

Y4
.L 11/2
Ed 8/26

1043

91X4
L 11/2
Ed 8/26

EDUCATION AID TO FEDERALLY IMPACTED AREAS
PUBLIC LAW 874

GOVERNMENT
Storage



HEARINGS
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON EDUCATION
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON
LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE
UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-FIRST CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

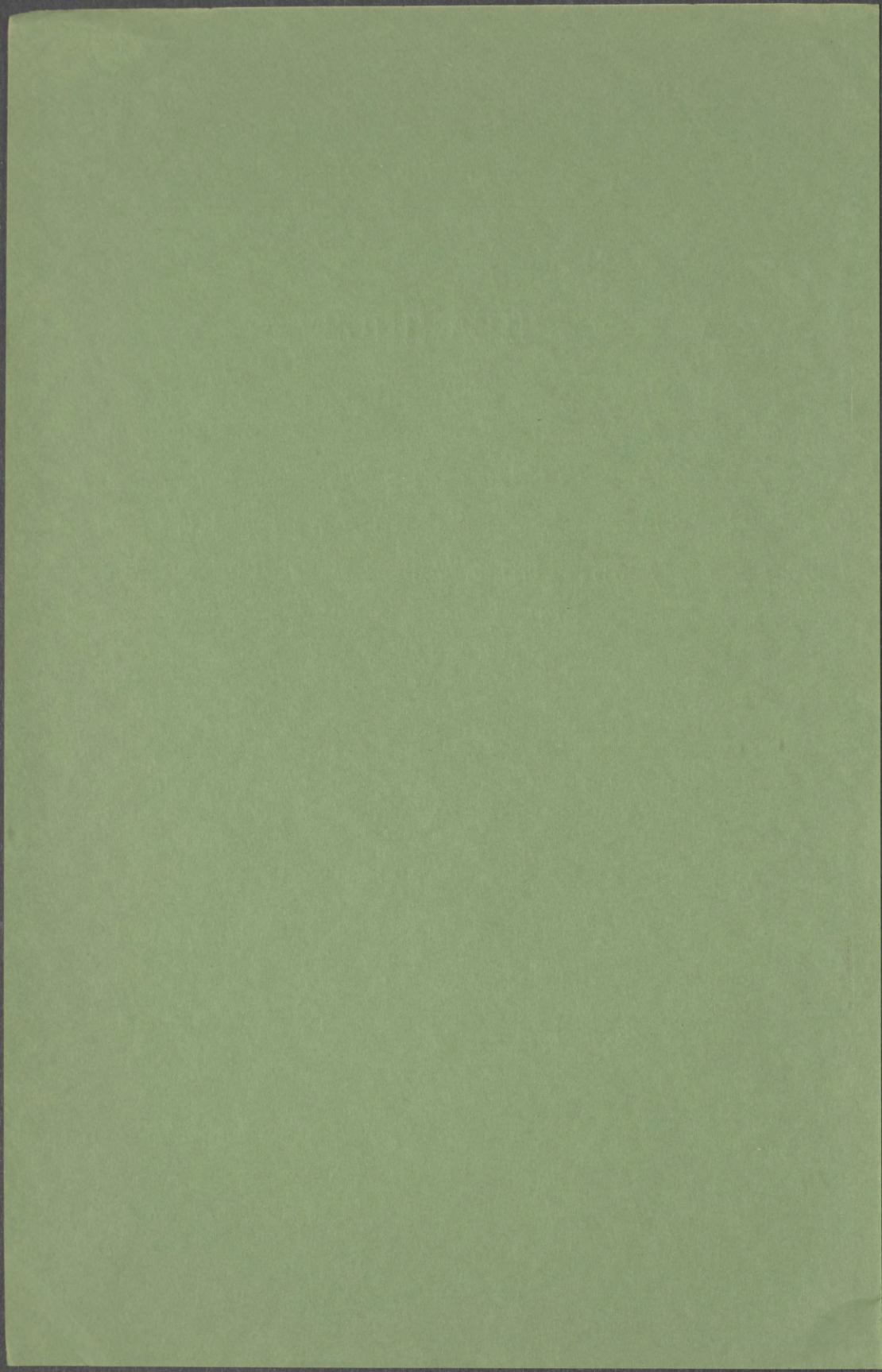
S. 3581

TO REVISE AND REFORM THE PROGRAM OF FEDERAL
ASSISTANCE FOR LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES IN
AREAS AFFECTED BY FEDERAL ACTIVITIES

APRIL 28 AND 29, 1970

Printed for the use of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare





EDUCATION AID TO FEDERALLY IMPACTED AREAS—
PUBLIC LAW 874

HEARINGS
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON EDUCATION
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON
LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE
UNITED STATES SENATE
NINETY-FIRST CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

S. 3581

TO REVISE AND REFORM THE PROGRAM OF FEDERAL
ASSISTANCE FOR LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES IN
AREAS AFFECTED BY FEDERAL ACTIVITIES

APRIL 28 AND 29, 1970

Printed for the use of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare



U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1970

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

RALPH YARBOROUGH, Texas, *Chairman*

JENNINGS RANDOLPH, West Virginia
HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, Jr., New Jersey
CLAIBORNE PELL, Rhode Island
EDWARD M. KENNEDY, Massachusetts
GAYLORD NELSON, Wisconsin
WALTER F. MONDALE, Minnesota
THOMAS F. EAGLETON, Missouri
ALAN CRANSTON, California
HAROLD E. HUGHES, Iowa

JACOB K. JAVITS, New York
WINSTON L. PROUTY, Vermont
PETER H. DOMINICK, Colorado
GEORGE MURPHY, California
RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER, Pennsylvania
WILLIAM B. SAXBE, Ohio
RALPH TYLER SMITH, Illinois

ROBERT O. HARRIS, *Staff Director*

JOHN S. FORSYTHE, *General Counsel*

ROY H. MILLENSON, *Minority Staff Director*

EUGENE MITTELMAN, *Minority Counsel*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

CLAIBORNE PELL, Rhode Island, *Chairman*

RALPH YARBOROUGH, Texas
JENNINGS RANDOLPH, West Virginia
HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, Jr., New Jersey
EDWARD M. KENNEDY, Massachusetts
WALTER F. MONDALE, Minnesota
THOMAS F. EAGLETON, Missouri

WINSTON L. PROUTY, Vermont
JACOB K. JAVITS, New York
PETER H. DOMINICK, Colorado
GEORGE MURPHY, California
RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER, Pennsylvania

STEPHEN J. WEXLER, *Counsel*

RICHARD D. SMITH, *Associate Counsel*

ROY H. MILLENSON, *Minority Professional Staff Member*

CONTENTS

S. 3581, text of-----	Page 2
Departmental reports:	
Bureau of the Budget-----	21
Department of Defense, General Counsel of-----	21
Comptroller General-----	22
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare-----	23

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF WITNESSES

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1970

Spong, Hon. William B., Jr., a U.S. Senator from the State of Virginia---	38
Burdick, Hon. Quentin N., a U.S. Senator from the State of North Dakota--	70
Allen, Hon. James E., Jr., Assistant Secretary for Education and U.S. Commissioner of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; accompanied by James F. Kelly, Assistant Secretary, Comp- troller; Dr. Albert L. Alford, Assistant Commissioner for Legislation, Office of Education; and Gerald M. Cherry, Director, Division of School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas, Office of Education-----	86
McFarland, Stanley J., Assistant Secretary, Office of Federal Relations, National Education Association-----	108

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1970

Gaudet, Joseph H., Superintendent of Schools, Middletown, R.I.-----	113
Steinhilber, August W., director, Federal and Congressional Relations, National School Boards Association, Washington, D.C. (moderator), and the following representing the National School Boards Association; Leonard Lawrence, Omaha, Nebr.; Dwight Ely, Vallejo, Calif.; Donald F. Williams, president, Pemberton Township Board of Education, Browns Mills, N.J.; William S. Brashears, member, Harlandale Board of Education, San Antonio, Tex.; Louise Dyer, member, San Diego Board of Education, San Diego, Calif.; and Isadore M. Scott, chair- man, Philadelphia Schools Campaign Committee, School District of Philadelphia, Pa-----	120
Brashears, William S., member, Board of Trustees, Harlandale Inde- pendent School District, San Antonio, Tex-----	178
Dyer, Mrs. Louise S., member, Board of Education, San Diego City Schools, San Diego, Calif-----	194
Williams, Donald, president, Pemberton Township Board of Education, Browns Mills, N.J-----	198
Ely, Dwight, director of governing board, Vallejo City Unified School District, San Francisco, Calif-----	210

STATEMENTS

Allen, Hon. James E., Jr., Assistant Secretary for Education and U.S. Commissioner of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; accompanied by James F. Kelly, Assistant Secretary, Comp- troller; Dr. Albert L. Alford, Assistant Commissioner for Legislation, Office of Education; and Gerald M. Cherry, Director, Division of School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas, Office of Education-----	86
Brashears, William S., member, Board of Trustees, Harlandale Inde- pendent School District, San Antonio, Tex-----	178
Prepared statement-----	181
Burdick, Hon. Quentin N., a U.S. Senator from the State of North Dakota--	70

IV

STATEMENTS—Continued

	Page
Dyer, Mrs. Louise S., member, Board of Education, San Diego City Schools, San Diego, Calif.-----	194
Prepared statement-----	196
Ely, Dwight, director of governing board, Vallejo City Unified School District, San Francisco, Calif.-----	210
Prepared statement-----	212
Gaudet, Joseph H., Superintendent of Schools, Middletown, R.I.-----	113
McFarland, Stanley J., Assistant Secretary, Office of Federal Relations, National Education Association-----	108
Moeller, Dr. Gerald H., director, Division of Evaluation and Research, St. Louis Public Schools, prepared statement-----	104
Spong, Hon. William B., Jr., a U.S. Senator from the State of Virginia-----	38
Steinhilber, August W., director, Federal and Congressional Relations, National School Boards Association, Washington, D.C. (moderator), and the following representing the National School Boards Association; Leonard Lawrence, Omaha, Nebr.; Dwight Ely, Vallejo, Calif.; Donald F. Williams, president, Pemberton Township Board of Education, Browns Mills, N.J.; William S. Brashears, member, Harlandale Board of Education, San Antonio, Tex., Louise Dyer, member, San Diego Board of Education, San Diego, Calif.; and Isadore M. Scott, chairman, Philadelphia Schools Campaign Committee, School District of Philadelphia, Pa.-----	120
Prepared statement-----	124
Veneman, Hon. John G., Under Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, prepared statement-----	71
Williams, Donald, president, Pemberton Township Board of Education, Browns Mills, N.J.-----	198
Prepared statement-----	199

