franchise, or privilege license tax for any purpose. A single example of such authority follows:

§ 11-51-200. Levy of sales tax authorized; exemption; construction.

The governing body of any municipality within the State of Alabama may provide by ordinance for the levy and assessment of sales taxes, parallel to the state levy of sales taxes as levied by Sections 40-23-1, 40-23-2, 40-23-2.1, 40-23-4 to 40-23-31, inclusive, 40-23-36, 40-23-37, except for those provisions relating to the tax rate, and 40-23-38, except where inapplicable or where otherwise provided in this article; provided, that no municipality may levy any such tax against the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board of the State of Alabama in the sale of alcoholic beverages. The phrase "except where inapplicable," contained herein and in Sections 11-51-201, 11-51-202, and 11-51-203, shall not be construed to permit a self-administered municipality to adopt or interpret an ordinance, resolution, policy, or practice that relies on that phrase, either directly or indirectly, in order to disavow, disregard, or attempt to disavow or disregard the mandate provided in this and the following sections for

conformity with the corresponding state tax levy, unless the self-administered municipality can demonstrate that the ordinance, resolution, policy, or practice will simplify collection or administration of the tax or is being made for the convenience of the taxpayer (*Code of Alabama 1975*, Section 11-51-200).

In addition, under the authority conferred by Section 11-51-90, franchise and privilege licenses tax levies are authorized. The legal authority for school taxes for public schools at the local level has now been established. One further authority is for the appropriation of funds from the treasury of the local governing body to the respective public school system:

§ 16-13-36. Appropriation of funds out of treasury.

Any appropriate local governing body is authorized at any meeting of said governing body in any calendar year to appropriate any funds it may deem proper and expedient out of the general funds of the governing body's treasury to local boards of education for the construction, repair, operation, maintenance and support of new or existing public schools within the jurisdiction of said governing body (*Code of Alabama 1975*, Section 16-13-36).

County Occupational Tax

The Alabama Constitution prohibits cities and counties from collecting income taxes. County governments can impose taxes which are specifically authorized by the legislature and which do not violate the constitution. The occupational tax, which is measured by a percentage of gross income or gross receipts, is designated as a license or privilege license tax.

The Legislature granted any county in Alabama with a population of 500,000 or more the authority to levy a license or privilege tax upon any person engaging in any business for which he is not required by law to pay any license or privilege tax to either the State of Alabama or the county (Acts of the *Legislature*, 1967 Regular Session, Act Number 406).

Jefferson County levied such a tax in January of 1988 at a rate of 0.5%. The receipts from this revenue source can be appropriated by the county commission for any legal purpose, including an appropriation to the county school system. This statute was repealed and replaced in 2009 and tax collections collected during the period of repeal ruled by the court to be refunded. Legislative permission must be given for a county to levy and collect an occupation tax.

Municipal Occupational Tax

The principal statutory grant of authority for Alabama cities and towns to tax businesses or trades, occupations or professions is found in Section 11-51-90, *Code of Alabama, 1975*. Through the years the Supreme Court of Alabama has sanctioned the levy of business license schedules, gasoline taxes, tobacco taxes, amusement taxes, lodging taxes, gross receipts license taxes in the nature of sales taxes and the occupational license tax similar to an income tax based on this grant of license power. Except as limited by special provisions hereafter listed, the rates are left to the legislative discretion of the municipal governing body, subject to the court-required test of reasonableness. Section 11-51-90 follows:

§ 11-51-90. Licensing of conduct of trade, business, profession, etc., in municipality authorized generally; licensing as to persons, etc., engaged in business in connection with interstate commerce; purposes for which licensing power conferred by division may be exercised.

(a) All municipalities shall have the following powers:

(1) To license any exhibition, trade, business, vocation, occupation, or profession not prohibited by the Constitution or laws of the state which may be engaged in or carried on in the city or town.

(2) To fix the amount of licenses, the time for which they are to run, not exceeding one year, to provide a penalty for doing business without a license, and to charge a fee of not exceeding five dollars (\$5) for issuing each license.

(3) To require sworn statements as to the amount of capital invested, value of goods or stocks, or amounts of sales or receipts where the amount of the license is made to depend upon the amount of capital invested, value of goods or stocks, or amount of sales or receipts and to punish any person or corporation for failure or refusal to furnish sworn statements or for giving of false statements in relation thereto.

(b) The license authorized by subsection (a) of this section as to persons, firms, or corporations engaged in business in connection with interstate commerce shall be confined to that portion within the limits of the state and where the person, firm, or corporation has an office or transacts business in the city or town imposing the license.

(c) The power to license conferred by this division may be used in the exercise of the police power as well as for the purpose of raising revenue, or both (*Code of Alabama, 1975, Section 11-51-90*).

Section 11-51-90, *Code of Alabama, 1975*, has been interpreted by the courts as giving municipalities authority to levy a tax for the privilege of working in the municipality. Such a tax operates in a manner similar to an income tax. The tax, which is in effect in at least 12 cities and towns, has been upheld by the Alabama Supreme

Court on two occasions in the cases of *Estes v. City of Gadsden*, 266 Ala. 166, 94 So. 2d 744 (1957), and *McPheeter v. City of Auburn*, 288 Ala. 286, 259 So. 2d 833 (1972). Such a tax cannot be collected from persons who work only in the police jurisdiction of a municipality. See *City of Mountain Brook v. Beaty*, 349 So. 2d 1097 (Ala. 1977).

E. SUMMARY OF SHELBY COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM AD VALOREM TAXES FOR SCHOOLS FOR FY 2010-11

Following in **Table 4-2** is a summary of budgeted ad valorem tax levies for Shelby County Public Schools for FY 2010-11.

Table 4-2
Shelby County School Ad Valorem
Millages and Revenues Budgeted for FY 2010-11

Shelby County School System Ad Valorem Tax Revenues Budgeted for FY 2010-11						
Constitutional Authorization	Amended Authorization	Type	County	School Tax District 2	Revenue Code	Amount*
Section 269		Countywide	1.00	n/a	6010	\$ 2,729,102.75
Amendment 3, Section 1		Countywide	3.00	n/a	6015	\$ 8,187,308.25
Amendment 3, Section 1	Act 1989-722 by Amendment 373	Countywide	7.00	n/a	6032	\$ 19,103,720.00
Amendment 202		Countywide	5.00	n/a	6020	\$ 13,645,514.00
Amendment 3, Section 2		District	n/a	3.00	6210	\$ 6,240,548.73
Amendment 3, Section 2	Act 1997-217 by Amendment 373	District	n/a	8.00	6230	\$ 16,641,463.27
Amendment 382		District	n/a	3.00	6220	\$ 6,326,287.00
		Subtotal	16.00	14.00	n/a	
	TOTAL					\$ 72,873,944.00

*Amounts are allocations to the Shelby County Board of Education and exclusive of Shelby County allocations to the Hoover City School System.

Countywide and School Tax District Taxes that are School Taxes

In 66 of the 67 counties in Alabama, ad valorem taxes for schools are constitutionally authorized, levied, and collected in two types of taxing jurisdictions. Taxes are either countywide or school tax district. Mobile County is the exception. For those countywide taxes by authorization, the tax base is the entire county and the taxes can be spent at the discretion of the County Board of Education anywhere in the county. For those specific to a tax district, and any county with a unitary school system (no city school systems), there must be at least two tax districts with taxes collected and expended only within each tax district. In the case of Shelby County, there are the School Tax Districts for the city school systems of Birmingham, Hoover, and Vestavia Hills (still referred to as District 2) and the Shelby County School Tax District 2 outside of the municipal boundaries of Birmingham, Hoover, and Vestavia Hills.

Alabaster School System Countywide and District School Taxes

The proposed Alabaster City School System would share all Shelby County Countywide Taxes of all types. The plan of apportionment is provided for in statute, whether general application or by local act. In addition, the proposed Alabaster City School System would be by definition a school tax district and would automatically have levied and collected on their behalf all school ad valorem district taxes currently levied and collected on behalf of the Shelby County Schools. The rate would be the same as the parent district and the boundaries of the school tax district tax would be the municipal limits of the City of Alabaster as they currently exist and as they exist in the future.

F. SHELBY COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM TOTAL LOCAL REVENUES FOR SCHOOLS

A combined statement of all local revenues budgeted for the Shelby County School System for FY 2010-11 follows in **Table 4-3**. In **Chapter 5**, these revenues will be apportioned to reflect those as would have been earned for FY 2010-11 by the proposed Alabaster City School System had it been created and in financial operation. While non-tax revenues are significant, the main focus of **Chapter 5** will be tax-based revenues.

Table 4-3
Local Tax-Based Revenues
Budgeted by the Shelby County School System for FY 2010-11

Revenue Code and Category	Amount
6010 - County Regular Ad Valorem	\$ 10,388,632.70
6030 - County Special Ad Valorem	\$ 17,765,406.20
6040 - County Special Ad Valorem	\$ 12,756,059.91
6095 - Business Privilege Tax	\$ 587,568.00
6110 - County Sales Tax 0.5%	\$ 10,119,999.76
6120 - County Sales & Use Tax - Motor Vehicle & Boats	\$ 110,947.00
6140 - County Alcohol Beverage Tax	\$ 347,000.00
6190 - Other County Tax	\$ 2,500.00
6210 - District Regular Ad Valorem	\$ 24,946,422.59
6230 - District Special Ad Valorem	\$ 6,763,615.68
6370 - Helping Schools-Vehicles Tags	\$ 15,450.00
6380 - Manufactured Homes-Registration Fee	\$ 13,500.00
6510 - County Commission Appropriations	\$ 75,000.00
6530 - Pari-mutuel Betting	\$ 36,227.00
Total	\$ 83,928,328.84

The local revenues in **Table 4-3** are derived from local ad valorem taxes, local excise, franchise and privilege license taxes, and from other tax-based sources. They will be apportioned in accordance with state law. Other local funds not derived from taxes are found in **Table 4-4** and are unique to the operation of each local board of education. In addition to local taxes, state and federal funds make up the vast majority

of budgeted revenues. These will be discussed in **Chapter 5**. In the case of local taxes, according to provisions of state statutes, they will be apportioned to the respective school systems of Shelby County as they are apportioned in other counties.

Table 4-4
Non Tax-Based Local Revenues Budgeted
by the Shelby County School System for FY 2010-11

Revenue Code and Category	Amount
6640 - Tuition From Alabama LEAs-Other Programs	\$36,681.48
6710 - Daily Sales - Lunch	\$4,716,100.63
6730 - Daily Sales - A la carte	\$2,512,874.38
6750 - Special Functions	\$65,109.00
6790 - Other Food Service Income	\$4,200.00
6810 - Interest	\$78,611.78
6830 - Gains & Losses on Sale of Investments	\$2,924.00
6850 - Income from 16th Section Land	\$127.91
6890 - Other Earnings on Investments	\$250.00
6910 - Rentals	\$201,780.00
6921 - Charges for Services	\$75,000.00
6930 - Fees	\$2,140,000.00
6940 - Contributions from Private Sources	\$9,051.55
6965 - Medicaid Administrative Outreach Program	\$600,000.00
6970 - Restricted Local Grant	\$29,800.00
6980 - Sale of Scrap Materials	\$22,064.92
6990 - Other Local Sources	\$4,054.00
7110 - Admissions	\$776,040.00
7180 - Concessions	\$38,300.00
7220 - Commissions	\$150,835.00
7260 - Dues & Fees (Required)	\$1,523,061.00
7300 - Fines & Penalties	\$42,085.00
7340 - Fund Raiser	\$1,650,639.00
7380 - Grants	\$25,000.00
7430 - Donations	\$852,109.00
7440 - Accommodations	\$19,500.00
7490 - Other	\$2,083,743.00
7510 - Concessions	\$205,260.00
7610 - Dues & Fees (Self-imposed)	\$1,365,574.00
7710 - Fund Raiser	\$2,680,825.00
7810 - Donations	\$129,000.00
7910 - Other	\$540,720.00
Total	\$22,581,320.65

In addition, the State of Alabama Chart of Accounts recognizes a category of revenues known as Other Sources which are not state, federal or local but which can be categorized as local. These are relatively minor amounts and follow in **Table 4-5**:

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Table 4-5
Other Revenues Budgeted
by the Shelby County School System for FY 2010-11

Revenue Code and Category	Amount
8425 - E-Rate/SLC Payments on Behalf	\$152,860.95
8990 - Other Miscellaneous Revenues	\$34,500.00
8992 - E-Rate/SLC Refunds-Current Year	\$138,830.00
8993 - CNP Rebates	\$239,673.87
8995 - Extracurricular Trip Mileage Charges	\$180,000.00
8996 - Non-funded Route Transportation Mileage Charges	\$27,500.00
8997 - Other Transportation Mileage Charges and Miscellaneous Revenues	\$13,000.00
8998 - Donated Food Loss	\$40.00
Total	\$786,404.82

However, once again these revenues are specific to the operation of a local board of education and not earned as a tax-based revenue.

Allocation of Countywide Tax-Based Revenues

In general, countywide taxes follow students. In those counties where there is more than one school system, any type of countywide tax is apportioned to each public school system of the county on a per student basis. The actual technical basis is the **Countywide Foundation Program Cost Ratio**. The following **Table 4-6** demonstrates the apportionment of countywide taxes in Shelby County between the Shelby County School System and the Hoover City School System.

Table 4-6
Countywide Foundation Program Cost Ratio for Shelby County for FY 2010-11
FY 2010-2011 Percentage Distribution
of Countywide School Taxes

<u>System</u>	<u>System Name</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
059	Shelby County	0.8910552
158	Hoover City	0.1089448
	Total	1.0000000

This **Table 4-6** is extracted from the letter from the State Superintendent of Education to Mr. Don Armstrong, Property Tax Commissioner of Shelby County and is found as **Appendix 7-29**. The proposed Alabaster City School System would be added to this letter of apportionment upon final financial separation from the Shelby County School System.

In **Table 4-7** below is found the combined revenues for all revenue sources for the Shelby County Public Schools for FY 2010-11. A distinction must be developed as to those revenues over which the board has discretion in spending and those which are earmarked or dedicated. It is important to note from this table that in governmental accounting, revenues are placed in separate funds according to purposes of

expenditure. The **General Fund** receives the vast majority of revenues, the **Special Revenue Fund** receives restricted spending funds, the **Debt Service Fund** accumulates revenues to pay for annual debt service, the **Capital Outlay Fund** receives those funds which are dedicated for capital outlay purposes, and the various Expendable Trust Fund accounts for those local school funds held in trust for local groups, such as student clubs and organizations, and which are not under the general control of the board to determine purpose of expenditure. These are Fiduciary Funds. For purposes of this study, the key elements to determine fiscal feasibility will be local tax revenues in excess of required State matches (discussed in **Chapter 3**) over which the board has control and those dedicated to capital outlay purposes.

Table 4-7
Shelby County Public Schools Combined Budget Statement FY 2010-11

Shelby Public Schools Combined Budget Statement for FY 2010-11*						
	GOVERNMENTAL				FIDUCIARY	
	General Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Expendable Trust Fund	MemoTotal All Funds
BEGINNING BALANCE	\$ 6,536,245.52	\$ 10,848,518.29	\$ 1,365,519.33	\$ 8,884,702.74	\$ 2,352,143.60	\$ 29,987,129.48
State Revenues	\$ 129,242,462.91	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,487,554.36	\$ -	\$ 142,730,017.27
Federal Funds	\$ 167,426.74	\$ 30,995,773.18	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,922,179.00	\$ 36,085,378.92
Local Revenues	\$ 74,200,756.61	\$ 14,355,472.81	\$ 13,001,868.76	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 101,558,098.18
Other Revenues	\$ 275,000.00	\$ 361,513.87	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 636,513.87
TOTAL REVENUES	\$ 203,885,646.26	\$ 45,712,759.86	\$ 13,001,868.76	\$ 13,487,554.36	\$ 4,922,179.00	\$ 281,010,008.24
OTHER FUND SOURCES (USES)						
Other Fund Sources	\$ 4,261,852.18	\$ 7,681,730.83	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 145,750.00	\$ 12,089,333.01
Other Fund Uses	\$ (7,342,091.49)	\$ (2,505,736.65)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (903,692.00)	\$ (10,751,520.14)
TOTAL OTHER FUNDS	\$ (3,080,239.31)	\$ 5,175,994.18	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (757,942.00)	\$ 1,337,812.87
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 192,372,525.72	\$ 50,083,703.44	\$ 12,974,168.76	\$ 20,207,039.23	\$ 3,918,528.00	\$ 279,555,965.15
ENDING FUND BALANCE	\$ 14,969,126.75	\$ 11,653,568.89	\$ 1,393,219.33	\$ 2,165,217.87	\$ 2,597,852.60	\$ 32,778,985.44

*Amended: approved by Alabama State Department of Education March 3, 2011.

Note: these budgeted amounts subject to amendment during the course the fiscal year.
Amended budgeted revenue amounts are used in some tables.

Of all of these funds, the ones which really matter to the enhancement of educational opportunities are those derived from local tax sources. Sources of budgeted revenues from all sources are found in the following in **Table 4-8**:

Table 4-8
Shelby County School System Source of Funds for FY 2010-11

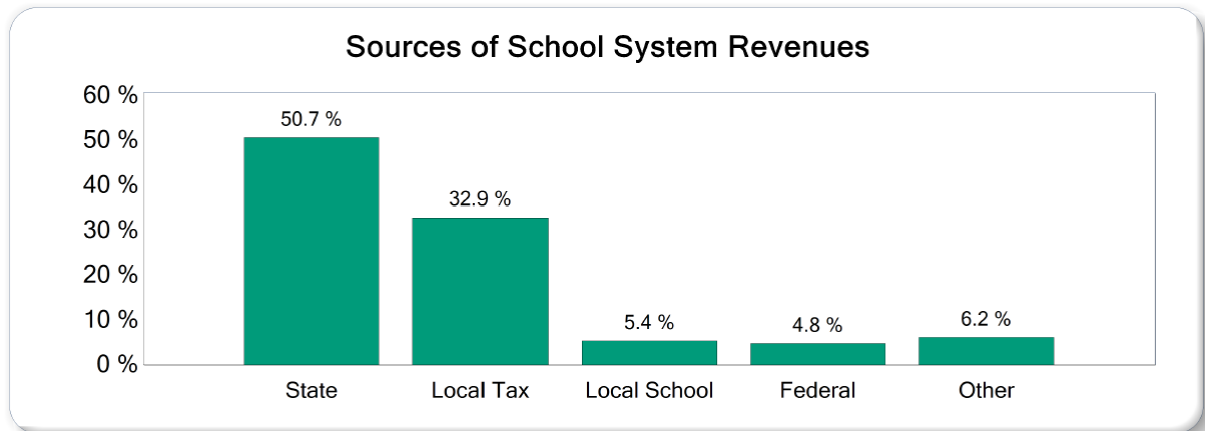
Source of Revenue	Amount*	Percent of Total
State	\$137,961,788.94	49.90%
Federal	\$31,230,199.83	11.30%
Local	\$106,509,649.49	38.52%
Other	\$786,404.82	0.28%
Total	\$276,488,043.08	100.00%
*as amended		

In evaluating the relative sources of revenues (state, federal, and local), consider the **FY 2007-08** financial data used in the **Report Card for FY 2008-09** (the most recent published by the Alabama State Department of Education) in **Figure 4-1**:

Figure 4-1
Sources of Revenues for the Shelby County School System for FY 2007-08
from 2008-09 State Department of Education Financial Profile

Shelby County

Total 2007-2008 Fiscal Year Revenue = \$296,567,698.01



Total 2007-2008 Fiscal Year Expenditure = \$309,453,834.43

The Shelby County School System, as do most in this State, receives the largest portion of its funding from State sources. Noteworthy is the relatively high availability of local tax dollars.

State revenues are generally restricted to expenditure for State purposes, federal revenues for federal purposes, and local school revenues for local school purposes (internal school accounts). The leeway for program enhancement is from local tax revenues, the amounts left over after required state matches are made. State allocations for Shelby County budgeted for FY 2010-11 are found in **Tables 4-9 and 4-10** in a following section.

The State financial profile also identifies **tax effort** (see definition of terms in **Table 3-6**) in terms of equivalent mills and assigns a grade for Shelby County which follows in **Figure 4-2** and which only includes unrestricted local tax-based revenues:

Figure 4-2
Equivalent Mills for Shelby County Public School System for FY 2007-08

Mills Equivalent

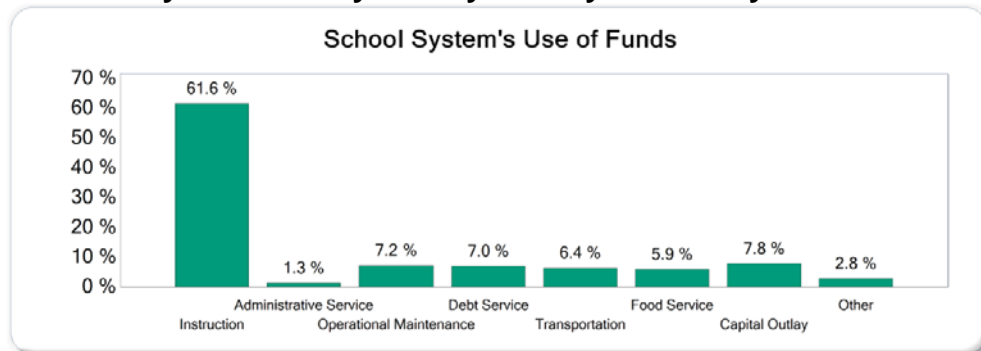
This is the total amount of revenue collected locally for public school purposes, divided by the value of one regular system mill of ad valorem tax. The state average is 33.65 mills equivalent.

This System	Grade
38.56	B+

Appendices 7-10 and 7-11 show the tax effort made by county and city school systems of Alabama respectively in terms of the number of equivalent mills. As shown above in **Figure 4-2** above, the State Department of Education has assigned a grade of “**B+**” to the Shelby County School System for its local tax effort.

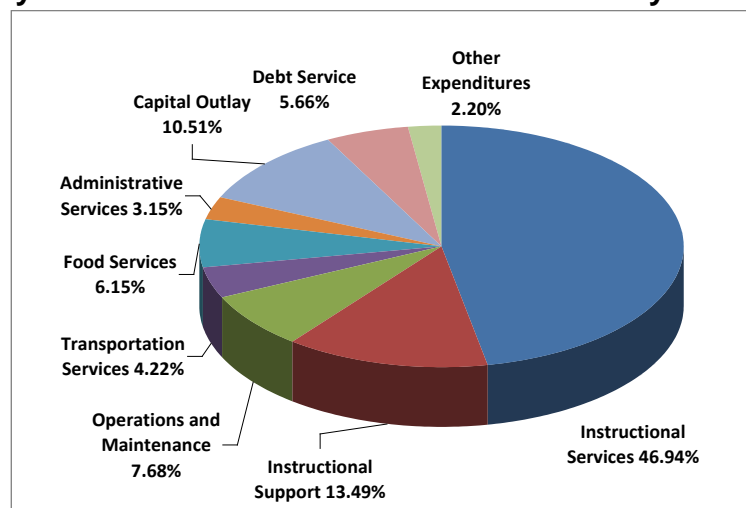
Figure 4-3 which follows reprints from the State Department of Education’s annual financial profile the use of funds in the Shelby County School System by Function of Expenditure.

Figure 4-3
Expenditures by Function by Shelby County School System for FY 2007-08



A very small portion of the FY 2007-08 expenditures of the Shelby County School System were for support of the central administration. However, as would be expected in a rapidly growing system, debt service and capital outlay payments are significant. These data can be compared to similar statewide data, also from the State Department of Education Annual Report for FY 2008-09 found in the following **Figure 4-4**. The most salient feature is the smaller percent of the budget expended for General Administrative Services: 3.2% statewide versus 1.3% in Shelby County. Also a total of 14.8% in Shelby County for capital outlay and debt service versus the combined figure of 15.17% statewide does not reflect the pressing need for new classrooms.

Figure 4-4
Expenditures by Function for Alabama’s Public School Systems for FY 2008-09



Following in **Table 4-9** is the SDE Allocation Sheet for the Shelby County School System for FY 2010-11 with allocations for FY 2009-10 at 100% and 90.5% as prorated. As is readily seen, State allocations for multiple programs also require local taxes to be available for the purposes of the 1995 Foundation Program and the 1995 Capital Purchase Program.

Table 4-9
Shelby County Public School System State Allocations for FY 2010-11

State Department of Education					
Final FY 2011 Foundation Program					
059	Shelby County	FY 2011		FY 2010	Change
	Proration of ETF	100.00%		90.50%	
	Total ADM	27,778.20		27,122.00	656.20
	Foundation Program Units				
	Teachers	1,616.43		1,580.79	35.64
	Principals	37.00		36.00	1.00
	Assistant Principals	30.00		30.50	(0.50)
	Counselors	54.00		52.00	2.00
	Librarians	53.50		52.75	0.75
	Voc. Ed. Directors	1.00		1.00	0.00
	Voc. Ed. Counselors	1.00		1.00	0.00
	Total Units	1,792.93		1,754.04	38.89
		FY 2011		FY 2010	
	Foundation Program (State & Local Funds)	Per Unit		Per Unit	
	Salaries	\$ -	83,392,145	\$ -	75,771,039
	Fringe Benefits	\$ -	33,848,526	\$ -	30,898,451
	Other Current Expense	\$ 11,368.00	20,382,026	\$ 11,502.00	20,174,968
	ARRA State Fiscal Stabilization	\$ 3,694.00	6,623,844	\$ 3,698.00	6,486,607
	Classroom Instructional Support Total		-		-
	Student Materials and Supplies	\$ -	-	\$ -	-
	Technology	\$ -	-	\$ -	-
	Library Enhancement	\$ -	-	\$ -	-
	Professional Development	\$ -	-	\$ -	-
	Common Purchase	\$ -	-	\$ -	-
	Textbooks Per ADM	\$ 15.88	441,120	\$ 17.17	436,536
	Current Units	\$ -	-	\$ -	-
	Total Foundation Program without ARRA		138,063,817		125,023,755
	Foundation Program Cost from ETF		114,623,677		102,999,155
	State Funds - Categorical Aid				
	Salaries - 1% per Act 97-238		-	-	-
	Technology Coordinator		28,061	27,455	606
	School Nurses Program		930,304	900,562	29,742
	Student Health Data		-	-	-
	Transportation	APSCA			
	Operating Allocation	Per Chassis	10,915,661	Per Chassis	9,645,451
	Fleet Renewal	\$ 4,647.20	1,505,628	\$ 5,024.00	1,386,750
	At Risk	\$ 33,040,170	510,544	431,849	78,695
	At-Risk Program - ASIMS		0	0	0
	Board of Adjustment Awards		-	-	-
	Subtotal ETF Categorical Aid Programs		13,890,198	12,392,067	1,498,131
	Subtotal ETF from Appropriation Bill		128,513,875	115,391,222	13,122,653
	SDE Allocations				
	High Hopes Program		60,479	60,100	379
	High Hopes Program to link home computers to ASIMS		-	-	-
	Preschool Program		50,865	54,004	(3,139)
	Total from ETF		128,625,219	115,505,326	13,119,893
	Capital Purchase		6,156,958	6,772,281	(615,323)
	Debt Service		-	-	0
	Subtotal PSF		6,156,958	6,772,281	(615,323)
	Total State Funds		134,782,177	122,277,607	12,504,570
	Local Funds	Number Mills		Number Mills	
	Foundation Program Match	10.000000	23,440,140	10.000000	22,024,600
	Capital Purchase Match	0.939075	2,191,460	0.865321	1,900,744
	Total Local Funds		25,631,600	23,925,344	1,706,256

However, these programs and the required local taxation with required local effort (see **Table 3-6** for definitions) are not sufficient to operate a school system. Generally, the costs of local central administration are to be funded from local taxes; however, the funds allocated as other current expense could be used for this purpose if they were not already required to provide for multiple unfunded mandates from the State. In **Chapter 5**, the revenues allocated under this scheme for the schools which serve the resident students of Alabaster will be detailed.

Alabama Public School and College Authority

Additional State funding for local public schools is available annually through the Alabama Public School and College Authority which provides both periodic bond issue allocations paid for from State sources and periodic bond issue allocations paid for by local school system capital purchase allocations from the Public School Fund. This procedure was discussed in **Chapter 3**. The utilization of this bonding authority by the Shelby County Board of Education will be documented in Chapter 5 as amortization tables for the debt assigned from this authority to school sites in the City of Alabaster will be detailed.

State Revenues Sources Budgeted by Shelby County for FY 2010-11

As was explained in **Chapter 3**, there are many sources of State revenues to local boards of education. The following revenues by State source or line item of appropriation are budgeted for the Shelby County School System for FY 2010-11 in the General Fund which comprises the majority of revenues as shown in **Table 4-10**. They are budgeted on the basis of preliminary state allocations which may be recalculated during the fiscal year. The students and schools of the proposed Alabaster City School System would be eligible to receive an apportionment of these funds based upon the criteria adopted by statute and State Board of Education Resolution for the annual allocation of funds. These will be detailed in **Chapter 5**. The amounts listed for budgets were developed before 3.0% proration was declared for FY 2010-11. Also, budgeted revenues for local and federal sources were estimates which have been adjusted during the course of the fiscal year.

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Table 4-10
State Revenues Budgeted by Shelby County for FY 2010-11

Revenue Code and Category	Amount
1110 - Foundation Program - Regular	\$111,184,967.00
1120 - Foundation Program - Current Units	\$370,069.00
1220 - School Nurses Program	\$893,354.00
1221 - Technology Coordinator	\$27,219.00
1230 - Alabama Reading Initiative	\$1,417,728.68
1240 - High School Graduation Exam Remediation	\$58,665.00
1250 - Childrens First - Alabama Tobacco Settlement	\$316,787.00
1252 - English as a Second Language - State	\$148,441.00
1254 - Teacher Recruitment Incentives	\$1,400.00
1277 - HIPPY	\$60,367.00
1279 - Teacher Mentoring Program	\$25,550.00
1280 - Career Tech Initiative	\$13,947.00
1285 - Advanced Placement - State	\$23,374.00
1310 - Transportation - Operations	\$10,588,190.00
1410 - At Risk	\$495,228.00
1520 - Preschool	\$49,339.00
1660 - Community Education	\$15,000.00
1720 - OSR Pre-Kindergarten Program	\$45,000.00
1760 - Legislative Special Appropriations	\$12,890.50
1815 - Alabama Middle School Initiative	\$18,000.00
2120 - Public School Fund- Capital Outlay	\$6,156,958.00
2201 - State Paid on Behalf - Act 2007-415	\$638,398.97
2210 - PSCA-State Paid on Behalf of LEA	\$5,186,569.39
2901 - State Sources Default	\$214,346.40
Total	\$137,961,788.94

G. EXPIRATION OF EXISTING AD VALOREM TAXES FOR THE SHELBY COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM AND CITY SYSTEM(S) OF SHELBY COUNTY

All ad valorem school taxes (five general constitutional authorizations) may be levied only by a referendum of the people. These authorizations are for a limited period of time and either will expire or be renewed by an additional referendum according to the following provision of **Section 16-13-108**:

(b) No election for the voting of the tax shall be held which would authorize the tax for a period or aggregate periods which would cause the tax to become due and payable later than 30 years from the October 1 next after such election. All warrants heretofore or hereafter issued as preferred claims against a special tax under the constitution shall continue such claims against such tax until paid, whether such tax was voted at one time or from time to time and whether such tax was voted at the time the warrants were issued or thereafter (*Code of Alabama, 1975, Section 16-13-108*).

A successful renewal vote was held in 2011 at which time all school ad valorem taxes were renewed for the maximum permissible 30 years. This is an extremely fortunate event for the schools systems of Shelby County. Therefore, unlike for many local

boards of education, the specter of a renewal vote is not in the foreseeable future. In many instances, a renewal vote is characterized as a new ad valorem tax on citizens and thus becomes the target of an anti-vote effort.

5. FINANCING THE PROPOSED ALABASTER CITY SCHOOL SYSTEM

A. ENDOWMENTS OF THE SHELBY COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM IN THE CITY OF ALABASTER

Should the Alabaster City Council pass a resolution to create the proposed Alabaster City School System, all school property of the Shelby County School System located within the city limits of the City of Alabaster (land, buildings, and equipment) would become the property of the new city school system (see **Appendix 7-30**). This would include school sites with buildings and equipment, vacant land, and any sixteenth section school lands (there are none identified). The following acreage has been identified at existing school sites and is displayed in the **Table 5-1** which follows:

Table 5-1
Acreage of School Sites in the City of Alabaster

School Site	Site Number	Grades	Site Acreage
Creek View Elementary	Site 0043	K-3	25
Meadow View Elementary	Site 0005	K-3	40
Thompson Intermediate School	Site 0130	4-5	40
Thompson Sixth Grade Center	Site 0135	6	n/a
Thompson Middle School	Site 0140	7-8	12
Thompson High School	Site 0120	9-12	58
Shelby County Instructional Services Center	n/a	n/a	<u>12</u>
TOTAL	n/a	n/a	187

B. PROPOSED ALABASTER CITY SCHOOL SYSTEM LOCAL TAX BASED REVENUES FOR FY 2010-11

Student Enrollment

In Alabama, school funding formulas for the allocation of the 1995 Foundation Program and the Public School Fund Capital Purchase Allocation are based upon the wealth of a local board of education measured in terms of yield per mill of school tax district ad valorem tax per student in **Average Daily Membership (ADM)** (the average number of students enrolled for the first 20 scholastic days after Labor Day in a local school system). As this measure of wealth increases, so does the contribution that local boards of education must provide in order to receive State funds from the 1995 Foundation and the 1995 Capital Purchase Program.

In the case of the 1995 Foundation Program, the first requirement is that a local board of education must deposit into the General Fund for the purposes of funding the 1995 Foundation Program the equivalent yield of 10.0 mills of school district tax from any tax-based local source. This amount is calculated from the most recent financial statement of local boards filed with the State Department of Education which is two years in arrears from the amount in the annual education appropriations bill. Once the Financial Statement is filed for the fiscal year ended, the amounts for each local board of education statewide are summed, and are included in the appropriation request for the budget year.

Therefore, this statewide total and the amount for each local board lag behind the current appropriations by two fiscal years. The local match value for the FY 2010-11 Foundation Program calculations was based upon the ad valorem revenues actually received for FY 2008-09 from all classes of property by the Shelby County Board of Education. Since the Foundation Program in actuality allocates cost on a per student basis in ADM, this required local effort, or contribution, or chargeback is, in reality on a per student basis, the wealth of the local board of education or yield per mill per ADM.

All State calculations of State aid formulas are based upon this one measure of wealth: the yield of one mill of school tax district tax of all school tax districts comprising the school system (see **Appendices 7-8** and **7-9**). Therefore, a local board of education can demonstrate greater wealth by the enhancement of the assessed valuation of property of the respective school tax districts of the school system, or by having a declining student population upon which this wealth must be expended. However, diminished student population conversely also means a reduced calculated cost reimbursement from state aid formulas, and in the case of a city school system, reduced countywide taxes.

A major concern for local boards is an accurate planning for student count in ADM. Losing students, which results in a loss of state and local revenues, must be accompanied by a commensurate reduction in infrastructure cost. Fortunately, the 1995 Foundation Program is calculated for the budget year on the prior year student count. Therefore there is a one year period of hold-harmless funding.

Conversely, gaining students means the local board must forward fund such necessary cost increase. While the 1995 Foundation Program does provide for the annual allocation of "current teacher units" to those local boards of education increasing enrollment in the budget year, the amount is limited to what the Legislature chooses to provide and for the past several years has been dramatically underfunded. Therefore, local boards of education are mandated to absorb additional cost for teacher units necessary to cover personnel costs, instruction costs, and classroom space when student enrollment grows. A difficulty in planning growth is that a local board may have no way of knowing future enrollment trends until students actually show up and register.

Chargeback or Required Local Effort

The calculation of the chargeback for the Shelby County School System follows in **Table 5-2** and has been steadily growing over the past decade:

Table 5-2
Calculation of the Chargeback for the Shelby County School System

Fiscal Year Ending	Yield Per Mill Two Years in Arrears from Financial Statement	Yield of Ten Mills Two Years in Arrears from Financial Statement	Chargeback Calculated for Budget Year	ADM from Prior Year	Yield Per Mill Per ADM	Total Chargeback Per ADM
2001	\$1,230,688	\$12,306,880	n/a	19,847.61	n/a	n/a
2002	\$1,304,499	\$13,044,990	n/a	20,243.25	n/a	n/a
2003	\$1,376,886	\$13,768,860	\$12,306,880	20,955.25	\$58.73	\$587.29
2004	\$1,602,551	\$16,025,510	\$13,044,990	21,760.17	\$59.95	\$599.49
2005	\$1,705,958	\$17,059,580	\$13,768,860	22,697.28	\$60.66	\$606.63
2006	\$1,806,827	\$18,068,270	\$16,025,510	23,645.40	\$67.77	\$677.74
2007	\$1,991,235	\$19,912,350	\$17,059,580	24,891.70	\$68.54	\$685.35
2008	\$2,202,460	\$22,024,600	\$18,068,270	25,866.00	\$69.85	\$698.53
2009	\$2,344,014	\$23,440,140	\$19,912,350	26,475.50	\$75.21	\$752.10
2010	n/a	n/a	\$22,024,600	27,122.00	\$81.21	\$812.06
2011	n/a	n/a	\$23,440,140	27,778.20	\$84.38	\$843.83

As is seen in **Appendix 7-8**, this measure ranks the Shelby County Public School System as the **6th** in the State in terms of **tax capacity** measured as yield per mill of school tax district ad valorem tax. In terms of students to be served by taxing this tax capacity, the Shelby County Public School System ranks **24th** in the State based on **wealth measured by yield per mill per ADM**. It is obvious from this calculation that the wealth measure is very sensitive to the numbers of students served in ADM. A similar calculation will follow for the proposed Alabaster City School System.

Since the wealth of a local school system is sensitive to the numbers of students enrolled, it is necessary to estimate the number of students to be served in the proposed Alabaster City School System before a measure of wealth can be predicted. Using information based on actual residents of Alabaster, the following **ADM** (see **Table 5-3**) can be estimated for the six school sites of Alabaster. It is important to note at this point that any estimate of resident student attendance is just that, an estimate made of resident students eligible to attend. Actual operation of the proposed Alabaster City School System is, with all deliberate speed to separate, most likely two school years later.

Some explanation is necessary to explain how this student count was derived. A direct analysis of residence of students by ADM by school site could not be provided by the Shelby County Board of Education. However, total enrollment which counts every student who was enrolled for at least one day by source of residence was provided. Many of these students may have withdrawn, moved away, dropped out, and so forth; so a ratio was determined on non-resident total enrollment to all enrollment irrespective of site of residence. This ratio was applied to the actual ADM reported by school site to create a proxy for resident ADM. Then the Alabaster students currently served at Linda Nolen were added. No adjustment was necessary for students served at the School of

Technology since their attendance was already recorded at Thompson High School. The estimates made for student population follow in **Table 5-3**:

Table 5-3
Predicted Resident Student Enrollment in Schools of Alabaster

Estimate of Resident Alabaster ADM for FY 2010-11							
Category	Creek View Elementary	Meadow View Elementary	Thompson Intermediate School	Thompson Sixth Grade Center	Thompson Middle School	Thompson High School	Total ADM School Sites of Alabaster All
	Site 0043 Grades K-3	Site 0005 Grades K-3	Site 0130 Grades 4-5	Site 0135 Grade 6	Site 0140 Grades 7-8	Site 0120 Grades 9-12	Grades K-12
ADM 2010-2011	986.8	985.0	962.2	471.4	921.1	1,769.6	6,095.8
Total Enrollees	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6,432
Non-Resident Enrollees*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	(877)
Net Alabaster Enrollees	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5,555
Estimated Resident ADM by School Site	896.7	896.7	878.5	430.1	839.3	1,613.9	5,555.2
Add Alabaster Students at Linda Nolen*	<u>3.0</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>7.0</u>	19.0
Total Net Resident ADM Used in Calculations	899.7	899.7	880.5	431.1	842.3	1,620.9	5,574.2
SAFE Student Capacity	750	990	850	550	1,100	1,200	5,440
Instructional Portables	13	6	5	0	6	4	34

* Student Count provided by Donna Dickson, Student Services Coordinator, Shelby County Board of Education.

From these calculations, the estimated resident student count for funding purposes of the proposed Alabaster City School System for FY 2010-11 was set at 5,574.2. However, at the time of separation, a different student count, probably larger, will be used to determine state funding.

