

Question and Answer #1

Q: What was the rent and per square foot cost for the Cabarrus Health Alliance when they were in their old location (Human Services Building)?

A: The Cabarrus Health Alliance was in their old location until Sunday, April 15, 2012. Between July 1, 2007 and then, their rent was \$205,028.58 per year. This rent related to a total of 33,889 square feet which includes the shared areas the agency had with DSS, PBH, and Daymark. Per square foot this cost was \$6.05. This rent was included in the contribution given to the CHA every year.

The first page of the sublease agreement signed between the County and CHA is provided on page **4**. The square footage assigned to Cabarrus Health Alliance including the share areas is provided on page **5**.

Question and Answer #2

Q: How do new construction costs compare over the last ten years and it's relation to building permits?

A: In 2013, an average U.S. finished area house is \$246,453. Of this, 1.5% is made up of Building Permit Fees which we would assume includes building, plumbing, mechanical, electrical, and technology fees. The U.S. average total building permit fees are \$3,697. In Cabarrus County this total is \$1,057 or 28.5% (71.5% less) of the U.S. average. It may be cheaper to build in Cabarrus County, NC and in the South as a whole. However, it is unlikely that it costs 71.5% less than the U.S. average.

Only commercial fees were different in 2007 and the technology fee was not in place. The other fees are mostly the same since then, meaning the fee schedule has been in place at the same rates for seven years. The building permit fees fluctuate based on the construction cost and square feet of the house.

The source of the data is provided by the National Association of Home Builders and can be seen on pages **6-11**. Since the actual data was not available for free, there are minor differences in the numbers. To see the comparison between Cabarrus County and the U.S. average cost for new construction, go to page **12**. The numbers are approximate but based on the large difference between national and County, appear to be significantly different in national building permit fees and County building permit fees.

Question and Answer #3

Q: What is the schedule of the travelling nurse between Mary Frances Wall Center, Early College High, and CCS Opportunity School (Glenn)?

A: The goal is to not have the nurse running between buildings in the same day; however, based on the needs of the school, this may occur occasionally where a day is split between two schools. CHS believes that MFW has the greatest need due to largest enrollment, preschool population, and ½ EC population with significant health needs and therefore should get 15 hours per week of nursing coverage.

- Monday – MFW for 7.5 hours
- Tuesday – ECH for 7.5 hours
- Wednesday – CCSOS for 7.5 hours
- Thursday – MFW for 7.5 hours
- Friday – alternate each week between CCSOS and ECH for 7.5 hours

The e-mail response from Sue Yates of the Cabarrus Health Alliance can be found on page **13**.

Question and Answer #4

Q: What is the total breakdown of the CHA building?

A: Per the project authorization on page 58 of the CHA CAFR the breakdown is in the following categories

- Legal Fees: \$100,000
- Minor Office Equipment & Furniture: \$214,620
- Architect Expenses: \$603,746
- Land Acquisition: \$1,800,000
- Building & Renovations: \$8,315,984
- Equipment & Furniture: \$3,298,312

The information can also be found on page **14**.

Question and Answer #5

Q: What is each fund's fund balance?

A: The ***Estimated*** Fund Balance for 6/30/2014 in

- General: \$63,674,042
- Landfill: \$400,000
- Arena & Events Center (includes Fair): \$787,207
- 911 Emergency Telephone System: \$735,697
- Health Insurance: \$3,104,181

The General Fund uses and assignments can be found on page 110 of the budget book and reprinted on page **15**. The ***estimated*** unassigned balance before the June agenda items is projected to be \$10,856,189. \$31,452,688 would be unassigned for working capital per the Board's 15% fund balance policy. The remaining money is nonspendable, restricted, or assigned.

The Arena & Events Center Fund includes \$400,000 for a multi-day loss "rainy day." The remaining \$387,207 is for replacement of Arena equipment.

The Landfill Fund includes about \$400,000 for additional capital equipment since they are a self-supporting enterprise. In the budget book the remaining amount of \$3.7 million represents investment in capital assets.

The 911 Emergency Telephone System Fund by Statute 62A-46(d) limits use of the funds for only purposes related to the emergency telephone system.

The Health Insurance Fund is to pay for anticipated claims, reserves, and OPEB (other post-employment benefits, current liability is \$27,978,569).

Question and Answer #6

Q: Exactly what's going in the new location for RCCC?

A: Currently, there are 6 cosmetology related programs and three continuing education programs (Human Resources Development Program (HRD), Health Occupations, and Fire and Emergency Services) at the Cloverleaf shopping center. All are moving except HRD.

The HRD programs are not scheduled to move to 120 West Avenue but are being considered for relocation to the Bi Lo shopping Center to be co-located with the DSS offices when the final lease expires in 2017. The other programs are

scheduled to move to two floors at 120 West Avenue and the attachments have the architectural drawings that have been revised twice to meet the college's needs.

R3 is funded out of state money (including its rent). It will move at some point pending other decisions.

For additional information on the courses offered consult the e-mail response from Dr. Spalding on pages **16-17**.

Question and Answer #7

Q: What is the lease rate and time period for the new RCCC building? Are they taking over the entire building or just one or two floors?

A: They are scheduled to sign a \$6.99 per square foot lease for 20 years for two floors at 120 West Avenue.

For additional information on the lease and space see pages **18-24**.

Question and Answer #8

Q: How many students went to charter schools this year and are expected next year?

	Cabarrus County Schools	Kannapolis City Schools
2013-2014	1,000	57
2014-2015 estimate	1,913	55-65

These figures come from the CCS Board adopted budget and e-mail response from Will Crabtree on pages **25-26**.

Question and Answer #9

Q: What local paid positions does each school system have?

Positions	Cabarrus County Schools		Kannapolis City Schools	
	Number	Salary only	Number	Salary only
Teachers	52	2,132,000	2.4	83,138
Administration	13	1,402,849	6.5	484,916
Clerical/custodial	180	6,908,400	35	929,046
Assistant Principals	4	208,000	2.5	139,262
Teacher Assistants	1	25,250	0	-
Facilities and Grounds – skilled trades	57	2,240,276	3	148,951
Technology – skilled trades	8	573,426	0	-
Total	315	\$13,490,201	49.4	\$1,785,313

The e-mail responses with these figures are provided on pages **27-28**.

SUBLEASE AGREEMENT

Re: Office Space, 1307 S. Cannon Blvd.
Kannapolis, Cabarrus County, NC

This Sublease Agreement (the "Sublease") is made as of **July 1, 2007**, by and between **CABARRUS COUNTY**, a political subdivision of the state of North Carolina ("**Sublessor**"), with its principal place of business at 65 Church Street, SE, Concord, NC 28025, and **Cabarrus Health Alliance**, ("**Subtenant**"), whose principal address is 1307 S. Cannon Blvd., Kannapolis, NC 28083.