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Articles, publications, etc.:	
Administrative Intent re Cuban Refugee Program-----	107
"Benefits by 'A' and 'B' Category Children by Congressional District in 1969-----	66
"Current Expenditures by Local Educational Agencies for Free Public Elementary and Secondary Education, 1967-68," by Richard H. Barr and Betty J. Foster, Elementary and Secondary Education Surveys Branch, National Center for Educational Statistics-----	63
Entitlement and Appropriations Figures Furnished by HEW on Existing Law and Proposed Impact Aid Reform-----	39
"Summary of Statistical Data Relating to the Bellevue School District," Bellevue, Nebr.-----	140
Communications to:	
Allen, Dr. James E., Jr., U.S. Commissioner of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Washington, D.C., from Joseph H. Gaudet, superintendent of schools, Department of Schools, Middletown, R.I., April 16, 1970-----	118
Burdick, Hon. Quentin N., a U.S. Senator from the State of North Dakota, from George M. Unruh, Senator from the 18th District, Senate Chamber, 41st Legislative Assembly, State of North Dakota, Bismark, N. Dak., April 24, 1970-----	231
Pell, Hon. Claiborne, a U.S. Senator from the State of Rhode Island, from:	
Burdick, Quentin N., U.S. Senate, Committee on the Judiciary, Washington, D.C., May 1, 1970-----	231
Frøberg, Burton, assistant superintendent of schools and authorized representative for Federal programs, North Kingstown School Department, North Kingstown, R.I., June 4, 1970 (with enclosure)-----	216
Rockefeller, Hon. Nelson A., Governor, State of New York, N.Y., June 23, 1970-----	213
Spong, Hon. William B., Jr., a U.S. Senator from the State of Virginia, April 27, 1970-----	68
Streibel, Bryce, representative and chairman, North Dakota Legislative Council, June 19, 1970-----	214

Questions and Answers :	Page
Questions submitted by Senator Pell and answers supplied by the Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare--	231
Selected charts and tables :	
Chart 1.—Estimated effort factor of H.R. 16307, "Impact Aid Reform Act of 1970"-----	110
Computation entitlement rates per pupil under Public Law 874-----	62
Congressional district coding-----	54
Effort index—Impact Aid Reform Act of 1970-----	65
Estimated entitlements under Public Law 874 for fiscal year 1971 (By congressional district) under the 1971 Reform Act-----	55
Federal entitlements under impact aid program (Public Law 874) based on projections from fiscal year 1969-----	236
Impact aid—1971 estimated entitlements and 1970 appropriations-----	235
Public Law 874 fiscal year 1969-70 and estimated 1971 payments under Impact Aid Reform Act of 1970-----	40

EDUCATION AID TO FEDERALLY IMPACTED AREAS— PUBLIC LAW 874

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1970

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON EDUCATION OF THE
COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m., pursuant to call, in room 1114, New Senate Office Building, Senator Claiborne Pell (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senators Pell (presiding) and Eagleton.

Staff members present: Stephen J. Wexler, counsel; Richard D. Smith, associate counsel; and Miss Elizabeth Robbins, minority staff member.

Senator PELL. The hearing of the Subcommittee on Education of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare to hear testimony on S. 3581 introduced by Senator Javits, the administration's proposed legislation on the impacted aid program, will now come to order. (The bill and departmental reports follow:)

91ST CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 3581

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 11, 1970

Mr. JAVITS introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare

A BILL

To revise and reform the program of Federal assistance for local educational agencies in areas affected by Federal activities.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "Impact Aid Reform Act
4 of 1970".

5 SEC. 2. Title I of Public Law 874 (Eighty-first Con-
6 gress) is amended—

7 (1) by redesignating sections 5, 6, and 7 as sections
8 15, 21, and 31, respectively, and

9 (2) by striking out sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 and
10 inserting in lieu thereof the following:

II—O

1 "CITATION

2 "SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the 'Federal Im-
3 pact Aid Act'.

4 "DECLARATION OF POLICY

5 "SEC. 2. In recognition of the responsibility of the
6 United States for the impact which certain Federal activities
7 have on certain local educational agencies, it is hereby
8 declared to be the policy of the United States to provide
9 financial assistance, in accordance with this title, for those
10 local educational agencies upon which the United States
11 has placed financial burdens.

12 "PART A—ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL EDUCATIONAL
13 AGENCIES

14 "DETERMINATION OF ADJUSTED NUMBER OF FEDERAL
15 IMPACT PUPILS

16 "SEC. 11. For the purposes of this part, the adjusted
17 number of Federal impact pupils of a local educational
18 agency for a fiscal year shall be equal to the sum (rounded
19 to the nearest whole number) of the following—

20 "(1) the number of pupils who, during such year,
21 were in average daily attendance at the schools of such
22 agency and resided with a parent on Federal property;

23 "(2) 40 per centum of the number of pupils (not
24 otherwise counted) who, during such year, were in aver-
25 age daily attendance at the schools of such agency and

1 resided on other than Federal property (A) with a
2 parent employed on Federal property which was located
3 in whole or in part in the county or counties in which
4 the school district of such agency was located or (B)
5 having a parent on active duty in the uniformed services
6 (as defined in section 102 of the Career Compensation
7 Act of 1949) ; and

8 “(3) 20 per centum of the number of pupils (not
9 otherwise counted) who, during such year, were in
10 average daily attendance at the schools of such agency
11 and resided on other than Federal property with a par-
12 ent employed on Federal property which was not located
13 in whole or in part in the county or counties in which the
14 school district of such agency was located.

15 “ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES WITH
16 GREATER THAN AVERAGE CONCENTRATIONS OF FED-
17 ERAL IMPACT PUPILS

18 “SEC. 12. (a) A local educational agency shall be
19 eligible for assistance under this section for any fiscal year
20 for which its adjusted number of Federal impact pupils
21 exceeds, by more than five, the lesser of (A) one thousand
22 or (B) a number equal to 3 per centum of (i) the total
23 number of pupils in average daily attendance at the schools
24 of such agency during such year minus (ii) such adjusted
25 number of Federal impact pupils.

1 “(b) Subject to the provisions of subsection (e), such
2 agency shall be entitled for such year to an amount equal
3 to the excess of its adjusted number of Federal impact
4 pupils over the lesser of one thousand or the number de-
5 termined under clause (B) of subsection (a) multiplied
6 by the Federal payment rate determined under subsection
7 (c) or (d), whichever is applicable.

8 “(c) Except as provided in subsection (d), the pay-
9 ment rate for a local educational agency for a fiscal year
10 shall be an amount equal to 60 per centum of the average
11 per pupil expenditure (as determined in paragraph (3)) in
12 the United States except that such amount shall be multi-
13 plied by such agency's effort factor, if such factor is more
14 than 1.00. For the purpose of this subsection—

15 “(1) the term ‘effort factor’ with respect to a local
16 educational agency for a fiscal year shall be computed
17 by—

18 “(A) dividing the average per pupil expendi-
19 ture in the State in which such agency is situated by
20 the per capita personal income of such State;

21 “(B) dividing the average per pupil expendi-
22 ture (as determined in paragraph (3)) in the
23 United States by the per capita personal income of
24 the United States; and

25 “(C) dividing the quotient obtained under

1 clause (A) by the quotient obtained under
2 clause (B) ;

3 “(2) the United States means the fifty States and
4 the District of Columbia ;

5 “(3) the average per pupil expenditure in a State
6 and in the United States shall be the aggregate current
7 expenditures, during the fiscal year preceding the fiscal
8 year for which the computation is made, as estimated by
9 the Commissioner, of all local educational agencies in
10 the State, or in the United States, respectively, plus any
11 direct current expenditures by the State and States,
12 respectively, for the operation of such agencies divided
13 by the aggregate number of pupils in average daily
14 attendance during such preceding fiscal year ;

15 “(4) the per capita personal income of a State and
16 the United States shall be determined by the Commis-
17 sioner on the basis of data for the fiscal year preceding
18 the fiscal year for which the computation is made avail-
19 able from the Department of Commerce.

20 “(d) The Federal payment rate for any local educa-
21 tional agency in Puerto Rico, Wake Island, Guam, American
22 Samoa, or the Virgin Islands, or in any State in which a
23 substantial proportion of the land is in unorganized territory
24 for which a State agency is the local educational agency, shall
25 be determined for any fiscal year by the Commissioner in ac-

1 cordance with policies and principles which will, in his judg-
2 ment, best effectuate the purpose of this title and most nearly
3 approximate the policies and principles provided herein for
4 determining payment rates.

5 “(e) In determining the amount to which a local edu-
6 cational agency is entitled under this section for a fiscal year,
7 the Commissioner shall deduct from the amount determined
8 under subsection (b) the sum of (1) such amount as he
9 determines such agency derived, directly or indirectly, for
10 such year on account of any taxes, payments in lieu of taxes,
11 shared revenues, or other payments, with respect to any
12 property (or any improvements, personal, or other property
13 situated thereon, any interest therein, and any activity there-
14 on) which is the basis of a determination of an adjusted num-
15 ber of Federal impact pupils of such agency for such year,
16 and (2) such amount as he determines to be the value of any
17 transportation, custodial, or maintenance services furnished
18 such agency by the United States during such year.

19 “ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES WITH
20 VERY HIGH CONCENTRATIONS OF FEDERAL IMPACT
21 PUPILS

22 “SEC. 13. (a) A local educational agency shall be eli-
23 gible for assistance under this section for a fiscal year if the
24 Commissioner determines that there will be in the school
25 district of such agency during such year an adjusted number

1 of Federal impact pupils (as determined in accordance with
2 section 11 but computed with respect to average daily mem-
3 bership in lieu of average daily attendance) in excess of 50
4 per centum of the number of all pupils in average daily mem-
5 bership in the schools of such agency. A local educational
6 agency eligible for assistance under this section shall not be
7 eligible for assistance under section 12.

8 “(b) The Commissioner shall pay to each local educa-
9 tional agency eligible for assistance under this section for
10 any fiscal year an amount equal to (1) the sum of the cur-
11 rent expenditures which he determines to be necessary to
12 provide a reasonable standard of free public education for
13 such year in the school district of such agency less (2) the
14 amount which he determines to be available to such agency
15 for such expenditures from local, State, and other Federal
16 sources for such year, including the amount which he de-
17 termines would be raised if such agency were to levy taxes
18 at the average tax rate for the State on equalized assessed
19 valuation (as determined under State law) of taxable prop-
20 erty within such school district: *Provided*, That no educa-
21 tional agency shall be entitled to assistance under this section
22 unless the eligibility of such agency under State law for
23 State aid with respect to the free public education of children
24 residing on Federal property, and the amount of such aid,
25 is determined on a basis no less favorable to such agency than

1 the basis used in determining the eligibility of local educa-
2 tional agencies for State aid, and the amount thereof, with
3 respect to the free public education of children in the State.
4 In determining the amount specified in clause (1) of the
5 preceding sentence for any local educational agency, the
6 Commissioner shall consult with such agency and the appro-
7 priate State educational agency and shall consider the stand-
8 ard of education of school systems in such State which are
9 generally comparable to the school system of such local
10 agency and of such systems in such State or in other States
11 whose schools pupils in such school district have attended or
12 may attend.

13 “(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this sec-
14 tion, the current expenditures determined by the Commis-
15 sioner to be necessary to provide a reasonable standard of
16 free public education in the school district of a local educa-
17 tional agency calculated on a per pupil basis—

18 “(1) shall be not less than 85 per centum of the
19 greater of (A) the average per pupil expenditure in the
20 State in which such agency is situated, or (B) the aver-
21 age per pupil expenditure in the United States; and

22 “(2) shall not exceed by more than 25 per centum
23 the greater of such State average or such national
24 average.