Wealth of the Proposed Alabaster City School System

The proposed Alabaster City School System would have its chargeback determined by the yield of one mill of city school district tax for schools multiplied by ten. Since this city school tax district does not exist, as a proxy for the following calculations, a municipal millage (rate and yield) is used. The assessed valuation and yield per mill of city ad valorem tax levied for Alabaster follow in **Table 5-4**. The amounts for FY 2010-11 are estimates. **Table 5-4** summarizes assessed valuation and taxes paid for **Class I** (public utilities), **II** (businesses), and **III** (real and personal property of homeowners, timberland, and farms) as collected by the Shelby County Property Tax Commissioner's Office (provided by Mr. Don Armstrong). **Class I, II** and **IV** (motor vehicles) assessed valuation was provided by the Office of the Finance Manager for Shelby County (provided by Mr. Butch Burbage).

The distribution of these found classes of ad valorem property is worth noting. At the bottom of the **Table 5-4** it can be seen that business property (**Class II**) is the largest class of property in the City of Alabaster, accounting for 46.08% of the total value of property subject to the ad valorem tax. This property is assessed at 20% of its fair market value. Also noteworthy is the relatively small percentage of assessed

valuation of public utilities (**Class I**) which is assessed at 30% of its fair market value. Further development of **Class II** property per dollar value of investment is taxed at twice the rate of residential property and further generates sales tax revenues.

Table 5-4
Assessed Valuation of Classes I, II, III and IV of Alabaster City and Net Taxes

TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION OF CITY OF ALABASTER					
Fiscal Year	Real/Personal Property			Motor Vehicles	Total
	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class I, II and IV	
2005	\$8,629,000	\$103,047,480	\$115,727,740	\$46,156,720	\$273,560,940
2006	\$8,638,060	\$124,645,820	\$125,412,340	\$50,228,760	\$308,924,980
2007	\$8,757,540	\$152,393,520	\$141,408,660	\$52,208,360	\$354,768,080
2008	\$9,004,340	\$177,669,420	\$147,376,260	\$51,637,540	\$385,687,560
2009	\$10,446,900	\$179,360,800	\$149,296,540	\$48,805,420	\$387,909,660
2010	\$10,738,700	\$175,042,180	\$147,979,280	\$46,071,700	\$379,831,860
2011	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
PERCENT BY CLASS OF TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION OF CITY OF ALABASTER					
Fiscal Year	Class I	Class II	Class III	Motor Vehicles Class I, II and IV	Total
2010	2.83%	46.08%	38.96%	12.13%	100.00%

Following in **Table 5-5**, is a similar calculation using the assessed valuation of Shelby County as a whole. In terms of **Class II** business property, the percentage is somewhat smaller than the City of Alabaster as is the dependence on motor vehicles. However, the percent of **Class I** utility property is somewhat greater.

Table 5-5
Assessed Valuation of Classes I, II, III and IV of Shelby County

TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION OF SHELBY COUNTY					
Fiscal Year	Real/Personal Property			Motor Vehicles	Total
	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class I, II and IV	
2005	\$199,394,560	\$1,157,324,740	\$992,215,760	\$356,888,360	\$2,705,823,420
2006	\$207,584,000	\$1,244,874,440	\$1,099,874,440	\$396,552,400	\$2,948,885,280
2007	\$209,152,500	\$1,475,015,680	\$1,260,748,400	\$377,946,280	\$3,322,862,860
2008	\$213,122,160	\$1,563,960,940	\$1,317,515,960	\$367,587,140	\$3,462,186,200
2009	\$219,016,420	\$1,541,441,500	\$1,337,922,780	\$351,111,380	\$3,449,492,080
2010	\$222,472,660	\$1,528,752,280	\$1,334,441,580	\$329,038,820	\$3,414,705,340
2011	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
PERCENT BY CLASS OF TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION OF SHELBY COUNTY					
Fiscal Year	Class I	Class II	Class III	Motor Vehicles Class I, II and IV	Total
2010	6.52%	44.77%	39.08%	9.64%	100.00%

Obviously the tax capacity of the City of Alabaster is much less than Shelby County as a whole based upon what one mill of ad valorem tax would yield. However, the final determination of state aid for public schools in Alabama is not the yield per mill, but the wealth of a local school system as measured by the yield per mill per student in ADM. This value has been displayed above in **Table 5-2** for the Shelby County School System and shows the wealth diluting effect of a relatively large population.

Table 5-6 summarizes **Class I, II, III and IV** real and personal property and determines the yield per mill and applicable chargeback for the proposed Alabaster City School System. Note that the chargeback or required state match is not directly based

upon assessed valuation, but yield of assessed valuation – taxes paid – after abatements, exemptions, and cost of collection has been applied and is calculated on actual collections two years in arrears of the budget year for public schools.

Table 5-6
Estimated Chargeback for the
Proposed Alabaster City School System for FY 2010-11 to 2011-12

CALCULATION OF ESTIMATED REQUIRED STATE MATCH FOR PROPOSED ALABASTER CITY SCHOOL SYSTEM BASED UPON THE YIELD PER MILL OF AD VALOREM TAX						
Fiscal Year	Classes I, II, and II	Motor Vehicles Classes I, II, and IV	Total All Classes	Number of Mills Levied and Collected	Yield Per Mill	10.0 Mill** Chargeback
2004	\$2,089,135.00	\$83,569.00	\$2,172,704.00	10.0	\$217,270.40	n/a
2005	\$2,240,687.00	\$94,718.42	\$2,335,405.42	10.0	\$233,540.54	n/a
2006	\$2,442,136.00	\$92,444.19	\$2,534,580.19	10.0	\$253,458.02	\$2,172,704
2007	\$2,775,165.00	\$105,632.38	\$2,880,797.38	10.0	\$288,079.74	\$2,335,405
2008	\$3,098,735.00	\$109,593.32	\$3,208,328.32	10.0	\$320,832.83	\$2,534,580
2009	\$3,387,736.00	\$108,125.00	\$3,495,861.00	10.0	\$349,586.10	\$2,880,797
2010	\$3,350,356.00	\$113,016.00	\$3,463,372.00	10.0	\$346,337.20	\$3,208,328
2011*	\$3,193,132.00	\$79,841.00	\$3,272,973.00	10.0	n/a	\$3,495,861
2012*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$3,463,372

*Values are through June and are incomplete for FY 2011 and are not estimated for FY 2012.
**Chargeback is calculated on the yield per mill for tax collections two years in arrears.

From **Table 5-6**, it is seen that the Chargeback for the proposed Alabaster City School System for FY 2010-11 would be **\$3,495,861**. However, for a representation of how this compares to other school systems of the State, it is necessary to convert the yield per mill to yield per mill per ADM. This calculation is shown in **Table 5-7**.

Table 5-7
Yield Per Mill Per ADM for Proposed Alabaster City School System

Category	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Estimated
Yield Per Mill	\$217,270	\$233,541	\$253,458	\$288,080	\$320,833	\$349,586	\$346,337	\$346,337
Chargeback	\$2,172,704	\$2,335,405	\$2,534,580	\$2,880,797	\$3,208,328	\$3,495,861	\$3,463,372	\$3,463,372
ADM*	5,574.2	5,574.2	5,574.2	5,574.2	5,574.2	5,574.2	5,574.2	5,574.2
Yield per Mill per ADM	\$38.98	\$41.90	\$45.47	\$51.68	\$57.56	\$62.72	\$62.13	\$62.13
Chargeback per ADM	n/a	n/a	\$389.78	\$418.97	\$454.70	\$516.81	\$575.57	\$627.15

*ADM estimated as Resident ADM

From this calculation of wealth, it is shown that for FY 2010-11 (the latest financial data available statewide from the State Department of Education on budgeted local taxes is FY 2010-11) the **yield per mill per ADM** would be **\$62.72**. This can be compared to other school systems of the State as seen in **Appendices 7-8** and **7-9**. These data would rank the proposed Alabaster City School System as between **50th** and **51st** in the State of Alabama in yield per mill per ADM. However, wealth is not useful unless taxed for funding schools. Fortunately, Shelby County has a relatively

high levy and collection of ad valorem taxes for schools, and in addition, provides a 0.5% sales/use tax for public schools.

Table 5-2 presented the calculated yield per mill per ADM for Shelby County for FY 2010-11 as **\$84.38** which ranked **24th** in the State. An obvious conclusion is that the proposed Alabaster City School System, on the basis of Alabama's school aid formulas for determining wealth, is less wealthy than the Shelby County School System. However, in turn this means that the chargeback for the proposed Alabaster City School System for FY 2010-11 estimated to be, on a per student basis, as **\$629.30** (see **Table 5-7** above) is less than that for the Shelby County School System for FY 2010-11 (see **Table 5-2**) at **\$843.33**. This means that due to the equalization programs of the State, for the first 10.0 mills of local taxed based revenues, the proposed Alabaster City School System will be fiscally equal to the Shelby County School System for the purposes of the 1995 Foundation Program and the Capital Purchase Allocation. The next step is to determine the total local tax revenues that will be available on a per student basis in ADM.

Allocation of Countywide Tax Revenues Within a County

As discussed in an earlier section, the first source of school taxes for the proposed Alabaster City School System will be the apportioned share of the countywide school taxes. These will be apportioned on the basis of the **Countywide Foundation Program Cost Ratio** of the respective school systems of Shelby County by general state law. Simply put, the sum of the calculated foundation program costs for the residual Shelby County School System (not including those allocated to the Hoover City School System prior to the net being allocated to the Shelby County School System) after subtracting what would be earned by the proposed Alabaster City School System (since those revenues are currently in the Shelby County School System budget) would be added to the calculated Foundation Program cost of the proposed Alabaster City School System.

The share that each school system's Foundation Program cost is of the total cost is by State law the share of countywide revenues (less Hoover) that each respective school system will receive. Technically the process would be to apportion the revenues among Shelby County, Hoover City, and Alabaster City School Systems. The cost ratio for FY 2010-11 is found in **Appendix 7-29** currently for Shelby County. However, for ease of calculation, the residual Shelby County revenues will be apportioned among Shelby County and Alabaster City for the purposes of this study and will be mathematically equal to sharing among three systems (total amount among three systems; net of Hoover divided among two systems).

Proposed Alabaster City School System Share of Countywide Taxes

An estimated 1995 Foundation Program calculation has been created for the proposed Alabaster City School System. Similarly, a 1995 Foundation Program calculation has been made for the residual Shelby County School System as if the proposed Alabaster City School System were in actual financial operation for FY 2010-11. For the purposes of this calculation, the factor of **21.88460%** will be used to determine the share of countywide ad valorem taxes to be allocated to the proposed Alabaster City School System. This calculation is shown in **Table 5-8**. For those counties of the State with more than one school system, the calculations of the **Countywide Foundation Program Cost Ratio** are performed annually by the State Superintendent of Education and distributed to the respective county revenue commissioners (or similar local official) to direct the apportionment of countywide taxes. The estimated Foundation Program Allocation for the proposed Alabaster City School System follows in a later section.

Table 5-8
Alabaster City Predicted Countywide Foundation Program
Cost Ratio for FY 2010-11

COUNTYWIDE FOUNDATION PROGRAM COST RATIO FOR ALABASTER NET OF HOOVER CITY SCHOOL SYSTEM		
School System	FY 2010-11 Amount	Percent of Total Shelby County*
Alabaster Foundation Program	\$ 30,220,056	21.888469%
Net Shelby County Foundation Program	\$ 107,843,761	78.111531%
Shelby Countywide Total*	\$ 138,063,817	100.000000%
<i>*Note: Countywide Foundation Program Cost Ratio is each school system's share of the total foundation program costs of all the school systems of the county and is calculated annually by the State Superintendent of Education by statute.</i>		

Since the Foundation Program cost is based upon student count in ADM, grade level of students, and rank and experience of teachers as well as school site size in ADM, the actual share upon financial separation may vary slightly, but not significantly from the estimate.

A similar calculation can be estimated for the alternative **ADM Cost Ratio** which follows in **Table 5-9** and is provided as a means of comparison and in the allocation by local act of countywide excise, franchise, and privilege license taxes. This alternative allocation mechanism is found in a local act affecting only Shelby County. Without this local act, the same mechanism for ad valorem taxes would be used for excise, franchise, and privilege license taxes (sales/use taxes). The local act is presented in a following section.

Table 5-9
Alabaster City Predicted ADM Cost Ratio for FY 2010-11

COUNTYWIDE ADM RATIO FOR ALABASTER NET OF HOOVER CITY SCHOOL SYSTEM		
School System	Number of Pupils in ADM	Percent of Total Shelby County*
Alabaster Foundation Program	5,574.18	20.066751%
Net Shelby County Foundation Program	22,204.02	79.933249%
Shelby Countywide Total	27,778.20	100.000000%

It must be emphasized that many variables will come into play upon a final fiscal separation of the proposed Alabaster City School System, including allowing some non-residents students to attend. Obviously student count is important; also salaries of certificated personnel, size of schools, and numbers of school sites all contribute to 1995 Foundation Program Costs.

Ad Valorem Tax Revenues

The calculation of the apportionment of the countywide and tax district (area) ad valorem revenues budgeted for FY 2010-11 to the proposed Alabaster City School System follows in **Table 5-10**. As will be seen, a portion of the ad valorem tax revenues will be apportioned by the **Countywide Foundation Program Cost Ratio** and a portion will be levied and collected in the tax district which will be the same as the city boundary of Alabaster upon final (fiscal) separation. This analysis is performed for each separate ad valorem tax currently levied and collected by the Shelby County as school taxes by constitutional authorization. Note that the yield of the school tax district for Alabaster (legal boundary of the city) is based upon current year projections of revenues.

The **Countywide Foundation Program Cost Ratio** is applied to gross ad valorem tax collections net of cost of collection, abatements, and exemptions. From these data, it is projected that the proposed Alabaster City School System would receive \$9,557,741 as its share of countywide ad valorem taxes (driven by student count in ADM) and \$4,848,721 in school tax district taxes (based upon the yield of a city ad valorem mill -- Alabaster municipal yield per mill is \$346,337.20) for a total ad valorem tax yield of \$14,406,462. All of these ad valorem taxes are based upon current levies and collections and will be due the proposed Alabaster City School System. However, this is a FY 2010-11 financial snapshot taken for one fiscal year when final fiscal separation would occur at a later time. At such time, the values would be different, but the trend and relative financial picture of the Alabaster City School System and the Shelby County School System would be unchanged.

Table 5-10
Total Estimated Ad Valorem Tax Revenues
for FY 2010-11 for the Proposed Alabaster City School System

Shelby County School System Ad Valorem Tax Revenues Budgeted for FY 2010-11								
Constitutional Authorization	Amended Authorization	Type	County	School Tax District 2	Amount*	Foundation Program Cost Ratio	Alabaster Share of Countywide Tax	Alabaster School Tax District
Section 269		Countywide	1.00	n/a	\$ 2,729,103	21.8885%	\$ 597,359	n/a
Amendment 3, Section 1		Countywide	3.00	n/a	\$ 8,187,308	21.8885%	\$ 1,792,076	n/a
Amendment 3, Section 1	Act 1989-722 by Amendment 373	Countywide	7.00	n/a	\$ 19,103,720	21.8885%	\$ 4,181,512	n/a
Amendment 202		Countywide	5.00	n/a	\$ 13,645,514	21.8885%	\$ 2,986,794	n/a
Amendment 3, Section 2		District	n/a	3.00	\$ 6,240,549	n/a	n/a	\$ 1,039,012
Amendment 3, Section 2	Act 1997-217 by Amendment 373	District	n/a	8.00	\$ 16,641,463	n/a	n/a	\$ 2,770,698
Amendment 382		District	n/a	3.00	\$ 6,326,287	n/a	n/a	\$ 1,039,012
		Subtotal	16.00	14.00			\$ 9,557,741	\$ 4,848,721
	TOTAL				\$ 72,873,944			\$14,406,462
ADM					27,778.20			5,574.18
Ad Valorem per ADM					\$ 2,623.42			\$ 2,584.50
*Amounts are allocations to the Shelby County Board of Education and exclusive of Shelby County allocations to the Hoover City School System.								

In terms of restrictions placed on these millages by stating the purpose of the millage levy on the ballot, these revenues are available for general educational purposes. However, the required state matches must be met to receive state funding from the **Foundation Program** and **Capital Outlay Allocation** from the **3.0 mill Public School Fund**. Also, the yield of the countywide taxes have been pledged to retired a revenue warrant issue. This debt will be discussed in a further section.

Sales and Use Tax Revenues

Additional revenues will be available from countywide excise, franchise, and privilege license taxes. The rates of sales and use taxes levied and collected in the City of Alabaster follow in **Table 5-11**.

Table 5-11
Sales and Use Tax Rates Collected in City of Alabaster

SALES/USE TAX RATES PAID BY RESIDENTS OF ALABASTER, ALABAMA			
Category	General Rate	Rate for Automobiles	Rate for Farm Equipment
State of Alabama	4.00%	2.00%	1.50%
Shelby County	1.00%	0.38%	0.38%
Alabaster City	3.00%	0.50%	0.50%
Total	8.00%	2.88%	2.38%
<i>Rates Effective May 1, 2011</i>			

The Shelby County Sales and Use Tax is authorized by a local act of the Legislature. County Commissions due not have state authority to levy and collect a local sales/use

tax except as granted by Section 40-12-4 which can be used for educational purposes only. For any other purpose, a local county sales/use tax can only be levied and collected by a local act of the Legislature which grants that authority.

On May 8, 1981, the Legislature approved an act sponsored by Representative Waggoner, entitled "Relating to Shelby County; to levy and collect special county privilege license and excise taxes paralleling the state sales and use taxes provided for in Chapter 13 of Title 40, Code of Alabama 185, as amended; providing for the collection of such taxes by the state revenue department; providing for the distribution and use of the proceeds including the pledging of such proceeds to the payment of obligations and providing penalties for the violations of this act (*Acts of Alabama, 1981*, Act No. 81-461, pp. 804-813).

This Act provided the general rate for sales/use taxes to be one percent and further for the distribution of the proceeds of the tax:

Section 10. Use of Tax Proceeds. The proceeds of any taxes herein levied shall be paid over by the county within ten (10) days after their receipt as follows:

(a) Fifty percent (50%) shall be paid over to the county board of education and to the various city boards of education, if any, based on the ratio of the number of students in the public schools in any school system for the school year to the number of students in the public schools of the entire county for the school year; and

(b) Fifty percent (50%) shall be paid over to the county for general purposes and uses (*Acts of Alabama, 1981*, Act No. 81-461, p. 813).

It is noteworthy that while countywide ad valorem taxes are apportioned according to the Countywide Foundation Program Cost Ratio, the taxes authorized by this Act are to be apportioned by student count. The proposed Alabaster City School System tax yield is found in **Table 5-12** which follows:

Table 5-12
Estimated Share of Countywide Excise, Franchise, and Privilege Taxes
to Proposed Alabaster City School System for FY 2010-11

Revenue Source	SCBE Amount	ADM Ratio	Alabaster Share
6110 - County Sales Tax 0.5%	\$ 10,120,000	20.066751%	\$ 2,030,755
6120 - County Sales & Use Tax - Motor Vehicle & Boats	\$ 110,947	20.066751%	\$ 22,263
6095 - Business Privilege Tax	\$ 587,568	20.066751%	\$ 117,906
6140 - County Alcohol Beverage Tax	\$ 347,000	20.066751%	\$ 69,632
6190 - Other County Tax	\$ 2,500	20.066751%	\$ 502
6370 - Helping Schools-Vehicles Tags	\$ 15,450	20.066751%	\$ 3,100
6380 - Manufactured Homes-Registration Fee	\$ 13,500	20.066751%	\$ 2,709
6530 - Pari-mutuel Betting	\$ 36,227	20.066751%	\$ 7,270
Total	\$ 11,233,192		\$ 2,254,137

Note: SCBE is abbreviation for Shelby County Board of Education.

From **Table 5-12**, it is estimated that the proposed Alabaster City School System would have received **\$2,254,137** in these tax revenues for FY 2010-11 in addition to ad valorem taxes.

Other Local School System Revenues

Tax-Based Local Revenues

There is a wide range and variety of taxes and other revenues received by the Shelby County Board of Education. A portion of these revenues are taxed-based and are from such sources such as excise, franchise and privilege license taxes. Others such as interest, rents, fees, and royalties are non-taxed based. Since the tax-based revenues are countywide resources, a share of these **tax-based** revenues will be due the proposed Alabaster City School System annually also based upon the **Countywide Foundation Program Cost Ratio**. A summary of local tax-based revenues estimated to be available to the proposed Alabaster City School System is found in the following **Table 5-13**:

Table 5-13
Summary of Local Tax-Based Revenues Available for FY 2010-11

Local Tax-Based Revenues for Proposed Alabaster City School System	
Category	Amount
Ad Valorem Taxes	\$ 14,406,462
Sales and Use Taxes	\$ 2,030,755
Other Taxes	\$ 72,732
TOTAL	\$ 16,509,949

Non Tax-Based Local Revenues

Some non-tax based local revenues also could be expected to be earned in the same fashion. This calculation is performed in **Table 5-14** which follows for other non-ad valorem taxes and revenues. The types of revenues are found in **Chapter 4** and were presented earlier in the revenues to the Shelby County Board of Education. The majority of these revenues can be attributed to food service income and revenues generated at local school sites. The estimated amount for the proposed Alabaster City School System follows in **Table 5-14**:

Table 5-14
Summary of Other Non Tax-Based Revenues for FY 2010-11

Revenue Source	Budgeted Revenue
LOCAL SOURCES (6800-7999) from Non-Taxes	\$ 4,531,337

When summarizing the local resources that would be available to the proposed Alabaster City School System, several phenomena are at work in the calculations. The first is that the actual current **1995 Foundation Program** chargeback for Shelby County is **\$843.83 per ADM** (see **Table 5-15** which follows). The estimated chargeback for the proposed Alabaster City School System is **\$627.15 per ADM**. This means that the local share is less for the proposed Alabaster City School System than for the Shelby County School System which means proportionately more ETF share and less local share for the proposed Alabaster City School System. It also means that the residual Shelby County School System, net of Alabaster which is less wealthy than the county as a whole, would receive a slightly increased chargeback per ADM of **\$898.23**.

Table 5-15
Chargeback Per ADM for Proposed Alabaster City School System

School System	Chargeback	ADM	Chargeback Per ADM
Shelby County Original	\$ 23,440,140	27,778.20	\$ 843.83
Proposed Alabaster City	\$ 3,495,861	5574.1823	\$ 627.15
Residual Shelby County	\$ 19,944,279	22,204.02	\$ 898.23

The second effect is that since countywide ad valorem taxes are apportioned basically on ADM share, the proportionate share per student to Alabaster is somewhat greater than if the countywide tax had been a city tax. The third is that the **1995 Capital Purchase Allocation**, also being determined in a methodology similar to the chargeback and thus the State allocation being based upon ad valorem wealth, results in a proportionately greater State share and smaller local share than calculated for Shelby County.

Miscellaneous Local Revenues

Additional minor local revenues will be generated from activities of the local board of education such as from renting school property, indirect cost recovery from federal funds, sixteenth section land revenues, tuition charged, and revenues from the child nutrition program (CNP), etc. No attempt to estimate these amounts by line item will be attempted in this study.

School Internal Funds: Public and Non-Public

School Funds generated internally within a school site are accounted for in the accounting system. In Alabama, the funds maintained at the local schools are recorded in two major categories: **(1) Public Funds** and **(2) Non-Public Funds**. This Alabama state accounting system is designed in compliance with federal reporting requirements as developed by the National Center for Education Statistics.

(1) Public Funds generally contain revenues that are generated by a school-wide activity. The revenues thus generated are unrestricted and can be expended for the benefit of all students. These funds are controlled primarily by the principal.

(2) Non-Public Funds contain revenues that are generated for a specific group. The revenues are restricted to be expended for the benefit of that specific group. These funds are controlled by the sponsor/students of the specific group and/or the parental organization. Consequently, these revenues represent two very different types of activities. Therefore, they are recorded in the accounting system differently. The proper classification is discussed in the following sections.

Public Funds are always recorded as **Special Revenue** funds under Governmental Funds in the State accounting system. Examples follow in **Table 5-16**:

Table 5-16 Revenue Sources - Type 12	
Local School Revenue – Public	Revenue Account Code
	(7000-7499)
Admissions	7110
Appropriations	7140
Concessions	7180
Commissions	7220
Dues & Fees (Required)	7260
Fines & Penalties	7300
Fund Raiser	7340
Grants	7380
Sales	7420
Donations	7430
Accommodations	7440
Other	7490

Non-Public Funds are always classified as **Fiduciary Funds** in the accounting system and are designated as **Expendable Trust Funds**. They are held in trust by the school for expenditure only at the direction of and on behalf of selected individuals or groups. The accounting of these funds is found in **Table 5-17**.

Table 5-17 Revenue Codes for Non-Public Funds – Type 32	
Local School Revenue - Non Public	Revenue Account Code
	(7500-7999)
Concessions	7510
Dues & Fees (Self-imposed)	7610
Fund Raiser	7710
Donations	7810
Accommodations	7850
Other	7910

These funds are budgeted annually by each local school site. For the schools serving the students residing in Alabaster, a summary of these funds follow in **Table 5-18**.

Table 5-18
Summary of School Internal Funds Budgeted for FY 2010-11

School Site	Public Funds	Non-Public Funds	Total Funds
Creek View Elementary School	\$ 111,362	\$ 10,600	\$ 121,962
Meadow View Elementary School	\$ 194,603	\$ 19,235	\$ 213,838
Thompson Intermediate School	\$ 422,290	\$ 33,100	\$ 455,390
Thompson Sixth Grade Center	\$ 19,023	\$ 28,225	\$ 47,248
Thompson Middle School	\$ 394,609	\$ 99,485	\$ 494,094
Thompson High School	\$ 481,265	\$ 500,155	\$ 981,420
Total	\$ 1,623,152	\$ 690,800	\$ 2,313,952

While these funds are very important to the operation of these schools, they will not be counted in a consideration of the fiscal capacity and feasibility of the proposed Alabaster City School System. They are restricted to spending at the school site where generated and are not available for educational initiatives of the local board of education. They are, of course, a function of the student population and the support of the school community. These funds are included in the reported revenues per student and expenditures per student of the school systems of Alabama by the Alabama State Department of Education.

A summary of the local taxes and other revenues for FY 2010-11 for the proposed Alabaster City School System are provided in the following **Table 5-19**. The reader is again cautioned that Local Sources from Non-Taxes are generally not available for purposes of the board of education.

Table 5-19
Estimated Total Local Revenues for
Proposed Alabaster City School System for FY 2010-11

Revenue Source	Budgeted Revenue
LOCAL SOURCES (6000-6090, 6210-6290) from Ad Valorem Taxes	\$ 14,406,462
LOCAL SOURCES (6095-6190, 6310,6390) from Sales/Use Taxes	2,254,137
LOCAL SOURCES (6800-7999) from Non-Taxes	\$ 4,531,337
OTHER SOURCES (8000-8999)	\$ 157,806
Total Local	\$ 21,349,742

City of Alabaster Sales Tax

Many municipalities either dedicate a sales/use tax for their city school system or annually appropriate the proceeds. In addition any other excise, franchise, or privilege license tax can be levied and collected by a city council and allocation to the city school system. The following **Table 5-20** illustrates potential local tax-based revenues that could be provided the proposed Alabaster City School System:

Table 5-20
Yield of an Alabaster City Sales/Use Tax

YIELD OF GENERAL THREE PERCENT SALES/USE TAX IN THE CITY OF ALABASTER								
General	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Budgeted
Rate	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	YTD 2011
3%	\$4,561,782	\$5,609,173	\$10,141,755	\$11,239,431	\$12,555,656	\$11,868,781	\$11,429,686	\$11,663,687
1%	\$1,520,594	\$1,869,724	\$ 3,380,585	\$ 3,746,477	\$ 4,185,219	\$ 3,956,260	\$ 3,809,895	\$ 3,887,896

The actual yield of the three percent city sales/use tax for FY 2010 was \$11,429,686. An additional one percent city sales/use tax could be expected to generate at least **\$3,809,895** annually.

C. PROPOSED ALABASTER CITY SCHOOL SYSTEM STATE REVENUES FOR FY 2010-11

The proposed Alabaster City School System would participate in the allocation of all State revenues provided for public school operations, including the **1995 Foundation Program**, the **1995 Capital Purchase Allocation**, Transportation Program (this is an optional decision of city boards of education), and other line items and special funds appropriated by the Legislature. The 1995 Foundation Program is by far the largest. In **Table 5-20**, which follows, the Foundation Program and other allocations for the three schools that enroll the vast majority of Alabaster residents of school ages, is presented.

Budgeting by School Site

When analyzing the potential financial operation of a school system, resources gross and on a per student basis that are available to the schools which serve the student residents of Alabaster, while of interest, do not answer the question of the feasibility of such an operation. While these amounts are the Foundation Program allocation, the State only requires that the State allocation for professional and support staff included within these calculations be budgeted at the school site where earned in meeting classroom cap limitations imposed by the State Board of Education. But State law further provides additional guidance regarding the local board of education's responsibility to allocate State and local Foundation Program funds to each school:

The local board of education shall allocate state and local Foundation Program funds to each school in an equitable manner, based

on the needs of the students and the schools, as reflected in the current year's actual student populations, including at-risk students, students receiving special education services, and students enrolled in vocational/technical educational programs. The local board of education shall report annually to the State Board of Education on how all state and local funds for public education, including Foundation Program funds and capital outlay funds, have been allocated to each of its schools or area vocational centers (*Code of Alabama 1975*, Section 16-13-231(b)(1)d).

Irrespective of the any statutory conflict between budgeting Foundation Program funds (ETF and local share) where earned versus where needed, given the financial guidance given to local boards of education in preparing budgets for local budget hearing, the documentation does not address the allocation of the chargeback by school site nor the allocation of the proceeds of "Other Current Expense" by school site. For these and other reasons, the financial feasibility of a local school system is best viewed as a whole and not by school sites. And as will be discussed in **Chapter 6**, the best single criterion is not State funds alone, federal funds alone, or local funds alone. It is the net local tax-based resources available to a local board of education after meeting State matching requirements. It is only these resources that the local board of education can exercise control over and use for providing for mandated and optional expenditures that are not provided for in State school aid formulas. A detailed analysis of this issue will follow, and a school system by school system analysis of the result of net local taxes after match will be found in **Appendices 7-14 and 7-15**.

Budgeting of Certificated Personnel

This budgeting law requires resources to be allocated according to the current year's needs of students and thus gives the local board of education flexibility, whereas current year's allocations are based upon prior year enrollment. The certificated units earned by the affected Shelby County Schools for FY 2010-11 follow in **Table 5-21** as would be earned under the proposed student count in ADM for residents only of Alabaster. These are State-allocated and funded units.

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Table 5-21
Estimated Foundation Program Cost by Cost Center
for the Proposed Alabaster City School System for FY 2010-11

<i>State Department of Education</i>								
Final FY 2011 Foundation Program								
059	Proposed Alabaster City School System	FY 2011	FY 2011	FY 2011	FY 2011	FY 2011	FY 2011	FY 2011
		Creek View Elementary School	Meadow View Elementary	Thompson Intermediate School	Thompson Sixth Grade Center	Thompson Middle School	Thompson High School	Total Proposed Alabaster
	School Code	0043	0005	0130	0135	0140	0120	000
	Grades	K-03	K-03	04-05	06	07-08	09-12	K-12
Total ADM		899.7	899.7	880.5	431.1	842.3	1,620.9	5,574.2
Foundation Program Units								
Teachers		71.66	73.91	44.94	22.77	46.99	97.46	357.73
Principals		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	6.00
Assistant Principals		1.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	1.00	2.50	7.00
Counselors		1.50	2.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	11.50
Librarians		1.50	1.50	1.50	1.25	1.50	2.50	9.75
Voc. Ed. Directors		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Voc. Ed. Counselors		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additional Units							1.00	
Total Units		76.66	79.41	50.44	26.52	52.49	107.46	391.98
	FY 2011							
Foundation Program (State & Local Funds)								
	Per Unit							
Salaries	\$ -	\$ 3,516,897	\$ 3,670,687	\$ 2,335,045	\$ 1,241,720	\$ 2,451,586	\$ 5,036,577	\$ 18,252,512
Fringe Benefits	\$ -	\$ 1,437,380	\$ 1,494,547	\$ 950,019	\$ 502,338	\$ 993,020	\$ 2,036,522	\$ 7,413,826
Other Current Expense	\$ 11,368.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$ 4,456,029
ARRA State Fiscal Stabilization	\$ 3,694.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,447,974
Classroom Instructional Support Total								
Student Materials and Supplies	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Technology	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Library Enhancement	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Professional Development	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Common Purchase	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Textbooks Per ADM	\$ 15.88	\$ 15,704	\$ 16,197	\$ 15,273	\$ 7,737	\$ 14,922	\$ 27,856	\$ 97,689
Current Units		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Foundation Program without ARRA		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	30,220,056
Foundation Program Cost from ETF		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$ 26,724,195
State Funds - Categorical Aid								
Salaries - 1% per Act 97-238		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technology Coordinator		-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 28,060
School Nurses Program		-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 251,576
Student Health Data		-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ -
Transportation	APSCA							
Operating Allocation	Per Chassis	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$ 1,787,199
Fleet Renewal	\$ 4,647.20	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$ 181,241
At Risk		-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 28,949
At-Risk Program - ASIMS								n/a
Board of Adjustment Awards		-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Subtotal ETF Categorical Aid Programs		-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Subtotal ETF from Appropriation Bill		-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
SDE Allocations								
High Hopes Program		-					-	\$ 2,777
Preschool Program		-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 13,678
Total from ETF		-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Capital Purchase		-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Debt Service		-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 1,346,776
Subtotal PSF		-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Total State Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 30,364,451
Local Funds								
	Number Mills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foundation Program Match	10.000000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$ 3,495,861
Capital Purchase Match	0.939075	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$ 328,288
Total Local Funds		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$ 3,824,149

Table 5-22
Certificated Teacher Units Estimated to be Earned
by the Proposed Alabaster City School System for FY 2010-11

School Site	School Code	Grades Served	Estimated ADM	Earned Teacher Units	Principal Units	Asst. Principal Units	Counselor Units	Library Units	Total Units
Creek View Elementary School	0043	K-03	899.7	71.66	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	76.66
Meadow View Elementary	0005	K-03	899.7	73.91	1.00	1.00	2.00	1.50	79.41
Thompson Intermediate School	0130	04-05	880.5	44.94	1.00	1.00	2.00	1.50	50.44
Thompson Sixth Grade Center	0135	06	431.1	22.77	1.00	0.50	1.00	1.25	26.52
Thompson Middle School	0140	07-08	842.3	46.99	1.00	1.00	2.00	1.50	52.49
Thompson High School	0120	09-12	1,620.9	97.46	1.00	2.50	3.00	2.50	106.46
TOTAL	000		5,574.18	357.73	6.00	7.00	11.50	9.75	391.98

A comparison of these Foundation Program Personnel allocations with those provided in the Proposed FY 2010-11 Budget 1st Public Hearing Staffing Allocations for school sites of the Shelby County School System allows the following analysis of staffing patterns. These are found as **Appendices 7-23 through 7-28**.

Creek View Elementary School – 0043, Grades K-03

Table 5-23
Projected Employees for Creek View Elementary FY 2010-11
based upon Student Count in ADM for Academic Year 2010

Type of Personnel Classification	Number By									Total
	**Level of Degree					.Source of Funds				Employees
	BS	MS	6Y	DO	ND	State Earned	Other State	Federal	Local	
Teachers	27.30	37.30	3.00	0.00	1.00	66.60	1.00	0.00	0.00	67.60
Librarians	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Counselors	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.50	2.00
Administrators	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	3.00
Certified Support Personnel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non. Cert. Supp. Personnel						0.50	13.00	14.00	14.00	41.50
Total						71.60	14.00	14.00	15.50	115.10

Note that there are currently no federally funded certificated positions and only 1.5 FTE of locally funded certificated positions.

Meadow View Elementary School – 0005, Grades K-03

Table 5-24
Projected Employees for Meadow View Elementary FY 2010-11
based upon Student Count in ADM for Academic Year 2010

Type of Personnel Classification	Number By									Total Employees
	**Level of Degree					Source of Funds				
	BS	MS	6Y	DO	ND	State Earned	Other State	Federal	Local	
Teachers	27.60	40.40	3.00	1.00	0.00	70.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	72.00
Librarians	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Counselors	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
Administrators	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	3.00
Certified Support Personnel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non. Cert. Supp. Personnel						0.50	14.00	17.62	13.00	45.12
Total						75.50	15.00	18.62	14.00	123.12

Note that there is currently one federally funded certificated position and only one locally funded certificated position.

Thompson Intermediate School – 0130, Grades 04-05

Table 5-25
Projected Employees for Thompson Intermediate School FY 2010-11
based upon Student Count in ADM for Academic Year 2010

Type	Number By									Total
of Personnel	**Level of Degree					.Source of Funds				Employees
Classification	BS	MS	6Y	DO	ND	State Earned	Other State	Federal	Local	
Teachers	19.00	31.50	3.00	0.00	0.00	50.50	0.00	3.00	0.00	53.50
Librarians	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Counselors	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
Administrators	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
Certified Support Personnel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non. Cert. Supp. Personnel						1.75	13.00	18.00	12.95	45.70
Total						57.25	13.00	21.00	12.95	104.20

Note that there are currently three federally funded certificated positions and no locally funded certificated positions.

Thompson Sixth Grade Center – 0135, Grade 06

Table 5-26
Projected Employees for Thompson Sixth Grade Center FY 2010-11
based upon Student Count in ADM for Academic Year 2010

Type	Number By									Total
of Personnel	**Level of Degree					.Source of Funds				Employees
Classification	BS	MS	6Y	DO	ND	State Earned	Other State	Federal	Local	
Teachers	6.00	20.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.88	0.00	0.00	2.31	26.19
Librarians	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Counselors	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Administrators	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.50	2.00
Certified Support Personnel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non. Cert. Supp. Personnel						0.00	11.00	3.00	8.00	22.00
Total						26.38	11.00	3.00	10.81	51.19

Note that there are currently no federally funded certificated positions and 2.81 FTE locally funded certificated positions.

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Thomson Middle School – 0140, Grades 07-08

Table 5-27
Projected Employees for Thompson Middle School FY 2010-11
based upon Student Count in ADM for Academic Year 2010

Type	Number By									Total
of Personnel Classification	**Level of Degree					.Source of Funds				Employees
	BS	MS	6Y	DO	ND	State Earned	Other State	Federal	Local	
Teachers	17.00	23.72	1.00	2.00	0.00	46.99	0.00	1.00	1.73	49.72
Librarians	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Counselors	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	3.00
Administrators	0.00	1.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
Certified Support Personnel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non. Cert. Supp. Personnel						0.50	10.10	13.00	15.50	39.10
Total						52.49	10.10	14.00	18.23	94.82

Note that there is currently one federally funded certificated position and 2.73 FTE locally funded certificated positions.

Thompson High School – 0120, Grades 09-12

Table 5-28
Projected Employees for Thompson High School FY 2010-11
based upon Student Count in ADM for Academic Year 2010

Type	Number By									Total
of Personnel Classification	**Level of Degree					.Source of Funds				Employees
	BS	MS	6Y	DO	ND	State Earned	Other State	Federal	Local	
Teachers	34.47	61.49	4.00	0.00	0.00	97.46	0.00	4.00	0.00	101.46
Librarians	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
Counselors	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	4.00
Administrators	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	4.50	0.00	0.00	1.50	6.00
Certified Support Personnel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non. Cert. Supp. Personnel						0.50	23.36	15.00	26.50	65.36
Total						107.46	23.36	19.00	29.00	178.82

Note that there are currently four federally funded certificated positions and 2.50 FTE locally funded certificated positions.

Foundation Program and Categorical Aid Allocations Estimated for FY 2010-11

The preceding **Table 5-21** has detailed the projected State revenues the proposed Alabaster City School System would have been allocated in FY 2010-11 based upon the numbers of students which have been projected as actually residing in the City of Alabaster. The determination of the projected value of the chargeback based on the ad valorem tax wealth of the City of Alabaster also allows the projection of a **Capital Purchase Allocation** from the **Public School Fund** which is also based on yield of a mill of ad valorem tax per student. An allocation for transportation is included in **Table 5-20** and if an optional program for a city school system. Should the board of education decide to create such a transportation program, it would be basically a state funded program, although local tax revenues would be required. Transportation equipment of the Shelby County School System serving the attendance sites of the schools of the City of Alabaster would become the property of the proposed Alabaster

City School System. The estimated state allocation will be analyzed in a following section.