1. **Relationship of Parties.** Sublessor leases from Kannapolis Land, Inc. ("Prime Lessor") certain property located at 1307 South Cannon Boulevard, Kannapolis, North Carolina, a portion of which the Subtenant wishes to sublease from Sublessor in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Sublease.
2. **Description of Leased Premises.** Sublessor hereby subleases to Subtenant, "as is", approximately 33,889 square feet of existing office space (the "Premises"). The Premises are more clearly set forth in **Exhibit A**, attached hereto and incorporated herein. The Premises are within the building (the "Building") on the real property as more fully illustrated and the legal description of which is included in **Exhibit A**. (The Premises, the Building and the real property on which they are located may from time to time be collectively or singularly referred to herein as the "Land"). The Premises contain the fixtures, improvements and other real or personal property now installed on the Premises plus any future permitted modifications, alterations and improvements thereto.
3. **Lease Term.** The initial term of this Sublease shall begin on July 1, 2007 and shall continue through June 30, 2008 (the "Initial Term"), unless sooner terminated pursuant to the terms hereof. Provided Subtenant is not in default hereunder, Subtenant shall have the option to extend the Initial Term of this Lease for one consecutive renewal term of one (1) year, beginning July 1, 2008 through June 30, 2009 ("First Renewal Term") and one additional consecutive renewal term of one (1) year, beginning July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2010 ("Second Renewal Term") on the same terms and conditions as set forth herein, provided Subtenant notifies Sublessor in writing of its intent to enter into the respective renewal term(s) at least one hundred and twenty (120) days prior to the end of the then current sublease term. In the event of holding over by Subtenant without Sublessor's written consent, Subtenant shall pay Rent equal to twice the applicable Rent and Additional Rent plus other sums due from time to time hereunder. Possession by Subtenant after the expiration of this Sublease shall not be construed to extend the last term hereunder.
4. **Basic Rent.** Subtenant agrees to pay to Sublessor basic rent ("**Rent**") for the use of the Premises during the Initial Term in the aggregate amount of **Two Hundred Five Thousand Twenty-Eight Dollars and Fifty-Eight/One Hundredths Cents (\$205,028.58)**. Provided that Subtenant is not in default hereunder, Subtenant shall be permitted to pay the Rent for the Initial Term in twelve (12) equal monthly installments of \$17,085.72 each, such payments due and payable in advance on the first day of each month beginning July 1, 2007.

CABARRUS COUNTY

Square Footage/Rent Calculation - Human Services Center

*Amended for Reallocation of 865 square feet to PBH from Daymark

	Square Feet	% of Square Feet to Total Non-Shared Areas	Allocation of Square Feet for Shared Areas	Allocation of Square Feet Including Shared Areas	*Adjustment due to Reallocation of Space	Total Annual Rent
NON SHARED AREAS:						
Cabarrus Health Alliance	28,479	32.98%	5,410	33,889 <i>32.98</i>		\$190,284.69
Dept. of Social Services	35,742	41.39%	6,789	42,531 <i>41.39</i>		238,813.00
Piedmont Behavioral Healthcare*	5,068	5.87%	963	6,031		
Plus: Additional 865 feet	865	1.00%	164	1,029 <i>6.87</i>	5,779.57	39,641.81
Daymark*	17,059	19.76%	3,240	20,299 <i>18.76</i>		
Less: 865 feet given to PBH	-865	-1.00%	-164	-1,029	(5,779.57)	108,201.49
Sub-Total	86,348	100%	16,402	102,750	\$ -	\$576,941.00

SHARED AREAS:

General Public/Building Shared	6,855
Building Circulation	9,547
Sub-Total	16,402
Building Total	102,750

Components for Computation of Rent:

Cost per year

Upfit \$1.9 million for 10 years	\$ 190,000
Annual Rent - June 1, 2002 - May 31, 2007	386,941
	<u>\$ 576,941</u>

Cost of Constructing a Home

January 2014 Special Study Report for HousingEconomics

By Heather Taylor

Introduction

Over the years, NAHB has periodically conducted “construction cost surveys” to collect information from builders on the various components that go into the price of a typical single-family home. NAHB’s most recent construction cost survey (conducted in August and September of 2013) shows that although lot sizes are shrinking, both the cost and size of the home are on the rise. The average home in our survey was built on 14,359 square feet (about a third of an acre) of land, had 2,607 square feet of finished area, and sold for \$399,532. The average share of the home’s sales price which goes to construction cost jumped from 59 percent in both 2009 and 2011 to 62 percent in 2013. Finished lot costs, accounting for the second largest share of the sales price, dropped from 22 percent in 2011 to 19 percent in 2013. Builder profits account for, on average, 9.3 percent of the sales price. The following sections describe the methodology of the survey and discuss the results in more detail.

Methodology

NAHB’s 2013 construction cost survey was conducted by emailing a questionnaire to a representative sample of 3,019 home builders. The sample was stratified by size of the builder (based on number of starts) and region of the country (the sample being proportional to housing starts in each of the four principal Census regions).

Over the years NAHB has modified the survey and its methodology. In 2009, the survey methodology changed to provide a better, more representative sample of single-family construction across the country. In 2013, NAHB developed a different construction cost breakdown that more closely resembles the steps which builders take when building a home. Prior to 2013, the breakdown had 29 sections. In 2013, we created eight subcategories for each of the major stages of construction, with a total of 36 sections grouped under the appropriate construction stage. The new format simplified data collection, greatly reducing the number of follow-up calls needed to clarify and verify builder responses.

Respondents were asked to provide information about the average home built by their firms during 2013. Usable responses were received from 39 builders. Table 1 shows the detailed results of the 2013 construction cost survey.