25 “(d) For the purpose of this section the average

1 per pupil expenditure in a State and in the United States
2 shall be determined in accordance with section 12 (c) (3).

3 "SUDDEN AND SUBSTANTIAL INCREASES AND DECREASES
4 IN ATTENDANCE

5 "SEC. 14. (a) Upon a determination by the Commis-
6 sioner, after consultation with the affected State and local
7 educational agencies—

8 " (1) that an increase in the adjusted number of
9 Federal impact pupils of a local educational agency in
10 any fiscal year has increased the number of pupils in
11 average daily attendance at such schools in such fiscal
12 year by an amount equal to not less than 10 per centum
13 of the number of pupils in average daily attendance at
14 such schools during the preceding fiscal year; and

15 " (2) that such agency is making a reasonable tax
16 effort and is exercising due diligence in availing itself
17 of State and other financial assistance but is unable to
18 secure sufficient funds to meet the increased educational
19 costs involved,

20 then such agency shall be eligible to receive from the Com-
21 missioner for such fiscal year an amount not in excess of the
22 product of—

23 " (A) the number of pupils in average daily attend-
24 ance which the Commissioner determines to be the

1 increase in such year above the number of pupils in aver-
2 age daily attendance during the preceding fiscal year,
3 such number to be adjusted as required by section 11
4 with respect to Federal impact pupils; and

5 “(B) the amount which the Commissioner deter-
6 mines to be the current expenditures per pupil necessary
7 to provide free public education to such additional pupils
8 during such year, reduced by an amount per pupil which
9 the Commissioner determines to be available from State,
10 local, and Federal sources for such purpose (including
11 payments under this Act).

12 “(b) Upon a determination of the Commissioner—

13 “(1) that a local educational agency has made
14 preparations to provide free public education during a
15 fiscal year for a certain number of Federal impact pupils;

16 “(2) that such preparations were in his judgment
17 reasonable in the light of the information available to
18 such agency at the time such preparations were made;
19 and

20 “(3) that such number has been substantially
21 reduced by reason of a decrease in or cessation of
22 Federal activities or an expected increase has not mate-
23 rialized by reason of a failure of any such activities to
24 occur,

25 the amount for which such agency is otherwise eligible under

1 section 12 or 13, or pursuant to subsection (a) of this
2 section, for such fiscal year shall be increased to the amount
3 for which, in the judgment of the Commissioner, such
4 agency would have been eligible but for such decrease in
5 or cessation of Federal activities or the failure of such
6 activities to occur, minus any reduction in current expendi-
7 tures for such fiscal year which the Commissioner deter-
8 mines that such agency has effected, or reasonably should
9 have effected, by reason of such decrease in or cessation of
10 Federal activities or the failure of such activities to occur."

11 SEC. 3. Section 15 of such title (as redesignated by
12 section 2 (1) of this Act) is amended—

13 (1) by striking out subsection (c) and paragraph
14 (2) of subsection (d) ;

15 (2) in subsection (a), (A) by striking out "section
16 2, 3, or 4 of", and (B) by striking out "title" where it
17 appears and inserting in lieu thereof "part";

18 (3) in subsection (b), (A) by striking out "sub-
19 section (c)" and inserting in lieu thereof "section 17",
20 and (B) by striking out "title" where it appears and
21 inserting in lieu thereof "part";

22 (4) by inserting after subsection (b) the following
23 new subsection:

24 "(c) The determinations whether a local educational
25 agency has met the requirements of section 12, 13, or 14 for

1 any fiscal year shall be made on the basis of estimates by the
2 Commissioner made prior to the close of such year except
3 that an underestimate may be corrected thereafter."

4 (5) in subsection (d), (A) by striking out "(1)"
5 after "(d)", and (B) by striking out "section 2, 3, or 4"
6 and inserting in lieu thereof "this part";

7 (6) by inserting after subsection (d) the following
8 new subsection:

9 "(e) (1) Subject to paragraph (2), a local educational
10 agency shall not be entitled to assistance under this part if
11 such agency or the State in which it is situated (1) prohibits,
12 by law or otherwise, the expenditure of State or local tax
13 revenues for the free public education of any children
14 described in section 11, or (2) refuses to allocate such reve-
15 nues on an equitable basis for such education.

16 "(2) For a period not exceeding three years from the
17 date of enactment of the Impact Aid Reform Act of 1970
18 the Commissioner may, if he finds that a State is taking rea-
19 sonable steps to come into compliance with paragraph (1),
20 waive its operation with respect to such State and determine
21 entitlements under sections 12, 13, and 14 in accordance
22 with the provisions of section 6(f) of Public Law 874
23 (Eighty-first Congress) as in effect immediately prior to
24 such date.";

25 (7) by amending the heading of such section to

1 read "METHOD OF, AND LIMITATIONS ON, PAYMENT";
 2 and

3 (8) by striking out the heading of each subsection
 4 within such section.

5 SEC. 4. Such title is further amended by inserting im-
 6 mediately after section 15 (as redesignated by this Act)
 7 the following new sections:

8 "WAIVER OF ELIGIBILITY AND ABSORPTION REQUIREMENTS
 9 IN SPECIAL CASES

10 "SEC. 16. (a) The Commissioner may agree to waive,
 11 for a period not in excess of seven fiscal years, the operation
 12 of clause (A) or (B) of section 12 (a), or section 12 (b)
 13 insofar as they pertain to absorption of costs, with respect to
 14 a local educational agency in order to facilitate any reor-
 15 ganization of such agency, or the consolidation or merger of
 16 such agency with one or more other educational agencies,
 17 upon his determination that such reorganization, consolida-
 18 tion, or merger offers a reasonable prospect of reducing
 19 amounts payable under this part at the expiration of the
 20 period of such waiver.

21 "(b) In determining the eligibility of a local educational
 22 agency for assistance under subsection (a) of section 12, the
 23 Commissioner may waive the requirements of clause (A)
 24 or (B) of such subsection or in determining the amount of

1 assistance to which such an agency is entitled under subsec-
2 tion (b) of such section, the Commissioner may waive the
3 requirement that its adjusted number of Federal impact
4 pupils exceed one thousand or the number determined under
5 such clause (B), whenever, in his judgment, exceptional cir-
6 cumstances exist which would make the application of such
7 requirements inequitable and would defeat the purposes of
8 this part.

9 "ADJUSTMENTS WHERE NECESSITATED BY APPROPRIATIONS

10 "SEC. 17. If the funds appropriated for a fiscal year for
11 making the payments provided in parts A and B are not
12 sufficient to pay in full the total amounts which the Commis-
13 sioner estimates will be payable under such parts for such
14 year, the Commissioner shall allocate such funds, other than
15 so much thereof as he estimates to be required for commit-
16 ments made pursuant to part B, on the following basis:

17 "(1) he shall first allocate the amounts which he
18 estimates will be required for payments under section 13;

19 "(2) he shall next allocate the amounts which he
20 estimates will be required to satisfy entitlements under
21 section 12 with respect to the adjusted number of Federal
22 impact pupils described in clause (1) of section 11; and

23 "(3) he shall then allocate the remainder of such
24 funds in accordance with remaining entitlements under
25 section 12 and entitlements under section 14."

1 SEC. 5. (a) Section 21 of such title (as redesignated
2 by section 2 (1) of this Act) is amended—

3 (1) by striking out the last sentence of subsection
4 (a) ;

5 (2) by striking out subsection (f) ;

6 (3) by redesignating subsection (g) as subsection
7 (h) ; and

8 (4) by inserting after subsection (e) the following
9 new subsections :

10 “(f) The Commissioner shall initiate discussions with
11 the appropriate State and local educational agencies and
12 shall take other appropriate steps to the end of terminating
13 payments not later than July 1, 1974, for the education of
14 children under this section within the continental United
15 States and Hawaii, except with respect to such children for
16 whom no local educational agency is able or willing, as deter-
17 mined by the Commissioner, to provide suitable free public
18 education. The Commissioner shall report to the President
19 and the Congress not later than July 1, 1971, on the steps
20 taken to implement this subsection.

21 “(g) The authority conferred by this section with re-
22 spect to education provided within the continental United
23 States and Hawaii shall expire on July 1, 1974, except with
24 respect to children educated under this section for whom no

1 local educational agency has undertaken to provide suitable
2 free public education pursuant to subsection (f) ;”

3 (5) by inserting before the heading “PART B—”.

4 (b) Such title is further amended by inserting after sec-
5 tion 21 (as redesignated by section 2 (1) of this Act) the
6 following new section:

7 “COMMITMENTS FOR ASSISTANCE WITH RESPECT TO
8 CERTAIN TRANSFERS

9 “SEC. 22. When necessary to effectuate the purposes of
10 section 21 (f), the Commissioner may enter into agreements
11 with State and local educational agencies pursuant to which
12 such agencies undertake to provide free public education to
13 children for whom such education is or would be provided
14 under section 21 in consequence of arrangements in effect on
15 January 1, 1970, under section 6 of Public Law 874
16 (Eighty-first Congress) as then in effect. Pursuant to any
17 such agreement the Commissioner may obligate the United
18 States to pay to a State or local educational agency, for not
19 in excess of seven consecutive fiscal years beginning with the
20 fiscal year for which such agency first undertakes to provide
21 for such children under such agreement, an amount per
22 pupil determined by him but not exceeding in any such fiscal
23 year, the cost of providing such education, as estimated by the
24 Commissioner, had such agreement not been entered into.
25 Amounts obligated under any such agreement shall be a

1 charge against appropriations available for the year with
2 respect to which any payment under such agreement is
3 made.”

4 (c) Section 31 of such title (as redesignated by section
5 2 (1) of this Act) is amended by inserting before the head-
6 ing “PART C—”.

7 SEC. 6. Such title is further amended by adding at the
8 end thereof the following new section:

9 “APPROPRIATIONS

10 “SEC. 41. There are authorized to be appropriated for
11 carrying out this title such sums as may be necessary for the
12 fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for each succeeding
13 fiscal year.”

14 SEC. 7. Section 303 of title III of Public Law 874
15 (Eighty-first Congress) is amended as follows—

16 (1) in the first sentence of paragraph (1), by
17 inserting after “real property”: “which is situated in a
18 State and”;

19 (2) in the second sentence of paragraph (1), by
20 striking out “(A)”; and by striking out so much of that
21 sentence as follows “imposed by the United States” and
22 inserting a period in lieu thereof;

23 (3) in the fourth sentence of such paragraph, by
24 striking out “or” before “C” and inserting before the
25 period the following: “, or (D) property of a character

1 not taxed under State law if owned or leased by other
2 than the United States”;

3 (4) by amending paragraph (2) thereof to read as
4 follows:

5 “(2) (A) the term ‘pupil’ means a child for whom
6 a local educational agency provided free public education
7 during the applicable fiscal year and (B) the term
8 ‘child’, except as used in title II, means any child who
9 is within the age limits for which the applicable State
10 provides free public education.”;

11 (5) by striking out in paragraph (4) the follow-
12 ing: “for the purposes of title II”; and

13 (6) by striking out in clause (A) of paragraph
14 (10) “children with respect to whom payment is to
15 be made under section 3 or 4” and inserting in lieu
16 thereof “pupils described in section 11”.