Capital Purchase Program Allocation Estimated for FY 2010-11

The proposed Alabaster City School System would earn an annual allocation for Capital Purchase (acquisition of land, renovation, construction, etc.) from the State Public School Fund on a matching basis. These funds would be available annually for capital purchase needs as the local board might identify, including new construction, renovation or debt service. The State share and local match is found in **Table 5-29** along with several other school systems for comparison to demonstrate that the equalization provisions do result in the same total amount from state and local sources per student in ADM. See **Appendices 7-12** and **7-13** for allocations to all school systems for FY 2010-11

Table 5-29
Projected Capital Purchase Allocation
for Proposed Alabaster City School System for FY 2010-11

System Number	System Description	System Yield per Mill	System ADM	Yield per Mill per ADM	State Capital Purchase Allocation	Local Capital Purchase Allocation	TOTAL PER ADM
0	Alabaster City	\$ 346,337	5,574.18	\$ 62.13	\$ 1,346,776	\$ 328,288	\$ 300.50
202	Vestavia Hills City	\$ 649,574	6,119.10	\$ 106.00	\$ 1,229,707	\$ 609,107	\$ 300.50
110	Auburn City	\$ 693,600	6,176.60	\$ 112.00	\$ 1,206,460	\$ 649,633	\$ 300.50
184	Phenix City	\$ 220,918	6,224.70	\$ 35.00	\$ 1,665,956	\$ 204,591	\$ 300.50
132	Enterprise City	\$ 239,725	6,332.35	\$ 38.00	\$ 1,676,928	\$ 225,969	\$ 300.50

As seen in the preceding table, for a local contribution of **\$328,288**, the proposed Alabaster City School System would receive **\$1,346,776** for capital outlay purposes. With the legislative change to the approval local uses of these funds, they could also be used to pay for local debt (Shelby County Warrant Issue).

Participation in Capital Purchase Allocation Pooled Purchase

If the proposed Alabaster City School System had been in existence in FY 2010-11, it would have earned a State allocation for capital outlay. The intent of the legislation authorizing this allocation is that the amount from the State could be used on a pay-as-you-go basis, escrowed for future capital purchase expenditures, or pledged for repayment of a "Pooled Purchase" bond issue from the APSCA. The Pooled Purchase bond issue would allow the proposed Alabaster City School System to pledge up to 95% of the projected State allocation to be intercepted by the State Comptroller and paid to the APSCA to retire the debt obligation (a more realistic percentage could be 80% which is the statutorily permissible limit for local revenue warrant issues). The amount of the Pooled Purchase available to the proposed Alabaster City School System would be in increments of \$5,000 and contingent upon interest rates at time of bond sale less shared underwriting costs.

Alabama Public School and College Authority Bond Issue

The proposed Alabaster City School System could participate in the next Alabama Public School and College Authority Bond Issue funded by the State from the proceeds of the four cent sales tax. The critical issue would be the decision of the City Council to pass a resolution forming the new city school system and the effective date in the legislation authorizing such a new bond issue which is payable from the first proceeds of the four cent State sales tax before net sales tax revenues are credited to the ETF. However, given the large debt service assumed by the State in the 2007 issue, a future issue is unlikely. The total APSCA debt service will escalate dramatically in the near future due to the Riley Administration refinancing existing debt service payments to limit such payments through FY 2012 and escalate them thereafter. Sales tax revenues paid for debt service are not available for appropriation for annual operations of schools.

The following **Table 5-30** summarizes the estimated total state revenues that the proposed Alabaster City School System could have earned in FY 2010-11:

Table 5-30
Estimate of Total State Revenues for FY 2010-11

Revenue Source	Budgeted Revenue
STATE SOURCES (1000-2999)	
FOUNDATION PROGRAM	
1110 - Foundation Program - Regular	\$ 26,724,195
1120 - Foundation Program - Current Units	n/a
CAPITAL PURCHASE ALLOCATION	
2120 - Public School Fund- Capital Outlay	\$ 1,346,776
OTHER CATEGORICAL AID	
1220 - School Nurses Program	\$ 251,576
1221 - Technology Coordinator	\$ 28,060
1310 - Transportation - Operations	\$ 1,787,199
1320 - Transportation - Fleet Renewal	\$ 181,241
1410 - At Risk	\$ 28,949
SDE PASS THROUGH ALLOCATIONS	\$ 485,783
TOTAL STATE	\$ 30,833,779

A reasonable expectation is that these programs will continue for the foreseeable future; however, their level of funding is uncertain.

D. PROPOSED ALABASTER CITY SCHOOL SYSTEM FEDERAL REVENUES FOR FY 2010-11

Federal funds cannot be considered when calculating the financial feasibility of a proposed new city school system to meet state requirements. Federal funding is meant to supplement, not supplant, state funding requirements (any combination of state and local funds). While there may be limited federal flexibility to use some federal funds in this manner, for purposes of the feasibility study, they will not be included. Federal funds are not significant to the evaluation of the feasibility of the proposed Alabaster City School System. That is not to say they are not important, but the significant education costs of the proposed city school system will be carried by State and local funds. Federal funds, like State funds and countywide local funds, follow the students whom they are designated to serve. It doesn't matter which school system or school a given student may attend; the designated federal funds will follow and support that student. Proportionate shares of all of these budgeted expenditures from federal, State, and local revenue sources will be available to the proposed Alabaster City School System. **Table 5-31** summarizes federal revenues by source which are budgeted for FY 2010-11 for the Shelby County School System and which demonstrate the wide variety of designations available. There is, of course, no guarantee as to which federal programs will be funded in FY 2013-14.

**Table 5-31
Federal Revenues Budgeted for FY 2010-11 for the Shelby County School System**

Revenue Source	Budgeted Revenue
FEDERAL SOURCES (3000-5999)	
3210 - IDEA-Part B	\$5,454,542.33
3220 - Pre-School Part B-Ages 3-5	\$87,366.00
3280 - State Improvement Grant	\$6,905.00
3310 - Basic Grant	\$241,069.00
3330 - Technical Preparation Education	\$23,559.00
3510 - Vocational Rehabilitation Services	\$25,788.03
4110 - Title I, Part A	\$2,850,147.12
4116 - Title I, Part D - Neglected and Delinquent	\$168,372.06
4130 - Title II, Part A - Teacher and Principal Training	\$872,781.95
4136 - Title II, Part D - Enhancing Educ. Through Tech (Formula)	\$18,004.74
4138 - Title II, Part A - Principal Mentoring	\$844.00
4150 - Title III - English Lang. Adq., Lang. Enhance. & Acad.	\$366,168.42
4160 - Title IV, Part A - Safe and Drug-Free Schools & Comm. (SDE)	\$11,434.83
4195 - Title X - Homeless Education	\$26,500.00
4210 - ARRA - Title I, Part A	\$79,370.75
4216 - ARRA - Title I, Part D Subpart 2	\$16,242.22
4236 - ARRA - Title II, Part D (Formula)	\$8,471.31
4237 - ARRA - Title II, Part D (Competitive)	\$48,563.12
4239 - ARRA - Homeless	\$6,169.06
4240 - ARRA - IDEA, Part B	\$2,281,124.13
4241 - ARRA - IDEA, Part B Preschool	\$173,412.60
4275 - ARRA - Fiscal Stabilization	\$6,647,705.68
4285 - Education Jobs Fund	\$5,520,273.00
5110 - USDA-School Lunch Program-Section 11	\$4,226,925.00
5125 - USDA-After School Snack Program	\$21,227.73
5130 - USDA-School Breakfast Program	\$497,054.46
5135 - USDA-Severe Need Breakfast Program	\$543,299.15
5160 - USDA-Food Donation Program	\$685,000.00
5192 - USDA - Fresh Fruits and Vegetable Program (FFVP)	\$100,711.34
5193 - USDA - Healthier US School Challenge	\$40,000.00
5910 - DOD-Army ROTC	\$68,977.71
5920 - DOD-Air Force ROTC	\$53,627.04
5930 - DOD-Navy ROTC	\$58,563.05
Total	\$31,230,199.83

Since there is no certainty of the amount and nature in federal program funding for FY 2013-14 and since they, for the most part, follow students in accord with educational needs, and since their spending purpose is predominately restricted, an estimate for FY 2010-11 can only be based upon FY 2011 allocations. This estimate for the proposed Alabaster City School System follows in **Table 5-32**:

Table 5-32
Estimated Federal Funding for
Proposed Alabaster City School System for FY 2010-11

Revenue Source	Budgeted Revenue
FEDERAL SOURCES (3000-5999)	\$ 6,266,886

As will be seen in the following **Table 5-32**, Federal Revenues are estimated to account for 10.69% of proposed budgeted expenditures, but State and local funds are estimated to account for 89.31%. Any speculation regarding allocation of federal funds depends upon actions of Congress, grants actually received by the proposed Alabaster City School System, and the educational needs of students who actually attend. Please note that funds provided under **ARRA** and the federal **Jobs Program** will have expired should the proposed Alabaster City Board of Education achieve financial separation; those funds have ballooned the federal share for FY 2010-11. Also, with federal budget cuts looming, there will be further reliance on state and local funding.

E. PROPOSED ALABASTER CITY SCHOOL SYSTEM TOTAL REVENUES FOR FY 2010-11

The following financial resources have been estimated to be available to the proposed Alabaster City School System.

- (1) The State allocations are shown not as program cost, but net amount from the State (less chargeback and/or local match).
- (2) Federal revenues are shown as previously discussed and estimated.
- (3) Local revenues are shown as previously estimated.
 - (a) the **Countywide Foundation Program Cost Ratio** is being applied to countywide tax-based revenues (whether Foundation Program Based or ADM Based) which are predominately 16.0 mills of ad valorem plus 0.5% sales/use taxes apportioned by the **Countywide ADM Ratio**;
 - (b) the yield of the 14.0 mill district tax being based upon the ad valorem tax yield per mill of the City of Alabaster; and
 - (c) other local revenues derived from non-tax sources.

The summary of these revenue sources follows in **Table 5-33**. Is important to note that the majority of in-state funding will come from the **1995 Foundation Program**.

The continuing experience of local boards of education, even prior to the current recession, has been the necessity to reduce the number of personnel paid from local funds. This is becoming the normal staffing arrangement, particularly in light of increases in fringe benefit costs and State funding insufficient to meet demands for educational services mandated by the State.

The ultimate financial reality for most local boards of education today is that without local tax-based revenues in excess of the 10.0 mill equivalency local match for the 1995 Foundation Program and the approximately one mill equivalency local match for the 1995 Capital Purchase Program, they could not financially survive. The expectation that the local taxes generated by Amendment 778, the 10 mill local ad valorem tax levy and collection mandate, would be sufficient to meet local needs displays a woeful lack of understanding both the costs of operating a local school system and the inadequacy of local revenues for that purpose generated by the equivalent of 10.0 local mills of school tax district ad valorem tax.

Table 5-33
Total Estimated Revenues for the
Proposed Alabaster City School System for FY 2010-11

Source of Revenue	Amount*	Percent of Total
State	\$30,833,778.89	52.61%
Federal	\$6,266,886.47	10.69%
Local	\$21,349,741.87	36.43%
Other	\$157,805.90	0.27%
Total	\$58,608,213.13	100.00%

Restricted Local Revenues

All of the estimated local revenues are not available for general budgeting by the proposed Alabaster City Board of Education. Restrictions of several types exist and must be accounted for first. They follow.

1. The local match must be met to receive State funds. Since the Foundation Program match must be made in current revenues available for the spending purposes of the Foundation Program, they must be unrestricted. This amount has been previously estimated at **\$3,495,861**. The match for the Capital Purchase Allocation from the Public School Fund of **\$328,288** must also be made. Since this match can be from existing debt service, the dollar amount is minor compared to the debt assigned by the Shelby County Board of Education to the school sites of the City of Alabaster.
2. Pledges of debt repayment have been made from the local countywide ad valorem tax in the amount of **\$3,874,529.29** annually and from the countywide

sales/used tax in the amount of **\$58,814.38** annually. It is a reasonable expectation by the citizens of Alabaster that a newly created city school system would have both an improved program of instruction and an improved shelter of that program – the buildings. Also projected growth in student enrollment must be considered.

3. Revenues must be identified to provide for central administrative services of the proposed Alabaster City Board of Education. Generally it is assumed that these costs should not exceed 4.0% of the budgeted revenue from all revenue sources. This would mean about \$2,340,000 for central administration. Since the Shelby County School System reports a percentage of expenditure for general administrative services of 1.3% (the percentage can be smaller for a school system with a greater share of funding coming from local revenues – a piece of a much larger pie) a reasonable proxy of 2.0% or about \$1,170,000 could be budgeted for this purpose. While the Shelby County School System has a greater economy of scale for general administrative services, the proposed Alabaster City School System (ranking around 37th largest in the state) would not be considered a small school system by any means.

Strictly on the basis of making a comparison with other school systems of the State using the latest data provided from the Alabama State Department of Education for FY 2010-2011, the local tax-based revenues projected to be available to the proposed Alabaster City School System after meeting required State matches appear in the following **Table 5-34**:

Table 5-34
Net Local Tax Revenues to Alabaster Net of Mandated State Matches

Local Tax-Based Revenues and Mandated Expenditures	ALABASTER AMOUNT	SCBE AMOUNT
REVENUES		
LOCAL SOURCES (6000-6090, 6210-6290) from Ad Valorem Taxes	\$ 14,406,462	\$ 72,873,944
LOCAL SOURCES (6095-6190, 6310,6390) from Sales/Use Taxes	\$ 2,254,137	\$ 10,482,450
Total Tax-Based Revenues	\$ 16,660,599	\$ 83,356,394
MANDATED EXPENDITURES		
Foundation Program Local Match	\$ 3,495,861	\$ 23,440,140
Capital Purchase Allocation Local Match	\$ 328,288	\$ 2,191,460
Total Mandated Expenditures	\$ 3,824,149	\$ 25,631,600
NET UNRESTRICTED LOCAL REVENUES	\$ 12,836,450	\$ 57,724,794
ESTIMATED RESIDENT ADM	\$ 5,574.2	\$ 27,778.2
UNRESTRICTED LOCAL REVENUES PER ADM	\$ 2,302.84	\$ 2,078.06

These data seem to indicate a healthy access to local tax-based revenues on a per student basis. The results from **Table 5-34** project Alabaster to rank between **14th** and **15th**, and the Shelby County Public Schools for FY 2010-11 to rank **20th** statewide (see **Appendices 7-14** and **7-15**). An explanation of the paradox of the estimated local unrestricted tax-based revenues on a per student basis in ADM being greater for the

proposed Alabaster City School System than the Shelby County School System overall is very simple. The proposed Alabaster City School System would receive an equal share per student of all countywide taxes on a per student basis (part by the Countywide Foundation Program Cost Ratio and part on the Countywide ADM Cost Ratio) which would comprise the greater part of local tax-based revenues. In addition, the chargeback per student in ADM is less in the proposed Alabaster City School System the Shelby County School System overall resulting in relatively more unrestricted local tax dollars.

However, the financial situation is not complete until a reasonable mandated expenditure for **General Administrative Services** (Central Office) is included, a review of debt load is considered, and personnel issues are considered. This follows in the following **Chapter 6** and additional special attention is due to the fact that the 1995 Foundation Program Match must be paid from the **General Fund** only as well as the expenditures for the Central Office. However, the cost for this service is included in the unrestricted local tax revenues for the Shelby County Board of Education; so a proportionate amount should be included in the unrestricted local tax revenues for the proposed Alabaster City School System. In addition, consideration should be made for excess cost inefficiency compared to the Shelby County School System for debt, transportation, number of classrooms, and additional personnel. All of these items will be analyzed in **Chapter 6**.

Fiscal Effort of the Proposed Alabaster City School System

Fiscal Effort is a measure of the extent to which a government's fiscal capacity is actually used. It measures actual tax revenue in relation to tax capacity. Fiscal effort is normally defined as the ratio of tax collections to tax capacity. The idea is that communities that try hard to raise taxes but they still cannot finance an acceptable level of public services, are worthy of receiving supplemental State resources. This is exactly the way the **1995 Foundation Program** and the **1995 Capital Purchase Program** operate. If local boards of education make the fiscal effort, whatever they lack in fiscal capacity or wealth is provided by the State.

Equivalent Mills

In Alabama, **Fiscal Effort** is determined by the number of equivalent mills from tax-based resources. Since Fiscal Effort must be measured by the State-determined criterion stipulated to be used to measure Fiscal Capacity, this is an inevitable consequence of Alabama's tax policy – fiscal effort is based upon what a mill of local school tax district ad valorem tax is worth, but any local tax can be used in determining the number of equivalent mills. The simple outcome of this policy is that most local boards of education have, over the years, been forced to rely more heavily on the sales/use tax.

To make this calculation, the total of the tax-based local revenues for a given fiscal year is divided by the yield of one-mill of school district tax, as determined from the most recent financial statement by the local board of education. This measure of Fiscal Effort or Tax Effort is presented on the annual Report Cards for each local Board of Education. This is shown below in **Figure 5-1**:

**Figure 5-1
Calculating Equivalent Mills**

Local Tax-Based Revenues	
Equivalent Mills =	<div></div>
	Yield of 1.0 Mill of School District Tax

As was demonstrated earlier in **Table 4-2** taken from the **FY 2008-09 State Department of Education Report Card for Shelby County**, **38.58** equivalent mills are shown as revenues from local tax-based sources earning a statewide grade of “B+.” This calculated value is somewhat diminished by the amount of capital outlay funds being used in Shelby County to replace substandard classrooms and portable classrooms. **The Alabama State Department of Education does not consider local taxes restricted for capital outlay purposes when annually calculating local tax effort in terms of equivalent mills.**

When considering the local tax-based revenues available to the proposed Alabaster City School System, the following calculation of equivalent mills can be made in the following **Table 5-35** based upon FY 2010-11 data from the State Department of Education which is presented in **Appendices 7-10** and **7- 11**:

**Table 5-35
Calculation of Estimated Equivalent Mills for FY 2010-11 for the
Shelby County School System and Proposed Alabaster City School System**

School System	Local Tax-Based Revenues		Yield Per Mill	Number of Equivalent Mills
	Chargeback			
Shelby County	\$ 83,356,394	\$ 23,440,140	\$ 2,344,014	35.56
Proposed Alabaster	\$ 16,660,599	\$ 3,495,861	\$ 349,586	47.66
Residual Shelby County	\$ 66,695,795	\$ 19,944,279	\$ 1,994,428	33.44

It is demonstrated that from tax-based revenues only, the proposed Alabaster City School System would have **47.66 equivalent mills** for FY 2010-11, somewhat greater than Shelby County for FY 2010-11 at **35.56 equivalent mills**. Both amounts are well above the State average and represent a local tax effort in Shelby County in excess of State average trends in local funding at **32.59 equivalent mills**. See Appendices **7-10** and **7-11** for this calculation for FY 2010-11 for all school systems of the State. Again the funding paradox is manifest: since the proposed Alabaster City School System receives countywide tax allocations fundamentally on a per student

basis, and since the Alabaster property tax base is proportionately smaller than that of the county in general, the numerator of the fraction is enhanced and the denominator is diminished. Therefore, Alabaster appears by Alabama's definition of tax effort to be making the greater effort. In reality, the citizens of both the county and the city are paying the same tax rate.

Total Revenues Per Student

Another way of measuring fiscal effort is the total revenue budgeted divided by the number of students served. The measure of current expenditures per student does not consider the total revenues received, does not consider expenditures for capital outlay and debt service, and does not consider revenues being budgeted as reserve funds. Given these limitations, the only comparative measure (unknowns will be the proposed Alabaster City School System budget for capital outlay and debt service, transfers in from beginning balances, and transfers out to ending balances) available is Total Revenues Per Student. These calculations follow in **Table 5-36**:

Table 5-36
Estimated Total Revenues Per Student in ADM for FY 2010-11

School System	Total Revenues	ADM	Revenues Per ADM
Shelby County	\$ 272,555,750	27,778.20	\$ 9,811.86
Proposed Alabaster City	\$ 58,608,213	5,574.18	\$ 10,514.23

As is seen, the proposed Alabaster City School System has a slight advantage in total revenues per student. As presented earlier, this would be due to the state equalization provisions in state funding, the equalization provisions in countywide funding, and the estimated federal funding.

F. EXISTING DEBT TO BE ASSUMED BY THE PROPOSED ALABASTER CITY SCHOOL SYSTEM FOR FY 2010-11

Providing for financing for the construction of school buildings was historically left to local boards of education. Provision was made by constitutional amendment for additional millages to be voted on by the local voters which could be used to finance construction. The State in 1959 began the first program to sell bonds and allocate the proceeds to local boards of education to offset cost of construction (1959). The modern mechanism, the Alabama Public School and College Authority, was created in 1965. With a pledge by the State of the proceeds of the state sales tax for repayment, a continuing program of bonded debt assumption and repayment by the State began with the last issue in 2007. The Shelby County Board of Education has participated in these bond issues. The proceeds are a gift from the State and require no repayment.

In addition, the State began the Capital Purchase Allocation in 1995 which allocates annually, with the requirement of a local match, the proceeds from a statewide 3.0 mill ad valorem tax credited to the Public School Fund. These tax resources have also been used as a pledge for repaying of additional APSCA bond issues to benefit local boards of education. The Shelby County Board of Education has participated in these bond issues.

And the third major mechanism still in effect is the statutory provision that local boards can issue revenue warrants (similar to bonds) with repayment pledged from local ad valorem and sales/use taxes. The Shelby County Board of Education has issued local revenue warrants with repayment pledged from ad valorem and sales tax revenues. The following **Table 5-37** summarizes the debt of the Shelby County Board of Education for school building construction.

A provision of the statute authorizing the formation of local city school systems is repeated here from **Chapter 1** and emphasizes the statutory reference to debt:

§ 16-13-199. Municipality may remain under county board of education; disposition of tax when city assumes control of schools.

When a municipality under the jurisdiction of a county board of education attains a population of 5,000 or more, according to the last decennial or any subsequent federal census, the schools of the municipality may remain under control of the county board by agreement between that board and the city council of the municipality, which agreement shall be expressed in resolutions adopted by and spread upon the minutes of the two authorities. If the municipality does not enter into such an agreement, the control of the school or schools of the territory within the municipality shall be vested in a city board of education, and thereafter the district school tax collected in the city shall be paid over to the custodian of city school funds, and the district school tax collected in the contiguous territory shall be paid over to the custodian of county school funds; provided, that so much of the proceeds of the special school tax collected in the original school tax district as may be required for the retirement of outstanding warrants issued against such tax, including the interest thereon, shall be paid over to the proper official or authority to be used for such purpose (*Code of Alabama 1975, Section 16-13-199*).

Table 5-37
Summary of School Construction Debt
of the Shelby County School System as of September 30, 2011

Type	Original Amount	Year Borrowed	Anticipated Date of Liquidation	Balance Remaining as of 9/30/2011	Revenue and Fund Source Used for Payment
Warrant Issue	\$ 50,000,000.00	2006	2/1/2031	\$ 44,935,000.00	6110
Warrant issue	\$ 68,050,000.00	2009	9/30/2018	\$ 53,020,000.00	6030 and 6015
APSCA Capital Purchase	\$ 8,481,999.00	2001-A	2/1/2021	\$ 6,617,469.50	2120 and 8410
APSCA Capital Purchase	\$ 8,735,186.00	2002-A	2/1/2022	\$ 5,501,165.36	2120 and 8410
APSCA Capital Purchase	\$ 14,084,729.05	2005	2/1/2025	\$ 10,981,215.97	2120 and 8410
APSCA Capital Purchase	\$ 1,256,474.21	2006	3/1/2026	\$ 1,040,904.36	2120 and 8410
APSCA Capital Purchase	\$ 4,487,496.84	2008-A	2/1/2028	\$ 4,003,244.30	2120 and 8410
APSCA Capital Purchase	\$ 2,722,995.65	2008-B	2/1/2028	\$ 2,429,151.46	2120 and 8410
APSCA Capital Purchase	\$ 1,157,273.15	2008-C	2/1/2028	\$ 1,032,391.91	2120 and 8410
APSCA Capital Purchase	\$ 7,992,972.69	2009-B	5/1/2019	\$ 7,575,292.32	2120 and 8410
APSCA Capital Purchase	\$ 4,418,256.23	2009-C	5/1/2029	\$ 4,029,683.76	2120 and 8410
Q Bonds	\$ 1,107,000.00	2009-D	12/15/2025	\$ 1,107,000.00	2120 and 9116
TOTAL	\$ 172,494,382.82			\$ 142,272,518.94	

Common practice regarding the assumption of debt by a local warrant issue over time has been based upon the shaded language in **Section 16-39-199**. Since historically a district school tax had been levied and collected to issue debt to finance school construction, the assumption is that since the district tax of the newly formed city school system would be paid over to the new city board of education, debt financed by that revenue source would be transferred to the new city board of education. However, the language following the shaded language seems to indicate that the tax pledge made by the county board of education may bind tax revenues from the county tax district to repay the revenue warrants so issued due to “obligation of contracts.”

In the case of Pooled Purchase Bond Issues issued by the APSCA whose pledge for repayment is each participating local board of education’s annual apportionment from the 3.0 mill statewide ad valorem tax to the Public School Fund, an entirely different mechanism is in place. Since the State, which relies on calculations provided by the State Superintendent of Education and the APSCA, has the legal authority to withhold sufficient amounts of the state allocation to pay the annual debt service, and since each local board of education earns a state allocation annually, it is realistic to expect that APSCA Pooled Purchase debt service payments will be withheld from the newly formed city school system board of education in amounts as calculated to annually make the principal and interest debt service payment. These are funds from the State and directly under State Control.

The amounts in **Table 5-38** which follows represent the reported expenditures (cost of projects) reported by the Shelby County Board of Education as being attributed to school sites in the City of Alabaster.

Table 5-38
Summary of School Construction Debt
Reported on Behalf of School Sites in Alabaster

Type	005 Meadow View Elementary	043 Creek View Elementary	120 Thompson High School	130 Intermediate Sch.	135 Sixth Grade Center	140 Thompson Middle School	TOTAL GROSS DEBT TO ALABASTER
Warrant Issue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 854,507.80	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 854,507.80
Warrant issue	\$ 11,760,749.26	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,921,142.89	\$ 27,681,892.15
APSCA Capital Purchase	\$ -	\$ 993,042.50	\$ -	\$ 1,653,949.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,646,991.50
APSCA Capital Purchase	\$ -	\$ 924.12	\$ 1,459,998.06	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,460,922.18
APSCA Capital Purchase	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
APSCA Capital Purchase	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
APSCA Capital Purchase	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 197,159.04	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 272,159.04
APSCA Capital Purchase	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,743.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,743.00
APSCA Capital Purchase	\$ 48,744.00	\$ -	\$ 47,211.93	\$ -	\$ 56,000.00	\$ 173,661.59	\$ 325,617.52
APSCA Capital Purchase	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 115,500.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 115,500.00
APSCA Capital Purchase	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Q Bonds	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 99,655.87	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 99,655.87
TOTAL	\$ 11,809,493.26	\$ 993,966.62	\$ 2,436,717.79	\$ 2,071,006.91	\$ 56,000.00	\$ 16,094,804.48	\$ 33,461,989.06

These debts were incurred several years ago. **Table 5-39** details the remaining debt as of 9/1/2011 after adjustment for retirement of principal:

Table 5-39
Principal Debt Remaining as of 9/1/2011

Type of Debt Instrument	Alabaster Balance of Outstanding Debt as of 9/1/2011
Warrant Issue	\$ 767,946.16
Warrant issue	\$ 21,567,875.41
APSCA Capital Purchase	\$ 2,065,124.69
APSCA Capital Purchase	\$ 920,046.18
APSCA Capital Purchase	\$ -
APSCA Capital Purchase	\$ -
APSCA Capital Purchase	\$ 242,789.95
APSCA Capital Purchase	\$ 4,231.17
APSCA Capital Purchase	\$ 290,480.16
APSCA Capital Purchase	\$ 109,464.44
APSCA Capital Purchase	\$ -
Q Bonds	\$ 99,655.87
TOTAL	\$ 26,067,614.03

Note: The Q Bonds are heavily subsidized by provisions of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (**ARRA**). While they are different from the regular APSCA Capital Purchase debt, the dollar amount is insignificant in the overall calculations.

Appendices 7-31 through **7-39** display the amortization schedules for each of these issues of debt with the annual principal and interest payments attributable to the

proposed Alabaster City School System. A summary of each of these types of payments is provided in **Table 5-40** which follows:

Table 5-40
Principal Debt Remaining as of 9/1/2011 and Sources of Revenue

Source of Annual Debt Service Payment	Amount	Alabaster Share
Annual Debt Service Payment 10.0 Mill Ad Valorem Tax	\$ 3,874,529.29	\$ 5,973,588
Annual Debt Service Payment Countywide Sales Tax	\$ 58,814.38	\$ 2,030,755
Annual Debt Service Payment APSCA	\$ 575,523.69	\$ 1,346,776
Total	\$ 4,508,867.37	\$ 9,351,120

While this debt may appear large, it is manageable. The state allocation for Capital Purchase is nearly three times the debt service payment to the APSCA leaving some leeway for additional future debt service. The payment from the Countywide Sales Tax is nearly negligible. The share from the 10.0 mill ad valorem tax is, however, noteworthy. **Chapter 6** will make recommendations as to the feasibility of assuming this debt. **Table 5-41** which follows compares the debt load of the Shelby County School System and the proposed Alabaster City School System:

Table 5-41
Debt Load per ADM for FY 2010-11

SCHOOL SYSTEM	Debt Service	ADM	Debt Per ADM
Shelby County	\$ 19,444,706.00	27,778.20	\$700.00
PSF State	\$ (6,156,958.00)	27,778.20	(\$221.65)
Local Match	\$ (2,191,460.00)	27,778.20	(\$78.89)
	\$ 11,096,288.00	27,778.20	\$399.46
Alabaster	\$ 4,508,867.37	5,574.18	\$808.88
PSF State	\$ (1,346,776.50)	5,574.18	(\$241.61)
Local Match	\$ (328,287.57)	5,574.18	(\$58.89)
	\$ 2,833,803.30	5,574.18	\$508.38
Excess Debt			
Alabaster Over Shelby	\$ 607,138.81		\$108.92

From this data, for existing debt the proposed Alabaster City Board of Education would have a per student in ADM debt load about \$109 greater than the Shelby County School System. This excess debt would mean increased debt service costs of just over **\$607,000** after assuming that the state Capital Purchase Allocation and the Required Local Match were both applied to offsetting the debt.

G. FINANCING THE STUDENT TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM BY THE PROPOSED ALABASTER CITY SCHOOL SYSTEM FOR FY 2010-11

In the final agreement of separation, the proposed Alabaster City School System will assume control of the student transportation equipment providing transportation services to the school sites of Alabaster. An allowance has been included in the state

revenue section of this study to account for estimated allocations. The estimated allocations are based upon an enumeration of student buses found in **Appendix 7-40**. From this listing, 65 buses are reported in service to the school sites of Alabaster. While the majority of buses run regular routes, some buses are spares in reserve for replacements during service/maintenance/breakdown of regular route buses and for campus student activities.

Of these 65 buses, 39 are under the ten year age limit to receive a fleet renewal allocation from the State. Based upon the FY 2010-11 ETF appropriations bill, each eligible chassis is allocated \$4,647.20 (before proration of 3.0%). Based upon these eligible buses, a fleet renewal allocation of **\$181,241** would have been earned for FY 2010-11. It is the intent of this fleet renewal allocation to be held in escrow so that upon a bus reaching the ten year limit, funds would be available to replace that bus. However, the Legislature has chosen in the annual appropriations bill, even before proration, to underfund the recommended amount by the State Department of Education. This allocation, in addition to direct purchase, can also be used for a lease/purchase arrangement. The Shelby County Board of Education has utilized this process for 14 of the buses serving the school sites of Alabaster. **Table 5-42** contains the remaining payment schedule to complete the purchase of these buses.

Table 5-42
Remaining Lease/Payments on Buses Serving the School Sites of Alabaster

Annual Remaining Payments		
Payment Number	Payment Date	Payment Amount
1	7/1/2011	paid
2	7/1/2012	\$ 147,391.35
3	7/1/2013	\$ 147,391.35
4	7/1/2014	\$ 147,391.35
Balance Due		\$442,174.04

The specific buses by VIN and body number are found in the following **Table 5-43**:

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Table 5-43
Identification by VIN and Body of Lease/Purchase Buses

Alabaster School Bus Debt After of July 1, 2011 Payment*					
#	Vin Number	Body Number	Principal	Interest	Total
1	4UZABRDT99CZ75188	0768414	\$ 30,173.12	\$ 1,410.74	\$ 31,583.86
2	4UZABRDT29CZ75193	0768448	\$ 30,173.12	\$ 1,410.74	\$ 31,583.86
3	4UZABRDT69CZ75195	0768477	\$ 30,173.12	\$ 1,410.74	\$ 31,583.86
4	4UZABRDT39CZ75199	0768377	\$ 30,173.12	\$ 1,410.74	\$ 31,583.86
5	4UZABRDT09CZ75208	0768422	\$ 30,173.12	\$ 1,410.74	\$ 31,583.86
6	4UZABRDT89CZ75229	0768483	\$ 30,173.12	\$ 1,410.74	\$ 31,583.86
7	4UZABRDT49CZ75230	0768485	\$ 30,173.12	\$ 1,410.74	\$ 31,583.86
8	4UZABRDTX9CZ75233	0768493	\$ 30,173.12	\$ 1,410.74	\$ 31,583.86
9	4UZABRDT39CZ75235	0768539	\$ 30,173.12	\$ 1,410.74	\$ 31,583.86
10	4UZABRDT79CZ75237	0768569	\$ 30,173.12	\$ 1,410.74	\$ 31,583.86
11	4UZABRDT29CZ75243	0768639	\$ 30,173.12	\$ 1,410.74	\$ 31,583.86
12	4UZABRDT49CZ75244	0768649	\$ 30,173.12	\$ 1,410.74	\$ 31,583.86
13	4UZABRDT19CZ75251	0768707	\$ 30,173.12	\$ 1,410.74	\$ 31,583.86
14	4UZABRDT29CZ75257	0768749	\$ 30,173.12	\$ 1,410.74	\$ 31,583.86
	TOTAL		\$422,423.69	\$19,750.35	\$442,174.04

Unquestionably, the estimated annual fleet renewal allotment of \$181,240.80 is more than sufficient to underwrite the annual payments.

The second factor of the transportation allowance is for current operations. Previous practice had been to request 100% reimbursement for prior year operations with specific regard to efficiency of operations. The process is being modified over several years by the State Department of Education to make an estimate of reasonable costs for reimbursement – not all costs. In addition, significant budget cuts and proration has further reduced the operations allowance to local boards of education. Based upon the experience of the Shelby County Board of Education for FY 2011 for a reported 397 buses, and assuming the proposed Alabaster City Board of Education receives 65 or 16.37%, one estimate of potential state operating allocation could be 16.37% of the budgeted operating allocation of \$10,915,661 to the Shelby County Board of Education for FY 2011 or the amount of \$1,787,199 which is the amount included in the estimated state allocations previously discussed. In addition to the state operations allowance, there are site-based fees for non-route transportation (field trips, sports, etc.) that will be received from local sources.

Nevertheless, given the current ETF fiscal situation, it is difficult to foresee a complete accounting for reasonable cost in the near future by the State. What is underfunded today may well be underfunded tomorrow. Therefore, for budget planning purposes, it would be prudent to plan on a 20% cost over and above state operating cost reimbursement for operations. This would amount to about \$360,000 from the proposed Alabaster City School System from local funds to underwrite the student transportation program. However, cost efficiencies could be investigated included outsourcing the entire student transportation program to just outsourcing the maintenance and repair of buses.

6. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

A. PROPOSED REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

The financial feasibility of the proposed Alabaster City School System is a function both of startup costs and of continuing revenues and expenditures. The issue of continuing revenues and expenditures will be discussed first.

Continuing Revenues and Expenditures

Usual methodology of evaluating the adequacy of continuing local tax-based revenues to support a public school system in Alabama would consider the net local tax-based revenues after deducting the mandated match for the 1995 Foundation Program and the 1995 Capital Purchase Program defined as unrestricted local revenues. Simply stated, these are the financial resources available to the control of the local board of education to meet necessary costs of operation. Chief among these necessary costs will be the operation by function of **General Administrative Services**. Examples follow.

I. General Administrative Services are those activities concerned with establishing and administering policy for operating the school system.

1. Board of Education Services
2. Executive Administrative Services
3. Business Support Services
4. System-Wide Support Services
5. Central Office Services

These services are funded through the General Fund. Normally sound fiscal policy dictates that a well-managed school system will maintain these expenditures by function to less than four percent of the total budget. A smaller amount is set aside in the following calculations. This spending limitation is feasible for the proposed Alabaster School System due the efficient size of the school system – an economy of scale. Some additional local tax-based resources should be provided. It is recommended that an additional **\$300,000** be provided for this service.

Another area by function of concern is **Operation and Maintenance Services**.

II. Operation and Maintenance Services are those activities concerned with keeping the physical plant open, comfortable and safe for use and keeping the grounds, buildings and major equipment in effective working condition and good state of repair. These include the activities of maintaining safety in buildings, on the grounds and in the vicinity of schools. Included in this function are security services, janitorial services, utility services and maintenance services. Components include the following:

1. Security Services
2. Building Services
3. Grounds Services
4. Equipment Services
5. Vehicle Services

A portion, if not all, of these costs may be paid for from the Other Current Expense Allocation in the **1995 Foundation Program**. However, this item of appropriation has been cut by the Legislature in the past few years. Given the economy of scale of a medium size city school system, existing revenues may be sufficient funding for this function of expenditure. A partial offset of costs may be provided through the action of the Mayor and City Council of a city school system to provide on-behalf services through existing city employees. The availability of such on-behalf services should be considered. Another option is out-sourcing. However, with the majority of funding for this function normally being funded through Other Current Expense, a newly formed school system may be required to make moderate upgrades in accordance with taxpayer expectations. The facility analysis reported in **Chapter 2** did not reflect many areas needing attention. It is recommended that, upon a resolution for separation, a new revenue source be identified to escrow funds for any needed improvements at separation. This could be a one-time expenditure from a beginning balance made available by the City to the Board of Education.

Another area of concern by function is **Capital Outlay**.

III. Capital Outlay contains those activities concerned with acquiring land and buildings, land and building improvements, building additions and construction, and architecture and engineering services. Components include the following:

1. Site Acquisition and Improvements
2. Building Acquisition and Improvements

An advantage for the proposed Alabaster City School System is sufficient school sites and buildings to accommodate projected student enrollment. Also there are few required upgrades noted. A disadvantage for the proposed Alabaster City School System, as well as for the Shelby County School System, is the significant past, present, and predicted growth in student enrollment which will require additional classroom space. The demographics of Shelby County and the City of Alabaster were detailed in **Chapter 2**.

The assessment by the State Department of Education regarding condition and needed improvements is documented in **Appendices 7-16** through **7-22**. Given the expected demand for new classroom space in the future, it is recommended that an additional revenue stream be provided sufficient to fund a \$20,000,000 capital improvement. Based upon 20 year instruments of debt at 3.0% projected interest rate, this would require an additional **\$1,250,000** per year of principal and interest.

Another area by function to consider is **Debt Service**.

IV. Debt Service includes those activities involved in servicing the long term debt(s) of the school system. These include payments of principal and interest on bond and warrant obligations, payments of principal and interest on lease-purchase agreements and payments of other related debt service charges incurred such as handling charges from lending institutions. These activities include the following:

1. Bonds and Warrants
2. Notes
3. Lease Purchase Agreements

State law requires that while a newly formed city school system acquires title to all property associated with the school sites within the city, the equipment of those sites and the transportation equipment transporting students to those sites. The new city school system may also assume responsibility for debt assigned to those sites (subject to contractual pledge of repayment. According to the records of the Shelby County Board of School Commissioners, there is a potential debt to be assumed of **\$26,067,614.03** as of **September 1, 2011**. This debt, however, will be further retired by time of actual financial separation.

The current debt assigned to the six school sites located within the City of Alabaster would represent a greater expenditure per pupil for debt service annually than paid by the Shelby County School system. Due to this excess debt service load, it is recommended a new source of revenue in the amount of **\$750,000** be provided. As the current debt is retired (the majority of \$24,485,437.01 by FY 2018), the existing debt service payments will be available for new construction priorities. If the proposed Alabaster City School System were to achieve financial separation by FY 2014, a new building program could be implemented within five years. In addition, there may be debt to be assumed in the nature of lease purchase agreements for equipment such as copy machines and that equipment belonging to food service activities of the Child Nutrition Program which will be paid from specific program funding sources.

Long term debt for capital improvements can occur in several ways for a city school system. The city can issue bonds or warrants and provide annually for the debt service from city revenues, or the city can look to the school board to make the annual debt service payments. The local board of education can issue revenue warrants and pledge proceeds from the ad valorem taxes earmarked for capital outlay purposes (they can also pledge other tax revenues for this purpose as well). And the local board, once separated, can participate in an Alabama Public School and College Authority Pooled Purchase Bond Issue whereby the annual Capital Purchase Allocation from the state is used to purchase a portion of a larger bond issue and the annual apportionment from the state is intercepted to make debt service payments.