**Table 1. Single Family Price and Cost Breakdowns
2013 Results**

Average Lot Size: 14,359 sq ft
Average Finished Area: 2,607 sq ft

I. Sale Price Breakdown	Average	Share of Price
A. Finished Lot Cost (including financing cost)	\$74,509	18.60%
B. Total Construction Cost	\$246,453	61.70%
C. Financing Cost	\$5,479	1.40%
D. Overhead and General Expenses	\$17,340	4.30%
E. Marketing Cost	\$4,260	1.10%
F. Sales Commission	\$14,235	3.60%
G. Profit	\$37,255	9.30%
Total Sales Price	\$399,532	100%
II. Construction Cost Breakdown	Average	Share of Construction Cost
I. Site Work (sum of A to E)	\$16,824	6.80%
A. Building Permit Fees	\$3,647	1.50%
B. Impact Fee	\$3,312	1.30%
C. Water & Sewer Fees Inspections	\$4,346	1.80%
D. Architecture, Engineering	\$3,721	1.50%
E. Other	\$1,799	0.70%
II. Foundations (sum of F to G)	\$23,401	9.50%
F. Excavation, Foundation, Concrete, Retaining walls, and Backfill	\$23,028	9.30%
G. Other	\$373	0.20%
III. Framing (sum of H to L)	\$47,035	19.10%
H. Framing (including roof)	\$36,438	14.80%
I. Trusses (if not included above)	\$5,461	2.20%
J. Sheathing (if not included above)	\$2,332	0.90%
K. General Metal, Steel	\$1,604	0.70%
L. Other	\$1,201	0.50%
IV. Exterior Finishes (sum of M to P)	\$35,474	14.40%
M. Exterior Wall Finish	\$16,867	6.80%
N. Roofing	\$7,932	3.20%
O. Windows and Doors (including garage door)	\$10,117	4.10%
P. Other	\$557	0.20%
V. Major Systems Rough-ins (sum of Q to T)	\$32,959	13.40%
Q. Plumbing (except fixtures)	\$11,823	4.80%
R. Electrical (except fixtures)	\$9,967	4.00%
S. HVAC	\$10,980	4.50%
T. Other	\$189	0.10%
VI. Interior Finishes (sum of U to AE)	\$72,241	29.30%
U. Insulation	\$4,786	1.90%
V. Drywall	\$9,376	3.80%
W. Interior Trims, Doors, and Mirrors	\$10,536	4.30%
X. Painting	\$8,355	3.40%
Y. Lighting	\$3,008	1.20%
Z. Cabinets, Countertops	\$12,785	5.20%
AA. Appliances	\$4,189	1.70%
AB. Flooring	\$12,378	5.00%
AC. Plumbing Fixtures	\$4,265	1.70%
AD. Fireplace	\$2,057	0.80%
AE. Other	\$506	0.20%
VII. Final Steps (sum of AF to AJ)	\$16,254	6.60%
AF. Landscaping	\$5,744	2.30%
AG. Outdoor Structures (deck, patio, porches)	\$2,891	1.20%
AH. Driveway	\$3,741	1.50%
AI. Clean Up	\$2,261	0.90%
AJ. Other	\$1,617	0.70%
VIII. Other	\$2,265	0.90%
Total	\$246,453	100%

These results are national averages; the survey sample is not large enough for a geographic breakdown. Building practices, the cost of labor, the cost of land, and to some extent the cost of the materials can vary from place to place and depend on the nature of the particular home being built. Although the NAHB construction cost survey can provide a broad idea of construction costs for an average home, it is not a perfect tool for estimating costs for a particular house. Companies that provide more specific cost estimating, usually for a fee, include RSMean (<http://rsmean.reedconstructiondata.com/>) and Marshall & Swift (<http://www.marshallswift.com/>). The costs include all the costs paid by a builder that go into a particular item, including labor costs paid directly by the general contractor, the cost of hiring subcontractors, and the cost of materials however they are purchased.

Home Size and Lot

The average size of the home in the 2013 construction cost survey was 2,607 square feet, which is about 300 square feet more than the average size of the homes reported in the 2011 construction cost survey, but still about 100 square feet less than the peak reported in the 2009 survey. The Census Bureau’s “Characteristics of New Single-Family Homes Completed” contains annual data on the floor area of a single-family home. According to the Census Bureau’s annual report, the average floor area of single-family homes completed followed a pattern similar to that of our respondents. The average floor area peaked at 2,521 square feet in 2007, followed by a steady decrease to 2,392 square feet in 2010, and subsequent increase to 2,505 square feet in 2012. According to a recent [NAHB study on the Characteristics of Home Buyers](#), first-time home buyers purchase smaller homes, on average, than trade-up buyers. In recent years, tighter underwriting standards have eliminated some first-time home buyers from the market. This could explain the increase in average home size.

The average lot size in the 2013 construction cost survey was 14,359 square feet—about a third of an acre (14,520 square feet). The average lot size has declined from about half an acre (21,780 square feet) in both 2009 and 2011 (21,879 square feet, and 20,614 square feet, respectively). The Census Bureau’s data on new residential construction shows that the average lot size for new homes sold peaked at 18,433 square feet in 2008, and hit a two decade long low of 15,634 square feet in 2012. In recent years, lots have been harder for builders to acquire. Responding to special questions on the survey for the NAHB/Wells Fargo Housing Market Index in August 2013, 59 percent of builders reported that the supply of lots in their markets was low or very low—up from 43 percent in September of 2012, and the largest low supply percentage since NAHB began periodically asking builders the question in 1997. The low supply of lots could be driving up lot costs. Lot costs were \$3.5 per square foot and \$3.3 per square foot in 2009 and 2011, respectively, but \$5.2 per square foot in 2013.

Sales Price

The average price of the new single-family home in the 2013 construction cost survey was \$399,532, up more than 25 percent from \$310,619 in 2011, but still below the peak of \$454,906 in 2007. The Census Bureau’s data on new residential construction follows a similar pattern for the average sales price of a single-family home sold. According to the Census Bureau, the average sales price peaked at \$313,600 in 2007, hit a post 2007 low of \$267,900 in 2011, and then increased to \$292,200 in 2012.

Respondents were asked to breakdown the sales price of an average single-family home built by their firm into seven categories: finished lot cost; total construction cost; financing cost; overhead and general expenses; marketing costs; sales commission; and profit. Table 2 contains historical information on the sales price breakdown of a single-family home. The total construction cost of a home accounts for 61.7 percent of the sales price in 2013. Although the cost of constructing a home always accounts for the biggest share of sales price, this is the highest the share has been since 1995. Higher construction costs could contribute to the jump in total sales price. Finished lot costs always capture the second largest share of the sales price, but at only 18.6 percent, is at an all time low. This drop can be attributed to smaller lots, as discussed in the previous section.

Table 2 also shows that builder profits are beginning to rebound. Builders were instructed that the seven items in the table should sum to the total sales price, so profit is essentially the residual of the price minus the other six items. Builders were not given a specific definition of profit beyond that.

Table 2. SINGLE-FAMILY HOMES SALES PRICE BREAKDOWN HISTORY

Sale Price Breakdown	1995	1998	2002	2004	2007	2009	2011	2013
1. Finished Lot Cost	24.4%	23.6%	23.5%	26.0%	24.5%	20.3%	21.7%	18.6%
2. Total Construction Cost	53.3%	54.8%	50.8%	51.7%	48.1%	58.9%	59.3%	61.7%
3. Financing Cost	2.0%	1.9%	2.1%	1.8%	2.4%	1.7%	2.1%	1.4%
4. Overhead and General Expenses	5.8%	5.7%	5.5%	5.8%	7.0%	5.4%	5.2%	4.3%
5. Marketing Cost	2.2%	1.4%	2.4%	1.9%	2.5%	1.4%	1.5%	1.1%
6. Sales Commission	3.3%	3.4%	3.7%	3.0%	4.3%	3.4%	3.3%	3.6%
7. Profit	9.1%	9.2%	12.0%	9.8%	11.2%	8.9%	6.8%	9.3%
8. Total Sales Price (\$\$)	\$ 183,585	\$ 226,680	\$ 298,412	\$ 373,349	\$ 454,906	\$ 377,624	\$ 310,619	\$ 399,532

Source: NAHB Construction Cost Surveys, 1995-2013

As shown in the table, profits hit an all time low of 6.8 percent in 2011, but have rebounded to 9.3 percent in 2013. During the down turn many builders had to tighten their budgets. Although homes are beginning to sell, and prices are beginning to rise, builders remain very cautious. This could be why overhead and general expenses, which were 5.4 percent and 5.2 percent of the sales price in 2009 and 2011 respectively, hit an all time low of 4.3 percent in 2013. The remainder of the sales price is divided between overhead sales commission (3.6 percent), financing cost (1.4 percent) and marketing cost (1.1 percent). Each of these shares is similar to the breakdown in 2011.