17 SEC. 8. (a) The amendments made by this Act shall be
18 effective with respect to entitlements for local educational
19 agencies for fiscal years beginning after June 30, 1970,
20 under title I of Public Law 874 (Eighty-first Congress).

21 (b) (1) If a local educational agency establishes to the
22 satisfaction of the Commissioner—

23 (A) that payments to such agency under part A
24 of title I of Public Law 874 (Eighty-first Congress) as
25 amended by this Act, for the fiscal year ending June 30,

1 1971, will be less than the amount of payments that
2 would have been made by the Commissioner for such
3 fiscal year under sections 2, 3, and 4 of such title as in
4 effect prior to the enactment of this Act; and

5 (B) that such difference exceeds 2 per centum of
6 the total current expenditures of (or by the State on
7 behalf of) such agency for elementary and secondary
8 education from all sources during the fiscal year ending
9 June 30, 1970; then payments under Public Law 874
10 (Eighty-first Congress), as amended, by this Act, shall
11 be increased for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971,
12 by the amount of the excess referred to in clause (B).

13 (2) The amounts required to increase payments to
14 local educational agencies as provided by paragraph (1)
15 shall be derived by proportionately reducing the amount that
16 would otherwise be payable to the remainder of such agen-
17 cies pursuant to part A of title I of Public Law 874 (Eighty-
18 first Congress), but with such adjustments as may be neces-
19 sary to prevent clause (B) of paragraph (1) from being
20 applicable to any such remaining agency.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., March 25, 1970.

HON. RALPH YARBOROUGH,
*Chairman, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, U.S. Senate, New Senate
Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request of March 13, 1970, for the views of the Bureau of the Budget on S. 3581, a bill "To revise and reform the program of Federal assistance for local educational agencies in areas affected by Federal activities."

The Federal Economy Act of 1970, which is before your Committee, was transmitted to the Congress with the President's Message of February 26, 1970, requesting reform and repeal of certain outmoded or uneconomic Federal programs. S. 3581, which would reform the impacted aid program, is virtually identical to Title VII of the proposed Federal Economy Act of 1970. With respect to the need for impacted aid reform, the President said:

"... this impacted aid program, in its twenty years of existence, has been twisted out of shape. No longer is it limited to payments to schools serving children of parents who live on Federal property; 70 percent of the Federal payments to schools are now for children of Federal employees who live off base and pay local property taxes. In addition, the presence of a Federal installation (much sought-after by many communities) lifts the entire economy of a district. As a result, additional school aid is poured into relatively wealthy communities, when much poorer communities have far greater need for assistance."

In his Message, the President also pointed out that the draft legislation would "tighten eligibility requirements, eliminate payments to districts where Federal impact is small," and would "reallocate funds to accord more with the financial needs of eligible districts."

Accordingly, we strongly recommend enactment of legislation, such as Title VII of the Federal Economy Act or S. 3581, and enactment would be in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely,

WILFRED H. ROMMEL,
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference.

GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE,
Washington, D.C., April 27, 1970.

HON. RALPH W. YARBOROUGH,
*Chairman, Committee on Labor and Welfare,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request for the views of the Department of Defense on S. 3581, 91st Congress, a bill "To revise and reform the program of Federal assistance for local educational agencies in areas affected by Federal activities."

S. 3581 is identical to Title VII of the Federal Economy Act of 1970 which the President submitted to the Congress on February 26, 1970. In his message on the reform and repeal of certain outmoded and uneconomical federal programs the President stated that the purpose of Title VII is to "direct Federal funds to the school districts in greatest need—considering both their income level and the Federal impact upon their schools."

The Department of Defense recommends the enactment of legislation such as Title VII or S. 3581.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this report and that the enactment of legislation such as S. 3581 would be in accord with the Program of the President.

Sincerely,

L. NIEDERLEHNER,
Acting General Counsel.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D.C., May 14, 1970.

XXXXXXXXXX

HON. RALPH YARBOROUGH,
Chairman, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: By letter dated March 13, 1970, you requested our report on S. 3581, 91st Congress, the proposed Impact Aid Reform Act of 1970. This measure would revise and reform the program of Federal assistance for local educational agencies in areas affected by Federal activities.

While we have no special information that relates to the merits of S. 3581, the following technical comments may be of use to the Committee in its consideration of this measure. Our comments will key to the section numbers that will be added to or revised in the Act of September 30, 1950, ch. 1124, 64 Stat. 1100, 20 U.S.C. 231 *et seq.*, rather than to the section numbers of S. 3581.

We note that while section 11 would provide the basis for determining the adjusted number of Federal impact pupils of a local educational agency, the section fails to name the official who will be responsible for making these determinations. Presumably, as is in the case in the present law, 20 U.S.C. 238, the Commissioner of Education will have this responsibility. For clarity and for consistency with the other sections to be added by S. 3581 wherein the Commissioner is specifically assigned functions, we suggest that the bill be amended to provide that the determinations to be made under section 11 shall be made by the Commissioner of Education.

Subsection 12(c) provides that the Federal aid payment rate is to be multiplied by the local educational agency's "effort factor" if this factor is more than 1.00. Under this subsection the effort factor is to be computed on the basis of the average per pupil expenditures in and the per capita personal income of the State in which the local educational agency is located and then compared with related nationwide data. From this it appears that the local educational agency's effort factor is basically the effort factor of the State in which it is located and is not a direct measure of the local educational agency's efforts. It is assumed that this measure is addressed to the need to assist local agencies where Federal activity has increased the educational burden of local communities disproportionately to the added revenues brought into the communities by such Federal activity. In such case, it would appear to us to be more appropriate to formulate to local effort rather than to statewide effort. The Committee may therefore wish to consider amending this provision so as to more effectively relate to local efforts.

Also, subsection 12(c)(3) provides that the computation of the average per pupil expenditure in a State and in the United States is to be based on the aggregate current expenditures of all local educational agencies in a State or in the United States, plus any direct current expenditures by the State or States; respectively, for the operation of such agencies. The bill does not indicate whether Federal education aid funds expended by local educational agencies or States are to be considered as part of their current expenditures.

The current law, found at 20 U.S.C. 238(c)(4) provides, in part, that if (1) in the Commissioner's judgment the amount of impact aid and all other funds available to a local educational agency are less than the amount necessary to enable the local educational agency to provide a level of education equivalent to that maintained in the school districts of the State which are generally comparable to that of the local educational agency and (2) not less than 50 percent of the total number of children who were in average daily attendance at the local educational agency's schools resided on Federal property, then the Commissioner may, to the extent necessary to enable the local agency to provide a level of education equivalent to that maintained in the comparable school district, increase the amount of impact aid to the local agency. Under the proposed section 13 aid would be provided to those local educational agencies having Federal impact pupils as determined under section 11, in excess of 50 percent of the number of all pupils in average daily membership in the schools of the local agency. Section 11 provides a sliding formula which, in addition to counting pupils who reside on Federal property, counts 40 percent of pupils whose parents work on Federal property within the county of the school district and 20 percent of pupils whose parents work on Federal property outside such county. Thus, in making the determination of the number of pupils in average daily membership, those pupils whose parents work but do not reside

on Federal property would be included. This section would apparently allow more local educational agencies to qualify for impact aid where there are very high concentrations than does the existing law because in making the determination of the number of Federal impact pupils those pupils not residing on Federal property are included. If it is agreed that section 13 will allow for such an increase the Committee may wish to consider whether it is intended to liberalize the existing law in this regard.

With regard to adjustment that may be necessitated by appropriations, subsection 17(3) provides that the Commissioner may allocate certain funds in accordance with remaining entitlements. It is not clear whether such allocations shall be on an equal, proportionate or other basis.

For purpose of clarity we suggest the following revisions to S. 3581. On page 4, line 8, insert the word "Federal" before "pay-"; on page 13, line 24, replace the word "or" following "subsection" with "and"; and on page 15 lines 15 and 23 insert the word "Alaska" after "States" in order to conform with the unamended portions of the present law.

Sincerely yours,

R. F. KELLER,

Assistant Comptroller General of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE,
May 27, 1970.

HON. RALPH YARBOROUGH,
*Chairman, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your requests of March 13, 1970 and March 16, 1970 for reports on S. 3581, a bill "To revise and reform the program of Federal assistance for local educational agencies in areas affected by Federal activities," and on S. 3593, a bill "To reduce budget outlays by restructuring or terminating certain outmoded or uneconomic Federal programs," respectively. Because S. 3581 is identical to title VII of S. 3593, we have combined our comments on the two bills in this report. Our comments regarding title VII of the "Federal Economy Act of 1970", S. 3593, are equally applicable to the bill introduced by Senator Javits, S. 3581.

The proposed "Federal Economy Act of 1970" embodies the recommendations of the President in his February 26, 1970 message to the Congress requesting its action to aid the Administration in savings over \$1.1 billion in fiscal year 1971 through the restructuring, reduction and termination of outmoded and low priority programs. More specifically, title VII of S. 3593, the "Federal Impact Aid Reform Act of 1970", would amend Public Law 81-874 to correct inequities which have arisen in the last twenty years of the impacted area aid program and at the same time save some \$392 million in fiscal year 1971 appropriations.

The purpose of impacted area aid is to compensate local school districts for the educational burden imposed on them by the presence of federal installations in the community which either provide no tax base from which the local school district can draw, or even reduce the size of the local tax base. However, the net effect of Public Law 874 is not to measure burden at all but instead to provide many school districts with an unjustified windfall while depriving others of adequate compensation. As the President stated in his February 26, 1970 message, "Nearly twice as much Federal money goes into the Nation's wealthiest county through this program as goes into the one hundred poorest counties combined." The Impact Aid Act of 1970 would reform eligibility requirements, reduce payments to wealthier districts, and better distinguish as between the relative burden of children whose parents live and work on Federal property and those whose parents merely work on Federal property. In particular, the Impact Aid legislation will effect, among others, the following major reforms:

1. In determining the number of "federally connected pupils" for payment purposes, present P.L. 81-874 section 3(b) (2) and 3(b) (3) children (those not residing on Federal property) would be counted on a 40 percent basis where the parent work on Federal property in the county or counties in which the assisted school district is located or the parent is on active duty with the uniformed services, and on a 20 percent basis where the parent works on Federal property outside such county or counties. All such pupils are taken into account on a 50 percent basis under present law. The proposed change more realistically corresponds to the actual burden of Federal installations in a local area.

2. To the same end, in determining the amount of assistance rendered, under section 12 of the proposed Public Law 874 (comparable to present section 3)—

(a) A qualifying school district would be required to *absorb* the costs related to the first 1,000 of its "Federal impact pupils" or a number equal to 3 percent of its non-Federal impact pupils, whichever is lesser. The failure of the present statute to provide for absorption is one of its principal shortcomings.

(b) A district would be paid at the rate of 60 percent of the *national* average per pupil expenditure times an effort index if the local agency's effort factor is more than 1.00. Presently the payment formula is determined on a comparable district basis often resulting in relatively wealthier districts receiving disproportionately large sums.

(c) Entitlements would be adjusted to reflect amounts derived by the district from taxes, payments in lieu of taxes, shared revenues, or other payments with respect to Federal property. This is designed to prevent double payments to local educational agencies with respect to Federal installations in the local area.