Another area by function to consider is **Instructional Services**.

V. Instructional Services are those activities dealing directly with the interaction between teachers and students. Teaching may be provided for pupils in a school classroom, in another location such as a home or hospital and in other learning situations such as those involving co-curricular activities (includes such activities as field trips, athletics, band and school clubs). It may also be provided through some other approved medium such as television, radio, telephone, computers and other areas of technology. Also included here are the activities of classroom assistants of any type and substitute teachers who directly assist in the instructional process. This function should include the purchase of instructional furniture and equipment, and the repairs and maintenance for this equipment. These activities are for the most part the salaries and benefits for certificated personnel, teachers, at each school site.

This category is the definition of classroom expense. Teachers are a part of instruction and thus are expenditures of the classroom. For the most part, the instructional services costs in existing schools located within the City of Alabaster are funded through the **1995 Foundation Program**, other state aid programs such as line items allocated through the State Department of Education, and federally funded programs. Some of these costs are provided from local funds of the Shelby County School System and would continue to be funded through allocation of countywide and proposed Alabaster City School System Tax District taxes.

However, based upon expectations of taxpayers, citizens, parents, and students of the proposed Alabaster City School System, improvements in classroom supplies and equipment and additional instructional personnel may be a necessity. In addition, additional funding for the education of exceptional children may be required based upon the identified educational needs of students actually in attendance upon separation. In order to provide for additional instructional programs, it is recommended that new revenues be provided sufficient to employ, on average, two additional specialized classroom teachers at each school site. This would cost \$927,000 annually based upon the current cost of a teacher unit. These additional personnel are not required by any state regulation or by SACS accreditation, but would be an enhanced educational opportunity.

Another area by function to consider is **Instructional Support Services**.

VI. Instructional Support Services are to facilitate and enhance instruction. Such services will include student support, instructional staff support, educational media and local school administration. These include the following:

1. Student Support Services

- Attendance Services
- Guidance & Counseling Services
- Testing Services

- Health Services
- Social Services
- Work Study Services
- Psychological Services
- Speech Pathology & Audiology Services
- Other Student Support Services

2. Instructional Staff Support Services

- Instructional Improvement & Curriculum Development Services
- Instructional Staff Development Services
- Educational Media Services
- Other Instructional Staff Services

3. School Administrative Services

- Office of School Administrator
 - School Principal/Assistant Principal Services
 - Operation of Office of School Administrator
- Other School Administrative Services

For the most part, the 1995 Foundation Program will provide funding for a principal for each school site, and based upon Southern Association of Colleges and Schools staffing recommendations, assistant principals, guidance counselors, and librarians. Some of the student support services could be out-sourced as a cost-saving measure. No additional funding is recommended for this function of expenditure.

The last area by function to consider is **Auxiliary Services**.

VII. Auxiliary Services are those activities or services functioning in a subsidiary capacity and lending assistance to the educational process. Included in this function are student transportation services and food service operations (the Child Nutrition Program).

A. The Child Nutrition Program in Alabama is funded in large part by federal programs and fees paid for lunches. In addition, the Legislature has mandated annually that pay raises and increases in fringe benefits for school lunchroom workers be included in the 1995 Foundation Program Other Current Expense Allowance. This is accomplished annually by a transfer from the General Fund to the Child Nutrition Program. At least one school system in Alabama out-sources the operations of the school lunchroom program. Mandated transfers from the General Fund to the Child Nutrition Program were relaxed for FY 2011-12. Over time, no such transfers may be required for the proposed Alabaster City School System.

B. The School Transportation Program in Alabama has been assumed to be a fully state funded program. City school systems are not required to operate a school transportation program, but may so choose and thus receive state reimbursement. The

1995 Foundation Program removed transportation as a cost factor from the 1935 Foundation Program and established it as a fully state-funded categorical aid program. An allowance is made to each local board of education operating a school transportation system based upon the product of the number of students transported on approved routes and an amount per pupil transported. In addition, a depreciation allowance was funded.

1. Current Operations

In determining the cost of current operations, transported students must live two miles or more from a school center. However, physically disabled students who live closer shall be included in the determination of average daily transported students. The State Superintendent must approve the school centers. If safety of children is an issue, the State Superintendent may waive the two-mile limit. This pupil count shall be for the previous year. The cost per pupil per day is the operating cost of current expenditures. All transportation of special education students is fully reimbursed by including their full costs in the calculations. As discussed earlier, the adequacy of this reimbursement is under intense state financial pressures to be reduced. Therefore it is recommended that a new revenue source amounting to **\$360,000** be provided to subsidize an estimated 20% of the operating cost from local revenues. Outsourcing of the student transportation program is an option the proposed Alabaster City Board of Education could consider.

2. Fleet Renewal

Based upon the age of each school bus in operation, an amount for depreciation is included in the operating cost. This amount, based on a chassis life of 10 years, is set aside as a fleet renewal allocation to be expended only for the purchase of new school buses. These funds may be carried over to future years.

This categorical aid program does not require a local match of funds directly. To the extent that the state allocation does not provide 100% reimbursement of allowable costs, there is an operating cost deficit that must be provided from local resources. To the extent that a local school system operates a transportation program in excess (miles to approved school sites, inefficient routes, etc.) of the state approved program, the local school system must provide the excess operations costs from local sources. To the extent the escrowed amount for fleet renewal from the state transportation program is insufficient to cover the replacement costs of bus by chassis which exceed 10 years of age, the local school system must provide for the excess purchase costs from pay-as-you-go local revenues and/or assumption of local debt. An option used by the Shelby County Board of Education is the lease/purchase agreement.

Transportation equipment serving students from a municipality to schools located in that municipality have been deemed under the control of that city school board when an independent city school system is established. However, any debt of any chassis to be transferred in title may be assumed by the new city board of education. If a city board of education chooses not to offer a school transportation program, they will still need to

acquire and operate school buses as may be necessary to transport students for the athletic programs and off-campus educational experiences of the schools. The debt of 14 buses serving the school sites of Alabaster through a lease/purchase agreement has been documented in **Chapter 5** and can easily be retired from estimated Fleet Renewal Allocations. However, the proposed Alabaster City Board of Education would need to conduct a thorough review of the age of transportation equipment and anticipated state funds should financial operations begin in FY 2013-14.

B. CONCLUSIONS REGARDING REVENUES AVAILABLE

Local tax-based revenues estimated for the proposed Alabaster City School System should be adequate to meet estimated expenditure obligations for current operations and to meet expenditure obligations for capital outlay and debt service. Once the mandated state matches are made for the 1995 Foundation Program and the 1995 Capital Purchase Program, and in addition for the state mandated function of General Administrative Services (the Central Office), net unrestricted revenues are determined. However, in order to provide a sound financial base for the proposed Alabaster City School System, the following **Table 6-1** outlines the additional revenues to be provided that will enhance the educational opportunities provided students:

Table 6-1
Recommended Additional Annual Expenditures from Local Current Revenues

Category of New Expenditure	Amount
Existing Debt Service	\$ 750,000
General Administrative Services	\$ 300,000
Transportation	\$ 360,000
Allowance for New Classrooms*	\$ 1,250,000
12 Additional Teacher Units	\$ 927,000
Total	\$ 3,587,000
<i>*Based upon \$20,000,000 in newconstruction.</i>	

Cost cutting may be possible through outsourcing of some functions and further economies of scale. Positions in the School Board Office may be limited, and one person expected to perform several duties.

While the academic year begins **July 1**, the state fiscal year does not begin until **October 1** and state allocations made before the end of October. There are significant transition costs. **It is recommended that additional local tax-based revenues in the range of \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000 annually be provided as soon as steps are begun for separate status by City Council Resolution.**

C. REVENUE OPTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION

Creating a separate city school system for the City of Alabaster does not present a difficult financial circumstance due to the tax base, the projected cost-efficient size in

ADM (economy of scale), the needs of the physical plant, and the potential needs for instructional improvement; however, certain cost containment and revenue options should be considered. Primary among these is the need for a reserve account to be established concurrent with any City Council action creating the Alabaster City School System. While the projected revenue stream may appear to be minimally adequate for operating the current instructional program provided, funds for start-up costs must be considered as well as roll-over costs (maintaining the current instructional program) and costs for instructional improvement.

Maintaining all current school sites with building principals and creating the new positions of superintendent (position is required by state law) and of chief school finance officer (position is required by state law) should be accomplished prior to financial separation. Some costs at separation may be encountered due to restructuring of grade levels of existing school sites

The position of superintendent should be filled as soon as practicable. A commensurate salary would be negotiated in a contract for this position. While the position would oversee six attendance centers, adjusting the existing staff to the roll-over instructional load would be a significant task. Other state required positions such as a technology coordinator and school nurses(s) must be addressed. Others such as the required attendance officer may be a joint position with a principal or actually the superintendent.

Upon acceptance of Revenue Options which follow or some different Options as circumstances may dictate, a key financial consideration will be the accommodation of current site employees:

§ 16-24-2. Criteria for continuing service status for teachers, principals and supervisors; list of persons recommended for continuing status; effect of consolidation or separation of schools.

(d) When two or more school systems are consolidated under one board of education, or when one or more schools are separated from a school system in order to become a part of or to constitute another school system, the continuing service status of the teachers involved in such changes is in no way jeopardized.

In planning for separation and/or school closings, provision must be made to protect continuing employment status of personnel assigned to and working at these building sites. However, some employees may wish to transfer to the Shelby County School System at the offer of employment by the Shelby County School System in the negotiations for the conditions of fiscal separation. In addition, some certificated and non-certificated personnel will be lost due to retirement, relocation, or other reasons.

D. OPTIONS FOR ADDITIONAL TAX REVENUES

Options for additional local revenues do exist. The Alabaster City Council could impose the following taxes without the need for a referendum. These are not included as recommendations, but are noted as possibilities for additional revenues.

- (1) A 1.0% sales and use tax increase estimated to yield ----- **\$3,887,896**
- (2) A 10.0 mill school tax district tax under authority of **Amendment 373** (requires legislative approval) of ad valorem tax estimated to yield ----- **\$3,272,973**
- (3) A municipal occupations license tax can be levied and collected. The principal statutory grant of authority for Alabama cities and towns to tax businesses or trades, occupations or professions is found in Section 11-51-90, *Code of Alabama, 1975*.
- (4) The City Council, depending on the constitutional authority currently exhausted by the levy and collection of 10.0 mills, has the authority to request a referendum on an additional 7.5 mills of city ad valorem tax with action of the Legislature under the provisions of **Amendment 56**. Only **2.5 mills** may be currently available:

Each municipal corporation in this state whose annual ad valorem tax rate is otherwise limited by the Constitution or any amendment thereto less than one and one-fourth per centum (1 1/4 %) of the value of the property situated therein as assessed for state taxation during the preceding year shall have, in addition to the power to levy and collect such ad valorem tax each year at the rate authorized immediately prior to the adoption of this amendment, the further power to levy and collect each year an additional tax or taxes to such extent that the total ad valorem tax rate of such municipal corporation shall not exceed one and one-fourth per centum (1 1/4 %) in any one year on the property situated therein based on the valuation of such property as assessed for state taxation during the preceding year; provided, that before any such additional tax may be so levied and collected a majority of the qualified electors of any such municipal corporation voting at an election called for that purpose shall vote in favor of the levy thereof; provided further, that the total ad valorem tax or taxes to be levied and collected by any such municipal corporation shall not exceed one and one-fourth per centum (1 1/4 %) in any one year; and provided further, that the adoption of this amendment shall in no wise affect, limit, modify, abridge or impair the power, authority or right of any such municipal corporation to levy and collect the special school taxes now or hereafter vested or conferred upon them, or any of them, under the Constitution or any amendment thereto, which said special school taxes shall be in

excess of said one and one-fourth per centum (1 1/4 %) herein provided for. Each election held under the provisions hereof shall be ordered, held, canvassed and may be contested in the same manner as is or may be provided by the law applicable to municipal corporations for elections to authorize the issuance of municipal bonds. The ballots used at such elections shall specify the purpose for which the proposed additional rate of taxation shall be authorized and shall contain the words "For ... % additional rate of taxation"; and "Against ... % additional rate of taxation"; the additional rate of taxation proposed to be shown in the blank space provided therefor. The voter shall record his choice, whether for or against the additional rate shown, by placing a cross mark before or after the words expressing his choice. The proceeds of any such additional tax so authorized at any such election shall be used only for the purpose for which the same shall be authorized at such election. Elections to authorize the levy of such additional tax may be held as often as ordered by the governing body of the municipality, but when a proposition is submitted to the electors to levy such additional tax for a specific purpose and such proposition is defeated then no second election for the same purpose shall be held in one year thereafter (*Constitution of 1901, Amendment 56*).

- (5) A municipality is empowered to levy and collect at any rate any excise, franchise, and privilege license taxes under the authority granted by (*Code of Alabama 1975, Section 11-51-200*).

E. FORWARD FUNDING OF PROPOSED ALABASTER CITY SCHOOL SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATIONS

It is recommended that if a decision for a separate city school system for Alabaster is undertaken, the City Council should provide for funding for the new Board and administration at the same time approval of a City Council resolution for separation is accomplished. Such funding would also assist in creating a reserve fund to be available for cash flow of the new city school system. While the state scholastic year begins **July 1** along with many contracts of employees, the state fiscal year for the allocation of state revenues begins **October 1** with actual receipts from the state due and payable at the end of October. These revenues could be from city tax sources which are immediately available to the City Council for action. School ad valorem taxes would be collected in arrears after the final separation agreement is made.

Legal assistance is highly desirable in these issues of planning for a smooth transition of federal, state, and local revenues. It is recommended that at least a superintendent and a chief fiscal officer be employed by the newly appointed Alabaster City Board of Education as soon as possible to oversee and implement the transition to a new city system. Also a board attorney needs to be identified and involved. It is highly

recommended that the position of chief school fiscal officer be filled due to the uniqueness and complexity of public school finance and the time that will be required. Immediate participation in financial training and professional development will be essential.

Additional Revenue Options Dependent upon Referendum

In addition to the revenue options for the City Council previously presented, the following additional revenue options should be noted:

- (1) **Amendment 373**, the “Lid Bill,” provides for the rate of an existing millage to be increased in a referendum, contingent upon certain steps being implemented as follow. If an existing city millage were increased, the collection of the levy would be in the next collection cycle. If an existing school tax millage were to be increased, the collection of the levy could not occur until after final separation. Such a tax would be approved for levy and collection by the following steps:
 - (a) **Public Hearing.** The local taxing authority (in the case of most, but not all school taxes, this is the county commission) conducts a public hearing on the proposed tax increase (usually at the request of the school board) at which the local taxing authority formally votes to propose the increase;
 - (b) **Local Legislation.** The Legislature approves the proposed increase through the passage of a local act; and
 - (c) **Local Referendum.** Voters approve the proposed increase in a local election. The issue is not voted upon statewide or countywide.
- (2) Ad valorem taxes cannot be levied and collected without specific constitutional authority (and in most cases only by referendum). Another method for an ad valorem tax increase is a local application constitutional amendment affecting only the City of Alabaster, but which must be voted upon statewide

Alabaster City School System Share of Shelby County School System Fund Balances

The capital outlay and debt load to be assumed by the proposed Alabaster City School System could be at least partially offset by the following considerations.

- (1) At final implementation of separation, the Alabaster City School System should be entitled to its share of escrowed Capital Purchase Allocation from the Public School Fund in escrow by the Shelby County Board of Education. Alabaster should be entitled to at least **21.888469%** of this amount (a prorata share) as resident students of Alabaster earned this allocation, and the residents of Alabaster paid the 3.0 mill statewide ad valorem tax which funds it.

- (2) At final implementation of separation, the Alabaster City School System should be entitled to its prorata share of any fund balance in the General Fund of the Shelby County Public School System for the same reasons as above.
- (3) At final implementation of separation, the Alabaster City School System should be entitled to its prorata share of any escrowed fund balance of revenue warrants and or bond issues by the Shelby County Board of Education.
- (4) At initial implementation of separation, the Alabaster City School System should be entitled to full documentation detailing ownership of all county school property.
- (5) At final implementation of separation, the Alabaster City School System will be entitled to receive all fund balances in school internal accounts.
- (6) At final implementation of separation, all school site supplies, school equipment, transportation equipment, educational materials and resources, and similar items used in the school sites in Alabaster, including, shall be transferred.

Legal Counsel

Should the Alabaster City Council vote to form an independent city school system, it is recommended that legal counsel familiar with such matters be retained as soon as possible to coordinate all steps necessary for implementation. Chief among these steps will be to file for Pre-clearance with the Justice Department under the provisions of the 1965 Voting Rights Act. Legal counsel will represent the newly formed Alabaster Board of Education in the negotiation with the Shelby County Board on matters of property transfer, personnel matters, fund balance transfer, and other related issues. Many decisions will have to be made by the Alabaster City Board of Education upon final separation, including attendance issues. Advice of legal counsel is crucial. Specific diligence and representation will be required for the creation of the **Countywide Foundation Program Cost Ratio** for the allocation of the Alabaster City School System's share of countywide revenues. Immediate contact with the Alabama State Department of Education should be made and their involvement in financial planning solicited. Similar concern would be necessary for the creation a proxy amount for a chargeback to be assigned to the Foundation Program and for a Capital Purchase allocation match.

In addition, given that state funding is based upon prior year student attendance data by school site, it is imperative to plan with both the Alabama State Department of Education and the local legislative delegation to provide for direct allocation to the proposed Alabaster City Board of Education beginning with the first year of financial separation. While the state fiscal year begins **October 1**, the school academic year begins **July 1**. Provisions must be made for bridging this financial hiatus by intergovernmental transfer of funds and should be thoroughly delineated in the final agreement of separation.

7. APPENDICES

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Appendix 7-1 **Per Capita Income and Rank by County** **in Alabama in 2009 Inflation Adjusted Dollars**

Per capita income in the past 12 months (in 2009 inflation-adjusted dollars) (Estimate)					
Number	Geography	Estimate	Rank	Percent of Alabama	Percent of United States
	United States	\$27,041	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Alabama	\$22,732	n/a	n/a	n/a
1	Autauga County, Alabama	\$23,774	6	104.58%	87.92%
2	Baldwin County, Alabama	\$26,197	4	115.24%	96.88%
3	Barbour County, Alabama	\$15,842	61	69.69%	58.59%
4	Bibb County, Alabama	\$18,953	33	83.38%	70.09%
5	Blount County, Alabama	\$20,360	22	89.57%	75.29%
6	Bullock County, Alabama	\$17,746	46	78.07%	65.63%
7	Butler County, Alabama	\$17,221	51	75.76%	63.68%
8	Calhoun County, Alabama	\$21,372	17	94.02%	79.04%
9	Chambers County, Alabama	\$17,072	52	75.10%	63.13%
10	Cherokee County, Alabama	\$20,434	21	89.89%	75.57%
11	Chilton County, Alabama	\$20,326	25	89.42%	75.17%
12	Choctaw County, Alabama	\$16,193	60	71.23%	59.88%
13	Clarke County, Alabama	\$16,790	55	73.86%	62.09%
14	Clay County, Alabama	\$18,267	42	80.36%	67.55%
15	Cleburne County, Alabama	\$18,365	41	80.79%	67.92%
16	Coffee County, Alabama	\$22,706	9	99.89%	83.97%
17	Colbert County, Alabama	\$21,689	16	95.41%	80.21%
18	Conecuh County, Alabama	\$16,960	53	74.61%	62.72%
19	Coosa County, Alabama	\$18,563	38	81.66%	68.65%
20	Covington County, Alabama	\$18,958	32	83.40%	70.11%
21	Crenshaw County, Alabama	\$19,900	28	87.54%	73.59%
22	Cullman County, Alabama	\$20,339	24	89.47%	75.22%
23	Dale County, Alabama	\$21,299	18	93.70%	78.77%
24	Dallas County, Alabama	\$16,304	59	71.72%	60.29%
25	DeKalb County, Alabama	\$17,552	49	77.21%	64.91%
26	Elmore County, Alabama	\$21,866	14	96.19%	80.86%
27	Escambia County, Alabama	\$16,711	56	73.51%	61.80%
28	Etowah County, Alabama	\$20,354	23	89.54%	75.27%
29	Fayette County, Alabama	\$18,228	43	80.19%	67.41%
30	Franklin County, Alabama	\$17,610	48	77.47%	65.12%
31	Geneva County, Alabama	\$17,697	47	77.85%	65.45%
32	Greene County, Alabama	\$14,564	64	64.07%	53.86%
33	Hale County, Alabama	\$15,221	63	66.96%	56.29%
34	Henry County, Alabama	\$18,438	39	81.11%	68.19%
35	Houston County, Alabama	\$22,797	7	100.29%	84.31%
36	Jackson County, Alabama	\$18,742	35	82.45%	69.31%
37	Jefferson County, Alabama	\$26,256	3	115.50%	97.10%
38	Lamar County, Alabama	\$19,926	27	87.66%	73.69%
39	Lauderdale County, Alabama	\$21,737	15	95.62%	80.39%
40	Lawrence County, Alabama	\$19,795	29	87.08%	73.20%
41	Lee County, Alabama	\$22,384	12	98.47%	82.78%
42	Limestone County, Alabama	\$21,943	13	96.53%	81.15%
43	Lowndes County, Alabama	\$16,466	58	72.44%	60.89%
44	Macon County, Alabama	\$15,494	62	68.16%	57.30%
45	Madison County, Alabama	\$29,588	2	130.16%	109.42%
46	Marengo County, Alabama	\$17,403	50	76.56%	64.36%
47	Marion County, Alabama	\$18,654	37	82.06%	68.98%
48	Marshall County, Alabama	\$19,654	30	86.46%	72.68%
49	Mobile County, Alabama	\$21,274	19	93.59%	78.67%
50	Monroe County, Alabama	\$17,951	44	78.97%	66.38%
51	Montgomery County, Alabama	\$25,102	5	110.43%	92.83%
52	Morgan County, Alabama	\$22,758	8	100.11%	84.16%
53	Perry County, Alabama	\$14,266	65	62.76%	52.76%
54	Pickens County, Alabama	\$16,475	57	72.47%	60.93%
55	Pike County, Alabama	\$19,085	31	83.96%	70.58%
56	Randolph County, Alabama	\$18,813	34	82.76%	69.57%
57	Russell County, Alabama	\$18,386	40	80.88%	67.99%
58	St. Clair County, Alabama	\$21,067	20	92.68%	77.91%
59	Shelby County, Alabama	\$33,607	1	147.84%	124.28%
60	Sumter County, Alabama	\$13,667	66	60.12%	50.54%
61	Talladega County, Alabama	\$18,710	36	82.31%	69.19%
62	Tallapoosa County, Alabama	\$22,595	10	99.40%	83.56%
63	Tuscaloosa County, Alabama	\$22,489	11	98.93%	83.17%
64	Walker County, Alabama	\$20,321	26	89.39%	75.15%
65	Washington County, Alabama	\$17,748	45	78.07%	65.63%
66	Wilcox County, Alabama	\$12,258	67	53.92%	45.33%
67	Winston County, Alabama	\$16,855	54	74.15%	62.33%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey 2005-2009

Appendix 7-2

Rank of Places in Alabama by Per Capita Income Adjusted for Inflation and by Places in Alabama with City School Systems in Alabama, 2009

Per capita income in the past 12 months (in 2009 inflation-adjusted dollars) (Estimate)							
Number	Name of Place in Alabama	Estimate PCI 2009	Rank in Alabama All Places	Cities with City School Systems	Estimate PCI 2009	Rank in Alabama All Places	Rank Among City LEAs
n/a	Alabaster	\$27,644	41	Alabaster	\$27,644	41	7 to 8
1	Albertville city, Alabama	\$17,000	319	Mountain Brook City	\$76,959	1	1
2	Alexander City city, Alabama	\$20,521	166	Vestavia Hills City	\$49,685	3	2
3	Andalusia city, Alabama	\$20,509	167	Hoover City	\$39,794	6	3
4	Anniston city, Alabama	\$22,789	120	Madison City	\$35,496	13	4
5	Arab city, Alabama	\$24,438	79	Trussville City	\$33,699	17	5
6	Athens city, Alabama	\$23,682	99	Homewood City	\$30,931	25	6
7	Attalla city, Alabama	\$16,968	321	Huntsville City	\$29,132	34	7
8	Auburn city, Alabama	\$24,073	89	Leeds City	\$25,516	60	8
9	Bessemer city, Alabama	\$18,188	261	Muscle Shoals City	\$24,927	69	9
10	Birmingham city, Alabama	\$19,724	200	Enterprise City	\$24,901	70	10
11	Boaz city, Alabama	\$18,767	236	Jasper City	\$24,749	74	11
12	Brewton city, Alabama	\$20,162	182	Dothan City	\$24,519	78	12
13	Cullman city, Alabama	\$21,712	135	Arab City	\$24,438	79	13
14	Daleville city, Alabama	\$24,431	80	Daleville City	\$24,431	80	14
15	Decatur city, Alabama	\$23,436	103	Oxford City	\$24,370	83	15
16	Demopolis city, Alabama	\$20,189	179	Auburn City	\$24,073	89	16
17	Dothan city, Alabama	\$24,519	78	Saraland City	\$23,819	92	17
18	Elba city, Alabama	\$14,435	415	Athens City	\$23,682	99	18
19	Enterprise city, Alabama	\$24,901	70	Pell City	\$23,581	100	19
20	Eufaula city, Alabama	\$16,645	331	Linden City	\$23,518	101	20
21	Fairfield city, Alabama	\$18,602	240	Decatur City	\$23,436	103	21
22	Florence city, Alabama	\$20,778	159	Guntersville City	\$22,899	117	22
23	Fort Payne city, Alabama	\$19,923	191	Anniston City	\$22,789	120	23
24	Gadsden city, Alabama	\$18,056	267	Cullman City	\$21,712	135	24
25	Geneva city, Alabama	\$18,331	253	Tuscaloosa City	\$21,325	144	25
26	Guntersville city, Alabama	\$22,899	117	Hartselle City	\$21,227	148	26
27	Haleyville city, Alabama	\$14,367	416	Scottsboro City	\$20,901	155	27
28	Hartselle city, Alabama	\$21,227	148	Florence City	\$20,778	159	28
29	Homewood city, Alabama	\$30,931	25	Ozark City	\$20,522	165	29
30	Hoover city, Alabama	\$39,794	6	Alexander City	\$20,521	166	30
31	Huntsville city, Alabama	\$29,132	34	Andalusia City	\$20,509	167	31
32	Jacksonville city, Alabama	\$17,419	302	Tuscumbia City	\$20,506	168	32
33	Jasper city, Alabama	\$24,749	74	Opelika City	\$20,497	169	33
34	Lanett city, Alabama	\$15,536	378	Troy City	\$20,436	171	34
35	Langston town, Alabama	\$25,516	60	Demopolis City	\$20,189	179	35
36	Leeds city, Alabama	\$23,518	101	Brewton City	\$20,162	182	36
37	Madison city, Alabama	\$35,496	13	Roanoke City	\$20,116	185	37
38	Midfield city, Alabama	\$18,233	260	Fort Payne City	\$19,923	191	38
39	Mountain Brook city, Alabama	\$76,959	1	Winfield City	\$19,818	196	39
40	Muscle Shoals city, Alabama	\$24,927	69	Birmingham City	\$19,724	200	40
41	Oneonta city, Alabama	\$19,059	227	Sheffield City	\$19,601	204	41
42	Opelika city, Alabama	\$20,497	169	Oneonta City	\$19,059	227	42
43	Opp city, Alabama	\$18,260	258	Phenix City	\$19,021	229	43
44	Oxford city, Alabama	\$24,370	83	Sylacauga City	\$18,773	235	44
45	Ozark city, Alabama	\$20,522	165	Boaz City	\$18,767	236	45
46	Pell City city, Alabama	\$23,581	100	Fairfield City	\$18,602	240	46
47	Phenix city city, Alabama	\$19,021	229	Geneva City	\$18,331	253	47
48	Piedmont city, Alabama	\$16,169	350	Opp City	\$18,260	258	48
49	Roanoke city, Alabama	\$20,116	185	Midfield City	\$18,233	260	49
50	Russellville city, Alabama	\$16,641	332	Bessemer City	\$18,188	261	50
51	Saraland city, Alabama	\$23,819	92	Gadsden City	\$18,056	267	51
52	Scottsboro city, Alabama	\$20,901	155	Jacksonville City	\$17,419	302	52
53	Selma city, Alabama	\$16,809	326	Albertville City	\$17,000	319	53
54	Sheffield city, Alabama	\$19,601	204	Attalla City	\$16,968	321	54
55	Sylacauga city, Alabama	\$18,773	235	Selma City	\$16,809	326	55
56	Talladega city, Alabama	\$15,368	386	Tallassee City	\$16,741	329	56
57	Tallassee city, Alabama	\$16,741	329	Eufaula City	\$16,645	331	57
58	Tarrant city, Alabama	\$13,228	444	Russellville City	\$16,641	332	58
59	Thomasville city, Alabama	\$14,059	426	Piedmont City	\$16,169	350	59
60	Troy city, Alabama	\$20,436	171	Lanett City	\$15,536	378	60
61	Trussville city, Alabama	\$33,699	17	Talladega City	\$15,368	386	61
62	Tuscaloosa city, Alabama	\$21,325	144	Elba City	\$14,435	415	62
63	Tuscumbia city, Alabama	\$20,506	168	Haleyville City	\$14,367	416	63
64	Vestavia Hills city, Alabama	\$49,685	3	Thomasville City	\$14,059	426	64
65	Winfield city, Alabama	\$19,818	196	Tarrant City	\$13,228	444	65

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, 2005-2009.

Appendix 7-3

Amendment 3: Statewide Application 3.0 Mill Countywide and 3.0 Mill School Tax District Ad Valorem Tax

Article XIX, Section 1. The several counties in the state shall have power to levy and collect a special county tax not exceeding thirty cents on each one hundred dollars worth of taxable property in such counties in addition to that now authorized or that may hereafter be authorized for public school purposes, and in addition to that now authorized under section 260 of article XIV of the Constitution; provided, that the rate of such tax, the time it is to continue and the purpose thereof shall have been first submitted to the vote of the qualified electors of the county, and voted for by a majority of those voting at such election.

Section 2. The several school districts of any county in the state shall have power to levy and collect a special district tax not exceeding thirty cents on each one hundred dollars worth of taxable property in such district for public school purposes; provided, that a school district under the meaning of this section shall include incorporated cities or towns, or any school district of which an incorporated city or town is a part, or such other school districts now existing or hereafter formed as may be approved by the county board of education; provided further, that the rate of such tax, the time it is to continue and the purpose thereof shall have been first submitted to the vote of the qualified electors of the district and voted for by a majority of those voting at such election; provided further, that no district tax shall be voted or collected except in such counties as are levying and collecting not less than a three-mill special county school tax.

Section 3. The funds arising from the special county school tax levied and collected by any county shall be apportioned and expended as the law may direct, and the funds arising from the special school tax levied in any district which votes the same independently of the county shall be expended for the exclusive benefit of the district, as the law may direct (*Constitution of 1901, Amendment 3*).

Appendix 7-4

Amendment 202:

Statewide 5.0 Mill Additional Property Tax for County Educational Purposes

The court of county commissioners, board of revenue, or other like governing body of each of the several counties in the state shall have the power to levy and collect a special county tax of not to exceed fifty cents on each one hundred dollars of taxable property, in addition to all other taxes now or hereafter authorized by the Constitution and laws of Alabama, for educational purposes, on the value of the taxable property in the county as assessed for state taxation, provided the purpose thereof, and the time such tax is proposed to be continued shall have been first submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of the county and voted for by a majority of those voting at such election. If any proposal to levy the tax is defeated in any election, subsequent elections thereon may be held at any time. The election provided for herein shall be called, held, conducted, paid for, and governed otherwise in the manner provided for an election on the school district tax authorized in constitutional amendment III [3].

Appendix 7-5

Amendment 382: Statewide 3.0 Mill School Tax District Ad Valorem Tax

In addition to any and all taxes now authorized, or that may be hereafter authorized by the Constitution and laws of Alabama, the several school districts of any in the state shall have power to levy and collect an additional special district school tax not exceeding thirty cents on each one hundred dollars worth of taxable property in such district for public school purposes in addition to that now authorized or that may hereafter be authorized for public school purposes; provided, that a school district under this section shall include incorporated cities or towns, or any school district of which an incorporated city or town is a part, or such other school districts now existing or hereafter formed as may be approved by the county board of education; provided, further, that the rate of such tax, the time it is to continue and the purpose thereof shall have been first submitted to the vote of the qualified electors of the district, and voted for a majority of those voting at such election.

Appendix 7-6

Amendment 373 Increase of Amendment 3, Section 1, Countywide Ad Valorem Tax by Act 1989-722 by 7.0 Mills

Act No. 89-722

H. 1050—Reps. Knight and Hill

AN ACT

Relating to Shelby County; approving an increase of the three mill countywide ad valorem school tax levied pursuant to Amendment No. 3 to the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, by seven mills to ten mills, all in accordance with Amendment No. 373 to said Alabama Constitution; such additional seven mill tax to be levied and collected by the governing body of Shelby County for each year beginning with the levy for the tax year October 1, 1989, to September 30, 1990 (the tax for which year will be due and payable October 1, 1990) and ending with the levy for the tax year October 1, 2016, to September 30, 2017 (the tax for which year will be due and payable October 1, 2017) for public school purposes; provided that the aforesaid increased rate of such tax, the time it is to continue and the purpose thereof shall have been first submitted to the vote of the qualified electors of Shelby County at a special election called and held in accordance with the laws governing special elections.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of Alabama:

Section 1. In addition to any taxes now authorized or that may hereafter be authorized by the Constitution and laws of the State of Alabama, pursuant to Amendment No. 373 to the Constitution of the State of Alabama, an increase of the countywide ad valorem school tax presently being levied pursuant to Amendment No. 3 to the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, from the rate of thirty cents on each one hundred dollars worth of taxable property in Shelby County to the rate of one dollar on each one hundred dollars worth of taxable property in said county (an increase of seventy cents on each one hundred dollars worth of taxable property, or seven mills) is approved; such additional seven mill tax to be levied and collected by the governing body of Shelby County for each year beginning with the levy for the tax year October 1, 1989, to September 30, 1990 (the tax for which year will be due and payable October 1, 1990) and ending with the levy for the tax year October 1, 2016 to September 30, 2017 (the tax for which year will be due and payable October 1, 2017) for public school purposes; provided, that the aforesaid increased rate of such tax, the time it is to continue and the purpose thereof shall have been first submitted to the vote of the qualified electors of said county, and voted for by a majority of those voting at a special election called and held in accordance with the law governing special elections.

Section 2. The provisions of this act are severable. If any part of this act is declared invalid or unconstitutional, such declaration shall not affect the part which remains.

Section 3. This act shall become effective immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.

Approved May 11, 1989

Time: 5:10 P.M.

Appendix 7-7

Amendment 373 increase of Amendment 3, Section 2, School Tax District Ad Valorem Tax by Act 1997-217 by 8.0 Mills

Act No. 97-217

H. 844 – Reps. Hill, Knight (A),
Curry, Smith

AN ACT

Relating to Shelby County, and particularly School Tax District No. 2 in said County; approving an increase of the three mill district ad valorem school tax levied pursuant to Amendment No. 3 to the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, by eight mills to eleven mills, all in accordance with Amendment No. 373 to said Alabama Constitution; such increased tax to be levied and collected in said District by the governing body of Shelby County for each year beginning with the levy for the tax year October 1, 1997 to September 30, 1998 (the tax for which year will be due and payable October 1, 1998) and ending with the levy for the tax year October 1, 2016 to September 30, 2017 (the tax for which year will be due and payable October 1, 2017) for public school purposes; provided that the aforesaid increased rate of such tax, the time it is to continue and the purpose thereof shall have been first submitted to the vote of the qualified electors of School Tax District No. 2 in Shelby County at an election called and held in accordance with the applicable laws governing such elections.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of Alabama:

Section 1. In addition to any taxes now authorized or that may hereafter be authorized by the Constitution and laws of the State of Alabama, pursuant to Amendment No. 373 to the Constitution of the State of Alabama, an increase of the district ad valorem school tax presently being levied pursuant to Amendment No. 3 to the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, from the rate of thirty cents on each one hundred dollars worth of taxable property in School Tax District No. 2 in Shelby County (the "District") to the rate of one dollar and ten cents on each one hundred dollars worth of taxable property in said county (an increase of eighty cents on each one hundred dollars worth of taxable property, or eight mills) is approved; such increased tax to be levied and collected in the District by the governing body of Shelby County for

Appendix 7-7 (continued)
Amendment 373 increase of Amendment 3, Section 2,
School Tax District Ad Valorem Tax by Act 1997-217 by 8.0 Mills

each year beginning with the levy for the tax year October 1, 1997 to September 30, 1998 (the tax for which year will be due and payable October 1, 1998) and ending with the levy for the tax year October 1, 2016 to September 30, 2017 (the tax for which year will be due and payable October 1, 2017) for public school purposes; provided, that the aforesaid increased rate of such tax, the time it is to continue and the purpose thereof shall have been first submitted to the vote of the qualified electors of the District, and voted for by a majority of those voting at an election called and held in accordance with applicable law governing such elections. The boundaries of the District are as follows:

The boundaries of said School Tax District No. 2 are coterminous with the boundaries of Shelby County, Alabama, excluding (i) those parts of Shelby County included within the corporate limits of the municipalities of Birmingham, Hoover, Vestavia Hills and any other municipality which at the time of the aforesaid election has a public school system under a city board of education for such municipality and (ii) that part of Shelby County located in School Tax District No. 1, described as follows:

Begin at the northwest corner of Section 32, Township 18, Range 2 East; thence south along the west line of said Section 32 and the extension thereof to the southwest corner of Section 20, Township 19, Range 2 East; thence east along the south line of said Section 20, and the extension thereof to the southeast corner of Section 24, Township 19, Range 2 East; thence north along the east boundary line of said Section 24 and the extension thereof to the northeast corner of Section 36, Township 18, Range 2 East; thence west along the north line of said Section 36 and the extension thereof to the northwest corner of Section 32, Township 18, Range 2 East.

Said area comprises Sections 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, Township 18, Range 2 East, and Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24, Township 19, Range 2 East, in Shelby County.

Section 2. The provisions of this act are severable. If any part of this act is declared invalid or unconstitutional, such declaration shall not affect the part which remains.

Section 3. This act shall become effective immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.

Approved April 17, 1997

Time: 1:40 P.M.