In addition to the Construction Cost survey, NAHB's Business Management Department sponsors the Builders' Cost of Doing Business (CODB) survey in even numbered years. The CODB is based on the income statements for a firm, rather than the price of an average house. Although the surveys are not perfectly comparable, the sales price breakdown in the Cost of Construction Survey is generally consistent with the results of the CODB. Table 3 contains the comparable parts of the Cost of Construction Survey and the Cost of Doing Business Survey. One noticeable difference is between the Cost of Construction's profit (9.3 percent) and the sum of CODB owner's compensation and net income before taxes (5.7 percent). Profit in the construction cost survey is based on an average single-family home built by the firm, whereas the net income share in the CODB is a percentage of the firm's total annual revenue and therefore takes into account all the homes built by the firm, both sold and unsold.

Table 3. 2013 CONSTRUCTION COST SURVEY VS. 2012 COST OF DOING BUSINESS SURVEY

2013 Construction Cost Survey for Single-Family Homes (Share of Sales Price)		2012 Cost of Doing Business Survey (Share of Revenue)	
Total Construction Cost	61.7%	Single-family home building Direct Construction Costs	61.1%
Financing Cost	1.4%	Financing Expenses	1.7%
Overhead and General Expenses	4.3%	General and Administrative Expenses	5.0%
Marketing Cost	1.1%	Sales and Marketing Expenses	5.1%
Sales Commission	3.6%		
Profit	9.3%	Owners Compensation	0.8%
		Net Income Before Taxes	4.9%

Source: NAHB 2013 Construction Cost Survey, NAHB 2012 Cost of Doing Business Survey

Construction Cost

The average construction cost of a single-family home in the 2013 survey is \$246,453. This average is significantly higher than the 2011 average construction cost of \$184,125, and is the highest it has been since 1998. Although the cost of construction per square foot remained relatively stable in 2009 and 2011 (\$82 per square foot, and \$80 per square foot, respectively), it jumped to \$95 per square foot in 2013. Since framing and trusses always account for the largest share of construction costs, this is potentially the result of increasing lumber costs. The share of construction costs going to framing and trusses jumped from 13.5 percent in 2011 to 17.0 percent in 2013. The price per square foot of framing and trusses increased from \$11 per square foot in 2011 (\$24,904 average cost of framing and trusses divided by 2,311 square feet of average finished area) to \$16 per square foot in 2013 (\$36,438 average cost of framing plus \$5,461 average cost of trusses divided by 2,607 square feet of average finished area). NAHB builders have been reporting increases in the cost of lumber. Responding to special questions on the survey for the [NAHB/Wells Fargo Housing Market Index \(HMI\)](#) in May 2013, 80 percent of builders reported that the price of trusses has increased over the last 6 months, and 92 percent reported that the price of framing lumber increased over the last 6 months. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' [Producer Price Index](#) the cost of softwood lumber increased 22 percent between September 2011, and September 2013, and 40 percent between April 2011, and April 2013. Many of NAHB builders have also run into labor shortages. Responding to [special questions on the HMI given in March 2013](#), framing crews are the least available of all types of labor needed to construct a home—48 percent of builders reported a shortage of framing crews (directly employed by their firm), and 51 percent report a shortage of subcontractor framing crews. The rising cost of construction can be partially attributed to both the increase in price of lumber and the shortage of framing crews.

This year we broke the cost of construction into 8 major stages of construction. Interior finishes, at 29.3 percent, accounts for the largest share of construction costs, followed by framing (19.1 percent), exterior finishes (14.4 percent), major system rough-ins (13.4 percent), foundations (9.5 percent), site work (6.8 percent), final steps (6.6 percent), and other costs (0.9 percent). See Table 1 for a full breakdown.

Although there were major changes to the construction cost breakdown in 2013, some of the categories either remained the same or were similar to past years. In Table 4 the previous year's category title is captured in parentheses next to 2013's title. If there is nothing in parentheses, the titles are identical.

Table 4. SINGLE-FAMILY CONSTRUCTION COST BREAKDOWN HISTORY

Construction Cost Breakdown	1998	2002	2004	2007	2009	2011	2013
Building Permit Fees	0.9%	1.3%	0.8%	1.7%	1.9%	1.7%	1.5%
Impact Fee	1.0%	1.6%	1.1%	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%	1.3%
Water and Sewer Inspection	1.0%	1.4%	1.2%	1.6%	1.7%	1.6%	1.8%
Excavation, Foundation, Concrete, Retaining walls, and Backfill (<i>Excavation, Foundation, and Backfill</i>)	9.6%	6.9%	9.9%	7.0%	7.1%	9.3%	9.3%
General Metal, Steel (<i>Steel</i>)	1.1%	0.8%	0.3%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	0.7%
Trusses (<i>Framing and Trusses</i>)	20.2%	18.4%	21.3%	15.8%	15.6%	13.5%	2.2%
Framing							14.8%
Sheathing	NA	0.9%	1.4%	1.6%	1.7%	1.2%	0.9%
Roofing (<i>Roof Shingles</i>)	2.6%	2.6%	2.2%	3.2%	3.8%	2.9%	3.2%
Plumbing	5.9%	5.4%	5.3%	5.4%	5.3%	6.0%	4.8%
Electrical (<i>Electrical Wiring</i>)	3.8%	3.3%	3.4%	3.9%	3.7%	4.4%	4.0%
Lighting (<i>Lighting Fixtures</i>)	1.0%	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%
HVAC	4.1%	4.2%	3.7%	3.9%	4.0%	4.8%	4.5%
Insulation	1.4%	1.6%	1.4%	1.6%	1.5%	1.8%	1.9%
Drywall	5.5%	5.3%	4.9%	5.1%	5.1%	4.4%	3.8%
Painting	3.8%	3.6%	3.6%	3.4%	3.4%	3.3%	3.4%
Cabinets and Countertops	5.0%	4.3%	6.6%	5.7%	5.6%	5.6%	5.2%
Appliances	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%	1.7%	1.6%	2.0%	1.7%
Landscaping (<i>Landscaping and Sodding</i>)	1.8%	2.5%	2.6%	2.8%	3.2%	3.5%	2.3%
Outdoor Structures (deck, patio, porches) (<i>Wood Deck or Patio</i>)	0.7%	0.7%	1.0%	0.7%	0.9%	1.0%	1.2%