3. Heavily impacted districts, those with an adjusted number of Federal impact pupils exceeding 50 percent of average daily membership, would, in order to permit flexibility in meeting the needs of such districts and to ensure them a reasonable standard of free public education, receive payments on a negotiated basis.

4. Local school districts would be encouraged to assume responsibility for the education of children whose education is presently provided for under present section 6 (schools for children residing on Federal property) and the section 6 program of providing Federal education to these children would be phased out by July 1, 1974, except with respect to children for whom no local educational agency is able or willing, as determined by the Commissioner, to provide suitable free public education.

For your convenience a more detailed section-by-section analysis of title VII prepared by our staff is enclosed.

Title VI, Sec. 602 of the bill would amend section 771 of the Public Health Service Act effective July 1, 1970, to terminate the eligibility of schools of veterinary medicine to participate in the Health Professions Educational Assistance institutional grant program. This is in keeping with the President's message of February 26, 1970 which stated that ending these formula grants would save the Government \$3 million and called for the allocation of Federal funds for more doctors for people rather than for veterinarians.

There is now a critical shortage of health professionals, particularly physicians and dentists. In a time of stringent economy higher priorities must be established in the area of health manpower for activities which stress health services to humans. Therefore it is the Administration's view that Federal funds at this time should not be spent for *formula* grants to schools of veterinary medicine. These schools will, however continue to be eligible to participate in the Health Professions Educational Assistance Special Project, Construction, Student Loan, and Scholarship Programs.

In addition to the Bill as assigned to your Committee, we would urge your favorable consideration of the proposed amendment to the Bill as transmitted to your Committee by this Department on March 23, 1970. It would terminate this Department's special functions under the Tea Importation Act, 21 U.S.C. 41, et seq. and would implement the intention expressed by the President in his February 26 message to Congress, to eliminate the special board of tea-tasters whose existence can no longer be justified. Henceforth imports of tea would be subject to inspection under general provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

Accordingly we strongly recommend enactment of the "Federal Economy Act of 1970" as modified by the addition of our proposed title VIII with respect to the repeal of the Tea Importation Act.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that the enactment of this proposed legislation would be in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely,

ROBERT H. FINCH,
Secretary.

Enclosure.

IMPACT AID REFORM ACT OF 1970

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

TITLE VII

Section 701 of the bill provides that it may be cited as the "Impact Aid Reform Act of 1970."

SECTION 702

Title I of Public Law 81-874 presently contains the following seven sections:

Section 1—Declaration of Policy

Section 2—Federal Acquisition of Real Property

Section 3—Children Residing on, or Whose Parents are Employed on, Federal Property

Section 4—Sudden and Substantial Increases in Attendance

Section 5—Method of Making Payments

Section 6—Children for Whom Local Agencies are Unable to Provide Education

Section 7—Assistance for Current School Expenditures in Cases of Certain Disasters

Section 702 of the bill would strike out sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the present title and substitute in their place the provisions more fully described below. Section 702 would also renumber the present sections 5, 6, and 7 as sections 15, 21, and 31, respectively. (These sections are amended in subsequent provisions of the bill.) The following paragraphs describe the provisions of the revised title I as proposed by section 2:

SECTION 1. CITATION

This section would permit the revised title to be cited as the "Federal Impact Aid Act."

SECTION 2. DECLARATION OF POLICY

Section 2 of the revised title would declare it the policy of the United States to provide financial assistance to those local educational agencies upon which the United States has placed financial burdens. This declaration is made in recognition of the responsibility of the United States for the impact which Federal activities have upon certain local educational agencies. The language of the new section is similar to that found in section 1 of the present title. However, the new section would eliminate the discussion, contained in the present section, of the nature of the burden imposed by the Federal Government. The present section indicates that Federal responsibility is confined to local agencies situated in the areas in which the impact generating activities are carried out. This reference is omitted in the new section since the impact may extend beyond the immediate geographic areas in which the Federal activities are conducted.

PART A—ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES

The revised title would contain a part A consisting of the following sections:

SECTION 11. DETERMINATION OF ADJUSTED NUMBER OF FEDERAL IMPACT PUPILS

Section 11 of the revised title provides for the determination of the adjusted number of Federal impact pupils of a local educational agency for a fiscal year. This number is used in the revised title in measuring the burden of Federal activities upon the agency, and, more particularly, in determining whether the agency is eligible for assistance and, if so, the form and amount of that assistance. The adjusted number of Federal impact pupils of a local educational agency for a fiscal year would be determined by adding the following components:

(1) all pupils in average daily attendance during such year at the schools of the agency and residing with a parent on Federal property;

(2) 40 percent of the pupils in average daily attendance during such year at such schools and not residing on Federal property, but either (A) residing with a parent employed on Federal property located in whole or in part in the county or counties in which the school district of the agency is located, or (B) having a parent on duty in the uniformed services; and

(3) 20 percent of the pupils in average daily attendance during such year at such school and not residing on Federal property but residing with a parent employed on Federal property located wholly outside the county or counties in which the school district of the agency is located.

Pupils could not be counted in more than one category.

SECTION 12. ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL EDUCATION AGENCIES WITH GREATER THAN AVERAGE CONCENTRATIONS OF FEDERAL IMPACT PUPILS

Subsection (a) of section 12 of the revised title provides that a local education agency is eligible for assistance under that section for any fiscal year in which the adjusted number of its Federal impact pupils exceeds, by more than five, the lesser of the following two numbers:

(A) 1,000 or

(B) a number computed by multiplying by three percent the number of all the pupils in average daily attendance at the schools of such agency for such fiscal year minus its adjusted number of Federal impact pupils for that year. (In effect, this number is equal to three percent of the agency's adjusted number of *non-Federal* impact pupils i.e., its total average daily attendance minus its adjusted number of Federal impact pupils.)

Subsection (b) of section 12 provides for the computation of the amount to which an eligible agency is entitled for a fiscal year. Under this subsection there must first be determined the excess of the agency's adjusted number of Federal impact pupils over the lesser of the two numbers described in (A) and (B) above. This excess is then multiplied by the payment rate determined under subsections (c) or (d), whichever is applicable. The amount to which an agency is entitled is determined by this computation after the deduction of certain resources of the agency described in subsection (e). In effect, under subsection (b), an agency is required to absorb costs relative to an adjusted number of Federal impact pupils equal to 1,000 or 3 percent of its adjusted number of *non-Federal* impact pupils, whichever is the lesser.

Subsection (c) of section 12 provides for determining the payment rate to be used in computing entitlements under subsection (b), except in cases where the payment rate is to be determined under subsection (d) (dealing with payment rates for outlying territories and certain States). Under subsection (c) the payment rate for a local educational agency for a fiscal year is an amount equal to 60 per centum of the average per pupil expenditure in the United States which amount must be multiplied by the agency's "effort factor" if that factor is more than 1.00.

For the purpose of the subsection, the effort factor is to be computed by first dividing the average per pupil expenditure in the applicable State by the per capita personal income in the State, by then dividing the average per pupil expenditure in the United States by the per capita personal income in the United States, and by finally dividing the quotient obtained under the first division by the quotient obtained under the second.

The average per pupil expenditure in a State and in the United States is defined in paragraph (3) of the subsection as the aggregate current expenditures, during the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year for which the computation is made, as estimated by the Commissioner, of all local educational agencies in the State, or in the United States, respectively, plus any direct current expenditures by the State and States, respectively, for the operation of such agencies divided by the aggregate number of pupils in average daily attendance during such preceding fiscal year. The definition is similar to that contained in section 3(d) of the existing statute, except that it would require the use of data from the preceding fiscal year rather than, as at present, the *second* preceding fiscal year.

Subsection (d) provides for determination by the Commissioner of the payment rate for local educational agencies in Puerto Rico, Wake Island, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands, or in any State in which a substantial proportion of the land is in unorganized territory for which a State agency is the local educational agency.

Subsection (e) would direct the Commissioner to deduct from the amount to which a local agency was determined to be entitled under subsection (b), (1) the amounts which the agency derived, directly or indirectly, for the particular fiscal year from taxes, payments in lieu of taxes shared revenues, or other payments, with respect to Federal property (or any improvements or property thereon, any interests therein, or any activity) thereon which is the basis of a determination of an adjusted number of Federal impact pupils for that year and (2) the value of transportation, custodial, or maintenance services furnished to the agency by the United States during that fiscal year. The deductions described would not include special purpose payments made directly or indirectly to the local educational agency by the Federal government, such as under Titles I and III, of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act or the Johnson-O'Malley Act.

SECTION 13. ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES WITH VERY HIGH
CONCENTRATIONS OF FEDERAL IMPACT PUPILS

Subsection (a) of section 13 provides that a local educational agency is eligible for assistance under that section for a fiscal year if its adjusted number of Federal impact pupils (computed on the basis of average daily membership in lieu of average daily attendance) for that year exceeds 50 percent of the average daily membership of all its pupils for that year. An agency eligible for assistance under section 13 is not eligible under section 12.

Subsection (b) of section 13 provides that the Commissioner may pay to a local educational agency eligible under section 13 for a fiscal year an amount equal to (1) the current expenditures that the Commissioner determines to be necessary to provide a reasonable standard of free public education for such year in the school district of such agency less (2) the amount determined to be available for that purpose from local, State, and other Federal sources, for that year including the amount which would be so available if the agency were to levy taxes on its taxable property at the average tax rate of the State on equalized assessed valuation. The amount necessary to provide a reasonable standard of free public education in any agency is to be determined after consultation with the agency and with the applicable State educational agency and consideration of standards in comparable school systems of the State or of other school systems in that State or another State whose schools the pupils in the school district of the particular agency have attended or may attend. The subsection also provides that a local agency may not receive assistance thereunder unless the eligibility of such agency for State aid with respect to the education of children residing on Federal property and the amount of such aid is determined on a basis as favorable as that used with respect to the free public education of children in the State.

Subsection (c) of section 13 provides that the level of current expenditures determined under subsection (b) shall not be less than 85 percent of, nor exceed by 25 percent, the average per pupil expenditure in the preceding fiscal year (1) in the particular State or (2) in the 50 States of the Union and the District of Columbia, whichever is greater.

SECTION 14. SUDDEN AND SUBSTANTIAL INCREASES AND DECREASES IN ATTENDANCE

Subsection (a) of section 14 of the revised title would apply to a local educational agency if the Commissioner determined, after consultation with the affected State and local educational agency, that an increase in the adjusted number of Federal impact pupils has increased by 10 percent or more the average daily attendance of all pupils of that agency as compared with such attendance during the preceding fiscal year. Such an agency would be eligible for assistance under the section if the Commissioner determined that the agency is making a reasonable tax effort and is exercising due diligence in availing itself of State and other financial assistance but is unable to meet the increased educational cost involved. Such an agency would be eligible to receive from the Commissioner for the applicable fiscal year additional assistance based on the number of pupils in average daily attendance determined to be the increase for such year (adjusted in accordance with section 11 with respect to Federal impact pupils). This number would be multiplied by the current expenditure per pupil necessary to provide free public education for such additional pupils less the amount per pupil which the Commissioner determined to be available for that purpose from State, local, and Federal sources.