Appendix 7-8

Calculation of Yield per Mill per ADM for County School Systems for FY 2010-11

Fiscal Year	System Number	System Description	System ADM	System Local Foundation Program	Yield per Mill	Statewide Rank Yield per Mill	Yield per Mill per ADM	Statewide Rank Yield per Mill per ADM
2011	001	Autauga County	10,034.90	\$5,887,710	\$ 588,771	19	\$ 58.67	60
2011	002	Baldwin County	27,445.40	\$43,830,470	\$ 4,383,047	1	\$ 159.70	1
2011	003	Barbour County	1,064.25	\$993,790	\$ 99,379	100	\$ 93.38	18
2011	004	Bibb County	3,708.45	\$1,450,510	\$ 145,051	76	\$ 39.11	107
2011	005	Blount County	8,467.10	\$3,368,690	\$ 336,869	39	\$ 39.79	105
2011	006	Bullock County	1,604.85	\$758,640	\$ 75,864	111	\$ 47.27	89
2011	007	Butler County	3,383.35	\$2,051,810	\$ 205,181	60	\$ 60.64	53
2011	008	Calhoun County	9,299.10	\$3,784,200	\$ 378,420	32	\$ 40.69	101
2011	009	Chambers County	4,002.70	\$2,567,940	\$ 256,794	49	\$ 64.16	47
2011	010	Cherokee County	4,089.45	\$2,453,110	\$ 245,311	52	\$ 59.99	56
2011	011	Chilton County	7,655.45	\$3,813,140	\$ 381,314	31	\$ 49.81	78
2011	012	Choctaw County	1,831.35	\$1,970,400	\$ 197,040	62	\$ 107.59	10
2011	013	Clarke County	3,344.85	\$2,649,430	\$ 264,943	45	\$ 79.21	30
2011	014	Clay County	2,099.35	\$888,410	\$ 88,841	106	\$ 42.32	100
2011	015	Cleburne County	2,584.25	\$1,135,180	\$ 113,518	95	\$ 43.93	96
2011	016	Coffee County	2,176.45	\$1,274,370	\$ 127,437	86	\$ 58.55	61
2011	017	Colbert County	2,856.50	\$2,592,100	\$ 259,210	48	\$ 90.74	19
2011	018	Conecuh County	1,634.05	\$1,531,960	\$ 153,196	71	\$ 93.75	17
2011	019	Coosa County	1,311.25	\$1,561,790	\$ 156,179	70	\$ 119.11	4
2011	020	Covington County	3,059.85	\$2,347,460	\$ 234,746	54	\$ 76.72	34
2011	021	Crenshaw County	2,315.20	\$1,247,280	\$ 124,728	90	\$ 53.87	70
2011	022	Cullman County	9,905.45	\$5,438,440	\$ 543,844	23	\$ 54.90	68
2011	023	Dale County	2,872.90	\$1,324,530	\$ 132,453	83	\$ 46.10	93
2011	024	Dallas County	4,067.55	\$1,940,400	\$ 194,040	63	\$ 47.70	84
2011	025	Dekalb County	8,840.30	\$3,089,700	\$ 308,970	41	\$ 34.95	113
2011	026	Elmore County	11,369.70	\$9,050,150	\$ 905,015	12	\$ 79.60	28
2011	027	Escambia County	4,688.95	\$2,860,690	\$ 286,069	43	\$ 61.01	52
2011	028	Etowah County	9,251.40	\$4,405,670	\$ 440,567	28	\$ 47.62	86
2011	029	Fayette County	2,491.75	\$1,280,570	\$ 128,057	85	\$ 51.39	73
2011	030	Franklin County	3,310.20	\$1,529,270	\$ 152,927	72	\$ 46.20	91
2011	031	Geneva County	2,717.10	\$1,258,180	\$ 125,818	88	\$ 46.31	90
2011	032	Greene County	1,392.65	\$1,186,540	\$ 118,654	92	\$ 85.20	22
2011	033	Hale County	2,889.80	\$1,159,570	\$ 115,957	94	\$ 40.13	104
2011	034	Henry County	2,878.00	\$1,455,810	\$ 145,581	75	\$ 50.58	77
2011	035	Houston County	6,386.85	\$4,847,440	\$ 484,744	26	\$ 75.90	36
2011	036	Jackson County	5,853.25	\$2,305,970	\$ 230,597	55	\$ 39.40	106
2011	037	Jefferson County	36,172.50	\$24,804,670	\$ 2,480,467	4	\$ 68.57	40
2011	038	Lamar County	2,327.15	\$1,107,550	\$ 110,755	96	\$ 47.59	87
2011	039	Lauderdale County	8,805.75	\$3,909,780	\$ 390,978	30	\$ 44.40	95
2011	040	Lawrence County	5,255.80	\$3,531,790	\$ 353,179	35	\$ 67.20	44
2011	041	Lee County	9,737.70	\$5,769,780	\$ 576,978	20	\$ 59.25	59
2011	042	Limestone County	8,799.15	\$3,572,100	\$ 357,210	33	\$ 40.60	102
2011	043	Lowndes County	1,938.75	\$984,860	\$ 98,486	102	\$ 50.80	76
2011	044	Macon County	2,766.65	\$1,360,090	\$ 136,009	81	\$ 49.16	80
2011	045	Madison County	19,578.30	\$9,327,950	\$ 932,795	11	\$ 47.64	85
2011	046	Marengo County	1,521.90	\$1,167,570	\$ 116,757	93	\$ 76.72	34
2011	047	Marion County	3,645.40	\$1,725,760	\$ 172,576	66	\$ 47.34	88
2011	048	Marshall County	5,695.25	\$1,507,630	\$ 150,763	74	\$ 26.47	130
2011	049	Mobile County	62,177.25	\$41,963,650	\$ 4,196,365	2	\$ 67.49	43
2011	050	Monroe County	4,039.75	\$2,006,860	\$ 200,686	61	\$ 49.68	79
2011	051	Montgomery County	31,874.70	\$24,784,510	\$ 2,478,451	5	\$ 77.76	31
2011	052	Morgan County	7,850.35	\$7,735,730	\$ 773,573	14	\$ 98.54	13
2011	053	Perry County	1,895.80	\$812,410	\$ 81,241	109	\$ 42.85	97
2011	054	Pickens County	2,955.50	\$1,427,560	\$ 142,756	78	\$ 48.30	81
2011	055	Pike County	2,280.70	\$1,318,610	\$ 131,861	84	\$ 57.82	63
2011	056	Randolph County	2,281.50	\$2,210,520	\$ 221,052	58	\$ 96.89	14
2011	057	Russell County	3,344.05	\$1,756,940	\$ 175,694	65	\$ 52.54	71
2011	058	St Clair County	8,342.20	\$5,040,790	\$ 504,079	24	\$ 60.43	54
2011	059	Shelby County	27,778.20	\$23,440,140	\$ 2,344,014	6	\$ 84.38	24
2011	060	Sumter County	2,189.55	\$730,830	\$ 73,083	113	\$ 33.38	117
2011	061	Talladega County	7,748.05	\$6,779,270	\$ 677,927	16	\$ 87.50	21
2011	062	Tallapoosa County	2,977.75	\$3,400,940	\$ 340,094	38	\$ 114.21	7
2011	063	Tuscaloosa County	17,571.45	\$9,898,380	\$ 989,838	9	\$ 56.33	64
2011	064	Walker County	8,336.70	\$4,967,570	\$ 496,757	25	\$ 59.59	57
2011	065	Washington County	3,505.85	\$3,964,460	\$ 396,446	29	\$ 113.08	8
2011	066	Wilcox County	2,009.50	\$1,417,920	\$ 141,792	79	\$ 70.56	39
2011	067	Winston County	2,723.25	\$2,594,120	\$ 259,412	47	\$ 95.26	15

Appendix 7-9

Calculation of Yield per Mill per ADM for City School Systems for FY 2010-11

Fiscal Year	System Number	System Description	System ADM	System Local Foundation Program	Yield per Mill	Statewide Rank Yield per Mill	Yield per Mill per ADM	Rank Yield per Mill per ADM
2011	101	Albertville City	3,989.60	\$1,839,480	\$ 183,948	\$ 64.00	46.11	92
2011	102	Alexander City	3,399.80	\$2,263,570	\$ 226,357	\$ 56.00	66.58	45
2011	104	Andalusia City	1,718.80	\$1,031,330	\$ 103,133	\$ 99.00	60	55
2011	105	Anniston City	2,322.20	\$2,706,480	\$ 270,648	\$ 44.00	116.55	6
2011	106	Arab City	2,452.25	\$991,470	\$ 99,147	\$ 101.00	40.43	103
2011	107	Athens City	3,093.25	\$2,222,140	\$ 222,214	\$ 57.00	71.84	38
2011	109	Attalla City	1,710.85	\$412,440	\$ 41,244	\$ 124.00	24.11	132
2011	110	Auburn City	6,176.60	\$6,936,000	\$ 693,600	\$ 15.00	112.29	9
2011	113	Bessemer City	4,526.80	\$2,882,250	\$ 288,225	\$ 42.00	63.67	50
2011	114	Birmingham City	26,748.00	\$27,456,470	\$ 2,745,647	\$ 3.00	102.65	12
2011	115	Boaz City	2,234.35	\$828,790	\$ 82,879	\$ 108.00	37.09	111
2011	116	Brewton City	1,215.60	\$707,420	\$ 70,742	\$ 114.00	58.2	62
2011	125	Cullman City	2,931.90	\$2,614,400	\$ 261,440	\$ 46.00	89.17	20
2011	126	Daleville City	1,259.25	\$968,060	\$ 96,806	\$ 103.00	76.88	33
2011	127	Decatur City	8,667.00	\$5,909,560	\$ 590,956	\$ 18.00	68.18	41
2011	128	Demopolis City	2,454.75	\$786,640	\$ 78,664	\$ 110.00	32.05	122
2011	130	Dothan City	9,317.30	\$7,897,740	\$ 789,774	\$ 13.00	84.76	23
2011	131	Elba City	801.15	\$275,700	\$ 27,570	\$ 131.00	34.41	114
2011	132	Enterprise City	6,332.35	\$2,397,250	\$ 239,725	\$ 53.00	37.86	109
2011	133	Eufaula City	2,677.80	\$1,212,480	\$ 121,248	\$ 91.00	45.28	94
2011	137	Fairfield City	2,147.35	\$691,460	\$ 69,146	\$ 115.00	32.2	121
2011	141	Florence City	4,181.25	\$3,342,280	\$ 334,228	\$ 40.00	79.93	27
2011	143	Fort Payne City	2,942.55	\$1,609,420	\$ 160,942	\$ 68.00	54.69	69
2011	144	Gadsden City	5,544.35	\$3,549,760	\$ 354,976	\$ 34.00	64.02	48
2011	146	Geneva City	1,254.95	\$379,350	\$ 37,935	\$ 129.00	30.23	126
2011	154	Guntersville City	1,869.60	\$1,272,020	\$ 127,202	\$ 87.00	68.04	42
2011	155	Haleyville City	1,644.45	\$403,150	\$ 40,315	\$ 127.00	24.52	131
2011	156	Hartselle City	3,184.25	\$1,055,090	\$ 105,509	\$ 97.00	33.13	118
2011	157	Homewood City	3,498.45	\$5,482,090	\$ 548,209	\$ 22.00	156.7	2
2011	158	Hoover City	12,816.55	\$15,056,580	\$ 1,505,658	\$ 8.00	117.48	5
2011	159	Huntsville City	23,155.80	\$17,807,980	\$ 1,780,798	\$ 7.00	76.91	32
2011	162	Jacksonville City	1,693.30	\$862,550	\$ 86,255	\$ 107.00	50.94	75
2011	163	Jasper City	2,632.20	\$1,720,380	\$ 172,038	\$ 67.00	65.36	46
2011	165	Lanett City	849.90	\$409,310	\$ 40,931	\$ 126.00	48.16	82
2011	167	Leeds City	1,445.55	\$922,140	\$ 92,214	\$ 105.00	63.79	49
2011	168	Linden City	472.75	\$144,400	\$ 14,440	\$ 132.00	30.54	124
2011	169	Madison City	8,654.15	\$4,775,440	\$ 477,544	\$ 27.00	55.18	67
2011	171	Midfield City	1,259.10	\$376,000	\$ 37,600	\$ 130.00	29.86	128
2011	175	Mountain Brook City	4,398.80	\$5,727,770	\$ 572,777	\$ 21.00	130.21	3
2011	176	Muscle Shoals City	2,731.70	\$1,523,010	\$ 152,301	\$ 73.00	55.75	66
2011	178	Oneonta City	1,443.90	\$689,050	\$ 68,905	\$ 116.00	47.72	83
2011	179	Opelika City	4,368.90	\$3,473,100	\$ 347,310	\$ 36.00	79.5	29
2011	180	Opp City	1,355.80	\$441,130	\$ 44,113	\$ 123.00	32.54	120
2011	181	Oxford City	4,042.75	\$2,514,540	\$ 251,454	\$ 50.00	62.2	51
2011	182	Ozark City	2,487.40	\$931,420	\$ 93,142	\$ 104.00	37.45	110
2011	183	Pell City	4,162.60	\$2,470,000	\$ 247,000	\$ 51.00	59.34	58
2011	184	Phenix City	6,224.70	\$2,209,180	\$ 220,918	\$ 59.00	35.49	112
2011	185	Piedmont City	1,057.10	\$412,380	\$ 41,238	\$ 125.00	39.01	108
2011	187	Saraland City	1,744.05	\$1,450,390	\$ 145,039	\$ 77.00	83.16	26
2011	188	Roanoke City	1,526.05	\$522,270	\$ 52,227	\$ 119.00	34.22	116
2011	189	Russellville City	2,379.30	\$646,800	\$ 64,680	\$ 117.00	27.18	129
2011	190	Scottsboro City	2,692.90	\$1,378,910	\$ 137,891	\$ 80.00	51.21	74
2011	191	Selma City	3,896.40	\$1,340,540	\$ 134,054	\$ 82.00	34.4	115
2011	192	Sheffield City	1,113.95	\$477,040	\$ 47,704	\$ 121.00	42.82	98
2011	193	Sylacauga City	2,398.85	\$1,254,630	\$ 125,463	\$ 89.00	52.3	72
2011	194	Talladega City	2,457.60	\$1,042,100	\$ 104,210	\$ 98.00	42.4	99
2011	195	Tallassee City	1,961.85	\$628,750	\$ 62,875	\$ 118.00	32.05	122
2011	197	Tarrant City	1,315.70	\$738,500	\$ 73,850	\$ 112.00	56.13	65
2011	198	Thomasville City	1,552.10	\$467,970	\$ 46,797	\$ 122.00	30.15	127
2011	199	Troy City	2,160.55	\$1,571,540	\$ 157,154	\$ 69.00	72.74	37
2011	200	Tuscaloosa City	10,096.70	\$9,596,890	\$ 959,689	\$ 10.00	95.05	16
2011	201	Tusculum City	1,549.35	\$511,100	\$ 51,110	\$ 120.00	32.99	119
2011	202	Vestavia Hills City	6,119.10	\$6,495,740	\$ 649,574	\$ 17.00	106.16	11
2011	204	Winfield City	1,322.65	\$402,430	\$ 40,243	\$ 128.00	30.43	125
2011	205	Trussville City	4,152.30	\$3,459,070	\$ 345,907	\$ 37.00	83.3	25
		TOTAL	744,999.50	\$520,887,380	\$52,088,738		\$69.92	

Appendix 7-10

Tax Capacity and Tax Effort for County School Systems for FY 2010-11

System Number	System Description	FY 2011 Budgeted Local Tax Revenues	System ADM	FY 2011 System Value of One Mill	FY 2011 Rank	FY 2011 System Value of One Mill Per ADM	FY 2011 Rank	FY 2011 System Number of Equivalent Mills	FY 2011 Rank
001	Autauga County	\$ 11,630,910	10,034.90	\$ 588,771	19	\$58.67	60	19.75	110
002	Baldwin County	\$ 109,590,470	27,445.40	\$ 4,383,047	2	\$159.70	1	25.00	86
003	Barbour County	\$ 1,400,746	1,064.25	\$ 99,379	101	\$93.38	18	14.09	129
004	Bibb County	\$ 3,494,510	3,708.45	\$ 145,051	77	\$39.11	108	24.09	92
005	Blount County	\$ 5,873,690	8,467.10	\$ 336,869	40	\$39.79	106	17.44	121
006	Bullock County	\$ 1,725,177	1,604.85	\$ 75,864	112	\$47.27	90	22.74	99
007	Butler County	\$ 4,550,810	3,383.35	\$ 205,181	61	\$60.64	54	22.18	101
008	Calhoun County	\$ 14,966,510	9,299.10	\$ 378,420	33	\$40.69	102	39.55	40
009	Chambers County	\$ 5,574,304	4,002.70	\$ 256,794	50	\$64.16	48	21.71	103
010	Cherokee County	\$ 5,725,469	4,089.45	\$ 245,311	53	\$59.99	57	23.34	95
011	Chilton County	\$ 6,876,133	7,655.45	\$ 381,314	32	\$49.81	79	18.03	119
012	Choctaw County	\$ 3,846,620	1,831.35	\$ 197,040	63	\$107.59	10	19.52	113
013	Clarke County	\$ 4,206,430	3,344.85	\$ 264,943	46	\$79.21	30	15.88	126
014	Clay County	\$ 1,739,420	2,099.35	\$ 88,841	107	\$42.32	101	19.58	112
015	Cleburne County	\$ 2,605,180	2,584.25	\$ 113,518	96	\$43.93	97	22.95	97
016	Coffee County	\$ 2,967,221	2,176.45	\$ 127,437	87	\$58.55	62	23.28	96
017	Colbert County	\$ 6,998,950	2,856.50	\$ 259,210	49	\$90.74	19	27.00	78
018	Conecuh County	\$ 3,286,097	1,634.05	\$ 153,196	72	\$93.75	17	21.45	106
019	Coosa County	\$ 2,110,677	1,311.25	\$ 156,179	71	\$119.11	4	13.51	131
020	Covington County	\$ 3,587,739	3,059.85	\$ 234,746	55	\$76.72	34	15.28	127
021	Crenshaw County	\$ 2,430,247	2,315.20	\$ 124,728	91	\$53.87	71	19.48	114
022	Cullman County	\$ 11,312,106	9,905.45	\$ 543,844	24	\$54.90	69	20.80	107
023	Dale County	\$ 3,494,030	2,872.90	\$ 132,453	84	\$46.10	94	26.38	80
024	Dallas County	\$ 2,943,500	4,067.55	\$ 194,040	64	\$47.70	85	15.17	128
025	Dekalb County	\$ 8,353,493	8,840.30	\$ 308,970	42	\$34.95	114	27.04	77
026	Elmore County	\$ 16,255,000	11,369.70	\$ 905,015	13	\$79.60	28	17.96	120
027	Escambia County	\$ 7,268,690	4,688.95	\$ 286,069	44	\$61.01	53	25.41	85
028	Etowah County	\$ 9,135,329	9,251.40	\$ 440,567	29	\$47.62	87	20.74	108
029	Fayette County	\$ 2,751,921	2,491.75	\$ 128,057	86	\$51.39	74	21.49	105
030	Franklin County	\$ 4,253,379	3,310.20	\$ 152,927	73	\$46.20	92	27.81	75
031	Geneva County	\$ 1,719,292	2,717.10	\$ 125,818	89	\$46.31	91	13.66	130
032	Greene County	\$ 3,095,816	1,392.65	\$ 118,654	93	\$85.20	22	26.09	83
033	Hale County	\$ 2,560,618	2,889.80	\$ 115,957	95	\$40.13	105	22.08	102
034	Henry County	\$ 2,978,461	2,878.00	\$ 145,581	76	\$50.58	78	20.46	109
035	Houston County	\$ 9,768,370	6,386.85	\$ 484,744	27	\$75.90	36	20.15	110
036	Jackson County	\$ 9,860,191	5,853.25	\$ 230,597	56	\$39.40	107	42.76	27
037	Jefferson County	\$ 81,979,279	36,172.50	\$ 2,480,467	5	\$68.57	41	33.05	55
038	Lamar County	\$ 2,080,150	2,327.15	\$ 110,755	97	\$47.59	88	18.78	117
039	Lauderdale County	\$ 13,045,274	8,805.75	\$ 390,978	31	\$44.40	96	33.37	54
040	Lawrence County	\$ 8,640,790	5,255.80	\$ 353,179	36	\$67.20	45	24.47	89
041	Lee County	\$ 21,902,600	9,737.70	\$ 576,978	21	\$59.25	60	37.96	45
042	Limestone County	\$ 16,764,100	8,799.15	\$ 357,210	34	\$40.60	103	46.93	20
043	Lowndes County	\$ 2,446,293	1,938.75	\$ 98,486	103	\$50.80	77	24.84	88
044	Macon County	\$ 4,429,240	2,766.65	\$ 136,009	82	\$49.16	81	32.57	58
045	Madison County	\$ 40,291,000	19,578.30	\$ 932,795	12	\$47.64	86	43.19	25
046	Marengo County	\$ 1,917,870	1,521.90	\$ 116,757	94	\$76.72	35	16.43	124
047	Marion County	\$ 3,274,571	3,645.40	\$ 172,576	67	\$47.34	89	18.97	115
048	Marshall County	\$ 7,411,819	5,695.25	\$ 150,763	75	\$26.47	131	49.16	12
049	Mobile County	\$ 131,884,331	62,177.25	\$ 4,196,365	3	\$67.49	44	31.43	63
050	Monroe County	\$ 3,648,703	4,039.75	\$ 200,686	62	\$49.68	80	18.18	118
051	Montgomery County	\$ 105,696,208	31,874.70	\$ 2,478,451	6	\$77.76	31	42.65	28
052	Morgan County	\$ 23,484,755	7,850.35	\$ 773,573	15	\$98.54	13	30.36	66
053	Perry County	\$ 1,849,260	1,895.80	\$ 81,241	110	\$42.85	98	22.76	98
054	Pickens County	\$ 2,474,545	2,955.50	\$ 142,756	79	\$48.30	82	17.33	122
055	Pike County	\$ 4,060,275	2,280.70	\$ 131,861	85	\$57.82	64	30.79	65
056	Randolph County	\$ 2,478,787	2,281.50	\$ 221,052	59	\$96.89	14	11.21	133
057	Russell County	\$ 5,664,896	3,344.05	\$ 175,694	66	\$52.54	72	32.24	60
058	St Clair County	\$ 10,902,500	8,342.20	\$ 504,079	25	\$60.43	55	21.63	104
059	Shelby County	\$ 83,356,394	27,778.20	\$ 2,344,014	7	\$84.38	24	35.56	49
060	Sumter County	\$ 2,910,700	2,189.55	\$ 73,083	114	\$33.38	118	39.83	38
061	Talladega County	\$ 16,458,855	7,748.05	\$ 677,927	17	\$87.50	21	24.28	90
062	Tallapoosa County	\$ 6,410,758	2,977.75	\$ 340,094	39	\$114.21	7	18.85	116
063	Tuscaloosa County	\$ 39,305,027	17,571.45	\$ 989,838	10	\$56.33	65	39.71	39
064	Walker County	\$ 14,598,000	8,336.70	\$ 496,757	26	\$59.59	58	29.39	69
065	Washington County	\$ 5,083,710	3,505.85	\$ 396,446	30	\$113.08	8	12.82	132

Appendix 7-11

Tax Capacity and Tax Effort for City School Systems for FY 2010-11

System Number	System Description	FY 2011 Budgeted Local Tax Revenues	System ADM	FY 2011 System Value of One Mill	FY 2011 Rank	FY 2011 System Value of One Mill Per ADM	FY 2011 Rank	FY 2011 System Number of Equivalent Mills	FY 2011 Rank
101	Albertville City	\$ 4,714,640	3,989.60	\$ 183,948	65	\$46.11	93	25.63	84
102	Alexander City	\$ 5,454,601	3,399.80	\$ 226,357	57	\$66.58	46	24.10	91
104	Andalusia City	\$ 2,564,586	1,718.80	\$ 103,133	100	\$60.00	56	24.87	87
105	Anniston City	\$ 7,497,740	2,322.20	\$ 270,648	45	\$116.55	6	27.70	76
106	Arab City	\$ 3,575,460	2,452.25	\$ 99,147	102	\$40.43	104	36.06	47
107	Athens City	\$ 10,504,928	3,093.25	\$ 222,214	58	\$71.84	38	47.27	17
109	Attalla City	\$ 1,620,070	1,758.25	\$ 41,244	125	\$23.46	133	39.28	41
110	Auburn City	\$ 28,793,101	6,176.60	\$ 693,600	16	\$112.29	9	41.51	33
113	Bessemer City	\$ 6,519,850	4,526.80	\$ 288,225	43	\$63.67	51	22.62	100
114	Birmingham City	\$ 77,981,441	26,748.00	\$ 2,745,647	4	\$102.65	12	28.40	73
115	Boaz City	\$ 4,796,710	2,234.35	\$ 82,879	109	\$37.09	112	57.88	5
116	Brewton City	\$ 3,316,477	1,215.60	\$ 70,742	115	\$58.20	63	46.88	21
125	Cullman City	\$ 7,015,269	2,931.90	\$ 261,440	47	\$89.17	20	26.83	79
126	Daleville City	\$ 1,589,720	1,259.25	\$ 96,806	104	\$76.88	33	16.42	125
127	Decatur City	\$ 32,005,574	8,667.00	\$ 590,956	19	\$68.18	42	54.16	9
128	Demopolis City	\$ 2,748,415	2,454.75	\$ 78,664	111	\$32.05	124	34.94	51
130	Dothan City	\$ 18,623,091	9,317.30	\$ 789,774	14	\$84.76	23	23.58	93
131	Elba City	\$ 1,105,782	801.15	\$ 27,570	132	\$34.41	115	40.11	36
132	Enterprise City	\$ 9,672,210	6,332.35	\$ 239,725	54	\$37.86	110	40.35	35
133	Eufaula City	\$ 4,549,400	2,677.80	\$ 121,248	92	\$45.28	95	37.52	46
137	Fairfield City	\$ 2,359,496	2,147.35	\$ 69,146	116	\$32.20	122	34.12	52
141	Florence City	\$ 15,057,937	4,181.25	\$ 334,228	41	\$79.93	27	45.05	23
143	Fort Payne City	\$ 4,241,720	2,942.55	\$ 160,942	69	\$54.69	70	26.36	81
144	Gadsden City	\$ 9,309,980	5,544.35	\$ 354,976	35	\$64.02	49	26.23	82
146	Geneva City	\$ 1,606,909	1,254.95	\$ 37,935	130	\$30.23	127	42.36	31
154	Guntersville City	\$ 4,340,171	1,869.60	\$ 127,202	88	\$68.04	43	34.12	53
155	Haleyville City	\$ 2,536,381	1,644.45	\$ 40,315	128	\$24.52	132	62.91	4
156	Hartselle City	\$ 7,934,529	3,184.25	\$ 105,509	98	\$33.13	119	75.20	2
157	Homewood City	\$ 24,852,000	3,498.45	\$ 548,209	23	\$156.70	2	45.33	22
158	Hoover City	\$ 65,970,336	12,816.55	\$ 1,505,658	9	\$117.48	5	43.81	24
159	Huntsville City	\$ 83,778,558	23,155.80	\$ 1,780,798	8	\$76.91	32	47.05	19
162	Jacksonville City	\$ 2,770,656	1,693.30	\$ 86,255	108	\$50.94	76	32.12	62
163	Jasper City	\$ 7,388,168	2,632.20	\$ 172,038	68	\$65.36	47	42.94	26
165	Lanett City	\$ 1,191,424	849.90	\$ 40,931	127	\$48.16	83	29.11	72
167	Leeds City	\$ 3,549,304	1,445.55	\$ 92,214	106	\$63.79	50	38.49	43
168	Linden City	\$ 575,955	472.75	\$ 14,440	133	\$30.54	125	39.89	37
169	Madison City	\$ 27,261,000	8,654.15	\$ 477,544	28	\$55.18	68	57.09	6
171	Midfield City	\$ 1,593,770	1,259.10	\$ 37,600	131	\$29.86	129	42.39	30
175	Mountain Brook City	\$ 28,043,608	4,398.80	\$ 572,777	22	\$130.21	3	48.96	13
176	Muscle Shoals City	\$ 6,377,402	2,731.70	\$ 152,301	74	\$55.75	67	41.87	32
178	Oneonta City	\$ 2,012,442	1,443.90	\$ 68,905	117	\$47.72	84	29.21	70
179	Opelika City	\$ 13,291,028	4,368.90	\$ 347,310	37	\$79.50	29	38.27	44
180	Opp City	\$ 2,085,704	1,355.80	\$ 44,113	124	\$32.54	121	47.28	16
181	Oxford City	\$ 12,833,147	4,042.75	\$ 251,454	51	\$62.20	52	51.04	10
182	Ozark City	\$ 4,402,540	2,487.40	\$ 93,142	105	\$37.45	111	47.27	18
183	Pell City	\$ 6,974,000	4,162.60	\$ 247,000	52	\$59.34	59	28.23	74
184	Phenix City	\$ 10,628,414	6,224.70	\$ 220,918	60	\$35.49	113	48.11	15
185	Piedmont City	\$ 6,053,380	1,057.10	\$ 41,238	126	\$39.01	109	146.79	1
187	Saraland City	\$ 5,133,535	1,744.05	\$ 145,039	78	\$83.16	26	35.39	50
188	Roanoke City	\$ 1,545,420	1,526.05	\$ 52,227	120	\$34.22	117	29.59	68
189	Russellville City	\$ 4,656,130	2,379.30	\$ 64,680	118	\$27.18	130	71.99	3
190	Scottsboro City	\$ 5,617,660	2,692.90	\$ 137,891	81	\$51.21	75	40.74	34
191	Selma City	\$ 4,333,540	3,896.40	\$ 134,054	83	\$34.40	116	32.33	59
192	Sheffield City	\$ 2,722,748	1,113.95	\$ 47,704	122	\$42.82	99	57.08	7
193	Sylacauga City	\$ 3,757,794	2,398.85	\$ 125,463	90	\$52.30	73	29.95	67
194	Talladega City	\$ 3,728,560	2,457.60	\$ 104,210	99	\$42.40	100	35.78	48
195	Tallassee City	\$ 2,051,811	1,961.85	\$ 62,875	119	\$32.05	123	32.63	56
197	Tarrant City	\$ 2,284,195	1,315.70	\$ 73,850	113	\$56.13	66	30.93	64
198	Thomasville City	\$ 1,812,520	1,552.10	\$ 46,797	123	\$30.15	128	38.73	42
199	Troy City	\$ 4,580,485	2,160.55	\$ 157,154	70	\$72.74	37	29.15	71
200	Tuscaloosa City	\$ 40,886,650	10,096.70	\$ 959,689	11	\$95.05	16	42.60	29
201	Tuscumbia City	\$ 2,906,924	1,549.35	\$ 51,110	121	\$32.99	120	56.88	8
202	Vestavia Hills City	\$ 31,462,709	6,119.10	\$ 649,574	18	\$106.16	11	48.44	14
204	Winfield City	\$ 1,987,274	1,322.65	\$ 40,243	129	\$30.43	126	49.38	11
205	Trussville City	\$ 11,118,830	4,152.30	\$ 345,907	38	\$83.30	25	32.14	61
	STATE TOTAL	\$ 1,697,426,174	745,046.90	\$ 52,088,738	n/a	\$69.91	n/a	32.59	n/a

Appendix 7-12

Capital Purchase Allocation from the Public School Fund for County School Systems for FY 2010-11

System Number	System Description	System Yield per Mill	System ADM	Yield per Mill per ADM	State Capital Purchase Allocation	Local Capital Purchase Allocation	TOTAL PER ADM
001	Autauga County	\$ 588,771	10,034.90	\$ 59.0000	\$ 2,459,539.69	\$ 555,987.90	\$ 300.50
002	Baldwin County	\$ 4,383,047	27,445.40	\$ 160.0000	\$ 4,123,726.24	\$ 4,123,726.24	\$ 300.50
003	Barbour County	\$ 99,379	1,064.25	\$ 93.0000	\$ 226,866.20	\$ 92,945.18	\$ 300.50
004	Bibb County	\$ 145,051	3,708.45	\$ 39.0000	\$ 978,586.06	\$ 135,817.99	\$ 300.50
005	Blount County	\$ 336,869	8,467.10	\$ 40.0000	\$ 2,226,347.74	\$ 318,049.68	\$ 300.50
006	Bullock County	\$ 75,864	1,604.85	\$ 47.0000	\$ 411,431.34	\$ 70,832.50	\$ 300.50
007	Butler County	\$ 205,181	3,383.35	\$ 61.0000	\$ 822,899.82	\$ 193,810.38	\$ 300.50
008	Calhoun County	\$ 378,420	9,299.10	\$ 41.0000	\$ 2,436,382.10	\$ 358,034.65	\$ 300.50
009	Chambers County	\$ 256,794	4,002.70	\$ 64.0000	\$ 962,261.89	\$ 240,565.47	\$ 300.50
010	Cherokee County	\$ 245,311	4,089.45	\$ 60.0000	\$ 998,478.07	\$ 230,418.02	\$ 300.50
011	Chilton County	\$ 381,314	7,655.45	\$ 50.0000	\$ 1,941,041.26	\$ 359,452.09	\$ 300.50
012	Choctaw County	\$ 197,040	1,831.35	\$ 108.0000	\$ 364,592.30	\$ 185,735.70	\$ 300.50
013	Clarke County	\$ 264,943	3,344.85	\$ 79.0000	\$ 756,996.67	\$ 248,144.14	\$ 300.50
014	Clay County	\$ 88,841	2,099.35	\$ 42.0000	\$ 548,062.29	\$ 82,800.78	\$ 300.50
015	Cleburne County	\$ 113,518	2,584.25	\$ 44.0000	\$ 669,798.06	\$ 106,779.40	\$ 300.50
016	Coffee County	\$ 127,437	2,176.45	\$ 59.0000	\$ 533,444.79	\$ 120,587.14	\$ 300.50
017	Colbert County	\$ 259,210	2,856.50	\$ 91.0000	\$ 614,285.11	\$ 244,104.56	\$ 300.50
018	Conecuh County	\$ 153,196	1,634.05	\$ 94.0000	\$ 346,795.98	\$ 144,242.58	\$ 300.50
019	Coosa County	\$ 156,179	1,311.25	\$ 119.0000	\$ 247,503.78	\$ 146,532.09	\$ 300.50
020	Covington County	\$ 234,746	3,059.85	\$ 77.0000	\$ 698,243.16	\$ 221,254.01	\$ 300.50
021	Crenshaw County	\$ 124,728	2,315.20	\$ 54.0000	\$ 578,322.95	\$ 117,403.91	\$ 300.50
022	Cullman County	\$ 543,844	9,905.45	\$ 55.0000	\$ 2,465,019.52	\$ 511,607.83	\$ 300.50
023	Dale County	\$ 132,453	2,872.90	\$ 46.0000	\$ 739,215.99	\$ 124,101.95	\$ 300.50
024	Dallas County	\$ 194,040	4,067.55	\$ 48.0000	\$ 1,038,967.79	\$ 183,347.26	\$ 300.50
025	Dekalb County	\$ 308,970	8,840.30	\$ 35.0000	\$ 2,365,985.85	\$ 290,559.67	\$ 300.50
026	Elmore County	\$ 905,015	11,369.70	\$ 80.0000	\$ 2,562,480.25	\$ 854,160.08	\$ 300.50
027	Escambia County	\$ 286,069	4,688.95	\$ 61.0000	\$ 1,140,448.41	\$ 268,599.82	\$ 300.50
028	Etowah County	\$ 440,567	9,251.40	\$ 48.0000	\$ 2,363,070.30	\$ 417,012.41	\$ 300.50
029	Fayette County	\$ 128,057	2,491.75	\$ 51.0000	\$ 629,443.90	\$ 119,336.95	\$ 300.50
030	Franklin County	\$ 152,927	3,310.20	\$ 46.0000	\$ 851,736.14	\$ 142,992.20	\$ 300.50
031	Geneva County	\$ 125,818	2,717.10	\$ 46.0000	\$ 699,127.63	\$ 117,371.79	\$ 300.50
032	Greene County	\$ 118,654	1,392.65	\$ 85.0000	\$ 307,333.66	\$ 111,163.24	\$ 300.50
033	Hale County	\$ 115,957	2,889.80	\$ 40.0000	\$ 759,846.90	\$ 108,549.56	\$ 300.50
034	Henry County	\$ 145,581	2,878.00	\$ 51.0000	\$ 727,014.96	\$ 137,835.55	\$ 300.50
035	Houston County	\$ 484,744	6,386.85	\$ 76.0000	\$ 1,463,446.40	\$ 455,827.57	\$ 300.50
036	Jackson County	\$ 230,597	5,853.25	\$ 39.0000	\$ 1,544,556.05	\$ 214,568.99	\$ 300.50
037	Jefferson County	\$ 2,480,467	36,172.50	\$ 69.0000	\$ 8,526,141.30	\$ 2,343,839.64	\$ 300.50
038	Lamar County	\$ 110,755	2,327.15	\$ 48.0000	\$ 594,420.20	\$ 104,897.68	\$ 300.50
039	Lauderdale County	\$ 390,978	8,805.75	\$ 44.0000	\$ 2,282,315.67	\$ 363,847.43	\$ 300.50
040	Lawrence County	\$ 353,179	5,255.80	\$ 67.0000	\$ 1,248,704.37	\$ 330,684.56	\$ 300.50
041	Lee County	\$ 576,978	9,737.70	\$ 59.0000	\$ 2,386,696.39	\$ 539,521.41	\$ 300.50
042	Limestone County	\$ 357,210	8,799.15	\$ 41.0000	\$ 2,305,394.24	\$ 338,785.53	\$ 300.50
043	Lowndes County	\$ 98,486	1,938.75	\$ 51.0000	\$ 489,749.92	\$ 92,852.21	\$ 300.50
044	Macon County	\$ 136,009	2,766.65	\$ 49.0000	\$ 704,082.89	\$ 127,306.50	\$ 300.50
045	Madison County	\$ 932,795	19,578.30	\$ 48.0000	\$ 5,000,853.84	\$ 882,503.62	\$ 300.50
046	Marengo County	\$ 116,757	1,521.90	\$ 77.0000	\$ 347,290.31	\$ 110,046.72	\$ 300.50
047	Marion County	\$ 172,576	3,645.40	\$ 47.0000	\$ 934,561.99	\$ 160,895.29	\$ 300.50
048	Marshall County	\$ 150,763	5,695.25	\$ 26.0000	\$ 1,572,390.47	\$ 139,054.94	\$ 300.50
049	Mobile County	\$ 4,196,365	62,177.25	\$ 67.0000	\$ 14,772,442.56	\$ 3,912,069.77	\$ 300.50
050	Monroe County	\$ 200,686	4,039.75	\$ 50.0000	\$ 1,024,279.62	\$ 189,681.41	\$ 300.50
051	Montgomery County	\$ 2,478,451	31,874.70	\$ 78.0000	\$ 7,243,721.60	\$ 2,334,753.24	\$ 300.50
052	Morgan County	\$ 773,573	7,850.35	\$ 99.0000	\$ 1,629,226.90	\$ 729,834.68	\$ 300.50
053	Perry County	\$ 81,241	1,895.80	\$ 43.0000	\$ 493,142.65	\$ 76,552.83	\$ 300.50
054	Pickens County	\$ 142,756	2,955.50	\$ 48.0000	\$ 754,918.64	\$ 133,220.94	\$ 300.50
055	Pike County	\$ 131,861	2,280.70	\$ 58.0000	\$ 561,138.07	\$ 124,221.40	\$ 300.50
056	Randolph County	\$ 221,052	2,281.50	\$ 97.0000	\$ 477,777.41	\$ 207,822.46	\$ 300.50
057	Russell County	\$ 175,694	3,344.05	\$ 53.0000	\$ 838,463.77	\$ 166,436.63	\$ 300.50
058	St Clair County	\$ 504,079	8,342.20	\$ 60.0000	\$ 2,036,827.38	\$ 470,037.09	\$ 300.50
059	Shelby County	\$ 2,344,014	27,778.20	\$ 84.0000	\$ 6,156,251.91	\$ 2,191,208.31	\$ 300.50
060	Sumter County	\$ 73,083	2,189.55	\$ 33.0000	\$ 590,115.53	\$ 67,853.00	\$ 300.50
061	Talladega County	\$ 677,927	7,748.05	\$ 87.0000	\$ 1,695,308.01	\$ 633,012.00	\$ 300.50
062	Tallapoosa County	\$ 340,094	2,977.75	\$ 114.0000	\$ 576,044.10	\$ 318,781.69	\$ 300.50
063	Tuscaloosa County	\$ 989,838	17,571.45	\$ 56.0000	\$ 4,356,240.08	\$ 924,050.93	\$ 300.50
064	Walker County	\$ 496,757	8,336.70	\$ 60.0000	\$ 2,035,484.50	\$ 469,727.19	\$ 300.50
065	Washington County	\$ 396,446	3,505.85	\$ 113.0000	\$ 681,497.01	\$ 372,024.94	\$ 300.50
066	Wilcox County	\$ 141,792	2,009.50	\$ 71.0000	\$ 469,880.73	\$ 133,982.06	\$ 300.50
067	Winston County	\$ 259,412	2,723.25	\$ 95.0000	\$ 575,400.60	\$ 242,946.92	\$ 300.50

Appendix 7-13

Capital Purchase Allocation from the Public School Fund for City School Systems for FY 2010-11