Source: NAHB Construction Cost Surveys, 1998-2013

	2007	2009	2011	2013
NAHB National Breakdown for an Average Finished Area				
Average Total Construction Cost	219,015	222,511	184,125	246,453
Building Permit Fees as a % of Average Total Construction Cost	1.70%	1.90%	1.70%	1.50%
Average National Building Permit Fees	\$ 3,723	\$ 4,228	\$ 3,130	\$ 3,697
Cabarrus County Breakdown based on NAHB Figures				
Building Permit Fee	698	728	737	809
Plumbing Permit Fee	87	69	69	69
Mechanical (HVAC) Permit Fee	70	98	98	98
Electrical Permit Fee	55	57	57	57
Technology Fee	-	22	22	24
Average Cabarrus County Building Permit Fees Total	\$ 910	\$ 974	\$ 983	\$ 1,057
Cabarrus County as a Percentage of National Breakdown				
Average Building Permit Fees	24.44%	23.04%	31.40%	28.59%

Parikshit Mehta

From: Sue K Yates <SKYates@CabarrusHealth.org>
Sent: Wednesday, June 04, 2014 8:17 AM
To: Parikshit Mehta; Ann Wilson
Cc: William F Pilkington
Subject: CHA School Nurses Schedule

Paarth,

Below is the detail you requested:

The plan for the alternative site nurse position is to increase the current nursing hours at these sites:

Mon- MFW 7.5 hrs

Tues.- EC 7.5 hrs

Wed.- GC 7.5 hrs.

Thurs. –MFW 7.5 hrs.

Friday- alternate each week between GC and EC

The goal is to not have the nurse running between buildings in the same day, however, based on the needs of the school, this may occur occasionally where a day is split between 2 schools. We believe that MFW has the greatest need due to largest enrollment, preschool population, and ½ EC population with significant health needs and therefore should get 15 hrs./week of nursing coverage.

Thank you,
Sue

Sue Yates
Finance Director
Cabarrus Health Alliance
300 Mooresville Road, Kannapolis, NC 28081-0304
Office: 704-920-1212 Fax: 704-920-1002
skyates@cabarrushealth.org



From: Parikshit Mehta [<mailto:pdmehta@cabarruscounty.us>]
Sent: Tuesday, June 03, 2014 9:34 AM
To: Sue K Yates
Cc: Ann Wilson
Subject: CHA School Nurses Schedule

Good day Sue,

At the Work Session last night a question regarding the Cabarrus Health Alliance's plan for school nurses arose:

1. What are the current plans for the travelling nurse (Mary Frances Wall, Early College, Glen Center)
 - a. What would the hours look like?
 - b. What days would they be at the schools?
 - c. Since each of the schools are a good distance apart, how would the scheduling work out?

Could you get back to us by 5pm tomorrow? We'd like to get our answer to the BOC by Thursday morning.

Cabarrus Health Alliance, North Carolina
Capital Project Fund
**Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance -
Budget and Actual**
From Inception and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012

	Actual			Total to Date
	Project Authorization	Prior Years	Current Year	
Revenues:				
Intergovernmental revenues				
Contr from City of Kannapolis	\$ 13,502,662	\$ 4,147,720	\$ 7,479,822	\$ 11,627,542
Total revenues	<u>13,502,662</u>	<u>4,147,720</u>	<u>7,479,822</u>	<u>11,627,542</u>
Expenditures:				
Legal Fees	100,000	123,112	8,777	131,889
Minor Office Equipment & Furn	214,620	666,048	705,750	1,371,798
Other Operation Costs	-	45	-	45
Purchased Services	-	4,200	25,435	29,635
Architect Expenses	603,746	516,333	75,818	592,151
Land Acquisition	1,800,000	489,228	-	489,228
Building & Renovations	8,315,984	2,086,141	6,807,165	8,893,306
Equipment & Furniture	3,298,312	262,613	597,249	859,862
Total expenditures	<u>14,332,662</u>	<u>4,147,720</u>	<u>8,220,193</u>	<u>12,367,913</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>(830,000)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(740,371)</u>	<u>(740,371)</u>
Other Financing Sources:				
Transfers from other funds	830,000	-	740,371	740,371
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>		<u>\$ -</u>
Fund balance, July 1			<u>-</u>	
Fund balance, June 30			<u>\$ -</u>	

Five Year Financial Plan

Estimated General Fund fund-balance on June 30, 2015 is expected to be 30.36 % of General Fund expenditures. The County operates under an annual balanced budget where the sum of estimated net revenues and appropriated fund balances is equal to appropriations for the fiscal year. The following chart shows estimated FY 2015 fund balance information for all annual funds.

Fund	Estimated Fund Balance		Transfers		Expenditures	Projected Fund Balance 6/30/2015	Changes in Fund Balance
	6/30/2014	Revenue	In	Out			
General	63,674,042	209,466,925	217,665	2,009,374	207,675,216	63,674,042	-
Landfill	3,760,740	919,400		-	919,400	3,760,740	-
Arena & Events Center	787,207	958,000	636,551	-	1,594,551	787,207	-
911 Emergency Telephone System	735,697	755,725	-	217,665	538,060	735,697	-
Health Insurance	3,104,181	9,337,153	-	-	9,337,153	3,104,181	-

FY 2015 inter-fund transfers are proposed as follows:

From 911 Fund to General Fund for debt service payment of 911 equipment	136,624
From 911 Fund to General Fund for 911 Address Coordinator salary.	81,041
From General Fund to Arena & Events Center Fund for the operation of the Cabarrus Arena and Events Center	636,551
From General Fund to Pension Trust Fund for the Separation Allowance Pension	535,823
From General Fund to the Capital Projects Fund	837,000

FY 14 Proposed General Fund Balance Uses and Assignments

Category	Amount	Explanation
Non Spendable	383,680	Estimate of inventories and prepaid expenses
Restricted	11,399,498	Estimate for Stabilization by State Statute
Assigned	9,581,987	Amount reserved for future anticipated expenditures
Unassigned	31,452,688	15% board fund balance policy
Unassigned	10,856,189	Estimate of funds available for appropriation
TOTAL	\$63,674,042	

The Five Year Financial Plan indicates the "Estimated *Unassigned* Fund Balance" for each of the five years and associated percentage of General Fund expenditures this represents.