Pursuant to subsection (b) of section 14, if the number of federally connected children to be provided free public education by a local educational agency has been substantially reduced because of a decrease in or cessation of Federal activities or an expected increase has not materialized because of a failure of such activities to occur, and the agency has made preparations, reasonable in the light of available information, to provide free public education for such federally connected children, then the amount for which that local educational agency is otherwise eligible shall be increased to an amount for which, in the judgment of the Commissioner, the agency would have been eligible but for such decrease in or cessation of Federal activities or the failure of such activities to occur less such reduction in current expenditures which the agency has effected, or reasonably should have effected, under the circumstances.

SECTION 703

Section 703 of the bill would make amendments to renumbered section 15 (presently section 5) of title I of Public Law 81-874. It would eliminate the present section 5(d) (2) which precludes impact aid payments under Public Law 874 to local agencies in States which take into account such payments in determining the eligibility for, or the amount of, State aid with respect to free public education. It would also eliminate the present section 5(c) relating to adjustments where necessitated by appropriations, which is treated in a separate section of the revised title.

Subsection (c) of section 15 of the revised title, as amended by paragraph (4) of section 3 of the bill, would permit eligibility requirements under part A of the revised title to be determined on the basis of estimates but permit underestimates to be later corrected.

Subsection (e) of section 15 of the revised title, as added by paragraph (6) of section 703 of the bill, would prohibit payments to a local educational agency if that agency or the State in which it is situated prohibits the expenditure of State or local tax revenues for the free public education of federally connected children (such as children living on Federal property) or refuses to allocate such revenues on an equitable basis for such education. The operation of this provision could be waived for up to 3 years if the State is determined to be taking reasonable steps to come into compliance. In such a case the penalty provisions of the present section 6 (f) of Public Law 81-874 would be applied during the 3-year period.

Subsection (a) of the present section 5 (pertaining to applications), subsection (b) (pertaining to payments), and subsection (d) (1) (pertaining to adjustments in cases of overall reductions in State expenditures) are retained as subsections of section 15 of the revised title, with appropriate changes in cross-references as set forth in paragraphs (2), (3), and (5) of section 3. Paragraph (7) of the section amends the section heading to read: "Method of, and Limitations on, Payment."

SECTION 704

Section 704 of the bill would add to part A of the revised title I of Public Law 81-874 a new section 16 and a new section 17, described below.

SECTION 16. WAIVER OF ELIGIBILITY AND ABSORPTION REQUIREMENTS IN SPECIAL CASES

Section 16 of the revised title would permit the Commissioner, in order to facilitate a reorganization, consolidation, or merger of local educational agencies, offering a prospect of reduced payments under part A of the revised title, to waive for a period of up to 7 years the eligibility and absorption requirements with respect to the adjusted number of Federal impact pupils contained in sections 12(a) and 12(b) of the revised title.

Subsection (b) of section 16 would authorize the Commissioner to waive such requirements in order to avoid inequities defeating the purpose, of the part.

SECTION 17 ADJUSTMENTS WHERE NECESSITATED BY APPROPRIATIONS

The new section 17 makes provision for adjustments in the event appropriations are insufficient to pay amounts which the Commissioner determines will be payable under part A and B of the revised title. Priority would be given first to amounts payable under the new Part B (section 21 and 22), relating to children for whom local agencies are unable to provide education and commitments for assistance with respect to certain transfers; second, to amounts payable under section 13, relating to assistance to local educational agencies with high concentrations of Federal impact pupils; and third, to section 12 entitlements with respect to Federal impact pupils residing with a parent on Federal property. Any remaining funds would be applied to all other entitlements on a pro rata basis.

SECTION 705

Section 705 of the bill would amend the present section 6 (to be redesignated as section 21) of Public Law 874 by eliminating the requirement (known as the Quantic Amendment) of a joint determination with the Secretary of a military department concerned that a local educational agency is able to provide

suitable free public education for children residing on a military installation before terminating the arrangements made by the Commissioner for the education of such children.

Section 5 would also repeal the penalty provisions of subsection (f), subject to the provisions of new section 15(c) (as added by 3 of the bill) in cases which the Commissioner waives for a three year period the requirements of paragraph (1) of that subsection.

Paragraph (4) of section 5 of the bill would insert in section 21 a new subsection (f) under which the Commissioner would be given up to July 1, 1974 to terminate arrangements under Section 22 for the education of federally connected children in the Continental United States and Hawaii, except with respect to such children for whom no local agency is able or willing as determined by the Commissioner, to provide suitable free public education. On that date his authority to make such arrangements in those areas would expire, except with respect to children educated under the section for whom no local agency has undertaken to provide suitable free public education.

Section 22 of the revised title authorizes the Commissioner to pay, for a period of up to 7 years, to a local educational agency, which undertakes to provide education for federally connected children who otherwise would be covered under section 21, an amount per pupil not in excess of the estimated cost of providing such education under arrangements by the Commissioner (pursuant to present section 6 of Public Law 874.) Such payments would be paid out of the appropriation available for the year for which such payments are made.

Section 705(a)(5) of the bill designates sections 21 and 22 as "Part B" of the revised title.

SECTION 706

Section 706 of the bill would add at the end of the revised title a new section 41 authorizing the appropriation of such sums as may be necessary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971 and for each succeeding fiscal year in order to carry out the title.

SECTION 707

Section 707 of the bill would amend the statutory definitions in title III of Public Law 81-874 in the following respects:

Paragraph (1) of the section would limit the term "Federal property" to property situated in a State, thus excluding property in foreign countries.

Paragraph (2) would exclude from the definition of "Federal property" two categories found in present law: property which the United States has sold or transferred and which was Federal property prior to such sale or transfer (present sec. 303(1)(B)) and flight training schools owned by a State or its political subdivision (present sec. 303(1)(C)).

Paragraph (3) would amend the definition of Federal property to exclude property of a character not taxed under State law if owned or leased by other than the United States.

Paragraph (4) would add to the definition section a definition of "pupil." The term would be defined as a child for whom a local educational agency provided free public education during the applicable fiscal year.

Paragraph (5) would amend the definition of "free public education" so as to exclude from that term education provided beyond the twelfth grade.

Paragraph (6) would make an appropriate change in cross-references in the definition of "average daily attendance."

SECTION 8

Subsection (a) of section 8 of the bill would make the amendments made by the bill effective with respect to entitlements for local educational agencies for fiscal years beginning after June 30, 1970.

Subsection (b) of section 708 provides that if a local agency establishes to the satisfaction of the Commissioner (A) that payments to such agency made under part A of the revised title I of Public Law 874 for fiscal year 1971 will be less than the payments which would have been made for such year under sections 2, 3, and 4 of such title as in effect prior to the enactment of the Impact Aid Reform Act of 1970 and (B) that such difference exceeds two per cent of the total current expenditures of such agency for elementary and secondary education from all sources during fiscal year 1970, then payments under the revised title will be increased by such excess.

IMPACT AID REFORM ACT OF 1970—SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1 of the bill provides that it may be cited as the "Impact Aid Reform Act of 1970."

SECTION 2

Title I of Public Law 81-874 presently contains the following seven sections:

Section 1—Declaration of Policy.

Section 2—Federal Acquisition of Real Property.

Section 3—Children Residing on, or Whose Parents are Employed on, Federal Property.

Section 4—Sudden and Substantial Increases in Attendance.

Section 5—Method of Making Payments.

Section 6—Children for Whom Local Agencies are Unable to Provide Education.

Section 7—Assistance for Current School Expenditures in Cases of Certain Disasters.

Section 2 of the bill would strike out sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the present title and substitute in their place the provisions more fully described below. Section 2 would also renumber the present sections 5, 6, and 7 as sections 15, 21, and 31, respectively. (These sections are amended in subsequent provisions of the bills.) The following paragraphs describe the provisions of the revised title I as proposed by section 2:

Section 1. Citation

The section would permit the revised title to be cited as the "Federal Impact Aid Act."

Sec. 2. Declaration of policy

Section 2 of the revised title would declare it the policy of the United States to provide financial assistance to those local educational agencies upon which the United States has placed financial burdens. This declaration is made in recognition of the responsibility of the United States for the impact which Federal activities have upon certain local educational agencies. The language of the new section is similar to that found in section 1 of the present title. However, the new section would eliminate the discussion, contained in the present section, of the nature of the burden imposed by the Federal Government. The present section indicates that Federal responsibility is confined to local agencies situated in the areas in which the impact generating activities are carried out. This reference is omitted in the new section since the impact may extend beyond the immediate geographic areas in which the Federal activities are conducted.

Part A—Assistance to Local Educational Agencies

The revised title would contain a part A consisting of the following sections:

Sec. 11. Determination of Adjusted Number of Federal Impact Pupils

Section 11 of the revised title provides for the determination of the adjusted number of Federal impact pupils of a local educational agency for a fiscal year. This number is used in the revised title in measuring the burden of Federal activities upon the agency, and, more particularly, in determining whether the agency is eligible for assistance and, if so, the form and amount of that assistance. The adjusted number of Federal impact pupils of a local educational agency for a fiscal year would be determined by adding the following components:

(1) all pupils in average daily attendance during such year at the schools of the agency and residing with a parent on Federal property;

(2) 40 percent of the pupils in average daily attendance during such year at such schools and not residing on Federal property, but either (A) residing with a parent employed on Federal property located in whole or in part in the county or counties in which the school district of the agency is located, or (B) having a parent on duty in the uniformed services; and

(3) 20 percent of the pupils in average daily attendance during such year at such school and not residing on Federal property but residing with a parent employed on Federal property located wholly outside the county or counties in which the school district of the agency is located.

Pupils could not be counted in more than one category.

Sec. 12. Assistance to Local Educational Agencies With Greater than Average Concentrations of Federal Impact Pupils

Subsection (a) of section 12 of the revised title provides that a local education agency is eligible for assistance under that section for any fiscal year in which the adjusted number of its Federal impact pupils exceeds, by more than five, the lesser of the following two numbers:

(A) 1,000 or

(B) a number computed by multiplying by 3 percent the number of all pupils in average daily attendance at the schools of such agency for such fiscal year minus its adjusted number of Federal impact pupils for that year. (In effect, the number is equal to 3 percent of the agency's adjusted number of *non-Federal* impact pupils i.e., its total average daily attendance minus its adjusted number of Federal impact pupils.)

Subsection (b) of section 12 provides for the computation of the amount to which an eligible agency is entitled for a fiscal year. Under this subsection there must first be determined the excess of the agency's adjusted number of Federal impact pupils over the lesser of the two numbers described in (A) and (B) above. This excess is then multiplied by the payment rate determined under subsections (c) or (d), whichever is applicable. The amount to which an agency is entitled is determined by this computation after the deduction of certain resources of the agency described in subsection (e). In effect, under subsection (b), an agency is required to absorb costs relative to an adjusted number of Federal impact pupils equal to 1,000 or 3 percent of its adjusted number of *non-Federal* impact pupils, whichever is the lesser.