System Number	System Description	System Yield per Mill	System ADM	Yield per Mill per ADM	State Capital Purchase Allocation	Local Capital Purchase Allocation	TOTAL PER ADM
101	Albertville City	\$ 183,948	3,989.60	\$ 46.0000	\$ 1,026,550.21	\$ 172,340.55	\$ 300.50
102	Alexander City	\$ 226,357	3,399.80	\$ 67.0000	\$ 807,744.80	\$ 213,908.70	\$ 300.50
104	Andalusia City	\$ 103,133	1,718.80	\$ 60.0000	\$ 419,661.35	\$ 96,844.93	\$ 300.50
105	Anniston City	\$ 270,648	2,322.20	\$ 117.0000	\$ 442,686.15	\$ 255,144.24	\$ 300.50
106	Arab City	\$ 99,147	2,452.25	\$ 40.0000	\$ 644,797.07	\$ 92,113.87	\$ 300.50
107	Athens City	\$ 222,214	3,093.25	\$ 72.0000	\$ 720,388.85	\$ 209,145.15	\$ 300.50
109	Attalla City	\$ 41,244	1,710.85	\$ 24.0000	\$ 475,558.47	\$ 38,558.80	\$ 300.50
110	Auburn City	\$ 693,600	6,176.60	\$ 112.0000	\$ 1,206,460.45	\$ 649,632.55	\$ 300.50
113	Bessemer City	\$ 288,225	4,526.80	\$ 64.0000	\$ 1,088,257.21	\$ 272,064.30	\$ 300.50
114	Birmingham City	\$ 2,745,647	26,748.00	\$ 103.0000	\$ 5,450,688.05	\$ 2,587,192.94	\$ 300.50
115	Boaz City	\$ 82,879	2,234.35	\$ 37.0000	\$ 593,796.89	\$ 77,634.22	\$ 300.50
116	Brewton City	\$ 70,742	1,215.60	\$ 58.0000	\$ 299,083.37	\$ 66,209.30	\$ 300.50
125	Cullman City	\$ 261,440	2,931.90	\$ 89.0000	\$ 636,006.29	\$ 245,041.39	\$ 300.50
126	Daleville City	\$ 96,806	1,259.25	\$ 77.0000	\$ 287,354.84	\$ 91,054.82	\$ 300.50
127	Decatur City	\$ 590,956	8,667.00	\$ 68.0000	\$ 2,051,018.68	\$ 553,449.49	\$ 300.50
128	Demopolis City	\$ 78,664	2,454.75	\$ 32.0000	\$ 663,895.97	\$ 73,766.22	\$ 300.50
130	Dothan City	\$ 789,774	9,317.30	\$ 85.0000	\$ 2,056,166.22	\$ 743,719.70	\$ 300.50
131	Elba City	\$ 27,570	801.15	\$ 34.0000	\$ 215,169.22	\$ 25,579.56	\$ 300.50
132	Enterprise City	\$ 239,725	6,332.35	\$ 38.0000	\$ 1,676,927.54	\$ 225,968.96	\$ 300.50
133	Eufaula City	\$ 121,248	2,677.80	\$ 45.0000	\$ 691,530.13	\$ 113,159.48	\$ 300.50
137	Fairfield City	\$ 69,146	2,147.35	\$ 32.0000	\$ 580,758.54	\$ 64,528.73	\$ 300.50
141	Florence City	\$ 334,228	4,181.25	\$ 80.0000	\$ 942,361.76	\$ 314,120.59	\$ 300.50
143	Fort Payne City	\$ 160,942	2,942.55	\$ 55.0000	\$ 732,267.91	\$ 151,980.13	\$ 300.50
144	Gadsden City	\$ 354,976	5,544.35	\$ 64.0000	\$ 1,332,879.48	\$ 333,219.87	\$ 300.50
146	Geneva City	\$ 37,935	1,254.95	\$ 30.0000	\$ 341,762.73	\$ 35,354.77	\$ 300.50
154	Guntersville City	\$ 127,202	1,869.60	\$ 68.0000	\$ 442,435.04	\$ 119,387.23	\$ 300.50
155	Haleyville City	\$ 40,315	1,644.45	\$ 25.0000	\$ 455,557.26	\$ 38,606.55	\$ 300.50
156	Hartselle City	\$ 105,509	3,184.25	\$ 33.0000	\$ 858,201.63	\$ 98,678.24	\$ 300.50
157	Homewood City	\$ 548,209	3,498.45	\$ 157.0000	\$ 535,505.03	\$ 515,793.19	\$ 300.50
158	Hoover City	\$ 1,505,658	12,816.55	\$ 117.0000	\$ 2,443,247.44	\$ 1,408,177.10	\$ 300.50
159	Huntsville City	\$ 1,780,798	23,155.80	\$ 77.0000	\$ 5,284,042.99	\$ 1,674,367.53	\$ 300.50
162	Jacksonville City	\$ 86,255	1,693.30	\$ 51.0000	\$ 427,746.50	\$ 81,096.92	\$ 300.50
163	Jasper City	\$ 172,038	2,632.20	\$ 65.0000	\$ 630,317.47	\$ 160,669.16	\$ 300.50
165	Lanett City	\$ 40,931	849.90	\$ 48.0000	\$ 217,088.60	\$ 38,309.75	\$ 300.50
167	Leeds City	\$ 92,214	1,445.55	\$ 64.0000	\$ 347,514.85	\$ 86,878.71	\$ 300.50
168	Linden City	\$ 14,440	472.75	\$ 31.0000	\$ 128,300.89	\$ 13,762.38	\$ 300.50
169	Madison City	\$ 477,544	8,654.15	\$ 55.0000	\$ 2,153,627.42	\$ 446,979.28	\$ 300.50
171	Midfield City	\$ 37,600	1,259.10	\$ 30.0000	\$ 342,892.91	\$ 35,471.68	\$ 300.50
175	Mountain Brook City	\$ 572,777	4,398.80	\$ 130.0000	\$ 784,852.59	\$ 537,004.40	\$ 300.50
176	Muscle Shoals City	\$ 152,301	2,731.70	\$ 56.0000	\$ 677,231.59	\$ 143,655.19	\$ 300.50
178	Oneonta City	\$ 68,905	1,443.90	\$ 48.0000	\$ 368,813.07	\$ 65,084.66	\$ 300.50
179	Opelika City	\$ 347,310	4,368.90	\$ 79.0000	\$ 988,756.67	\$ 324,115.26	\$ 300.50
180	Opp City	\$ 44,113	1,355.80	\$ 33.0000	\$ 365,407.79	\$ 42,015.53	\$ 300.50
181	Oxford City	\$ 251,454	4,042.75	\$ 62.0000	\$ 979,482.93	\$ 235,379.62	\$ 300.50
182	Ozark City	\$ 93,142	2,487.40	\$ 37.0000	\$ 661,047.01	\$ 86,426.64	\$ 300.50
183	Pell City	\$ 247,000	4,162.60	\$ 59.0000	\$ 1,020,247.33	\$ 230,630.62	\$ 300.50
184	Phenix City	\$ 220,918	6,224.70	\$ 35.0000	\$ 1,665,956.14	\$ 204,591.11	\$ 300.50
185	Piedmont City	\$ 41,238	1,057.10	\$ 39.0000	\$ 278,947.63	\$ 38,715.15	\$ 300.50
187	Saraland City	\$ 145,039	1,744.05	\$ 83.0000	\$ 388,157.12	\$ 135,936.88	\$ 300.50
188	Roanoke City	\$ 52,227	1,526.05	\$ 34.0000	\$ 409,859.57	\$ 48,724.56	\$ 300.50
189	Russellville City	\$ 64,680	2,379.30	\$ 27.0000	\$ 654,661.96	\$ 60,327.21	\$ 300.50
190	Scottsboro City	\$ 137,891	2,692.90	\$ 51.0000	\$ 680,256.63	\$ 128,970.59	\$ 300.50
191	Selma City	\$ 134,054	3,896.40	\$ 34.0000	\$ 1,046,477.38	\$ 124,406.40	\$ 300.50
192	Sheffield City	\$ 47,704	1,113.95	\$ 43.0000	\$ 289,764.88	\$ 44,981.55	\$ 300.50
193	Sylacauga City	\$ 125,463	2,398.85	\$ 52.0000	\$ 603,723.62	\$ 117,140.40	\$ 300.50
194	Talladega City	\$ 104,210	2,457.60	\$ 42.0000	\$ 641,588.06	\$ 96,930.57	\$ 300.50
195	Tallassee City	\$ 62,875	1,961.85	\$ 32.0000	\$ 530,589.40	\$ 58,954.38	\$ 300.50
197	Tarrant City	\$ 73,850	1,315.70	\$ 56.0000	\$ 326,182.82	\$ 69,190.29	\$ 300.50
198	Thomasville City	\$ 46,797	1,552.10	\$ 30.0000	\$ 422,686.11	\$ 43,726.15	\$ 300.50
199	Troy City	\$ 157,154	2,160.55	\$ 73.0000	\$ 501,142.87	\$ 148,111.05	\$ 300.50
200	Tuscaloosa City	\$ 959,689	10,096.70	\$ 95.0000	\$ 2,133,350.67	\$ 900,748.06	\$ 300.50
201	Tuscumbia City	\$ 51,110	1,549.35	\$ 33.0000	\$ 417,572.33	\$ 48,013.54	\$ 300.50
202	Vestavia Hills City	\$ 649,574	6,119.10	\$ 106.0000	\$ 1,229,706.88	\$ 609,107.15	\$ 300.50
204	Winfield City	\$ 40,243	1,322.65	\$ 30.0000	\$ 360,199.59	\$ 37,262.03	\$ 300.50
205	Trussville City	\$ 345,907	4,152.30	\$ 83.0000	\$ 924,139.11	\$ 323,643.65	\$ 300.50
	TOTAL	\$52,088,738	744,999.50	\$ 70.0000	\$174,965,114	\$48,910,216	\$ 300.50

Appendix 7-14
Unrestricted Local Tax Revenues
per ADM for County School Systems for FY 2010-11

System Number	System Description	System ADM	FY 2011 System Value of One Mill	FY 2011 System Local Foundation Program Match	System Local Capital Purchase Match	FY 2011 Total Required Local Effort	FY 2011 Budgeted Local Tax Revenues	FY 2011 Unrestricted Local Tax Revenues	FY 2011 Unrestricted Local Tax Revenues Per ADM	Rank
001	Autauga County	10,034.90	588,771	5,887,710	556,052	6,443,762	11,630,910	5,187,148	\$ 516.91	109
002	Baldwin County	27,445.40	4,383,047	43,830,470	4,124,199	47,954,669	109,590,470	61,635,801	\$ 2,245.76	15
003	Barbour County	1,064.25	99,379	993,790	92,956	1,086,746	1,400,746	314,000	\$ 295.04	128
004	Bibb County	3,708.45	145,051	1,450,510	135,834	1,586,344	3,494,510	1,908,166	\$ 514.55	111
005	Blount County	8,467.10	336,869	3,368,690	318,086	3,686,776	5,873,690	2,186,914	\$ 258.28	129
006	Bullock County	1,604.85	75,864	758,640	70,841	829,481	1,725,177	895,696	\$ 558.12	106
007	Butler County	3,383.35	205,181	2,051,810	193,833	2,245,643	4,550,810	2,305,167	\$ 681.33	98
008	Calhoun County	9,299.10	378,420	3,784,200	358,076	4,142,276	14,966,510	10,824,234	\$ 1,164.01	53
009	Chambers County	4,002.70	256,794	2,567,940	240,593	2,808,533	5,574,304	2,765,771	\$ 690.98	97
010	Cherokee County	4,089.45	245,311	2,453,110	230,444	2,683,554	5,725,469	3,041,915	\$ 743.84	89
011	Chilton County	7,655.45	381,314	3,813,140	359,493	4,172,633	6,876,133	2,703,500	\$ 353.15	124
012	Choctaw County	1,831.35	197,040	1,970,400	185,757	2,156,157	3,846,620	1,690,463	\$ 923.07	74
013	Clarke County	3,344.85	264,943	2,649,430	248,173	2,897,603	4,206,430	1,308,827	\$ 391.30	119
014	Clay County	2,099.35	88,841	888,410	82,810	971,220	1,739,420	768,200	\$ 365.92	122
015	Cleburne County	2,584.25	113,518	1,135,180	106,792	1,241,972	2,605,180	1,363,208	\$ 527.51	109
016	Coffee County	2,176.45	127,437	1,274,370	120,601	1,394,971	2,967,221	1,572,250	\$ 722.39	92
017	Colbert County	2,856.50	259,210	2,592,100	244,133	2,836,233	6,998,950	4,162,717	\$ 1,457.28	40
018	Conecuh County	1,634.05	153,196	1,531,960	144,259	1,676,219	3,286,097	1,609,878	\$ 985.21	69
019	Coosa County	1,311.25	156,179	1,561,790	146,549	1,708,339	2,110,677	402,338	\$ 306.84	127
020	Covington County	3,059.85	234,746	2,347,460	221,279	2,568,739	3,587,739	1,019,000	\$ 333.02	125
021	Crenshaw County	2,315.20	124,728	1,247,280	117,417	1,364,697	2,430,247	1,065,550	\$ 460.24	115
022	Cullman County	9,905.45	543,844	5,438,440	511,666	5,950,106	11,312,106	5,362,000	\$ 541.32	108
023	Dale County	2,872.90	132,453	1,324,530	124,116	1,448,646	3,494,030	2,045,384	\$ 711.96	93
024	Dallas County	4,067.55	194,040	1,940,400	183,368	2,123,768	2,943,500	819,732	\$ 201.53	131
025	Dekalb County	8,840.30	308,970	3,089,700	290,593	3,380,293	8,353,493	4,973,200	\$ 562.56	104
026	Elmore County	11,369.70	905,015	9,050,150	854,258	9,904,408	16,255,000	6,350,592	\$ 558.55	105
027	Escambia County	4,688.95	286,069	2,860,690	268,631	3,129,321	7,268,690	4,139,369	\$ 882.79	78
028	Etowah County	9,251.40	440,567	4,405,670	417,060	4,822,730	9,135,329	4,312,599	\$ 466.16	114
029	Fayette County	2,491.75	128,057	1,280,570	119,351	1,399,921	2,751,921	1,352,000	\$ 542.59	107
030	Franklin County	3,310.20	152,927	1,529,270	143,009	1,672,279	4,253,379	2,581,100	\$ 779.74	86
031	Geneva County	2,717.10	125,818	1,258,180	117,385	1,375,565	1,719,292	343,727	\$ 126.50	132
032	Greene County	1,392.65	118,654	1,186,540	111,176	1,297,716	3,095,816	1,798,100	\$ 1,291.14	46
033	Hale County	2,889.80	115,957	1,159,570	108,562	1,268,132	2,560,618	1,292,486	\$ 447.26	116
034	Henry County	2,878.00	145,581	1,455,810	137,851	1,593,661	2,978,461	1,384,800	\$ 481.17	113
035	Houston County	6,386.85	484,744	4,847,440	455,880	5,303,320	9,768,370	4,465,050	\$ 699.10	95
036	Jackson County	5,853.25	230,597	2,305,970	214,394	2,520,364	9,860,191	7,339,827	\$ 1,253.97	48
037	Jefferson County	36,172.50	2,480,467	24,804,670	2,344,108	27,148,778	81,979,279	54,830,501	\$ 1,515.81	36
038	Lamar County	2,327.15	110,755	1,107,550	104,910	1,212,460	2,080,150	867,690	\$ 372.86	121
039	Lauderdale County	8,805.75	390,978	3,909,978	363,889	4,273,869	13,045,274	8,771,605	\$ 996.12	67
040	Lawrence County	5,255.80	353,179	3,531,790	330,722	3,862,512	8,640,790	4,778,278	\$ 909.14	75
041	Lee County	9,737.70	576,978	5,769,780	539,583	6,309,363	21,902,600	15,593,237	\$ 1,601.33	32
042	Limestone County	8,799.15	357,210	3,572,100	338,824	3,910,924	16,764,100	12,853,176	\$ 1,460.73	39
043	Lowndes County	1,938.75	98,486	984,860	92,863	1,077,723	2,446,293	1,368,570	\$ 705.90	94
044	Macon County	2,766.65	136,009	1,360,090	127,321	1,487,411	4,429,240	2,941,829	\$ 1,063.32	61
045	Madison County	19,578.30	932,795	9,327,950	882,605	10,210,555	40,291,000	30,080,445	\$ 1,536.42	34
046	Marengo County	1,521.90	116,757	1,167,570	110,059	1,277,629	1,917,870	640,241	\$ 420.69	118
047	Marion County	3,645.40	172,576	1,725,760	160,914	1,886,674	3,274,571	1,387,897	\$ 380.73	120
048	Marshall County	5,695.25	150,763	1,507,630	139,071	1,646,701	7,411,819	5,765,118	\$ 1,012.27	65
049	Mobile County	62,177.25	4,196,365	41,963,650	3,912,518	45,876,168	131,884,331	86,008,163	\$ 1,383.27	42
050	Monroe County	4,039.75	200,686	2,006,860	189,703	2,196,563	3,648,703	1,452,140	\$ 359.46	123
051	Montgomery County	31,874.70	2,478,451	24,784,510	2,335,021	27,119,531	105,696,208	78,576,677	\$ 2,465.17	14
052	Morgan County	7,850.35	773,573	7,735,730	729,918	8,465,648	23,484,755	15,019,107	\$ 1,913.18	24
053	Perry County	1,895.80	81,241	812,410	76,562	888,972	1,849,260	960,288	\$ 506.53	112
054	Pickens County	2,955.50	142,756	1,427,560	133,236	1,560,796	2,474,545	913,749	\$ 309.17	126
055	Pike County	2,280.70	131,861	1,318,610	124,236	1,442,846	4,060,275	2,617,429	\$ 1,147.64	54
056	Randolph County	2,281.50	221,052	2,210,520	207,846	2,418,366	2,478,787	60,421	\$ 26.48	133
057	Russell County	3,344.05	175,694	1,756,940	166,456	1,923,396	5,664,896	3,741,500	\$ 1,118.85	56
058	St Clair County	8,342.20	504,079	5,040,790	470,091	5,510,881	10,902,500	5,391,619	\$ 646.31	101
059	Shelby County	27,778.20	2,344,014	23,440,140	2,191,460	25,631,600	83,356,394	57,724,794	\$ 2,078.06	20
060	Sumter County	2,189.55	73,083	730,830	67,861	798,691	2,910,700	2,112,009	\$ 964.59	71
061	Talladega County	7,748.05	677,927	6,779,270	633,085	7,412,355	16,458,855	9,046,500	\$ 1,167.58	52
062	Tallapoosa County	2,977.75	340,094	3,400,940	318,818	3,719,758	6,410,758	2,691,000	\$ 903.70	76
063	Tuscaloosa County	17,571.45	989,838	9,898,380	924,157	10,822,537	39,305,027	28,482,490	\$ 1,620.95	31
064	Walker County	8,336.70	496,757	4,967,570	469,781	5,437,351	14,598,000	9,160,649	\$ 1,098.83	58
065	Washington County	3,505.85	396,446	3,964,460	372,068	4,336,528	5,083,710	747,182	\$ 213.12	130
066	Wilcox County	2,009.50	141,792	1,417,920	133,997	1,551,917	3,319,520	1,767,603	\$ 879.62	79
067	Winston County	2,723.25	259,412	2,594,120	242,975	2,837,095	4,462,650	1,625,555	\$ 596.92	103

Appendix 7-15
Unrestricted Local Tax Revenues
per ADM for City School Systems for FY 2010-11

System Number	System Description	System ADM	FY 2011 System Value of One Mill	FY 2011 System Local Foundation Program Match	System Local Capital Purchase Match	FY 2011 Total Required Local Effort	FY 2011 Budgeted Local Tax Revenues	FY 2011 Unrestricted Local Tax Revenues	FY 2011 Unrestricted Local Tax Revenues Per ADM	Rank
101	Albertville City	3,989.60	183,948	1,839,480	172,360	2,011,840	4,714,640	2,702,800	\$ 677.46	99
102	Alexander City	3,399.80	226,357	2,263,570	213,933	2,477,503	5,454,601	2,977,098	\$ 875.67	80
104	Andalusia City	1,718.80	103,133	1,031,330	96,856	1,128,186	2,564,586	1,436,400	\$ 835.70	85
105	Anniston City	2,322.20	270,648	2,706,480	255,173	2,961,653	7,497,740	4,536,087	\$ 1,953.36	23
106	Arab City	2,452.25	99,147	991,470	92,124	1,083,594	3,575,460	2,491,866	\$ 1,016.15	64
107	Athens City	3,093.25	222,214	2,222,140	209,169	2,431,309	10,504,928	8,073,619	\$ 2,610.08	11
109	Attalla City	1,758.25	41,244	412,440	37,980	450,420	1,620,070	1,169,650	\$ 665.24	100
110	Auburn City	6,176.60	693,600	6,936,000	649,707	7,585,707	28,793,101	21,207,394	\$ 3,433.51	6
113	Bessemer City	4,526.80	288,225	2,882,250	272,095	3,154,345	6,519,850	3,365,505	\$ 743.46	90
114	Birmingham City	26,748.00	2,745,647	27,456,470	2,587,490	30,043,960	77,981,441	47,937,481	\$ 1,792.19	25
115	Boaz City	2,234.35	82,879	828,790	77,643	906,433	4,796,710	3,890,277	\$ 1,741.12	28
116	Brewton City	1,215.60	70,742	707,420	66,217	773,637	3,316,477	2,542,840	\$ 2,091.84	19
125	Cullman City	2,931.90	261,440	2,614,400	245,069	2,859,469	7,015,269	4,155,800	\$ 1,417.44	41
126	Daleville City	1,259.25	96,806	968,060	91,065	1,059,125	1,589,720	530,595	\$ 421.36	117
127	Decatur City	8,667.00	590,956	5,909,560	553,513	6,463,073	32,005,574	25,542,501	\$ 2,947.10	8
128	Demopolis City	2,454.75	78,664	786,640	73,775	860,415	2,748,415	1,888,000	\$ 769.12	87
130	Dothan City	9,317.30	789,774	7,897,740	743,805	8,641,545	18,623,091	9,981,546	\$ 1,071.29	60
131	Elba City	801.15	27,570	275,700	25,582	301,282	1,105,782	804,500	\$ 1,004.18	66
132	Enterprise City	6,332.35	239,725	2,397,250	225,995	2,623,245	9,672,210	7,048,965	\$ 1,113.17	57
133	Eufaula City	2,677.80	121,248	1,212,480	113,172	1,325,652	4,549,400	3,223,748	\$ 1,203.88	49
137	Fairfield City	2,147.35	69,146	691,460	64,536	755,996	2,359,496	1,603,500	\$ 746.73	88
141	Florence City	4,181.25	334,228	3,342,280	314,157	3,656,437	15,057,937	11,401,500	\$ 2,726.82	10
143	Fort Payne City	2,942.55	160,942	1,609,420	151,998	1,761,418	4,241,720	2,480,302	\$ 842.91	83
144	Gadsden City	5,544.35	354,976	3,549,760	333,258	3,883,018	9,309,980	5,426,962	\$ 978.83	70
146	Geneva City	1,254.95	37,935	379,350	35,359	414,709	1,606,909	1,192,200	\$ 950.00	72
154	Guntersville City	1,869.60	127,202	1,272,020	119,401	1,391,421	4,340,171	2,948,750	\$ 1,577.21	33
155	Haleyville City	1,644.45	40,315	403,150	38,611	441,761	2,536,381	2,094,620	\$ 1,273.75	47
156	Hartselle City	3,184.25	105,509	1,055,090	98,690	1,153,780	7,934,529	6,780,749	\$ 2,129.47	17
157	Homewood City	3,498.45	548,209	5,482,090	515,852	5,997,942	24,852,000	18,854,058	\$ 5,389.26	1
158	Hoover City	12,816.55	1,505,658	15,056,580	1,408,339	16,464,919	65,970,336	49,505,417	\$ 3,862.62	5
159	Huntsville City	23,155.80	1,780,798	17,807,980	1,674,559	19,482,539	83,778,558	64,296,019	\$ 2,776.67	9
162	Jacksonville City	1,693.30	86,255	862,550	81,106	943,656	2,770,656	1,827,000	\$ 1,078.96	59
163	Jasper City	2,632.20	172,038	1,720,380	160,688	1,881,068	7,388,168	5,507,100	\$ 2,092.20	18
165	Lanett City	849.90	40,931	409,310	38,314	447,624	1,191,424	743,800	\$ 875.16	81
167	Leeds City	1,445.55	92,214	922,140	86,889	1,009,029	3,549,304	2,540,275	\$ 1,757.31	27
168	Linden City	472.75	14,440	144,400	13,764	158,164	575,955	417,791	\$ 883.75	77
169	Madison City	8,654.15	477,544	4,775,440	447,031	5,222,471	27,261,000	22,038,529	\$ 2,546.59	12
171	Midfield City	1,259.10	37,600	376,000	35,476	411,476	1,593,770	1,182,294	\$ 939.00	73
175	Mountain Brook City	4,398.80	572,777	5,727,770	537,066	6,264,836	28,043,608	21,778,772	\$ 4,951.07	3
176	Muscle Shoals City	2,731.70	152,301	1,523,010	143,672	1,666,682	6,377,402	4,710,720	\$ 1,724.46	29
178	Oneonta City	1,443.90	68,905	689,050	65,092	754,142	2,012,442	1,258,300	\$ 871.46	82
179	Opelika City	4,368.90	347,310	3,473,100	324,152	3,797,252	13,291,028	9,493,776	\$ 2,173.04	16
180	Opp City	1,355.80	44,113	441,130	42,020	483,150	2,085,704	1,602,554	\$ 1,182.00	50
181	Oxford City	4,042.75	251,454	2,514,540	235,407	2,749,947	12,833,147	10,083,200	\$ 2,494.14	13
182	Ozark City	2,487.40	93,142	931,420	86,437	1,017,857	4,402,540	3,384,683	\$ 1,360.73	43
183	Pell City	4,162.60	247,000	2,470,000	230,657	2,700,657	6,974,000	4,273,343	\$ 1,026.60	63
184	Phenix City	6,224.70	220,918	2,209,180	204,615	2,413,795	10,628,414	8,214,619	\$ 1,319.68	45
185	Piedmont City	1,057.10	41,238	412,380	38,720	451,100	6,053,380	5,602,280	\$ 5,299.67	2
187	Saraland City	1,744.05	145,039	1,450,390	135,952	1,586,342	5,133,535	3,547,193	\$ 2,033.88	21
188	Roanoke City	1,526.05	52,227	522,270	48,730	571,000	1,545,420	974,420	\$ 638.52	102
189	Russellville City	2,379.30	64,680	646,800	60,334	707,134	4,656,130	3,948,996	\$ 1,659.73	30
190	Scottsboro City	2,692.90	137,891	1,378,910	128,985	1,507,895	5,617,660	4,109,765	\$ 1,526.15	35
191	Selma City	3,896.40	134,054	1,340,540	124,421	1,464,961	4,333,540	2,868,579	\$ 736.21	91
192	Sheffield City	1,113.95	47,704	477,040	44,987	522,027	2,722,748	2,200,721	\$ 1,975.60	22
193	Sylacauga City	2,398.85	125,463	1,254,630	117,154	1,371,784	3,757,794	2,386,010	\$ 994.65	68
194	Talladega City	2,457.60	104,210	1,042,100	96,942	1,139,042	3,728,560	2,589,518	\$ 1,053.68	62
195	Tallassee City	1,961.85	62,875	628,750	58,961	687,711	2,051,811	1,364,100	\$ 695.31	96
197	Tarrant City	1,315.70	73,850	738,500	69,198	807,698	2,284,195	1,476,497	\$ 1,122.21	55
198	Thomasville City	1,552.10	46,797	467,970	43,731	511,701	1,812,520	1,300,819	\$ 838.10	84
199	Troy City	2,160.55	157,154	1,571,540	148,128	1,719,668	4,580,485	2,860,817	\$ 1,324.11	44
200	Tuscaloosa City	10,096.70	959,689	9,596,890	900,851	10,497,741	40,886,650	30,388,909	\$ 3,009.79	7
201	Tuscumbia City	1,549.35	51,110	511,100	48,019	559,119	2,906,924	2,347,805	\$ 1,515.35	37
202	Vestavia Hills City	6,119.10	649,574	6,495,740	609,177	7,104,917	31,462,709	24,357,792	\$ 3,980.62	4
204	Winfield City	1,322.65	40,243	402,430	37,266	439,696	1,987,274	1,547,578	\$ 1,170.06	51
205	Trussville City	4,152.30	345,907	3,459,070	323,681	3,782,751	11,118,830	7,336,079	\$ 1,766.75	26
STATE TOTAL		745,046.90	52,088,738	520,887,380	48,915,241	569,802,621	1,697,426,174	1,127,623,553	\$ 1,513.49	n/a

Appendix 7-16
Creek View Elementary School: 059-0043
Shelby County SAFE Report
Building Detail Reported as of July 26, 2011
Building Number 0100

<i>School: Creek View Elem Sch</i>	<i>Building Number: 0100</i>
<i>Building Name:</i>	
Building Status: Active	Building Use: Elem. School
Construction Type: Masonry/Concrete	Roof Type: Flat
Heat Source: Forced Air (ducts)	Fuel Type: Electricity
Sewage type: Municipal	Construction Date: 1991
Square Footage: 100422	Stories: 1
Handicapped Accessible: Y	Percent Air Conditioning: 100
Overall Building Condition: Good	Fire Alarm: Y
Agribusiness: 0	Home Ec Department: 0
Auditorium: 0	Indoor Rifle Range: 0
Band/Choral Dept: 1	Large Instructional Area: 0
Cafeteria: 1	Media Center: 1
Cafeteria/Auditorium: 0	Multipurpose: 2
Drivers Ed Lab: 0	Natatorium: 0
Field House: 0	Non Coded Space: 0
Football Stadium (off site if owned by BOE): 0	Regular Classroom: 48
Football Stadium (on site): 0	Science Lab: 1
General Administrative Area: 9	Small Classroom: 7
Gymnasium: 1	Storage: 21
Gymnasium(Non Spectator): 0	Transportation Facility: 0
Gymnasium-Auditorium: 0	Weight Room: 0
Gymnasium-Auditorium-Cafeteria: 0	Computer Lab: 0
Shop Area: 0	
Building Additions Report	
Addition/Renovation Date: 2002	Addition/Renovation Area: 12681

Appendix 7-16 (continued)
Creek View Elementary School: 059-0043
Shelby County SAFE Report
School Summary Reported as of July 26, 2011

<i>School: Creek View Elem Sch</i>			
Agribusiness: 0		Home Ec Department: 0	
Auditorium: 0		Indoor Rifle Range: 0	
Band/Choral Dept:1		Large Instructional Area: 0	
Cafeteria: 1		Media Center: 1	
Cafeteria/Auditorium: 0		Multipurpose: 2	
Drivers Ed Lab: 0		Natatorium: 0	
Field House: 0		Non Coded Space: 0	
Football Stadium (off site if owned by BOE): 0		Regular Classroom: 48	
Football Stadium (on site): 0		Science Lab: 1	
General Administrative Area: 9		Small Classroom: 7	
Gymnasium: 1		Storage: 21	
Gymnasium(Non Spectator): 0		Transportation Facility: 0	
Gymnasium-Auditorium: 0		Weight Room: 0	
Gymnasium-Auditorium-Cafeteria: 0		Computer Lab: 0	
Shop Area: 0			
Square Footage: 100422			
Facility Acreage: 25		Student Capacity: 750	Instructional Portables: 13
			Substandard Permanent Classrooms: 0

Appendix 7-17
Meadow View Elementary School: 059-0005
Shelby County SAFE Report
Building Detail Reported as of July 26, 2011
Building Number 0100

<i>School: Meadow View Elem Sch</i>	<i>Building Number: 0100</i>
<i>Building Name:</i>	
Building Status: Active	Building Use: Elem. School
Construction Type: Masonry/Concrete	Roof Type: Pitched
Heat Source: Steam Boiler	Fuel Type: Electricity
Sewage type: Municipal	Construction Date: 2000
Square Footage: 115404	Stories: 1
Handicapped Accessible: Y	Percent Air Conditioning: 100
Overall Building Condition: Good	Fire Alarm: Y
Agribusiness: 0	Home Ec Department: 0
Auditorium: 1	Indoor Rifle Range: 0
Band/Choral Dept: 1	Large Instructional Area: 5
Cafeteria: 1	Media Center: 1
Cafeteria/Auditorium: 0	Multipurpose: 0
Drivers Ed Lab: 0	Natatorium: 0
Field House: 0	Non Coded Space: 0
Football Stadium (off site if owned by BOE): 0	Regular Classroom: 47
Football Stadium (on site): 0	Science Lab: 0
General Administrative Area: 1	Small Classroom: 0
Gymnasium: 1	Storage: 0
Gymnasium(Non Spectator): 0	Transportation Facility: 0
Gymnasium-Auditorium: 0	Weight Room: 0
Gymnasium-Auditorium-Cafeteria: 0	Computer Lab: 0
Shop Area: 0	

Appendix 7-17 (continued)
Meadow View Elementary School: 059-0005
Shelby County SAFE Report
School Summary Reported as of July 26, 2011

<i>School: Meadow View Elem Sch</i>			
Agribusiness: 0		Home Ec Department: 0	
Auditorium: 1		Indoor Rifle Range: 0	
Band/Choral Dept:1		Large Instructional Area: 5	
Cafeteria: 1		Media Center: 1	
Cafeteria/Auditorium: 0		Multipurpose: 0	
Drivers Ed Lab: 0		Natatorium: 0	
Field House: 0		Non Coded Space: 0	
Football Stadium (off site if owned by BOE): 0		Regular Classroom: 47	
Football Stadium (on site): 0		Science Lab: 0	
General Administrative Area: 1		Small Classroom: 0	
Gymnasium: 1		Storage: 0	
Gymnasium(Non Spectator): 0		Transportation Facility: 0	
Gymnasium-Auditorium: 0		Weight Room: 0	
Gymnasium-Auditorium-Cafeteria: 0		Computer Lab: 0	
Shop Area: 0			
Square Footage: 115404			
Facility Acreage: 40	Student Capacity: 900	Instructional Portables: 6	Substandard Permanent Classrooms: 0

Appendix 7-18
Thompson Intermediate School: 059-0130
Shelby County SAFE Report
Building Detail Reported as of July 26, 2011
Building Number 0100

<i>School: Thompson Intermediate Sch</i>	<i>Building Number: 0100</i>
<i>Building Name:</i>	
Building Status: Active	Building Use: Elem. School
Construction Type: Masonry/Concrete	Roof Type: Flat
Heat Source: Forced Air (ducts)	Fuel Type: Electricity
Sewage type: Municipal	Construction Date: 1960
Square Footage: 39080	Stories: 1
Handicapped Accessible: Y	Percent Air Conditioning: 100
Overall Building Condition: Good	Fire Alarm: Y
Agribusiness: 0	Home Ec Department: 0
Auditorium: 0	Indoor Rifle Range: 0
Band/Choral Dept: 0	Large Instructional Area: 0
Cafeteria: 1	Media Center: 0
Cafeteria/Auditorium: 0	Multipurpose: 0
Drivers Ed Lab: 0	Natatorium: 0
Field House: 0	Non Coded Space: 0
Football Stadium (off site if owned by BOE): 0	Regular Classroom: 21
Football Stadium (on site): 0	Science Lab: 0
General Administrative Area: 4	Small Classroom: 0
Gymnasium: 0	Storage: 1
Gymnasium(Non Spectator): 0	Transportation Facility: 0
Gymnasium-Auditorium: 0	Weight Room: 0
Gymnasium-Auditorium-Cafeteria: 0	Computer Lab: 0
Shop Area: 0	
Building Additions Report	
Addition/Renovation Date: 1962	Addition/Renovation Area: 3840
Addition/Renovation Date: 1964	Addition/Renovation Area: 22760
Addition/Renovation Date: 1975	Addition/Renovation Area: 8640

Appendix 7-18 (continued)
Thompson Intermediate School: 059-0130
Shelby County SAFE Report
Building Detail Reported as of July 26, 2011
Building Number 0200

<i>School: Thompson Intermediate Sch</i>	<i>Building Number: 0200</i>
<i>Building Name:</i>	
Building Status: Active	Building Use: Elem. School
Construction Type: Masonry/Concrete	Roof Type: Flat
Heat Source: Forced Air (ducts)	Fuel Type: Electricity
Sewage type: Municipal	Construction Date: 1969
Square Footage: 40232	Stories: 1
Handicapped Accessible: Y	Percent Air Conditioning: 100
Overall Building Condition: Good	Fire Alarm: Y
Agribusiness: 0	Home Ec Department: 0
Auditorium: 0	Indoor Rifle Range: 0
Band/Choral Dept: 1	Large Instructional Area: 0
Cafeteria: 0	Media Center: 1
Cafeteria/Auditorium: 0	Multipurpose: 0
Drivers Ed Lab: 0	Natatorium: 0
Field House: 0	Non Coded Space: 0
Football Stadium (off site if owned by BOE): 0	Regular Classroom: 26
Football Stadium (on site): 0	Science Lab: 0
General Administrative Area: 5	Small Classroom: 0
Gymnasium: 0	Storage: 12
Gymnasium(Non Spectator): 0	Transportation Facility: 0
Gymnasium-Auditorium: 0	Weight Room: 0
Gymnasium-Auditorium-Cafeteria: 0	Computer Lab: 1
Shop Area: 0	
Building Additions Report	
Addition/Renovation Date: 1979	Addition/Renovation Area: 4420
Addition/Renovation Date: 1986	Addition/Renovation Area: 650
Addition/Renovation Date: 1987	Addition/Renovation Area: 5920
Addition/Renovation Date: 1979	Addition/Renovation Area: 4420
Addition/Renovation Date: 1976	Addition/Renovation Area: 5776
Addition/Renovation Date: 1978	Addition/Renovation Area: 5786
Addition/Renovation Date: 1979	Addition/Renovation Area: 4420

Appendix 7-18 (continued)
Thompson Intermediate School: 059-0130
Shelby County SAFE Report
Building Detail Reported as of July 26, 2011
Building Number 0300

<i>School: Thompson Intermediate Sch</i>	<i>Building Number: 0300</i>
<i>Building Name:</i>	
Building Status: Active	Building Use: Elem. School
Construction Type: Masonry/Concrete	Roof Type: Flat
Heat Source: Forced Air (ducts)	Fuel Type: Electricity
Sewage type: Municipal	Construction Date: 1940
Square Footage: 1937	Stories: 1
Handicapped Accessible: N	Percent Air Conditioning: 100
Overall Building Condition: Good	Fire Alarm: Y
Agribusiness: 0	Home Ec Department: 0
Auditorium: 0	Indoor Rifle Range: 0
Band/Choral Dept: 0	Large Instructional Area: 0
Cafeteria: 0	Media Center: 0
Cafeteria/Auditorium: 0	Multipurpose: 0
Drivers Ed Lab: 0	Natatorium: 0
Field House: 0	Non Coded Space: 0
Football Stadium (off site if owned by BOE): 0	Regular Classroom: 3
Football Stadium (on site): 0	Science Lab: 0
General Administrative Area: 0	Small Classroom: 0
Gymnasium: 0	Storage: 0
Gymnasium(Non Spectator): 0	Transportation Facility: 0
Gymnasium-Auditorium: 0	Weight Room: 0
Gymnasium-Auditorium-Cafeteria: 0	Computer Lab: 0
Shop Area: 0	

Appendix 7-18 (continued)
Thompson Intermediate School: 059-0130
Shelby County SAFE Report
Building Detail Reported as of July 26, 2011
Building Number 0400

<i>School: Thompson Intermediate Sch</i>	<i>Building Number: 0400</i>
<i>Building Name:</i>	
Building Status: Active	Building Use: Elem. School
Construction Type: Masonry/Concrete	Roof Type: Flat
Heat Source: Forced Air (ducts)	Fuel Type: Electricity
Sewage type: Municipal	Construction Date: 1964
Square Footage: 15782	Stories: 1
Handicapped Accessible: Y	Percent Air Conditioning: 10
Overall Building Condition: Good	Fire Alarm: Y
Agribusiness: 0	Home Ec Department: 0
Auditorium: 0	Indoor Rifle Range: 0
Band/Choral Dept: 0	Large Instructional Area: 0
Cafeteria: 0	Media Center: 0
Cafeteria/Auditorium: 0	Multipurpose: 0
Drivers Ed Lab: 0	Natatorium: 0
Field House: 0	Non Coded Space: 0
Football Stadium (off site if owned by BOE): 0	Regular Classroom: 0
Football Stadium (on site): 0	Science Lab: 0
General Administrative Area: 4	Small Classroom: 0
Gymnasium: 1	Storage: 0
Gymnasium(Non Spectator): 0	Transportation Facility: 0
Gymnasium-Auditorium: 0	Weight Room: 1
Gymnasium-Auditorium-Cafeteria: 0	Computer Lab: 0
Shop Area: 0	
Building Additions Report	
Addition/Renovation Date: 1974	Addition/Renovation Area: 2600

Appendix 7-18 (continued)
Thompson Intermediate School: 059-0130
Shelby County SAFE Report
Building Detail Reported as of July 26, 2011
Building Number 0500

<i>School: Thompson Intermediate Sch</i>	<i>Building Number: 0500</i>
<i>Building Name:</i>	
Building Status: Active	Building Use: Elem. School
Construction Type: Masonry/Concrete	Roof Type: Flat
Heat Source: Forced Air (ducts)	Fuel Type: Electricity
Sewage type: Municipal	Construction Date: 1964
Square Footage: 4663	Stories: 1
Handicapped Accessible: Y	Percent Air Conditioning: 100
Overall Building Condition: Good	Fire Alarm: Y
Agribusiness: 0	Home Ec Department: 0
Auditorium: 0	Indoor Rifle Range: 0
Band/Choral Dept: 0	Large Instructional Area: 0
Cafeteria: 0	Media Center: 0
Cafeteria/Auditorium: 0	Multipurpose: 0
Drivers Ed Lab: 0	Natatorium: 0
Field House: 0	Non Coded Space: 0
Football Stadium (off site if owned by BOE): 0	Regular Classroom: 5
Football Stadium (on site): 0	Science Lab: 0
General Administrative Area: 0	Small Classroom: 0
Gymnasium: 0	Storage: 0
Gymnasium(Non Spectator): 0	Transportation Facility: 0
Gymnasium-Auditorium: 0	Weight Room: 0
Gymnasium-Auditorium-Cafeteria: 0	Computer Lab: 0
Shop Area: 0	