Parikshit Mehta

From: Mike Downs
Sent: Thursday, June 05, 2014 4:24 PM
To: Parikshit Mehta
Subject: FW: RCCC Cosmetology School - Schematic Floor Plan 120 West Avenue
Attachments: RCCC 1st FLR REV 1.pdf; RCCC 2nd FLR REV 1.pdf; RCCC 1st FLR REV 1-coded.pdf; RCCC 2nd FLR REV 1-coded.pdf; RCCC Responses 3-12-14.pdf

From: Carol Spalding [<mailto:carol.spalding@rccc.edu>]
Sent: Thursday, June 05, 2014 2:35 PM
To: Mike Downs
Cc: April Elrod; Janet Spriggs; Jonathan Chamberlain; pdmehta@cabbarruscounty.us
Subject: FW: RCCC Cosmetology School - Schematic Floor Plan 120 West Avenue

Dear Mike,

We have many documents that could be shared with commissioners as we have been working steadily for several years to improve, expand, design and move the cosmetology and other programs from their current space to a more adequate space. This is the college's most urgent and important need in the county at this time. We are scheduled to sign a lease for 20 years for two floors at 120 West Avenue, the old towel or Belk building to begin construction in July 2014 for move in in May of 2015.

I think the board had three questions.

1. What is going in the new space?

Currently, there are 6 cosmetology related programs and three continuing education programs listed below at the Cloverleaf shopping center. All are moving except HRD.

The HRD programs are not scheduled to move to 120 West Avenue but are being considered for relocation to the Bi Lo shopping Center to be co-located with the DSS offices when the final lease expires in 2017. The other programs are scheduled to move to two floors at 120 West Avenue and the attachments have the architectural drawings that have been revised twice to meet the college's needs.

R3 is funded out of state money (including its rent). It will move at some point pending other decisions.

Current Cloverleaf Campus Programs

Cosmetology Associates Degree – A55140

Cosmetology Diploma – D55140

Cosmetology Certificate – C55140 – offered to adults and high school students

Cosmetology Instructor Certificate-C55160

Esthetics Certificate – C55230 – offered to adults and high school students

Manicuring/Nail Technology Certificate – C55400 – offered to adults and high school students

Corporate and Continuing Education Programs at Cloverleaf Extension Center

Human Resources Development Program (HRD) – This program provides assessment services, employability training, and career development counseling to unemployed and underemployed individuals. Instruction and assessments such as the Career Readiness Certification (CRC) are targeted toward dislocated workers and other unemployed individuals.

HRD Courses offered at Cloverleaf include:

- Employability Lab
- Computer Fundamentals
- Computer Projects for the Worker
- Computerized Team Projects
- GPS 2 Success
- Introduction to the Medical Field
- Communication Essentials
- Pathways to Nurse Aide

Health Occupations

- Nurse Aide I
- Nurse Aide I Refresher

Fire and Emergency Services

- EMT Basic

2. What is the lease rate and number of years?

The proposed lease rate at 120 West Avenue is a base rate with CAM, Taxes and Insurance of \$6.50 per square foot.

Total rent and upfit per month is \$6.99.

We will sign a 20 year lease.

(In July, 2014 we will pay \$9.00 a square foot at Cloverleaf up from \$8.00 this year)

3. How many floors?

We will build out the ground floor and the second floor. We plan to put the first year students on the second floor away from customers. We will not use the basement. In essence we are taking over the entire building and using its three entrances on three streets to better manage customer traffic and student and staff entrances.

We have looked for suitable affordable space for this program working around expiring leases and think this is a very good situation for our students. This program is a college program and serves our two county region just as our automotive program located at North Campus serves our region. We think this location will serve the College and the community well. We are gratified that the City of Kannapolis has contributed to the upfit of the location which will save the county money in rent over time.

Thank you for the county's support for this important improvement for our students.

Carol S. Spalding, Ed.D. | President
704.216.3450 Office | 704.637.3692 Fax
carol.spalding@rccc.edu



PO Box 1595 | Salisbury, NC 28145



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"

- EDUCATIONAL
- RESTROOMS
- STORAGE
- VERTICAL EGRESS
- OFFICE / ADMIN
- CORE AREA

RCCC FACILITY for:
COSMETOLOGY & ESTHETICS
 120 West Ave. Kannapolis, North Carolina