Subsection (c) of section 12 provides for determining the payment rate to be used in computing entitlements under subsection (b), except in cases where the payment rate is to be determined under subsection (d) (dealing with payment rates for outlying territories and certain States). Under subsection (c) the payment rate for a local educational agency for a fiscal year is an amount equal to 60 percent of the average per pupil expenditure in the United States which amount must be multiplied by the agency's "effort factor" if that factor is more than 1.00.

For the purpose of the subsection, the effort factor is to be computed by first dividing the average per pupil expenditure in the applicable State by the per capita personal income in the State, by then dividing the average per pupil expenditure in the United States by the per capita personal income in the United States, and by finally dividing the quotient obtained under the first division by the quotient obtained under the second.

The average per pupil expenditure in a State and in the United States is defined in paragraph (3) of the subsection as the aggregate current expenditures, during the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year for which the computation is made, as estimated by the Commissioner, of all local educational agencies in the State, or in the United States, respectively, plus any direct current expenditures by the State and States, respectively, for the operation of such agencies divided by the aggregate number of pupils in average daily attendance during such preceding fiscal year. The definition is similar to that contained in section 3(d) of the existing statute, except that it would require the use of data from the preceding fiscal year rather than, as at present, the *second* preceding fiscal year.

Subsection (d) provides for determination by the Commissioner of the payment rate for local educational agencies in Puerto Rico, Wake Island, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands, or in any State in which a substantial proportion of the land is an unorganized territory for which a State agency is the local educational agency.

Subsection (e) would direct the Commissioner to deduct from the amounts to which a local agency was determined to be entitled under subsection (b), (1) the amounts which the agency derived, directly, or indirectly, for the particular fiscal year from taxes, payments in lieu of taxes, shared revenues, or other payments, with respect to Federal property (or any improvements or property thereon, any interests therein, or any activity thereon) which is the basis of a determination of an adjusted number of Federal impact pupils for that year and (2) the value of transportation, custodial, or maintenance services furnished to the agency by the United States during that fiscal year. The deductions described would not include special purpose payments made directly or indirectly to the local educational agency by the Federal Government, such as under titles I and III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act or the Johnson-O'Malley Act.

Sec. 13. Assistance to Local Educational Agencies With Very High Concentrations of Federal Impact Pupils

Subsection (a) of section 13 provides that a local educational agency is eligible for assistance under that section for a fiscal year if its adjusted number of Federal impact pupils (computed on the basis of average daily membership in lieu of average daily attendance) for that year exceeds 50 percent of the average daily membership of all its pupils for that year. An agency eligible for assistance under section 13 is not eligible under section 12.

Subsection (b) of section 13 provides that the Commissioner may pay to a local educational agency eligible under section 13 for a fiscal year an amount equal to (1) the current expenditures that the Commissioners determine to be necessary to provide a reasonable standard of free public education for such year in the school district of such agency less (2) the amount determined to be available for that purpose from local, State, and other Federal sources, for that year including the amount which would be so available if the agency were to levy taxes on its taxable property at the average tax rate of the State on equalized assessed valuation. The amount necessary to provide a reasonable standard of free public education in any agency is to be determined after consultation with such agency and with the applicable State educational agency and consideration of standards in comparable school systems of the State or of other school systems in that State or another State whose schools the pupils in the school district of the particular agency have attended or may attend. The subsection also provides that a local agency may not receive assistance thereunder unless the eligibility of such agency for State aid with respect to the education of children residing on Federal property and the amount of such aid is determined on a basis as favorable as that used with respect to the free public education of children in the State.

Subsection (c) of section 13 provides that the level of current expenditures determined under subsection (b) shall not be less than 85 percent of, nor exceed by 25 percent, the average per pupil expenditure in the preceding fiscal year (1) in the particular State or (2) in the 50 States of the Union and the District of Columbia, whichever is greater.

Sec. 14. Sudden and Substantial Increases and Decreases in Attendance

Subsection (a) of section 14 of the revised title would apply to a local educational agency if the Commissioner determined, after consultation with the affected State and local educational agency, that an increase in the adjusted number of Federal impact pupils has increased by 10 percent or more the average daily attendance of all pupils of that agency as compared with such attendance during the preceding fiscal year. Such an agency would be eligible for assistance under the section if the Commissioner determined that the agency is making a reasonable tax effort and is exercising due diligence in availing itself of State and other financial assistance but is unable to meet the increased educational costs involved. Such an agency would be eligible to receive from the Commissioner for the applicable fiscal year additional assistance based on the number of pupils in average daily attendance determined to be the increase for such year (adjusted in accordance with section 11 with respect to Federal impact pupils). This number would be multiplied by the current expenditure per pupil necessary to provide free public education for such additional pupils less the amount per pupil which the Commissioner determined to be available for that purpose from State, local, and Federal sources.

Pursuant to subsection (b) of section 14, if the number of federally connected children to be provided free public education by a local educational agency has been substantially reduced because of a decrease in or cessation of Federal activities or an expected increase has not materialized because of a failure of such activities to occur, and the agency has made preparations, reasonable in the light of available information, to provide free public education for such federally connected children, then the amount for which that local educational agency is otherwise eligible shall be increased to an amount for which, in the judgment of the Commissioner, the agency would have been eligible but for such decrease in or cessation of Federal activities or the failure of such activities to occur less such reduction in current expenditures which the agency has effected, or reasonably should have effected, under the circumstances.

SECTION 3

Section 3 of the bill would make amendments to renumbered section 15 (presently section 5) of title I of Public Law 81-874. It would eliminate the present section 5(d) (2) which precludes impact aid payments under Public Law 81-874 to local agencies in States which take into account such payments in determining the eligibility for, or the amount of, State aid with respect to free public education. It would also eliminate the present section 5(c) relating to adjustments where necessitated by appropriations, which is treated in a separate section of the revised title.

Subsection (c) of section 15 of the revised title, as amended by paragraph (4) of section 3 of the bill, would permit eligibility requirements under part A of the revised title to be determined on the basis of estimates but permit underestimates to be later corrected.

Subsection (e) of section 15 of the revised title, as added by paragraph (6) of section 3 of the bill, would prohibit payments to a local educational agency if that agency or the State in which it is situated prohibits the expenditure of State or local tax revenues for the free public education of federally connected children (such as children living on Federal property) or refuses to allocate such revenues on an equitable basis for such education. The operation of this provision could be waived for up to 3 years if the State is determined to be taking reasonable steps to come into compliance. In such a case the penalty provisions of the present section 6(f) of Public Law 81-874 would be applied during the 3-year period.

Subsection (a) of the present section 5 (pertaining to applications), subsection (b) (pertaining to payments), and subsection (d) (1) (pertaining to adjustments in case of overall reductions in State expenditures) are retained as subsections of section 15 of the revised title, with appropriate changes in cross-references as set forth in paragraphs (2), (3), and (5) of section 3. Paragraph (7) of the section amends the section heading to read: "Method of, and Limitations on, Payment."

SECTION 4

Section 4 of the bill would add to part A of the revised title I of Public Law 81-874 a new section 16 and a new section 17, described below.

Sec. 16. Waiver of Eligibility and Absorption Requirements in Special Cases

Section 16 of the revised title would permit the Commissioner, in order to facilitate a reorganization, consolidation, or merger of local educational agencies, offering a prospect of reduced payments under part A of the revised title, to waive for a period of up to 7 years the eligibility and absorption requirements with respect to the adjusted number of Federal impact pupils contained in sections 12(a) and 12(b) of the revised title.

Subsection (b) of section 16 would authorize the Commissioner to waive such requirements in order to avoid inequities defeating the purpose of the part.

Sec. 17. Adjustments Where Necessitated by Appropriations

The new section 17 makes provision for adjustments in the event appropriations are insufficient to pay amounts which the Commissioner determines will be payable under part A and B of the revised title. Priority would be given first to amounts payable under the new Part B (sections 21 and 22), relating to children for whom local agencies are unable to provide education and commitments for assistance with respect to certain transfers; second, to amounts payable under section 13, relating to assistance to local educational agencies with high concentrations of Federal impact pupils; and third, to section 12 entitlements with respect to Federal impact pupils residing with a parent on Federal property. Any remaining funds would be applied to all other entitlements on a pro rata basis.

SECTION 5

Section 5 of the bill would amend the present section 6 (to be redesignated as section 21) of Public Law 81-874 by eliminating the requirement (known as the Quantico Amendment) of a joint determination with the Secretary by a military department concerned that a local educational agency is able to provide suitable free public education for children residing on a military installation before terminating the arrangements made by the Commissioner for the education of such children.

Section 5 would also repeal the penalty provisions of subsection (f), subject to the provisions of new section 15(e) (as added by Section 3 of the bill) in cases which the Commissioner waives for a 3-year period the requirements of paragraph (1) of that subsection.

Paragraph (4) of section 5 of the bill would insert in section 21 a new subsection (f) under which the Commissioner would be given up to July 1, 1974, to terminate arrangements under section 22 for the education of federally connected children in the continental United States and Hawaii, except with respect to such children for whom no local agency is able or willing, as determined by the Commissioner, to provide suitable free public education. On that date his authority to make such arrangements in those areas would expire, except with respect to children educated under the section for whom no local agency has undertaken to provide suitable free public education.

Section 22 of the revised title authorizes the Commissioner to pay, for a period of up to 7 years, to a local educational agency, which undertakes to provide education for federally connected children who otherwise would be covered under section 21, an amount per pupil not in excess of the estimated cost of providing such education under arrangements by the Commissioner (pursuant to present section 6 of Public Law 81-874). Such payments would be paid out of the appropriation available for the year which such payments are made.

Section 5(a) (5) of the bills designates sections 21 and 22 as "Part B" of the revised title.

SECTION 6

Section 6 of the bill would add at the end of the revised title a new section 41 authorizing the appropriation of such sums as may be necessary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for each succeeding fiscal year in order to carry out the title.

SECTION 7

Section 7 of the bill would amend the statutory definitions in title III of Public Law 81-874 in the following respects:

Paragraph (1) of the section would limit the term "Federal property" to property situated in a State, thus excluding property in foreign countries.

Paragraph (2) would exclude from the definition of "Federal property" two categories found in present law: property which the United States has sold or transferred and which was Federal property prior to such sale or transfer (present sec. 303 (1) (B)) and flight training schools owned by a State or its political subdivision (present sec. 303(1) (C)).

Paragraph (3) would amend the definition of Federal property to exclude property of a character not taxed under State law if owned or leased by other than the United States.

Paragraph (4) would add to the definition section a definition of "Pupil." The term would be defined as a child for whom a local educational agency provided free public education during the applicable fiscal year.

Paragraph (5) would amend the definition of "free public education" so as to exclude from that term education provided beyond the 12th grade.

Paragraph (6) would make an appropriate change in cross-references in the definition of "average daily attendance."

SECTION 8

Subsection (a) of section 8 of the bill would make the amendments made by the bills effective with respect to entitlements for local educational agencies for fiscal years beginning after June 30, 1970.

Subsection (b) of section 8 provides that if a local agency establishes to the satisfaction of the Commissioner (A) that payments to such agency made under part A of the revised title I of Public Law 81-874 for fiscal year 1971 will be less than the payments which would have been made for such year under sections 2, 3, and 4 of such title as in effect prior to the enactment of the Impact Aid Reform Act of 1970 and (B) that such difference exceeds 2 percent of the total current expenditures of such agency for elementary and secondary education from all sources during fiscal year 1970, then payments under the revised title will be increased by such excess.