Appendix 7-18 (continued)
Thompson Intermediate School: 059-0130
Shelby County SAFE Report
School Summary Reported as of July 26, 2011

<i>School: Thompson Intermediate Sch</i>			
Agribusiness: 0		Home Ec Department: 0	
Auditorium: 0		Indoor Rifle Range: 0	
Band/Choral Dept:1		Large Instructional Area: 0	
Cafeteria: 1		Media Center: 1	
Cafeteria/Auditorium: 0		Multipurpose: 0	
Drivers Ed Lab: 0		Natatorium: 0	
Field House: 0		Non Coded Space: 0	
Football Stadium (off site if owned by BOE): 0		Regular Classroom: 55	
Football Stadium (on site): 0		Science Lab: 0	
General Administrative Area: 13		Small Classroom: 0	
Gymnasium: 1		Storage: 13	
Gymnasium(Non Spectator): 0		Transportation Facility: 0	
Gymnasium-Auditorium: 0		Weight Room: 1	
Gymnasium-Auditorium-Cafeteria: 0		Computer Lab: 1	
Shop Area: 0			
Square Footage: 101694			
Facility Acreage: 40		Student Capacity: 850	Instructional Portables: 5
			Substandard Permanent Classrooms: 0

Appendix 7-19
Thompson Sixth Grade Center School: 059-0135
Shelby County SAFE Report
Building Detail Reported as of July 26, 2011
Building Number 0001

<i>School: Thompson Sixth Grade Ctr</i>	<i>Building Number: 0100</i>
<i>Building Name: main building</i>	
Building Status: Active	Building Use: Middle School
Construction Type: Masonry/Concrete	Roof Type: Both
Heat Source: Forced Air (ducts)	Fuel Type: Electricity
Sewage type: Municipal	Construction Date: 1951
Square Footage: 44352	Stories: 1
Handicapped Accessible: Y	Percent Air Conditioning: 100
Overall Building Condition: Good	Fire Alarm: Y
Agribusiness: 0	Home Ec Department: 0
Auditorium: 0	Indoor Rifle Range: 0
Band/Choral Dept: 1	Large Instructional Area: 1
Cafeteria: 0	Media Center: 1
Cafeteria/Auditorium: 0	Multipurpose: 0
Drivers Ed Lab: 0	Natatorium: 0
Field House: 0	Non Coded Space: 0
Football Stadium (off site if owned by BOE): 0	Regular Classroom: 22
Football Stadium (on site): 0	Science Lab: 0
General Administrative Area: 1	Small Classroom: 0
Gymnasium: 0	Storage: 2
Gymnasium(Non Spectator): 0	Transportation Facility: 0
Gymnasium-Auditorium: 1	Weight Room: 0
Gymnasium-Auditorium-Cafeteria: 0	Computer Lab: 1
Shop Area: 0	

Appendix 7-19 (continued)
Thompson Sixth Grade Center School: 059-0135
Shelby County SAFE Report
School Summary Reported as of July 26, 2011

<i>School: Thompson Intermediate Sch</i>			
Agribusiness: 0		Home Ec Department: 0	
Auditorium: 0		Indoor Rifle Range: 0	
Band/Choral Dept:1		Large Instructional Area: 0	
Cafeteria: 1		Media Center: 1	
Cafeteria/Auditorium: 0		Multipurpose: 0	
Drivers Ed Lab: 0		Natatorium: 0	
Field House: 0		Non Coded Space: 0	
Football Stadium (off site if owned by BOE): 0		Regular Classroom: 55	
Football Stadium (on site): 0		Science Lab: 0	
General Administrative Area: 13		Small Classroom: 0	
Gymnasium: 1		Storage: 13	
Gymnasium(Non Spectator): 0		Transportation Facility: 0	
Gymnasium-Auditorium: 0		Weight Room: 1	
Gymnasium-Auditorium-Cafeteria: 0		Computer Lab: 1	
Shop Area: 0			
Square Footage: 101694			
Facility Acreage: 40		Student Capacity: 850	Instructional Portables: 5
			Substandard Permanent Classrooms: 0

Appendix 7-20
Thompson Middle School: 059-0140
Shelby County SAFE Report
Building Detail Reported as of July 26, 2011
Building Number 0100

<i>School: Thompson Middle Sch</i>	<i>Building Number: 0100</i>
<i>Building Name:</i>	
Building Status: Active	Building Use: Middle School
Construction Type: Masonry/Concrete	Roof Type: Pitched
Heat Source: Steam Boiler	Fuel Type: Electricity
Sewage type: Municipal	Construction Date: 1999
Square Footage: 151290	Stories: 1
Handicapped Accessible: Y	Percent Air Conditioning: 100
Overall Building Condition: Good	Fire Alarm: Y
Agribusiness: 1	Home Ec Department: 1
Auditorium: 0	Indoor Rifle Range: 0
Band/Choral Dept: 2	Large Instructional Area: 2
Cafeteria: 0	Media Center: 1
Cafeteria/Auditorium: 1	Multipurpose: 0
Drivers Ed Lab: 0	Natatorium: 0
Field House: 0	Non Coded Space: 0
Football Stadium (off site if owned by BOE): 0	Regular Classroom: 37
Football Stadium (on site): 0	Science Lab: 4
General Administrative Area: 1	Small Classroom: 6
Gymnasium: 0	Storage: 8
Gymnasium(Non Spectator): 0	Transportation Facility: 0
Gymnasium-Auditorium: 1	Weight Room: 1
Gymnasium-Auditorium-Cafeteria: 0	Computer Lab: 4
Shop Area: 1	

Appendix 7-20 (continued)
Thompson Middle School: 059-0140
Shelby County SAFE Report
School Summary Reported as of July 26, 2011

<i>School: Thompson Middle Sch</i>			
Agribusiness: 1		Home Ec Department: 1	
Auditorium: 0		Indoor Rifle Range: 0	
Band/Choral Dept:2		Large Instructional Area: 2	
Cafeteria: 0		Media Center: 1	
Cafeteria/Auditorium: 1		Multipurpose: 0	
Drivers Ed Lab: 0		Natatorium: 0	
Field House: 0		Non Coded Space: 0	
Football Stadium (off site if owned by BOE): 0		Regular Classroom: 37	
Football Stadium (on site): 0		Science Lab: 4	
General Administrative Area: 1		Small Classroom: 6	
Gymnasium: 0		Storage: 8	
Gymnasium(Non Spectator): 0		Transportation Facility: 0	
Gymnasium-Auditorium: 1		Weight Room: 1	
Gymnasium-Auditorium-Cafeteria: 0		Computer Lab: 4	
Shop Area: 1			
Square Footage: 151290			
Facility Acreage: 12	Student Capacity: 1100	Instructional Portables: 6	Substandard Permanent Classrooms: 0

Appendix 7-21
Thompson High School: 059-0120
Shelby County SAFE Report
Building Detail Reported as of July 26, 2011
Building Number 0100

<i>School: Thompson High Sch</i>	<i>Building Number: 0100</i>
Building Name:	
Building Status: Active	Building Use: High School
Construction Type: Masonry/Concrete	Roof Type: Flat
Heat Source: Forced Air (ducts)	Fuel Type: Electricity
Sewage type: Municipal	Construction Date: 1987
Square Footage: 227446	Stories: 1
Handicapped Accessible: Y	Percent Air Conditioning: 100
Overall Building Condition: Good	Fire Alarm: Y
Agribusiness: 2	Home Ec Department: 2
Auditorium: 1	Indoor Rifle Range: 0
Band/Choral Dept: 2	Large Instructional Area: 4
Cafeteria: 1	Media Center: 1
Cafeteria/Auditorium: 0	Multipurpose: 0
Drivers Ed Lab: 0	Natatorium: 0
Field House: 0	Non Coded Space: 0
Football Stadium (off site if owned by BOE): 0	Regular Classroom: 66
Football Stadium (on site): 0	Science Lab: 10
General Administrative Area: 30	Small Classroom: 9
Gymnasium: 2	Storage: 11
Gymnasium(Non Spectator): 0	Transportation Facility: 0
Gymnasium-Auditorium: 0	Weight Room: 0
Gymnasium-Auditorium-Cafeteria: 0	Computer Lab: 0
Shop Area: 0	
Building Additions Report	
Addition/Renovation Date: 2001	Addition/Renovation Area: 42065
Addition/Renovation Date: 2003	Addition/Renovation Area: 17672
Addition/Renovation Date: 2010	Addition/Renovation Area: 18081

Appendix 7-21 (continued)
Thompson High School: 059-0120
Shelby County SAFE Report
School Summary Reported as of July 26, 2011

<i>School: Thompson High Sch</i>			
Agribusiness: 2		Home Ec Department: 2	
Auditorium: 1		Indoor Rifle Range: 0	
Band/Choral Dept:2		Large Instructional Area: 4	
Cafeteria: 1		Media Center: 1	
Cafeteria/Auditorium: 0		Multipurpose: 0	
Drivers Ed Lab: 0		Natatorium: 0	
Field House: 0		Non Coded Space: 0	
Football Stadium (off site if owned by BOE): 0		Regular Classroom: 66	
Football Stadium (on site): 0		Science Lab: 10	
General Administrative Area: 30		Small Classroom: 9	
Gymnasium: 2		Storage: 11	
Gymnasium(Non Spectator): 0		Transportation Facility: 0	
Gymnasium-Auditorium: 0		Weight Room: 0	
Gymnasium-Auditorium-Cafeteria: 0		Computer Lab: 0	
Shop Area: 0			
Square Footage: 227446			
Facility Acreage: 58	Student Capacity: 1200	Instructional Portables: 4	Substandard Permanent Classrooms: 0

Appendix 7-22
Shelby Co. Instructional Service Center: 059-0035
Shelby County SAFE Report
Building Detail Reported as of July 26, 2011
Building Number 0100

<i>School: Shelby Co Inst Ser Center-Alternative Sc</i>	<i>Building Number: 0100</i>
Building Name:	
Building Status: Active	Building Use: Administration
Construction Type: Masonry/Concrete	Roof Type: Flat
Heat Source: Forced Air (ducts)	Fuel Type: Electricity
Sewage type: Municipal	Construction Date: 1948
Square Footage: 57728	Stories: 1
Handicapped Accessible: Y	Percent Air Conditioning: 100
Overall Building Condition: Good	Fire Alarm: Y
Agribusiness: 0	Home Ec Department: 0
Auditorium: 0	Indoor Rifle Range: 0
Band/Choral Dept: 0	Large Instructional Area: 0
Cafeteria: 1	Media Center: 1
Cafeteria/Auditorium: 0	Multipurpose: 4
Drivers Ed Lab: 0	Natatorium: 0
Field House: 0	Non Coded Space: 0
Football Stadium (off site if owned by BOE): 0	Regular Classroom: 14
Football Stadium (on site): 0	Science Lab: 0
General Administrative Area: 13	Small Classroom: 0
Gymnasium: 1	Storage: 0
Gymnasium(Non Spectator): 0	Transportation Facility: 0
Gymnasium-Auditorium: 0	Weight Room: 0
Gymnasium-Auditorium-Cafeteria: 0	Computer Lab: 0
Shop Area: 0	
Building Additions Report	
Addition/Renovation Date: 1976	Addition/Renovation Area: 1800
Addition/Renovation Date: 1986	Addition/Renovation Area: 2693
Addition/Renovation Date: 1991	Addition/Renovation Area: 3885
Addition/Renovation Date: 1965	Addition/Renovation Area: 3400
Addition/Renovation Date: 1966	Addition/Renovation Area: 4200
Addition/Renovation Date: 1968	Addition/Renovation Area: 27460

Appendix 7-22 (continued)
Shelby Co. Instructional Service Center: 059-0035
Shelby County SAFE Report
Building Detail Reported as of July 26, 2011
Building Number 0200

<i>School: Shelby Co Inst Ser Center-Alternative Sc</i>	<i>Building Number: 0200</i>
<i>Building Name:</i>	
Building Status: Active	Building Use: Administration
Construction Type: Masonry/Concrete	Roof Type: Pitched
Heat Source: Forced Air (ducts)	Fuel Type: Electricity
Sewage type: Municipal	Construction Date: 1986
Square Footage: 13124	Stories: 1
Handicapped Accessible: Y	Percent Air Conditioning: 100
Overall Building Condition: Good	Fire Alarm: Y
Agribusiness: 0	Home Ec Department: 0
Auditorium: 0	Indoor Rifle Range: 0
Band/Choral Dept: 0	Large Instructional Area: 0
Cafeteria: 0	Media Center: 0
Cafeteria/Auditorium: 0	Multipurpose: 0
Drivers Ed Lab: 0	Natatorium: 0
Field House: 0	Non Coded Space: 0
Football Stadium (off site if owned by BOE): 0	Regular Classroom: 9
Football Stadium (on site): 0	Science Lab: 0
General Administrative Area: 3	Small Classroom: 1
Gymnasium: 0	Storage: 0
Gymnasium(Non Spectator): 0	Transportation Facility: 0
Gymnasium-Auditorium: 0	Weight Room: 0
Gymnasium-Auditorium-Cafeteria: 0	Computer Lab: 0
Shop Area: 0	

Appendix 7-22 (continued)
Shelby Co. Instructional Service Center: 059-0035
Shelby County SAFE Report
School Summary Reported as of July 26, 2011

<i>School: Shelby Co Inst Ser Center-Alternative Sc</i>			
Agribusiness: 0		Home Ec Department: 0	
Auditorium: 0		Indoor Rifle Range: 0	
Band/Choral Dept:0		Large Instructional Area: 0	
Cafeteria: 1		Media Center: 1	
Cafeteria/Auditorium: 0		Multipurpose: 4	
Drivers Ed Lab: 0		Natatorium: 0	
Field House: 0		Non Coded Space: 0	
Football Stadium (off site if owned by BOE): 0		Regular Classroom: 23	
Football Stadium (on site): 0		Science Lab: 0	
General Administrative Area: 16		Small Classroom: 1	
Gymnasium: 1		Storage: 0	
Gymnasium(Non Spectator): 0		Transportation Facility: 0	
Gymnasium-Auditorium: 0		Weight Room: 0	
Gymnasium-Auditorium-Cafeteria: 0		Computer Lab: 0	
Shop Area: 0			
Square Footage: 70852			
Facility Acreage: 12	Student Capacity: 150	Instructional Portables: 5	Substandard Permanent Classrooms: 0

Shelby County
059

Appendix 7-24 **Meadow View Elementary School: 059-0005 (K-3)** **Attachment to Exhibit P-II for FY 2010-11 Budget**

Alabama State Department of Education
Attachment to Exhibit P-II

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION TO
PROPOSED FY 2011 BUDGET

Shelby County
059

As required by Section 16-13-140,
Code of Alabama 1975

NAME OF SCHOOL OR COST CENTER		Meadow View Elementary School - 0005
GRADE LEVELS		K-3
I. FOUNDATION PROGRAM OPERATING		
EARNED BY SCHOOL (STATE AND LOCAL)		
(To be completed by SDE)		
ADM (Prior year used for allocation)		1,019.95
<u>Earned Units</u>		
Teachers		73.91
Principals		1.00
Assistant Principals		1.00
Counselors		2.00
Librarians		1.50
Career Tech Director		0.00
Career Tech Counselors		0.00
* Additional Units		0.00
<u>Total Units</u>		79.41
Salaries		\$3,670,687
Fringe Benefits		\$1,494,547
Other Current Expense		\$0
Classroom Instructional Support		\$0
Teacher Materials and Supplies		\$0
Technology		\$0
Library Enhancement		\$0
Professional Development		\$0
Common Purchase		\$0
Textbooks		\$16,197
Total Foundation Program		\$5,181,431
II. PROJECTED ENROLLMENT BY SCHOOL		
(To be completed by LEA)		
		1,019.95
III. PROJECTED EMPLOYEES BY SCHOOL / COST		
(To be completed by LEA)		

NUMBER BY										TOTAL EMPLOYEES
Type	** Level of Degree					Source of Funds				
	BS	MS	6Y	DO	ND	State Earned	Other State	Federal	Local	
Teachers	27.60	40.40	3.00	1.00		70.00	1.00	1.00		72.00
Librarians		1.00				1.00				1.00
Counselors		2.00				2.00				2.00
Administrators		1.00	1.00	1.00		2.00			1.00	3.00
Certified Support Personnel										0.00
Non. Cert. Supp. Personnel						.50	14.00	17.62	13.00	45.12
Total						75.50	15.00	18.62	14.00	123.12

IV. LOCAL SCHOOL FUNDS

PUBLIC	NON- PUBLIC	
\$194,603.00	\$19,235.00	\$213,838.00

2.80 waiver to SES, 1.11 waiver to T6G

* For secondary school types only, an additional unit is earned for each 250 students above 1249.
This unit may be used in the Assistant Principal, Counselor, or Library Media area as best meets the needs of the school.

* BS - Bachelor of Science
MS - Master of Science
6Y - 6- Year
DO - Doctorate
ND - Bachelor of Science Non-Degree

SuppRptSch - SDE

Appendix 7-25 **Thompson Intermediate School: 059-0130 (4-5)** **Attachment to Exhibit P-II for FY 2010-11 Budget**

Alabama State Department of Education
Attachment to Exhibit P-II

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION TO
PROPOSED FY 2011 BUDGET
As required by Section 16-13-140,
Code of Alabama 1975

Shelby County
059

NAME OF SCHOOL OR COST CENTER Thompson Intermediate School - 0130
GRADE LEVELS 4-5

1. FOUNDATION PROGRAM OPERATING
EARNED BY SCHOOL (STATE AND LOCAL)
(To be completed by SDE)

ADM (Prior year used for allocation) 961.75

Earned Units

Teachers	44.94
Principals	1.00
Assistant Principals	1.00
Counselors	2.00
Librarians	1.50
Career Tech Director	0.00
Career Tech Counselors	0.00
* Additional Units	0.00

Total Units 50.44

Salaries \$2,335,045

Fringe Benefits \$950,019

Other Current Expense \$0

Classroom Instructional Support \$0

Teacher Materials and Supplies \$0

Technology \$0

Library Enhancement \$0

Professional Development \$0

Common Purchase \$0

Textbooks \$15,273

Total Foundation Program \$3,300,337

II. PROJECTED ENROLLMENT BY SCHOOL 961.75
(To be completed by LEA)

III. PROJECTED EMPLOYEES BY SCHOOL / COST
(To be completed by LEA)

Type	NUMBER BY									TOTAL EMPLOYEES
	** Level of Degree					Source of Funds				
	BS	MS	6Y	DO	ND	State Earned	Other State	Federal	Local	
Teachers	19.00	31.50	3.00			50.50		3.00		53.50
Librarians		1.00				1.00				1.00
Counselors		2.00				2.00				2.00
Administrators		1.00		1.00		2.00				2.00
Certified Support Personnel										0.00
Non. Cert. Supp. Personnel						1.75	13.00	18.00	12.95	45.70
Total						57.25	13.00	21.00	12.95	104.20

IV. LOCAL SCHOOL FUNDS

PUBLIC	NON- PUBLIC
\$422,290.00	\$33,100.00

\$455,390.00

1.25 Library/Media waiver from T6GC
.50 waiver from CaES, 5.06 waiver from CVES

* For secondary school types only, an additional unit is earned for each 250 students above 1249.
This unit may be used in the Assistant Principal, Counselor, or Library Media area as best meets the needs of the school.

* BS - Bachelor of Science
MS - Master of Science
6Y - 6- Year
DO - Doctorate
ND - Bachelor of ScienceNon-Degree

SuppRptSch - SDE

Appendix 7-26 **Thompson Sixth Grade Center: 059-0135 (6)** **Attachment to Exhibit P-II for FY 2010-11 Budget**

Alabama State Department of Education
Attachment to Exhibit P-II

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION TO PROPOSED FY 2011 BUDGET

Shelby County
059

As required by Section 16-13-140,
Code of Alabama 1975

NAME OF SCHOOL OR COST CENTER Thompson Sixth Grade Center - 0135
GRADE LEVELS 6

I. FOUNDATION PROGRAM OPERATING EARNED BY SCHOOL (STATE AND LOCAL (To be completed by SDE)

ADM (Prior year used for allocation)	487.20
Earned Units	
Teachers	22.77
Principals	1.00
Assistant Principals	0.50
Counselors	1.00
Librarians	1.25
Career Tech Director	0.00
Career Tech Counselors	0.00
* Additional Units	0.00
Total Units	26.52
Salaries	\$1,241,720
Fringe Benefits	\$502,338
Other Current Expense	\$0
Classroom Instructional Support	\$0
Teacher Materials and Supplies	\$0
Technology	\$0
Library Enhancement	\$0
Professional Development	\$0
Common Purchase	\$0
Textbooks	\$7,737
Total Foundation Program	\$1,751,795

II. PROJECTED ENROLLMENT BY SCHOOL 487.20
(To be completed by LEA)

III. PROJECTED EMPLOYEES BY SCHOOL / COST
(To be completed by LEA)

Type	NUMBER BY					Source of Funds			TOTAL EMPLOYEES
	** Level of Degree					State Earned	Other State	Federal	
Teachers	BS	MS	6Y	DO	ND	23.88			23.88
Librarians									0.00
Counselors		1.00				1.00			1.00
Administrators		1.00	1.00			1.50			2.00
Certified Support Personnel									0.00
Non. Cert. Supp. Personnel							11.00	3.00	14.00
Total						25.38	11.00	3.00	39.38

IV. LOCAL SCHOOL FUNDS

PUBLIC	NON- PUBLIC	
\$19,023.00	\$28,225.00	\$47,248.00

1.25 Library/Media waiver to TIS
1.11 waiver from MVES

- * For secondary school types only, an additional unit is earned for each 250 students above 1249.
This unit may be used in the Assistant Principal, Counselor, or Library Media area as best meets the needs of the school.
- * BS - Bachelor of Science
MS - Master of Science
6Y - 6- Year
DO - Doctorate
ND - Bachelor of Science Non-Degree

SuppRptSch - SDE

Appendix 7-27
Thompson Middle School: 059-0140 (7-8)
Attachment to Exhibit P-II for FY 2010-11 Budget

Alabama State Department of Education
Attachment to Exhibit P-II

**SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION TO
PROPOSED FY 2011 BUDGET**
As required by Section 16-13-140,
Code of Alabama 1975

Shelby County
059

NAME OF SCHOOL OR COST CENTER Thompson Middle School - 0140
GRADE LEVELS 7-8

**IV. FOUNDATION PROGRAM OPERATING
EARNED BY SCHOOL (STATE AND LOCAL
(To be completed by SDE)**

ADM (Prior year used for allocation)	939.70
<u>Earned Units</u>	
Teachers	46.99
Principals	1.00
Assistant Principals	1.00
Counselors	2.00
Librarians	1.50
Career Tech Director	0.00
Career Tech Counselors	0.00
* Additional Units	0.00
<u>Total Units</u>	52.49
Salaries	\$2,451,586
Fringe Benefits	\$993,020
Other Current Expense	\$0
Classroom Instructional Support	\$0
Teacher Materials and Supplies	\$0
Technology	\$0
Library Enhancement	\$0
Professional Development	\$0
Common Purchase	\$0
Textbooks	\$14,922
Total Foundation Program	\$3,459,528

II. PROJECTED ENROLLMENT BY SCHOOL 939.70
(To be completed by LEA)

III. PROJECTED EMPLOYEES BY SCHOOL / COST
(To be completed by LEA)

Type	NUMBER BY					TOTAL			
	** Level of Degree					Source of Funds			
	BS	MS	6Y	DO	ND	State Earned	Other State	Federal	Local
Teachers	17.00	29.72	1.00	2.00		46.99		1.00	1.73
Librarians		1.00				1.00			
Counselors		1.00	1.00			2.00			
Administrators		1.00	2.00			2.00			1.00
Certified Support Personnel									0.00
Non. Cert. Supp. Personnel						.50	10.10	13.00	15.50
Total						52.49	10.10	14.00	18.23

IV. LOCAL SCHOOL FUNDS

PUBLIC	NON-PUBLIC	
\$394,609.00	\$99,485.00	\$494,094.00

* For secondary school types only, an additional unit is earned for each 250 students above 1249.
This unit may be used in the Assistant Principal, Counselor, or Library Media area as best meets the needs of the school.

* BS - Bachelor of Science
MS - Master of Science
6Y - 6-Year
DO - Doctorate
ND - Bachelor of Science Non-Degree

SuppRptSch - SDE

Appendix 7-28 **Thompson High School: 059-0120 (9-12)** **Attachment to Exhibit P-II for FY 2010-11 Budget**

Alabama State Department of Education
Attachment to Exhibit P-II

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION TO **PROPOSED FY 2011 BUDGET** As required by Section 16-13-140, Code of Alabama 1975

Shelby County
059

NAME OF SCHOOL OR COST CENTER Thompson High School - 0120
GRADE LEVELS 9-12

IV. FOUNDATION PROGRAM OPERATING **EARNED BY SCHOOL (STATE AND LOCAL)** **(To be completed by SDE)**

ADM (Prior year used for allocation)	1,754.15
<u>Earned Units</u>	
Teachers	97.46
Principals	1.00
Assistant Principals	2.50
Counselors	3.00
Librarians	2.50
Career Tech Director	0.00
Career Tech Counselors	0.00
* Additional Units	1.00
<u>Total Units</u>	107.46
Salaries	\$5,036,577
Fringe Benefits	\$2,036,522
Other Current Expense	\$0
Classroom Instructional Support	\$0
Teacher Materials and Supplies	\$0
Technology	\$0
Library Enhancement	\$0
Professional Development	\$0
Common Purchase	\$0
Textbooks	\$27,856
Total Foundation Program	\$7,100,955

II. PROJECTED ENROLLMENT BY SCHOOL 1,754.15
(To be completed by LEA)

III. PROJECTED EMPLOYEES BY SCHOOL / COST
(To be completed by LEA)

Type	NUMBER BY					Source of Funds				TOTAL EMPLOYEES
	** Level of Degree					State Earned	Other State	Federal	Local	
Teachers	34.47	61.49	4.00	2.50		97.46		4.00		101.46
Librarians		2.00				2.00				2.00
Counselors		4.00				3.00			1.00	4.00
Administrators			5.00			4.50			1.50	6.00
Certified Support Personnel										0.00
Non. Cert. Supp. Personnel						.50	23.36	15.00	26.50	65.36
Total						107.46	23.36	19.00	29.00	178.82

IV. LOCAL SCHOOL FUNDS

PUBLIC	NON- PUBLIC	
\$481,265.00	\$500,155.00	\$981,420.00

* For secondary school types only, an additional unit is earned for each 250 students above 1249.
This unit may be used in the Assistant Principal, Counselor, or Library Media area as best meets the needs of the school.

BS - Bachelor of Science
MS - Master of Science
6Y - 6- Year
DO - Doctorate
ND - Bachelor of Science Non-Degree

SuppRptSch - SDE

Appendix 7-29
Countywide Foundation Program Cost Ratio
for the School Systems of Shelby County for FY 2010-11

September 24, 2010

Mr. Don Armstrong
Property Tax Commissioner
P. O. Box 1298
Columbiana, AL 35051

Dear Mr. Armstrong:

The *Code of Alabama, 1975* §16-13-31, provides that receipts from countywide taxes collected for the purpose of participating in the Foundation Program shall be distributed to local boards of education within the county based on their total Foundation Program calculated costs. Unless the State Superintendent of Education has approved an alternative distribution plan, the percentages given for each school system identified below should be used in distributing receipts from countywide taxes for the fiscal year October 1, 2010, through September 30, 2011.

**FY 2010-2011 Percentage Distribution
of Countywide School Taxes**

<u>System</u>	<u>System Name</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
059	Shelby County	0.8910552
158	Hoover City	0.1089448
	Total	1.0000000

If additional information or assistance is needed, please contact Mr. Jerry Lassiter at telephone number (334) 242-9730.

Sincerely,

Joseph B. Morton
State Superintendent of Education

JBM

cc: Selected Public Officials

APPENDIX 7-30
Letter from Dr. Wayne Teague, State Superintendent of Education,
Regarding Formation of a City School System



State of Alabama
Department of Education

Gordon Persons Building
50 North Ripley Street
Montgomery, AL 36130-3901



Wayne Teague
State Superintendent of Education

May 9, 1990

"Promoting Excellence
in Alabama's Schools"

Mr. Jerry Milner, Superintendent
Chambers County Board of Education
Box 408D
LaFayette, AL 36862

Dear Mr. Milner:

On April 12, 1990 in a meeting in my office with you and Dr. McCormack, we discussed the situation surrounding negotiations between the two school boards relative to the creation of a new school system in Valley.

Pursuant to our agreement of April 12, 1990, I have received communications from both you and Valley City Schools Superintendent Dr. Thomas McCormack. I am greatly disappointed that no progress could be made in reaching an agreement. In my last letter to you, I stressed the importance of the Valley and Chamber County Boards of Education reaching an agreement rather than having these important decisions made by the state superintendent. However, in accordance with the authority granted to me in Ala. Code §16-4-8 (1975), I will outline what I have determined to be the essential resolution to this controversy.

First of all, Ala. Code §16-11-2 (1975) gives municipalities the legal authority to establish a city school system. The city of Valley has, by resolution, formed a city school system to become effective July 1, 1990. I am, therefore, directing that as of July 1, 1990, all buildings, grounds, equipment, textbooks, materials and supplies that are physically located within the municipal corporate limits of the city of Valley shall become the property of the Valley City Board of Education, contingent upon the Valley City Board of Education receiving Section 5 preclearance by the U. S. Department of Justice, assuming such preclearance is required. On July 1, 1990, the Valley City Board of Education shall assume full authority for the administration, supervision and control of the Valley City Schools. I am further directing that the Chambers County Board of Education refrain from removing any equipment or materials from the Valley schools in anticipation of the July 1 transfer date. Specifically, Chambers County shall not remove items, such as classroom desks, audiovisual equipment, computers, textbooks, records and files or other removable items.

APPENDIX 7-30 (continued)
Letter from Dr. Wayne Teague, State Superintendent of Education,
Regarding Formation of a City School System

Mr. Jerry Milner

Page 2

May 9, 1990

It is clear that the major differences in the position of the two boards center upon the students who reside outside the corporate limits of Valley who now attend or who may wish to attend Valley City Schools. The Valley City Board of Education will have full authority over the attendance of all students who legally reside within the Valley city limits. The Chambers County Board of Education will have the legal and moral obligation to furnish all students residing outside the corporate limits of Valley appropriate educational opportunities.

It is my strong recommendation that the two boards agree to allow those students who have completed the sixth grade at Huguley Elementary School and are currently enrolled in Valley schools and who have historically attended Valley schools, be allowed to continue to do so. Any students residing outside the Valley corporate limits who are currently attending Valley schools and/or reside in areas historically served by Valley should be allowed to continue in the Valley schools. However, Chambers County is not required to furnish transportation for those students into Valley and may prohibit Valley from sending buses outside the Valley city limits into Chambers County. Chambers County may not prevent those students from attending school in Valley if allowed to do so by the Valley City Board of Education and if those parents furnish their own transportation.

I fully understand and appreciate that existing terminal desegregation orders will require modification to accommodate the creation of the Valley system. Since negotiation between the parties has totally failed, I see no alternative but an adversary proceeding in federal court to finally resolve the issue of attendance zones. To further delay a decision, regardless of its vulnerability to attack, would amount to a dereliction of responsibility to the children and their education. That I will not countenance.

All personnel assigned to Valley schools and employed as of the last day of school for the 1989-90 school year will automatically be re-employed for the succeeding year in accordance with Ala. Code §16-24-12 (1975). The continuing service status of teachers in no way will be jeopardized by this change of administration from the Chambers County Board of Education to the Valley City Board of Education (Ala. Code §16-24-2(d) [1975]). Should the Chambers County Board of Education obtain judicial relief prohibiting those students residing outside the corporate limits of Valley from attending the Valley City Schools, then Chambers County shall continue the employment of a proportionate share of the personnel. The two systems must, in such case, agree on the personnel to be transferred. For example, if 500 students residing outside the corporate limits and who have attended Valley schools during the 1989-90 school year were prohibited from

APPENDIX 7-30 (continued)
Letter from Dr. Wayne Teague, State Superintendent of Education,
Regarding Formation of a City School System

Mr. Jerry Milner

Page 3

May 9, 1990

attending Valley City Schools, then Chambers County would be responsible for employment of the number of teacher units mandated for 500 students.

The transfer of buses will depend totally upon the ultimate decision regarding the students residing outside the city limits. All buses that have service areas exclusively within the Valley corporate limits shall be transferred to the Valley City Board of Education effective July 1. Chambers County shall identify these buses by make, model and motor vehicle registration number. Any decision on additional buses must await the final outcome regarding the students residing outside the city limits of Valley.

Not later than June 1, 1990, the Valley City Board of Education and the Chambers County Board of Education are hereby directed to submit a plan which details the schools the children will attend as well as the teachers who will teach the children. This plan should be in sufficient detail to allow me to be sure that the education of all children is adequately provided for.

Be it right or wrong, good or bad, the Valley school system has a right, under state law, to exist. I have no authority to decide otherwise. Whether the Valley system, in whatever form, will exist as a matter of federal law is beyond my control; however, I have the responsibility to see that the children in this state receive an education and I will not allow recalcitrance to result in confusion, delay and, ultimately, a denial of educational opportunity.

Sincerely,



Wayne Teague
State Superintendent of Education

/nr

cc: State Board Members
Chambers County Local Board Members

Appendix 7-31

Amortization Schedule for Shelby County Capital Outlay Warrants Series 2009

Shelby County Board of Education Capital Outlay School Warrants

Ten Mills Countywide Ad Valorem Tax, Series 2009

Maturity Date	Outstanding Principal	Principal Maturing	Interest Maturing	Total Maturing	Percent Debt Alabaster	Total Maturing Alabaster
8/1/2009	\$ 68,050,000.00	\$ -	\$ 800,084.44	\$ 800,084.44		
2/1/2010	\$ 60,315,000.00	\$ 7,735,000.00	\$ 1,285,850.00	\$ 9,020,850.00		
8/1/2010	\$ 60,315,000.00	\$ -	\$ 1,169,825.00	\$ 1,169,825.00		
2/1/2011	\$ 53,020,000.00	\$ 7,295,000.00	\$ 1,169,825.00	\$ 8,464,825.00		
8/1/2011	\$ 53,020,000.00	\$ -	\$ 1,060,400.00	\$ 1,060,400.00		
2/1/2012	\$ 45,465,000.00	\$ 7,555,000.00	\$ 1,060,400.00	\$ 8,615,400.00	40.6788%	\$ 3,504,637.38
8/1/2012	\$ 45,465,000.00	\$ -	\$ 909,300.00	\$ 909,300.00	40.6788%	\$ 369,891.91
2/1/2013	\$ 37,595,000.00	\$ 7,870,000.00	\$ 909,300.00	\$ 8,779,300.00	40.6788%	\$ 3,571,309.86
8/1/2013	\$ 37,595,000.00	\$ -	\$ 751,900.00	\$ 751,900.00	40.6788%	\$ 305,863.55
8/1/2013	\$ 29,100,000.00	\$ 8,195,000.00	\$ 751,900.00	\$ 8,946,900.00	40.6788%	\$ 3,639,487.45
2/1/2014	\$ 29,400,000.00	\$ -	\$ 588,000.00	\$ 588,000.00	40.6788%	\$ 239,191.07
8/1/2014	\$ 21,645,000.00	\$ 7,755,000.00	\$ 588,000.00	\$ 8,343,000.00	40.6788%	\$ 3,393,828.45
2/1/2015	\$ 21,645,000.00	\$ -	\$ 432,900.00	\$ 432,900.00	40.6788%	\$ 176,098.33
8/1/2015	\$ 13,565,000.00	\$ 8,080,000.00	\$ 432,900.00	\$ 8,512,900.00	40.6788%	\$ 3,462,941.66
2/1/2013	\$ 13,565,000.00	\$ -	\$ 271,300.00	\$ 271,300.00	40.6788%	\$ 110,361.46
2/1/2017	\$ 5,125,000.00	\$ 8,440,000.00	\$ 271,300.00	\$ 8,711,300.00	40.6788%	\$ 3,543,648.30
8/1/2017	\$ 5,125,000.00	\$ -	\$ 102,500.00	\$ 102,500.00	40.6788%	\$ 41,695.72
2/1/2018	\$ -	\$ 5,125,000.00	\$ 102,500.00	\$ 5,227,500.00	40.6788%	\$ 2,126,481.87
	n/a	\$ 68,050,000.00	\$ 12,658,184.44	\$ 80,708,184.44	40.6788%	\$ 24,485,437.01
Payments After 9/1/2011		\$ 53,020,000.00	\$ 7,172,200.00	\$ 60,192,200.00		
Alabaster Payments:		\$ 21,567,875.41	\$ 2,917,561.60	\$ 24,485,437.01		

Appendix 7-32
Amortization Schedule for Shelby County Capital Outlay Warrants Series 2006