PROJECT: 13613
 DRAWN: BJW
 CHECKED: BJW
 DATE: 08.19.13
 SCALE: AS NOTED
 REVISIONS: 3-17-14

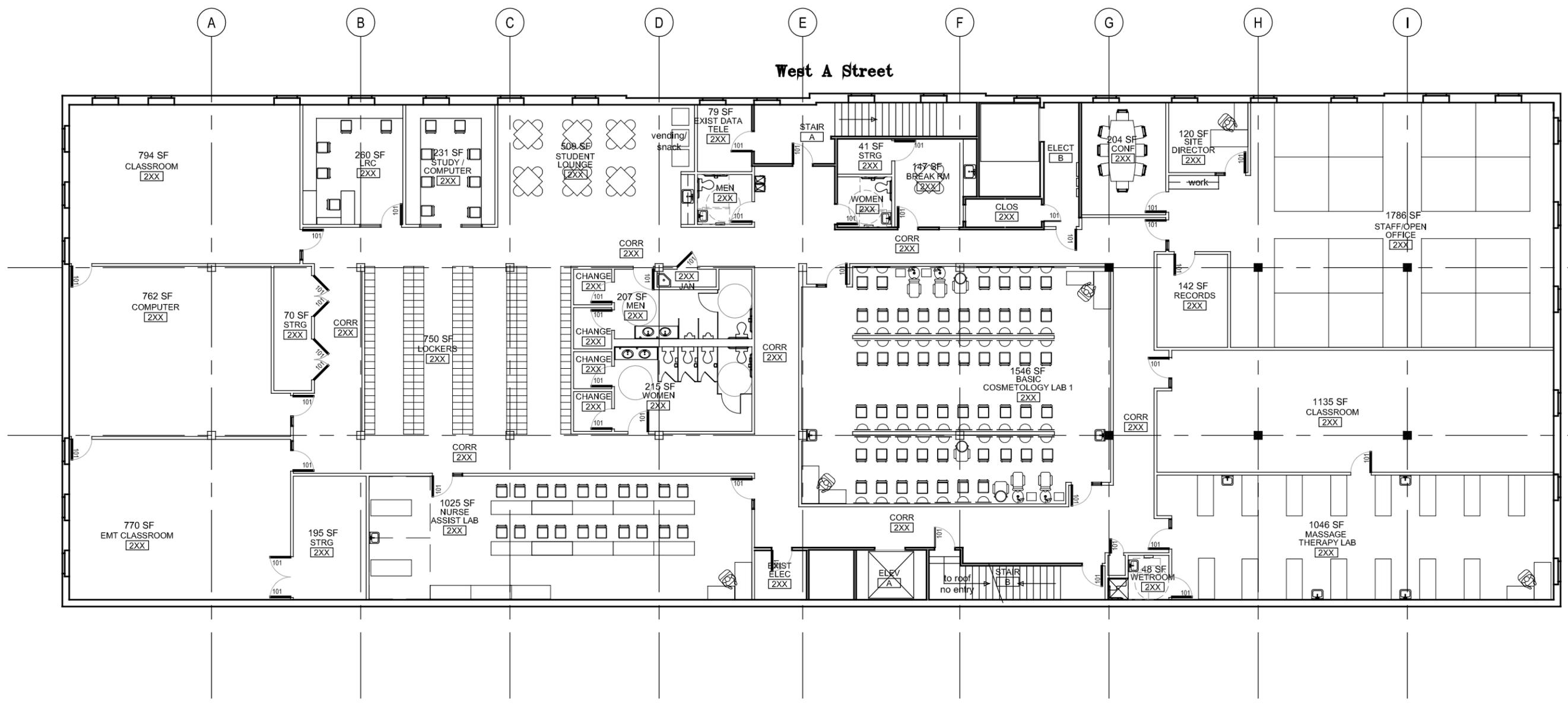
SHEET OF
SD-1

INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS
 PROTECTED BY COPYRIGHT. BY
 BJW ARCHITECTURE, INC. AND MAY
 NOT BE COPIED, IN WHOLE OR IN
 PART, WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION
 OF THIS FIRM.

RCCC FACILITY for:
COSMETOLOGY & ESTHETICS
 120 West Ave. Kannapolis, North Carolina

PROJECT: 13613
 DRAWN:
 CHECKED: BJW
 DATE: 08.19.13
 SCALE: AS NOTED
 REVISIONS: 3-17-14

SHEET OF
SD-2



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"

INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS
 PROTECTED BY COPYRIGHT. BY
 BJW ARCHITECTURE, INC. AND MAY
 NOT BE COPIED, IN WHOLE OR IN
 PART, WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION
 OF THIS FIRM.

RCCC FACILITY for:
COSMETOLOGY & ESTHETICS
 120 West Ave. Kannapolis, North Carolina

PROJECT: 13613
 DRAWN:
 CHECKED: BJW
 DATE: 08.19.13
 SCALE: AS NOTED
 REVISIONS: 3-17-14

SHEET OF
SD-2



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"



March 12, 2014

1. No Mechanical Rooms are shown on the 1st Floor. I understand this floor will be served by fan coil units. We understand the 2nd Floor will be served by rooftop mounted package units. Mechanical Rooms should be sized appropriately so that equipment may easily be opened and serviced.

First floor HVAC Units will be above ceiling with access through Acoustical Ceiling Tiles.

2. You have a single Data/Tele Room on the 2nd floor, roughly 8x10, which we would identify this as a Main Data Facility (MDF). Although it is sized appropriately, it would ideally be located on the entry level floor (1st floor in this case). The maximum allowable CAT 6 cable length from the MDF to the most remote data receptacle is 300 feet. If the 300 foot cable length limitation cannot be met, an Intermediate Data Facility (IDF) should be constructed on the 2nd Floor. It should be a minimum of 48 square feet (roughly 6x8). MDF and IDF should be encapsulated in a 1 hr. rated envelope. MDF and IDF should be conditioned, but do not requires any special ventilation requirements (split system, etc).

There is a small existing Data Room on the first floor and the 2nd floor Data Room is directly above it. The maximum should not be exceeded – the diagonal length of the building is 233 feet and from ground level to 2nd floor is approx. 16'-4".

3. Electrical panels should not be located in corridors or occupiable spaces, but no Electrical Rooms are identified. There should be an Electrical Room on each floor (preferably stacked). Electrical Rooms may be combined with Mechanical Rooms, but MAY NOT be combined with the MDF or IDFs. Electrical Rooms should be sized appropriately so that panels and equipment may easily be opened and serviced.

The electrical service to the building is existing and distributed to existing panels on each floor. We have subsequently identified these panel locations on the plans of floors one and two which will be occupied by RCCC.

4. All Service/Core spaces (Mechanical, Electrical, Data, Janitorial, etc) should be accessible directly from a corridor.

Presently there are no issued with these spaces shown on the plans.

5. The plans show that access to the Passenger Elevator is only through the Advanced Cosmetology Lab. This is not acceptable for a teaching space.

An alternate plan has been presented which creates a corridor to the elevator.

6. The plans show access to the building from the Oak Avenue Entrance through the Basic Esthetics Lab. This is not acceptable for a teaching space.

An alternate plan has been presented which creates a corridor to the elevator.

7. Egress from other tenancies (basement level) should not be through our leased space, and should be isolated and securable.

The Landlord does not intend for the basement to become an occupied space by another tenant. There is a separate stairwell that can be accessed without entering the RCCC space. All entrance doors to the basement will be locked with no entry by RCCC.

8. Long linear classrooms are not ideal. Typically the length of a Classroom should not be more than 1.5 times the width of the space.

The individual use of the classrooms should be considered when applying this formula, such as the spaces used by the Nurse Assistant Lab and Massage Therapy Lab.

9. Mechanical systems should be tied to a web accessible Building Automation System. We use Johnson Controls Metasys for most our Cabarrus County facilities.

Specification - Mechanical

10. Please ensure the Computer Classroom has ventilation appropriately sized for the heat load generated by the PCs.

Specification - Mechanical

11. We want to maximize daylighting of normally occupied spaces, particularly Classrooms and Office spaces.

There are limitations of the building such that two of the Labs on the upper floor do not have exterior windows.

12. As discussed in our meeting, most corridors, labs, break rooms, locker rooms, and service spaces should receive a resilient flooring. Classrooms, Offices, Conference/Meeting spaces, etc should get carpet squares. Restrooms should have porcelain tile floors with glazed tile walls (all four) up to 6'. Acoustical ceiling tile throughout most spaces, with drywall ceilings in restrooms, and no ceilings in mechanical, electrical and data spaces (structure painted white).

Specification – Vinyl Plank Tile in lieu of vinyl composition tile per our discussion 2/28/14. Recommend ACT ceilings in electrical and data rooms to condition spaces and adequately illuminate them.

13. Office and Conference Rooms doors should have door lights or sidelights.

Sidelights have been shown – budget will determine where they will occur and where lights will occur. Discuss with program director those classrooms which may need some privacy.

14. All occupiable spaces should have door hardware which allows locking of the door from inside the space, with keyed access from the corridor.

Specification - Hardware

Door hardware should facilitate small format interchangeable core keyways. The College's standard is a Schlage Mortise set, although we may consider Cylinder Sets. Our Current keyway is Schlage Everest R.

Specification - Hardware

15. Exterior entries to the Facility should have electric locks to facilitate access control with proximity cards and remote lock down.