Shelby County Board of Education Capital Outlay School Warrants Countywide Sales Tax, Series 2006						
Maturity Date	Outstanding Principal	Principal Maturing	Interest Maturing	Total Maturing	Percent Debt Alabaster	Total Maturing Alabaster
8/1/2006	\$ 50,000,000.00	\$ -	\$ 946,674.49	\$ 946,674.49		
2/1/2007	\$ 50,000,000.00	\$ -	\$ 1,136,009.39	\$ 1,136,009.39		
8/1/2007	\$ 50,000,000.00	\$ -	\$ 1,136,009.39	\$ 1,136,009.39		
2/1/2008	\$ 48,810,000.00	\$ 1,190,000.00	\$ 1,136,009.39	\$ 2,326,009.39		
8/1/2008	\$ 48,810,000.00	\$ -	\$ 1,112,209.39	\$ 1,112,209.39		
2/1/2009	\$ 47,570,000.00	\$ 1,240,000.00	\$ 1,112,209.39	\$ 2,352,209.39		
8/1/2009	\$ 47,500,000.00	\$ -	\$ 1,087,409.39	\$ 1,087,409.39		
2/1/2010	\$ 46,280,000.00	\$ 1,290,000.00	\$ 1,087,409.39	\$ 2,377,409.39		
8/1/2010	\$ 46,280,000.00	\$ -	\$ 1,061,609.39	\$ 1,061,609.39		
2/1/2011	\$ 44,935,000.00	\$ 1,345,000.00	\$ 1,061,609.39	\$ 2,406,609.39		
8/1/2011	\$ 44,935,000.00	\$ -	\$ 1,034,709.39	\$ 1,034,709.39		
2/1/2012	\$ 43,535,000.00	\$ 1,400,000.00	\$ 1,034,709.39	\$ 2,434,709.39	1.7090%	\$ 41,609.56
8/1/2012	\$ 43,535,000.00	\$ -	\$ 1,006,709.39	\$ 1,006,709.39	1.7090%	\$ 17,204.82
2/1/2013	\$ 42,070,000.00	\$ 1,465,000.00	\$ 1,006,709.39	\$ 2,471,709.39	1.7090%	\$ 42,241.90
8/1/2013	\$ 42,070,000.00	\$ -	\$ 970,084.39	\$ 970,084.39	1.7090%	\$ 16,578.89
2/1/2014	\$ 40,530,000.00	\$ 1,540,000.00	\$ 970,084.39	\$ 2,510,084.39	1.7090%	\$ 42,897.73
8/1/2014	\$ 40,530,000.00	\$ -	\$ 931,584.39	\$ 931,584.39	1.7090%	\$ 15,920.92
2/1/2015	\$ 38,915,000.00	\$ 1,615,000.00	\$ 931,584.39	\$ 2,546,584.39	1.7090%	\$ 43,521.52
8/1/2015	\$ 38,915,000.00	\$ -	\$ 891,209.39	\$ 891,209.39	1.7090%	\$ 15,230.91
2/1/2016	\$ 37,215,000.00	\$ 1,700,000.00	\$ 891,209.39	\$ 2,591,209.39	1.7090%	\$ 44,284.17
8/1/2016	\$ 34,215,000.00	\$ -	\$ 848,709.39	\$ 848,709.39	1.7090%	\$ 14,504.58
2/1/2017	\$ 35,350,000.00	\$ 1,780,000.00	\$ 848,709.39	\$ 2,628,709.39	1.7090%	\$ 44,925.05
8/1/2017	\$ 35,435,000.00	\$ -	\$ 813,109.39	\$ 813,109.39	1.7090%	\$ 13,896.17
2/1/2018	\$ 33,585,000.00	\$ 1,850,000.00	\$ 813,109.39	\$ 2,663,109.39	1.7090%	\$ 45,512.95
8/1/2018	\$ 33,585,000.00	\$ -	\$ 776,109.39	\$ 776,109.39	1.7090%	\$ 13,263.83
2/1/2019	\$ 31,660,000.00	\$ 1,925,000.00	\$ 776,109.39	\$ 2,701,109.39	1.7090%	\$ 46,162.38
8/1/2019	\$ 31,660,000.00	\$ -	\$ 736,406.26	\$ 736,406.26	1.7090%	\$ 12,585.30
2/1/2020	\$ 29,650,000.00	\$ 2,010,000.00	\$ 736,406.26	\$ 2,746,406.26	1.7090%	\$ 46,936.51
8/1/2020	\$ 29,650,000.00	\$ -	\$ 694,950.01	\$ 694,950.01	1.7090%	\$ 11,876.80
2/1/2021	\$ 27,550,000.00	\$ 2,100,000.00	\$ 694,950.01	\$ 2,794,950.01	1.7090%	\$ 47,766.13
8/1/2021	\$ 27,550,000.00	\$ -	\$ 642,450.01	\$ 642,450.01	1.7090%	\$ 10,979.57
2/1/2022	\$ 25,340,000.00	\$ 2,210,000.00	\$ 642,450.01	\$ 2,852,450.01	1.7090%	\$ 48,748.82
8/1/2022	\$ 25,340,000.00	\$ -	\$ 587,200.01	\$ 587,200.01	1.7090%	\$ 10,035.34
2/1/2023	\$ 23,025,000.00	\$ 2,315,000.00	\$ 587,200.01	\$ 2,902,200.01	1.7090%	\$ 49,599.05
8/1/2023	\$ 23,025,000.00	\$ -	\$ 538,006.26	\$ 538,006.26	1.7090%	\$ 9,194.61
2/1/2024	\$ 20,600,000.00	\$ 2,425,000.00	\$ 538,006.26	\$ 2,963,006.26	1.7090%	\$ 50,638.24
8/1/2024	\$ 20,600,000.00	\$ -	\$ 477,381.26	\$ 477,381.26	1.7090%	\$ 8,158.52
2/1/2025	\$ 18,050,000.00	\$ 2,550,000.00	\$ 477,381.26	\$ 3,027,381.26	1.7090%	\$ 51,738.42
8/1/2025	\$ 18,050,000.00	\$ -	\$ 413,631.26	\$ 413,631.26	1.7090%	\$ 7,069.02
2/1/2026	\$ 15,375,000.00	\$ 2,675,000.00	\$ 413,631.26	\$ 3,088,631.26	1.7090%	\$ 52,785.19
8/1/2026	\$ 15,375,000.00	\$ -	\$ 353,443.76	\$ 353,443.76	1.7090%	\$ 6,040.41
2/1/2027	\$ 12,580,000.00	\$ 2,795,000.00	\$ 353,443.76	\$ 3,148,443.76	1.7090%	\$ 53,807.40
8/1/2027	\$ 12,280,000.00	\$ -	\$ 288,809.38	\$ 288,809.38	1.7090%	\$ 4,935.80
2/1/2028	\$ 9,650,000.00	\$ 2,930,000.00	\$ 288,809.38	\$ 3,218,809.38	1.7090%	\$ 55,009.95
8/1/2028	\$ 9,650,000.00	\$ -	\$ 221,053.13	\$ 221,053.13	1.7090%	\$ 3,777.83
2/1/2029	\$ 6,580,000.00	\$ 3,070,000.00	\$ 221,053.13	\$ 3,291,053.13	1.7090%	\$ 56,244.61
8/1/2029	\$ 6,580,000.00	\$ -	\$ 150,059.38	\$ 150,059.38	1.7090%	\$ 2,564.54
2/1/2030	\$ 3,365,000.00	\$ 3,215,000.00	\$ 150,059.38	\$ 3,365,059.38	1.7090%	\$ 57,509.39
8/1/2030	\$ 3,365,000.00	\$ -	\$ 75,712.50	\$ 75,712.50	1.7090%	\$ 1,293.94
2/1/2031	\$ -	\$ 3,365,000.00	\$ 75,712.50	\$ 3,440,712.50	1.7090%	\$ 58,802.31
		\$ 50,000,000.00	\$ 35,779,815.68	\$ 85,779,815.68		\$ 1,175,853.10
Payments After 9/1/2011		\$ 44,935,000.00	\$ 23,867,947.29	\$ 68,802,947.29		
Alabaster Payments:		\$ 767,946.16	\$ 407,906.94	\$ 1,175,853.10		

Appendix 7-33
Amortization Schedule for Shelby County APSCA Series 2001-A

Shelby County Board of Education Capital Purchase Alabama Public School and College Authority Series 2001-A					
Date	Principal	Interest	Total	Percent Debt Alabaster	Total Maturing Alabaster
Feb. 1, 2010	\$ 909,499.50	\$ 212,049.98	\$ 1,121,549.48		
Aug. 1, 2010	\$ -	\$ 189,312.49	\$ 189,312.49		
Feb. 1, 2011	\$ 955,030.00	\$ 189,312.49	\$ 1,144,342.49		
Aug. 1, 2011	\$ -	\$ 165,436.74	\$ 165,436.74		
Feb. 1, 2012	\$ 1,002,781.50	\$ 165,436.74	\$ 1,168,218.24	31.2072%	\$ 364,567.80
Aug. 1, 2012	\$ -	\$ 140,367.20	\$ 140,367.20	31.2072%	\$ 43,804.62
Feb. 1, 2013	\$ 1,052,754.00	\$ 140,367.20	\$ 1,193,121.20	31.2072%	\$ 372,339.31
Aug. 1, 2013	\$ -	\$ 114,048.35	\$ 114,048.35	31.2072%	\$ 35,591.26
Feb. 1, 2014	\$ -	\$ 114,048.35	\$ 114,048.35	31.2072%	\$ 35,591.26
Aug. 1, 2014	\$ -	\$ 114,048.35	\$ 114,048.35	31.2072%	\$ 35,591.26
Feb. 1, 2015	\$ -	\$ 114,048.35	\$ 114,048.35	31.2072%	\$ 35,591.26
Aug. 1, 2015	\$ -	\$ 114,048.35	\$ 114,048.35	31.2072%	\$ 35,591.26
Feb. 1, 2016	\$ -	\$ 114,048.35	\$ 114,048.35	31.2072%	\$ 35,591.26
Aug. 1, 2016	\$ -	\$ 114,048.35	\$ 114,048.35	31.2072%	\$ 35,591.26
Feb. 1, 2017	\$ -	\$ 114,048.35	\$ 114,048.35	31.2072%	\$ 35,591.26
Aug. 1, 2017	\$ -	\$ 114,048.35	\$ 114,048.35	31.2072%	\$ 35,591.26
Feb. 1, 2018	\$ -	\$ 114,048.35	\$ 114,048.35	31.2072%	\$ 35,591.26
Aug. 1, 2018	\$ -	\$ 114,048.35	\$ 114,048.35	31.2072%	\$ 35,591.26
Feb. 1, 2019	\$ 1,446,981.50	\$ 114,048.35	\$ 1,561,029.85	31.2072%	\$ 487,153.18
Aug. 1, 2019	\$ -	\$ 77,873.81	\$ 77,873.81	31.2072%	\$ 24,302.21
Feb. 1, 2020	\$ 1,519,164.00	\$ 77,873.81	\$ 1,597,037.81	31.2072%	\$ 498,390.24
Aug. 1, 2020	\$ -	\$ 39,894.71	\$ 39,894.71	31.2072%	\$ 12,450.01
Feb. 1, 2011	\$ 1,595,788.50	\$ 39,894.71	\$ 1,635,683.21	31.2072%	\$ 510,450.37
	\$ 8,481,999.00	\$ 2,806,400.08	\$ 11,288,399.08		\$ 2,704,961.58
	\$ 6,617,469.50	\$ 2,050,288.38	\$ 8,667,757.88		
	\$ 2,065,124.69	\$ 639,836.90	\$ 2,704,961.58		

Appendix 7-34
Amortization Schedule for Shelby County APSCA Series 2002-A

Shelby County Board of Education Capital Purchase Alabama Public School and College Authority Series 2002-A					
Date	Principal	Interest	Total	Percent Debt Alabaster	Total Maturing Alabaster
2/1/2003	\$ 279,239.07	\$ 175,764.70	\$ 455,003.77		
8/1/2003		\$ 194,784.83	\$ 194,784.83		
2/1/2004	\$ 265,997.60	\$ 194,784.83	\$ 460,782.43		
8/1/2004		\$ 188,799.88	\$ 188,799.88		
2/1/2005	\$ 277,681.25	\$ 188,799.88	\$ 466,481.13		
8/1/2005		\$ 183,246.26	\$ 183,246.26		
2/1/2006	\$ 287,417.62	\$ 183,246.26	\$ 470,663.88		
8/1/2006		\$ 178,934.99	\$ 178,934.99		
2/1/2007	\$ 300,269.62	\$ 178,934.99	\$ 479,204.61		
8/1/2007		\$ 171,428.25	\$ 171,428.25		
2/1/2008	\$ 314,679.45	\$ 171,428.25	\$ 486,107.70		
8/1/2008		\$ 163,561.26	\$ 163,561.26		
2/1/2009	\$ 330,647.09	\$ 163,561.26	\$ 494,208.35		
8/1/2009		\$ 155,295.09	\$ 155,295.09		
2/1/2010	\$ 347,783.10	\$ 155,295.09	\$ 503,078.19		
8/1/2010		\$ 146,600.51	\$ 146,600.51		
2/1/2011	\$ 365,698.02	\$ 146,600.51	\$ 512,298.53		
8/1/2011		\$ 137,458.06	\$ 137,458.06		
2/1/2012	\$ 384,391.85	\$ 137,458.06	\$ 521,849.91	16.7246%	\$ 87,277.15
8/1/2012		\$ 127,848.26	\$ 127,848.26	16.7246%	\$ 21,382.07
2/1/2013	\$ 404,254.04	\$ 127,848.26	\$ 532,102.30	16.7246%	\$ 88,991.81
8/1/2013		\$ 117,741.91	\$ 117,741.91	16.7246%	\$ 19,691.83
2/1/2014	\$ 424,895.15	\$ 117,741.91	\$ 542,637.06	16.7246%	\$ 90,753.71
8/1/2014		\$ 107,119.53	\$ 107,119.53	16.7246%	\$ 17,915.28
2/1/2015	\$ 446,704.61	\$ 107,119.53	\$ 553,824.14	16.7246%	\$ 92,624.70
8/1/2015		\$ 95,951.92	\$ 95,951.92	16.7246%	\$ 16,047.54
2/1/2016	\$ 469,682.44	\$ 95,951.92	\$ 565,634.36	16.7246%	\$ 94,599.91
8/1/2016		\$ 84,209.86	\$ 84,209.86	16.7246%	\$ 14,083.74
2/1/2017	\$ 493,439.19	\$ 84,209.86	\$ 577,649.05	16.7246%	\$ 96,609.31
8/1/2017		\$ 71,873.88	\$ 71,873.88	16.7246%	\$ 12,020.60
2/1/2018	\$ 518,753.74	\$ 71,873.88	\$ 590,627.62	16.7246%	\$ 98,779.92
8/1/2018		\$ 58,905.03	\$ 58,905.03	16.7246%	\$ 9,851.61
2/1/2019	\$ 545,626.12	\$ 58,905.03	\$ 604,531.15	16.7246%	\$ 101,105.23
8/1/2019		\$ 45,264.38	\$ 45,264.38	16.7246%	\$ 7,570.27
2/1/2020	\$ 573,666.87	\$ 45,264.38	\$ 618,931.25	16.7246%	\$ 103,513.58
8/1/2020		\$ 30,922.71	\$ 30,922.71	16.7246%	\$ 5,171.69
2/1/2021	\$ 602,875.97	\$ 30,922.71	\$ 633,798.68	16.7246%	\$ 106,000.10
8/1/2021		\$ 15,850.81	\$ 15,850.81	16.7246%	\$ 2,650.98
2/1/2022	\$ 634,032.35	\$ 15,850.81	\$ 649,883.16	16.7246%	\$ 108,690.16
	\$ 8,267,735.15	\$ 4,727,359.54	\$ 12,995,094.69		\$ 1,195,331.17
	\$ 5,498,322.33	\$ 1,648,834.64	\$ 7,147,156.97		
	\$ 919,570.69	\$ 275,760.48	\$ 1,195,331.17		

Appendix 7-35
Amortization Schedule for Shelby County APSCA Series 2008-A

Shelby County Board of Education Capital Purchase Alabama Public School and College Authority Series 2008-A					
Date	Principal	Interest	Total	Percent Debt Alabaster	Total Maturing Alabaster
8/1/2008	\$ -	\$ 79,070.47	\$ 79,070.47		
2/1/2009	\$ 156,429.90	\$ 87,856.08	\$ 244,285.98		
8/1/2009	\$ -	\$ 85,314.09	\$ 85,314.09		
2/1/2010	\$ 161,417.52	\$ 85,314.09	\$ 246,731.61		
8/1/2010	\$ -	\$ 82,691.06	\$ 82,691.06		
2/1/2011	\$ 166,405.14	\$ 82,691.06	\$ 249,096.20		
8/1/2011	\$ -	\$ 79,986.97	\$ 79,986.97		
2/1/2012	\$ 171,846.18	\$ 79,986.97	\$ 251,833.15	6.0648%	\$ 15,273.25
8/1/2012	\$ -	\$ 77,194.47	\$ 77,194.47	6.0648%	\$ 4,681.71
2/1/2013	\$ 177,287.22	\$ 77,194.47	\$ 254,481.69	6.0648%	\$ 15,433.88
8/1/2013	\$ -	\$ 74,313.55	\$ 74,313.55	6.0648%	\$ 4,506.99
2/1/2014	\$ 183,635.10	\$ 74,313.55	\$ 257,948.65	6.0648%	\$ 15,644.15
8/1/2014	\$ -	\$ 71,329.48	\$ 71,329.48	6.0648%	\$ 4,326.01
2/1/2015	\$ 189,982.98	\$ 71,329.48	\$ 261,312.46	6.0648%	\$ 15,848.16
8/1/2015	\$ -	\$ 68,004.78	\$ 68,004.78	6.0648%	\$ 4,124.37
2/1/2016	\$ 196,784.28	\$ 68,004.78	\$ 264,789.06	6.0648%	\$ 16,059.01
8/1/2016	\$ -	\$ 64,561.06	\$ 64,561.06	6.0648%	\$ 3,915.52
2/1/2017	\$ 204,039.00	\$ 64,561.06	\$ 268,600.06	6.0648%	\$ 16,290.14
8/1/2017	\$ -	\$ 60,480.28	\$ 60,480.28	6.0648%	\$ 3,668.03
2/1/2018	\$ 212,200.56	\$ 60,480.28	\$ 272,680.84	6.0648%	\$ 16,537.63
8/1/2018	\$ -	\$ 56,501.52	\$ 56,501.52	6.0648%	\$ 3,426.72
2/1/2019	\$ 220,362.12	\$ 56,501.52	\$ 276,863.64	6.0648%	\$ 16,791.31
8/1/2019	\$ -	\$ 52,094.27	\$ 52,094.27	6.0648%	\$ 3,159.43
2/1/2020	\$ 229,430.52	\$ 52,094.27	\$ 281,524.79	6.0648%	\$ 17,074.00
8/1/2020	\$ -	\$ 47,505.66	\$ 47,505.66	6.0648%	\$ 2,881.14
2/1/2021	\$ 238,498.92	\$ 47,505.66	\$ 286,004.58	6.0648%	\$ 17,345.69
8/1/2021	\$ -	\$ 42,735.69	\$ 42,735.69	6.0648%	\$ 2,591.85
2/1/2022	\$ 248,474.16	\$ 42,735.69	\$ 291,209.85	6.0648%	\$ 17,661.38
8/1/2022	\$ -	\$ 37,766.20	\$ 37,766.20	6.0648%	\$ 2,290.46
2/1/2023	\$ 258,902.82	\$ 37,766.20	\$ 296,669.02	6.0648%	\$ 17,992.47
8/1/2023	\$ -	\$ 32,426.33	\$ 32,426.33	6.0648%	\$ 1,966.60
2/1/2024	\$ 269,784.90	\$ 32,426.33	\$ 302,211.23	6.0648%	\$ 18,328.60
8/1/2024	\$ -	\$ 26,693.40	\$ 26,693.40	6.0648%	\$ 1,618.91
2/1/2025	\$ 281,573.82	\$ 26,693.40	\$ 308,267.22	6.0648%	\$ 18,695.88
8/1/2025	\$ -	\$ 20,709.96	\$ 20,709.96	6.0648%	\$ 1,256.02
2/1/2026	\$ 293,816.16	\$ 20,709.96	\$ 314,526.12	6.0648%	\$ 19,075.47
8/1/2026	\$ -	\$ 14,099.09	\$ 14,099.09	6.0648%	\$ 855.09
2/1/2027	\$ 306,511.92	\$ 14,099.09	\$ 320,611.01	6.0648%	\$ 19,444.51
8/1/2027	\$ -	\$ 7,202.58	\$ 7,202.58	6.0648%	\$ 436.82
2/1/2028	\$ 320,114.52	\$ 7,205.58	\$ 327,320.10	6.0648%	\$ 19,851.41
	\$ 4,487,497.74	\$ 2,170,150.43	\$ 6,657,648.17		\$ 339,052.59
	\$ 4,003,245.18	\$ 1,587,226.61	\$ 5,590,471.79		
	\$ 242,790.00	\$ 96,262.59	\$ 339,052.59		

Appendix 7-36
Amortization Schedule for Shelby County APSCA Series 2008-B

Shelby County Board of Education Capital Purchase Alabama Public School and College Authority Series 2008-B					
Date	Principal	Interest	Total	Percent Debt Alabaster	Total Maturing Alabaster
8/1/2008	\$ -	\$ 47,979.92	\$ 47,979.92		
2/1/2009	\$ 94,921.58	\$ 53,311.02	\$ 148,232.60		
8/1/2009	\$ -	\$ 51,768.54	\$ 51,768.54		
2/1/2010	\$ 97,948.06	\$ 51,768.54	\$ 149,716.60		
8/1/2010	\$ -	\$ 50,176.89	\$ 50,176.89		
2/1/2011	\$ 100,974.55	\$ 50,176.89	\$ 151,151.44		
8/1/2011	\$ -	\$ 48,536.05	\$ 48,536.05		
2/1/2012	\$ 104,276.17	\$ 48,536.05	\$ 152,812.22	0.1742%	\$ 266.17
8/1/2012	\$ -	\$ 46,841.56	\$ 46,841.56	0.1742%	\$ 81.59
2/1/2013	\$ 107,577.79	\$ 46,841.56	\$ 154,419.35	0.1742%	\$ 268.97
8/1/2013	\$ -	\$ 45,093.42	\$ 45,093.42	0.1742%	\$ 78.55
2/1/2014	\$ 111,429.68	\$ 45,093.42	\$ 156,523.10	0.1742%	\$ 272.64
8/1/2014	\$ -	\$ 43,282.69	\$ 43,282.69	0.1742%	\$ 75.39
2/1/2015	\$ 115,281.57	\$ 43,282.69	\$ 158,564.26	0.1742%	\$ 276.19
8/1/2015	\$ -	\$ 41,265.26	\$ 41,265.26	0.1742%	\$ 71.88
2/1/2016	\$ 119,408.59	\$ 41,265.26	\$ 160,673.85	0.1742%	\$ 279.87
8/1/2016	\$ -	\$ 39,175.61	\$ 39,175.61	0.1742%	\$ 68.24
2/1/2017	\$ 123,810.75	\$ 39,175.61	\$ 162,986.36	0.1742%	\$ 283.89
8/1/2017	\$ -	\$ 36,699.40	\$ 36,699.40	0.1742%	\$ 63.92
2/1/2018	\$ 128,763.18	\$ 36,699.40	\$ 165,462.58	0.1742%	\$ 288.21
8/1/2018	\$ -	\$ 34,285.09	\$ 34,285.09	0.1742%	\$ 59.72
2/1/2019	\$ 133,715.61	\$ 34,285.09	\$ 168,000.70	0.1742%	\$ 292.63
8/1/2019	\$ -	\$ 31,610.78	\$ 31,610.78	0.1742%	\$ 55.06
2/1/2020	\$ 139,218.31	\$ 31,610.78	\$ 170,829.09	0.1742%	\$ 297.56
8/1/2020	\$ -	\$ 28,826.41	\$ 28,826.41	0.1742%	\$ 50.21
2/1/2021	\$ 144,721.01	\$ 28,826.41	\$ 173,547.42	0.1742%	\$ 302.29
8/1/2021	\$ -	\$ 25,931.99	\$ 25,931.99	0.1742%	\$ 45.17
2/1/2022	\$ 150,773.98	\$ 25,931.99	\$ 176,705.97	0.1742%	\$ 307.79
8/1/2022	\$ -	\$ 22,916.51	\$ 22,916.51	0.1742%	\$ 39.92
2/1/2023	\$ 157,102.09	\$ 22,916.51	\$ 180,018.60	0.1742%	\$ 313.56
8/1/2023	\$ -	\$ 19,676.28	\$ 19,676.28	0.1742%	\$ 34.27
2/1/2024	\$ 163,705.33	\$ 19,676.28	\$ 183,381.61	0.1742%	\$ 319.42
8/1/2024	\$ -	\$ 16,197.54	\$ 16,197.54	0.1742%	\$ 28.21
2/1/2025	\$ 170,858.84	\$ 16,197.54	\$ 187,056.38	0.1742%	\$ 325.82
8/1/2025	\$ -	\$ 12,566.76	\$ 12,566.76	0.1742%	\$ 21.89
2/1/2026	\$ 178,287.48	\$ 12,566.79	\$ 190,854.27	0.1742%	\$ 332.44
8/1/2026	\$ -	\$ 8,555.32	\$ 8,555.32	0.1742%	\$ 14.90
2/1/2027	\$ 185,991.26	\$ 8,555.32	\$ 194,546.58	0.1742%	\$ 338.87
8/1/2027	\$ -	\$ 4,370.82	\$ 4,370.82	0.1742%	\$ 7.61
2/1/2028	\$ 194,245.31	\$ 4,370.52	\$ 198,615.83	0.1742%	\$ 345.96
	\$ 2,723,011.14	\$ 1,316,844.51	\$ 4,039,855.65		\$ 5,908.80
	\$ 2,429,166.95	\$ 963,126.66	\$ 3,392,293.61		
	\$ 4,231.20	\$ 1,677.60	\$ 5,908.80		

Appendix 7-37
Amortization Schedule for Shelby County APSCA Series 2008-C

Shelby County Board of Education Capital Purchase Alabama Public School and College Authority Series 2008-C					
Date	Principal	Interest	Total	Percent Debt Alabaster	Total Maturing Alabaster
8/1/2008	\$ -	\$ 20,391.05	\$ 20,391.05		
2/1/2009	\$ 40,340.85	\$ 22,656.72	\$ 62,997.57		
8/1/2009	\$ -	\$ 22,001.18	\$ 22,001.18		
2/1/2010	\$ 41,627.08	\$ 22,001.18	\$ 63,628.26		
8/1/2010	\$ -	\$ 21,324.74	\$ 21,324.74		
2/1/2011	\$ 42,913.31	\$ 21,324.74	\$ 64,238.05		
8/1/2011	\$ -	\$ 20,627.40	\$ 20,627.40		
2/1/2012	\$ 44,316.47	\$ 20,627.40	\$ 64,943.87	28.1366%	\$ 18,273.01
8/1/2012	\$ -	\$ 19,907.26	\$ 19,907.26	28.1366%	\$ 5,601.23
2/1/2013	\$ 45,719.63	\$ 19,907.26	\$ 65,626.89	28.1366%	\$ 18,465.19
8/1/2013	\$ -	\$ 19,164.32	\$ 19,164.32	28.1366%	\$ 5,392.19
2/1/2014	\$ 47,356.65	\$ 19,164.32	\$ 66,520.97	28.1366%	\$ 18,716.75
8/1/2014	\$ -	\$ 18,394.77	\$ 18,394.77	28.1366%	\$ 5,175.67
2/1/2015	\$ 48,993.67	\$ 18,394.77	\$ 67,388.44	28.1366%	\$ 18,960.83
8/1/2015	\$ -	\$ 17,537.38	\$ 17,537.38	28.1366%	\$ 4,934.43
2/1/2016	\$ 50,747.62	\$ 17,537.38	\$ 68,285.00	28.1366%	\$ 19,213.09
8/1/2016	\$ -	\$ 16,649.30	\$ 16,649.30	28.1366%	\$ 4,684.55
2/1/2017	\$ 52,618.50	\$ 16,649.30	\$ 69,267.80	28.1366%	\$ 19,489.62
8/1/2017	\$ -	\$ 15,596.93	\$ 15,596.93	28.1366%	\$ 4,388.45
2/1/2018	\$ 54,723.24	\$ 15,596.93	\$ 70,320.17	28.1366%	\$ 19,785.72
8/1/2018	\$ -	\$ 14,570.87	\$ 14,570.87	28.1366%	\$ 4,099.75
2/1/2019	\$ 56,827.98	\$ 14,570.87	\$ 71,398.85	28.1366%	\$ 20,089.22
8/1/2019	\$ -	\$ 13,434.31	\$ 13,434.31	28.1366%	\$ 3,779.96
2/1/2020	\$ 59,166.58	\$ 13,434.31	\$ 72,600.89	28.1366%	\$ 20,427.43
8/1/2020	\$ -	\$ 12,250.98	\$ 12,250.98	28.1366%	\$ 3,447.01
2/1/2021	\$ 61,505.18	\$ 12,250.98	\$ 73,756.16	28.1366%	\$ 20,752.49
8/1/2021	\$ -	\$ 11,020.87	\$ 11,020.87	28.1366%	\$ 3,100.90
2/1/2022	\$ 64,077.64	\$ 11,020.87	\$ 75,098.51	28.1366%	\$ 21,130.18
8/1/2022	\$ -	\$ 9,739.32	\$ 9,739.32	28.1366%	\$ 2,740.32
2/1/2023	\$ 66,767.03	\$ 9,739.32	\$ 76,506.35	28.1366%	\$ 21,526.30
8/1/2023	\$ -	\$ 8,362.25	\$ 8,362.25	28.1366%	\$ 2,352.85
2/1/2024	\$ 69,573.35	\$ 8,362.25	\$ 77,935.60	28.1366%	\$ 21,928.44
8/1/2024	\$ -	\$ 6,883.82	\$ 6,883.82	28.1366%	\$ 1,936.87
2/1/2025	\$ 72,613.53	\$ 6,883.82	\$ 79,497.35	28.1366%	\$ 22,367.87
8/1/2025	\$ -	\$ 5,340.78	\$ 5,340.78	28.1366%	\$ 1,502.71
2/1/2026	\$ 75,770.64	\$ 5,340.78	\$ 81,111.42	28.1366%	\$ 22,822.01
8/1/2026	\$ -	\$ 3,635.94	\$ 3,635.94	28.1366%	\$ 1,023.03
2/1/2027	\$ 79,044.68	\$ 3,635.94	\$ 82,680.62	28.1366%	\$ 23,263.53
8/1/2027	\$ -	\$ 1,857.43	\$ 1,857.43	28.1366%	\$ 522.62
2/1/2028	\$ 82,552.58	\$ 1,857.43	\$ 84,410.01	28.1366%	\$ 23,750.12
	\$ 1,157,256.21	\$ 559,647.47	\$ 1,716,903.68		\$ 405,644.33
	\$ 1,032,374.97	\$ 409,320.46	\$ 1,441,695.43		
	\$ 290,475.40	\$ 115,168.93	\$ 405,644.33		

Appendix 7-38
Amortization Schedule for Shelby County APSCA Series 2009-B

Shelby County Board of Education Capital Purchase Alabama Public School and College Authority Series 2009-B					
Date	Principal	Interest	Total	Percent Debt Alabaster	Total Maturing Alabaster
5/1/2010	\$ 235,213.00	\$ 199,272.56	\$ 434,485.56		
11/1/2010	\$ -	\$ 192,477.60	\$ 192,477.60		
5/1/2011	\$ 182,467.37	\$ 192,477.60	\$ 374,944.97		
11/1/2011	\$ -	\$ 188,828.25	\$ 188,828.25	1.4450%	\$ 2,728.60
5/1/2012	\$ 189,780.84	\$ 188,828.25	\$ 378,609.09	1.4450%	\$ 5,470.97
11/1/2012	\$ -	\$ 184,083.73	\$ 184,083.73	1.4450%	\$ 2,660.05
5/1/2013	\$ 199,236.64	\$ 184,083.76	\$ 383,320.40	1.4450%	\$ 5,539.05
11/1/2013	\$ -	\$ 179,102.82	\$ 179,102.82	1.4450%	\$ 2,588.07
5/1/2014	\$ 1,262,539.60	\$ 179,102.82	\$ 1,441,642.42	1.4450%	\$ 20,832.01
11/1/2014	\$ -	\$ 147,539.33	\$ 147,539.33	1.4450%	\$ 2,131.97
5/1/2015	\$ 1,321,307.71	\$ 147,539.33	\$ 1,468,847.04	1.4450%	\$ 21,225.12
11/1/2015	\$ -	\$ 115,060.69	\$ 115,060.69	1.4450%	\$ 1,662.65
5/1/2016	\$ 1,379,084.78	\$ 115,060.69	\$ 1,494,145.47	1.4450%	\$ 21,590.69
11/1/2016	\$ -	\$ 80,583.57	\$ 80,583.57	1.4450%	\$ 1,164.45
5/1/2017	\$ 1,445,473.30	\$ 80,583.57	\$ 1,526,056.87	1.4450%	\$ 22,051.82
11/1/2017	\$ -	\$ 44,446.74	\$ 44,446.74	1.4450%	\$ 642.26
5/1/2018	\$ 1,514,880.04	\$ 44,446.74	\$ 1,559,326.78	1.4450%	\$ 22,532.57
11/1/2018	\$ -	\$ 6,574.74	\$ 6,574.74	1.4450%	\$ 95.01
5/1/2019	\$ 262,989.41	\$ 6,574.74	\$ 269,564.15	1.4450%	\$ 3,895.25
	\$ 7,992,972.69	\$ 2,476,667.53	\$ 10,469,640.22		\$ 136,810.56
	\$ 7,575,292.32	\$ 1,892,439.77	\$ 9,467,732.09		
	\$ 109,464.44	\$ 27,346.12	\$ 136,810.56		

Appendix 7-39
Amortization Schedule for Shelby County APSCA Series 2009-D

Shelby County Board of Education Capital Purchase						
Alabama Public School and College Authority Series 2009-D						
Date	Sinking Fund Deposit	Interest	Total	Percent Debt Alabaster	Total Maturing Alabaster	
12/16/2009	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -			
6/15/2010	\$ -	\$ 10,265.43	\$ 10,265.43			
9/15/2010	\$ -	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 5,161.39			
12/16/2010	\$ -	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 5,161.39			
3/1/2011	\$ -	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 5,161.39			
6/1/2011	\$ -	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 5,161.39			
9/1/2011	\$ -	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 5,161.39	9.0023%	\$ 464.65	
12/15/2011	\$ 57,609.60	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 62,770.99	9.0023%	\$ 5,650.86	
3/15/2012	\$ -	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 5,161.39	9.0023%	\$ 464.65	
6/15/2012	\$ -	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 5,161.39	9.0023%	\$ 464.65	
9/15/2012	\$ -	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 5,161.39	9.0023%	\$ 464.65	
12/15/2012	\$ 57,609.60	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 62,770.99	9.0023%	\$ 5,650.86	
3/15/2013	\$ -	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 5,161.39	9.0023%	\$ 464.65	
6/15/2013	\$ -	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 5,161.39	9.0023%	\$ 464.65	
9/15/2013	\$ -	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 5,161.39	9.0023%	\$ 464.65	
12/15/2013	\$ 57,609.60	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 62,770.99	9.0023%	\$ 5,650.86	
3/15/2014	\$ -	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 5,161.39	9.0023%	\$ 464.65	
6/15/2014	\$ -	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 5,161.39	9.0023%	\$ 464.65	
9/15/2014	\$ -	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 5,161.39	9.0023%	\$ 464.65	
12/15/2014	\$ 57,609.60	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 62,770.99	9.0023%	\$ 5,650.86	
3/15/2015	\$ -	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 5,161.39	9.0023%	\$ 464.65	
6/15/2015	\$ -	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 5,161.39	9.0023%	\$ 464.65	
9/15/2015	\$ -	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 5,161.39	9.0023%	\$ 464.65	
12/15/2015	\$ 57,609.60	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 62,770.99	9.0023%	\$ 5,650.86	
3/15/2016	\$ -	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 5,161.39	9.0023%	\$ 464.65	
6/15/2016	\$ -	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 5,161.39	9.0023%	\$ 464.65	
9/15/2016	\$ -	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 5,161.39	9.0023%	\$ 464.65	
12/15/2016	\$ 57,609.60	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 62,770.99	9.0023%	\$ 5,650.86	
3/15/2017	\$ -	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 5,161.39	9.0023%	\$ 464.65	
6/15/2017	\$ -	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 5,161.39	9.0023%	\$ 464.65	
9/15/2017	\$ -	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 5,161.39	9.0023%	\$ 464.65	
12/15/2017	\$ 57,609.60	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 62,770.99	9.0023%	\$ 5,650.86	
3/15/2018	\$ -	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 5,161.39	9.0023%	\$ 464.65	
6/15/2018	\$ -	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 5,161.39	9.0023%	\$ 464.65	
9/15/2018	\$ -	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 5,161.39	9.0023%	\$ 464.65	
12/15/2018	\$ 57,609.60	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 62,770.99	9.0023%	\$ 5,650.86	
3/15/2019	\$ -	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 5,161.39	9.0023%	\$ 464.65	
6/15/2019	\$ -	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 5,161.39	9.0023%	\$ 464.65	
9/15/2019	\$ -	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 5,161.39	9.0023%	\$ 464.65	
12/15/2019	\$ 57,609.60	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 62,770.99	9.0023%	\$ 5,650.86	
3/15/2020	\$ -	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 5,161.39	9.0023%	\$ 464.65	
6/15/2020	\$ -	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 5,161.39	9.0023%	\$ 464.65	
9/15/2020	\$ -	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 5,161.39	9.0023%	\$ 464.65	
12/15/2020	\$ 57,609.60	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 62,770.99	9.0023%	\$ 5,650.86	
3/15/2021	\$ -	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 5,161.39	9.0023%	\$ 464.65	
6/15/2021	\$ -	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 5,161.39	9.0023%	\$ 464.65	
9/15/2021	\$ -	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 5,161.39	9.0023%	\$ 464.65	
12/15/2021	\$ 57,609.60	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 62,770.99	9.0023%	\$ 5,650.86	
3/15/2022	\$ -	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 5,161.39	9.0023%	\$ 464.65	
6/15/2022	\$ -	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 5,161.39	9.0023%	\$ 464.65	
9/15/2022	\$ -	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 5,161.39	9.0023%	\$ 464.65	
12/15/2022	\$ 57,609.60	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 62,770.99	9.0023%	\$ 5,650.86	
3/15/2023	\$ -	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 5,161.39	9.0023%	\$ 464.65	
6/15/2023	\$ -	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 5,161.39	9.0023%	\$ 464.65	
9/15/2023	\$ -	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 5,161.39	9.0023%	\$ 464.65	
12/15/2023	\$ 57,609.60	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 62,770.99	9.0023%	\$ 5,650.86	
3/15/2024	\$ -	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 5,161.39	9.0023%	\$ 464.65	
6/15/2024	\$ -	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 5,161.39	9.0023%	\$ 464.65	
9/15/2024	\$ -	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 5,161.39	9.0023%	\$ 464.65	
12/15/2024	\$ 57,609.60	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 62,770.99	9.0023%	\$ 5,650.86	
3/15/2025	\$ -	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 5,161.39	9.0023%	\$ 464.65	
6/15/2025	\$ -	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 5,161.39	9.0023%	\$ 464.65	
9/15/2025	\$ -	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 5,161.39	9.0023%	\$ 464.65	
12/15/2025	\$ 57,609.60	\$ 5,161.39	\$ 62,770.99	9.0023%	\$ 5,650.86	
	\$ 864,144.00	\$ 330,271.61	\$ 1,194,415.61		\$ 104,742.61	
	\$ 864,144.00	\$ 299,360.62	\$ 1,163,504.62			
	\$ 77,793.15	\$ 26,949.45	\$ 104,742.61			

Appendix 7-40

Student Transportation Equipment Serving the School Sites of Alabaster

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT SERVING ALABASTER CITY SCHOOLS							
Number	Route Number	Bus Number	Invoice Date	Chassis Year	Bus Capacity	Number on Lease Purchase	Number Eligible for Fleet Renewal Allowance*
1	101	01-00001	01/18/2001	2001	72	0	0
2	102	01-00003	01/18/2001	2001	72	0	0
3	103	01-00005	01/18/2001	2001	72	0	0
4	104	01-00007	01/18/2001	2001	72	0	0
5	105	01-00008	01/18/2001	2001	72	0	0
6	106	01-00009	01/18/2001	2001	72	0	0
7	107	01-00010	01/18/2001	2001	72	0	0
8	108	01-00011	01/18/2001	2001	72	0	0
9	109	01-00012	01/18/2001	2001	72	0	0
10	110	01-00013	01/18/2001	2001	72	0	0
11	111	01-00015	01/18/2001	2001	72	0	0
12	112	01-00019	01/18/2001	2001	72	0	0
13	113	01-00020	01/18/2001	2001	72	0	0
14	114	01-00021	01/18/2001	2001	72	0	0
15	115	01-00030	01/18/2001	2001	72	0	0
16	116	03-00002	01/02/2003	2003	72	0	1
17	117	03-00005	01/02/2003	2003	72	0	2
18	118	03-00006	01/02/2003	2003	72	0	3
19	119	05-00002	10/28/2004	2005	72	0	4
20	120	05-00003	10/28/2004	2005	72	0	5
21	121	05-00005	10/28/2004	2005	72	0	6
22	122	05-00011	10/28/2004	2005	72	0	7
23	123	05-00025	10/28/2004	2005	72	0	8
24	124	05-00028	10/28/2004	2005	72	0	9
25	125	05-00030	10/28/2004	2005	72	0	10
26	126	05-00032	10/28/2004	2005	72	0	11
27	127	05-00033	10/28/2004	2005	72	0	12
28	128	05-00043	10/28/2004	2005	72	0	13
29	129	05-00044	10/28/2004	2005	72	0	14
30	130	05-00048	10/28/2004	2005	72	0	15
31	131	05-00049	10/28/2004	2005	72	0	16
32	132	09-00002	08/23/2007	2009	72	0	17
33	133	07-00001	08/04/2005	2007	72	0	18
34	134	07-00013	08/04/2006	2007	72	0	19
35	135	08-00006	07/20/2006	2008	72	0	20
36	136	09-00022	08/23/2007	2009	72	0	21
37	137	08-00016	07/20/2006	2008	72	0	22
38	138	08-00025	07/20/2006	2008	72	0	23
39	139	09-00012	08/23/2007	2009	72	1	24
40	140	09-00054	11/01/2007	2009	72	2	25
41	141	09-00060	11/01/2007	2009	72	3	26
42	142	09-00010	08/23/2007	2009	72	4	27
43	143	09-00025	08/23/2007	2009	72	5	28
44	144	09-00046	11/01/2007	2009	72	6	29
45	145	09-00061	11/01/2007	2009	72	7	30
46	146	09-00018	07/20/2006	2008	72	0	31
47	147	09-00068	11/01/2007	2009	72	8	32
48	148	09-00074	11/01/2007	2009	72	9	33
49	149	09-00047	11/01/2007	2009	72	10	34
50	150	09-00050	11/01/2007	2009	72	11	35
51	151	09-00005	08/23/2007	2009	72	12	36
52	152	10-00007	08/07/2008	2010	72	13	37
53	153	08-00007	07/20/2006	2008	72	0	38
54	154	08-00003	07/20/2006	2008	72	0	39
55	155	99-00022	06/18/1998	1999	72	0	0
56	156	99-00029	06/18/1998	1999	72	0	0
57	157	99-00051	06/18/1998	1999	72	0	0
	158	Item number is missing				0	0
58	159	99-00055	06/18/1998	1999	72	0	0
59	160	99-00066	06/22/1998	1999	72	0	0
60	161	09-00052	11/01/2007	2009	72	14	0
61	162	97-00007	03/12/1997	1997	72	0	0
62	163	99-00005	06/18/1998	1999	72	0	0
63	164	99-00054	06/22/1998	1999	72	0	0
64	165	99-00063	06/29/1998	1999	72	0	0
65	166	99-00012	06/18/1998	1999	72	0	0
65	TOTAL					14	39

*Eligibility for Fleet Renewal Allocation based upon FY 2011-2012.