Specification – Hardware

Electrical Plans – Electric Strikes and coordination

16. Owner will install video surveillance prior to occupancy.

Electrical Plans – Location Coordination with J box and electrical if PTZ capable.

17. Owner will install Mass Notification System prior to occupancy. To facilitate this, all classrooms should have a wall mounted junction box with conduit stubbed above ceiling to facilitate installation of a wall mounted telephone.

Electrical Plans – Location Coordination with J box and electrical if PTZ capable.

18. Window Treatments are typically roller shades with black-out for classrooms and conference rooms (same as used at NCRC).

Specification – Division 12 – Window Coverings.

END

Parikshit Mehta

From: Kelly Kluttz <Kelly.Kluttz@Cabarrus.k12.nc.us>
Sent: Wednesday, June 04, 2014 2:21 PM
To: Parikshit Mehta
Cc: Ann Wilson; Pam Dubois
Subject: RE: Local Paid positions

Here you go.
Kelly

	13-14	
	# of locally paid positions	
Teachers	52	2,132,000
Administration	13	1,402,849
Clerical/custodial	180	6,908,400
Assistant Principals	4	208,000
Teacher Assistants	1	25,250
Facilities and Grounds - skilled trades	57	2,240,276
Technology - skilled trades	8	573,426
	<u>315</u>	<u>13,490,201</u>

From: Parikshit Mehta [<mailto:pdmehta@cabarruscounty.us>]
Sent: Wednesday, June 04, 2014 8:20 AM
To: Kelly Kluttz
Cc: Ann Wilson; Pam Dubois
Subject: FW: Local Paid positions

Kelly,

Could you provide the information Pam requested of Will in the same format?

I believe you've given it separately, but putting it altogether would be great. We're looking to get this information to Commissioners by tomorrow (Thursday) morning.

Sincerely and thanks,

PAARTH MEHTA, BUDGET ANALYST
Cabarrus County Finance
pdmehta@cabarruscounty.us | 704-920-2430

From: Pam Dubois
Sent: Wednesday, June 04, 2014 8:07 AM
To: Will Crabtree
Cc: Ann Wilson; Parikshit Mehta
Subject: Local Paid positions

Please provide the County with a list of local paid positions with the following information:

Parikshit Mehta

From: Ann Wilson
Sent: Friday, June 06, 2014 8:44 AM
To: Parikshit Mehta
Subject: FW: Re: Local Paid positions

Another from Will through Pam

Sincerely,

Ann M Wilson
Finance Director
Cabarrus County
704-920-2883

From: Pam Dubois
Sent: Friday, June 06, 2014 8:42 AM
To: Ann Wilson
Subject: Fwd: Re: Local Paid positions

Another update is coming. This is not final

----- Original message -----
Subject: Re: Local Paid positions
From: Will Crabtree
To: Pam Dubois
CC:

Pam,
Here you go. Sorry for the delay.
Teachers \$109,450.77 2.4 Positions
Admin \$628,281.17 6.5 Positions
Asst Principal \$183,813.51 2.5 Positions
Clerical \$1,319,351.89 35 Positions
Technicians \$198,859.32 3 Positions
Includes Benefits.
Charter Schools

We had 57 kids this year attend Charter Schools, last year it was only 6. The Cabarrus Charter Academy accounts for the increase. 2014-2015 is hard to tell but my guess would be between 55-65 students. I hope this helps.
Will

On Wed, Jun 4, 2014 at 8:07 AM, Pam Dubois <PSDubois@cabarruscounty.us> wrote:

Please provide the County with a list of local paid positions with the following information:

**Cabarrus County Schools
Charter Schools Data
2014 - 2015**

Projected Charter School enrollment (2014-2015)

A.C.E. Academy (new charter opening August 2014 in Harrisburg)
Aristotle Prep
Bradford Prep
Cabarrus Charter Academy
Carolina International
Carolina STEM
Charlotte Choice
Charlotte Secondary
Community Charter
Community School Of Davidson
Corvian Community School
Gray Stone Day Sch.
Kipp Charlotte
Lake Norman Charter
Langtree Charter
Mountain Island Charter
Metrolina Regional
Pine Lake Charter
Queen's Grant
Socrates Academy
Student First (School Closing)
Sugar Creek Charter

Total

Increase	FY 14-15 Cabarrus	FY 13-14 Cabarrus
180	180	-
-	1	1
200	200	-
230	700	470
153	375	222
60	60	-
-	1	1
-	2	2
-	1	1
-	49	49
(2)	49	51
5	60	55
43	46	3
2	58	56
-	3	3
43	44	1
-	14	14
-	45	45
1	15	14
-	6	6
(2)	-	2
-	4	4
-		
913	1,913	1,000

Financial impact of increase # of students attending State charter schools

Local funds (1915 students @ \$1,590)
State funds (1915 students @ \$4,957)

Increase	Projected FY 14-15	FY 13-14
C		
\$ 1,451,670	\$ 3,041,670	\$ 1,590,000
\$ 4,525,741	9,482,741	4,957,000
\$ 5,977,411	\$ 12,524,411	\$ 6,547,000

Parikshit Mehta

From: Will Crabtree <will.crabtree@kcs.k12.nc.us>
Sent: Friday, June 06, 2014 10:41 AM
To: Parikshit Mehta
Subject: Fwd: Local Paid positions

----- Forwarded message -----

From: Will Crabtree <will.crabtree@kcs.k12.nc.us>
Date: Fri, Jun 6, 2014 at 10:21 AM
Subject: Re: Local Paid positions
To: Pam Dubois <PSDubois@cabarruscounty.us>

Pam,
CORRECTED

Here you go. Sorry for the delay.
Teachers \$83,137.65 2.4 Positions
Admin \$484,915.49 6.5 Positions
Asst Principal \$139,261.38 2.5 Positions
Clerical \$929,045.48 35 Positions
Technicians \$148,950.98 3 Positions
Does not include Benefits.

On Fri, Jun 6, 2014 at 8:21 AM, Will Crabtree <will.crabtree@kcs.k12.nc.us> wrote:

Pam,
Here you go. Sorry for the delay.
Teachers \$109,450.77 2.4 Positions
Admin \$628,281.17 6.5 Positions
Asst Principal \$183,813.51 2.5 Positions
Clerical \$1,319,351.89 35 Positions
Technicians \$198,859.32 3 Positions
Includes Benefits.

Charter Schools

We had 57 kids this year attend Charter Schools, last year it was only 6. The Cabarrus Charter Academy accounts for the increase. 2014-2015 is hard to tell but my guess would be between 55-65 students. I hope this helps.

Will

On Wed, Jun 4, 2014 at 8:07 AM, Pam Dubois <PSDubois@cabarruscounty.us> wrote:

Please provide the County with a list of local paid positions with the following information:

Job title