STAFF ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF THE "IMPACT AID REFORM ACT" ON THE BASIC
PART OF THE PROGRAM UNDER PRESENT LAW

1. ELIGIBILITY OF LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES

Present Law

A. School district must have 400 federally connected children or the number of federally connected children must constitute at least 3 percent of its enrollment, whichever is less. There must be at least 10 federally connected children.

B. All children are counted equally for the purpose of determining eligibility.

Proposal

A. School district must have 1000 adjusted federally connected children or the number of such children must constitute at least 3 percent of the enrollment minus the number of adjusted federally connected children. There must be at least 5 adjusted federally connected children.

B. Each child is adjusted according to status. "A" children count as a whole child.

"B" children count as 4/10 of a child if they live in the same county as that in which the school district is located.

"B" children count as 2/10 of a child if they *do not* live in the same county as that in which the school district is located.

EXAMPLE (A): SCHOOL DISTRICT WITH ENROLLMENT OF 50,000

	I	II	III
(1) The number of "A" children.....	200	400	700
(2) The number of in-county "B" children.....	200	400	700
(3) The number of out-county "B" children.....	100	200	300
Total.....	500	1,000	1,700

Present Law

I. Eligible, since total number is 500 which meets the 400 requirement.

II. Eligible, since total number of 1000 meets the 400 requirement.

III. Eligible, since total of 1700 meets the 400 requirement.

Proposal

Ineligible—
200 "A"s..... 200
200 "B in-counties" ($200 \times 4/10$) --- 80
100 "B out-counties" ($100 \times 2/10$) -- 20

Total 300

The 300 equals the "adjusted number of Federal impact pupils" and does not meet the minimum of 1,000 required by the proposal.

Ineligible—
400 "A"s..... 400
400 "B-in"s..... 160
200 "B-outs"..... 40

Total 600

600 does not meet the 1,000 requirement.

Eligible—
700 "A"s..... 700
700 "B-in"s..... 280
300 "B-out"s..... 60

Total 1,040

1,040 meets the 1,000 requirement.

EXAMPLE (B): SCHOOL DISTRICT WITH ENROLLMENT OF 10,000

	I	II	III
(1) Number of "A" children.....	50	100	200
(2) Number of in-county "B" children.....	50	100	200
(3) Number of out-county "B" children.....	50	100	200

*Present Law**Proposal*

I. Ineligible, since 150 is not at least 3% of 10,000 (300).

50 "A"s.....	50
50 "B-in"s.....	20
50 "B-outs".....	10

Total 80

80 does not equal 3 percent of 10,000 minus 80.

10,000 (enrollment) minus 80 (adjusted number of Federal impact pupils) equals 9,920, multiplied by .03 for a total of 297.60.

In this case, the district need a number of 297.6 to be eligible.

II. Eligible, 300 equals 3 percent of 10,000.

Ineligible—	
100 "A"s.....	100
100 "B-ins".....	40
100 "B-outs".....	20

Total 160

160 does not equal 3 percent of 10,000 minus 160.

10,000 minus 160 equals 9,840 multiplied by .03 for a total of 295.20.

III. Eligible.

Eligible—	
200 "A"s.....	200
200 "B-ins".....	80
200 "B-outs".....	40

Total 320

320 exceeds 3 percent of 10,000 minus 320.

10,000 minus 320 equals 9,680 multiplied by .03 for a total of 290.40.

2. AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS—NUMBER OF CHILDREN

*Present Law**Proposal*

School district receives—
100 percent of local contribution rate for "A" children, plus
50 percent of local contribution rate for "B" children.

School district receives 60 percent of local rate for each adjusted Federal impact child which is in excess of minimum eligibility requirement.

Example (A) : School district with enrollment of 50,000 (local rate \$700)

(1) Number of "A" children.....	700
(2) Number of "B-in".....	700
(3) Number of "B-out".....	300
Total	1,700

<i>Present law</i>		<i>Proposal</i>	
School receives—			
\$700 × 700 "A"s	\$490,000	700 "A"s	700
\$700 × (1,000 ÷ 2 = 500) "B"s	350,000	700 "B-ins"	280
		300 "B-outs"	60
Total	840,000	Total adjusted number of pupils	1,040
		Minimum eligibility	-1,000
		Total	40
		Local rate (times)	\$700
		Total	\$28,000

Example (B): School district with enrollment of 10,000

(1) Number of "A"s	600
(2) Number of "B-outs"	200
(3) Number of "B-ins"	200
Total	600

<i>Present law</i>		<i>Proposal</i>	
\$700 × 200 "A"s	\$140,000	200 "A"s	200
\$700 × (400 ÷ 2 = 200) "B"s	140,000	200 "B-ins"	80
		200 "B-outs"	40
Total	280,000	Total adjusted number of pupils	320
		Subtract number for minimum eligibility	290
		Total	30
		Multiply by local rate	\$700
		Total payments	\$21,000

3. AMOUNT OF PAYMENT: COMPUTATION OF FEDERAL PAYMENT RATE

Present law

School districts are placed in groups of comparable districts and the average per-pupil expenditure in each of the groups of comparable districts becomes the local contribution rate which is the amount the Federal Government pays; however, if the local contribution rate is less than 50 percent of the State average or the National average per-pupil expenditure, whichever is higher, then 50 percent of the higher average becomes the local rate.

Proposal (Federal payment rate)

All local rates are based on the national average per-pupil expenditure, unless the local district is in a State which has a higher than average "effort factor." The "effort factor" is computed on the basis of the relative expenditure for education in the States as a part of the per capita personal income in the States.

Senator PELL. This proposal of the administration has generated much comment and will need in-depth study before any action is taken by the subcommittee.

Our first witness this morning is one who has done much to protect the integrity of the impacted aid program and has had a great deal of experience with it. We welcome Senator William Spong of Virginia.

STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM B. SPONG, JR., A U.S. SENATOR
FROM THE STATE OF VIRGINIA

Senator SPONG. Thank you, Senator Pell.

A distinguished newspaper editor told me recently that it took him 2 days to figure out the existing impact aid entitlement and appropriations setup. If the proposed bill had been in effect, I am certain that it would have taken him 2 weeks.

If a complicated program could ever be made more complex, this is it.

Before going into the specifics of this program, however, I would like to thank the chairman of the subcommittee, Senator Pell, for scheduling these hearings. I have believed for some time that hearings before the appropriate legislative committee should be held on impact aid.

For years, Congress and the Executive have played a ridiculous game with the program. Attempts to modify the program have constantly been made in the appropriations process—a procedure which is not normal and one of which I disapprove.

Furthermore, these attempts have usually come in the midst of a school year—at a time when their adoption would create havoc in many school districts.

Consequently, I am pleased that hearings are being held before the proper legislative committee.

I hope that hearings before the Education Subcommittee will help clarify some of the misunderstandings and uncertainties about the program.

Recently, as a result of a floor amendment I sponsored that was adopted keeping the formula exactly as it has been, I received a great deal of correspondence from parents at Grand Forks Air Force Base in North Dakota. The parents on the base were concerned about the education of their children because the local school district had indicated that it would not continue to educate federally connected children unless impact funds which it had anticipated receiving were received, or the parents of the children supplied the expected funds.

I understand and appreciate the concern which these parents expressed, but I resented being made the scapegoat in a multifaceted problem, which included actions by the local school district and the attempts of the administration to revise the impact program in an appropriations bill some 5 months after the school year for which the funds were to be used had begun.

I am pleased that action has been taken to alleviate the problem in North Dakota, but the recent action is only a single and superficial reaction, and problems remain.

The impact aid program has been with us since 1951. It has consistently been expanded. It has become one of our major vehicles for educational aid. It is a popular program, and it is easily administered.

I am aware that many persons have found flaws in the program. I understand the criticism that it overcompensates certain wealthy school districts.

I believe, however, that we must know what we are doing when we tamper with the program, and I am not certain that we know under the proposed bill.

Yesterday, I sent the chairman a letter indicating certain information which I feel should be brought before the committee and made available to the school districts which will be affected. I would like to mention this information, and why I believe it is important.

First, I think we should have a school district by school district breakdown of the 1970 entitlement, the 1970 appropriation, the 1971 entitlement under the existing program, and the 1971 entitlement under the proposed program.

(The information subsequently supplied follows:)

ENTITLEMENT AND APPROPRIATION FIGURES FURNISHED BY HEW ON EXISTING
LAW AND PROPOSED IMPACT AID REFORM

The attached table shows payments under P.L. 874 on a Congressional district-by-Congressional district basis for fiscal years 1969 and 1970 and entitlements on a school district-by-school district basis for fiscal year 1971 under the existing law and the proposed Impact Aid Reform Act.

PUBLIC LAW 874 FISCAL YEAR 1969-70 AND ESTIMATED 1971 PAYMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID REFORM ACT OF 1970

		1969 (payment in thousands)					1970 (payment in thousands)					1971 (estimated in thousands)				
State and congressional district		School district counted	"A" children	"B" children	"A" payment	"B" payment	Total payment	School district counted	"A" payment	"B" payment	Total payment	School district counted	"A" children	Total Federal equivalent children	Payment under Reform Act including increment	
Alabama:																
1	-----	4	196	5,074	\$50	\$649	\$698	4	\$50	\$645	\$695	4	210	2,109	\$341	
2	-----	6	515	7,415	130	938	1,069	6	129	932	1,061	5	551	3,329	1,077	
3	-----	12	379	10,797	181	1,379	1,561	12	180	1,369	1,550	11	780	4,805	1,847	
4	-----	12	307	7,876	78	1,004	1,083	12	78	999	1,076	12	329	3,279	1,994	
5	-----	3	21	918	5	117	122	3	5	117	122	1	23	366	3	
7	-----	3	248	1,937	-----	248	248	3	-----	246	246	1	-----	725	221	
8	-----	15	793	23,088	203	2,949	3,152	15	201	2,931	3,132	14	849	9,496	3,597	
97	-----	2	-----	1,353	-----	173	173	2	-----	172	172	-----	-----	506	-----	
Total	-----	-----	-----	58,458	647	7,457	8,106	57	643	7,411	8,054	48	2,722	24,615	8,073	
Alaska: 99																
25	-----	25	15,797	15,389	11,554	3,224	14,779	25	11,480	3,203	14,680	25	16,903	22,667	20,143	
Arizona:																
1	-----	12	714	4,427	217	623	840	12	216	619	836	9	764	2,422	567	
2	-----	47	5,483	15,609	1,550	2,454	4,003	47	1,539	2,438	3,976	40	5,866	11,711	4,286	
3	-----	54	11,132	3,671	2,973	523	3,501	54	2,957	519	3,477	50	11,909	13,286	4,692	
78	-----	17	1,597	2,973	421	454	877	17	419	452	871	7	1,709	2,822	783	
Total	-----	-----	-----	26,680	5,161	4,054	9,221	130	5,131	4,028	9,160	106	20,248	30,241	10,328	
Arkansas:																
1	-----	2	1,030	760	263	97	364	2	262	91	361	2	1,102	1,387	477	
2	-----	14	1,800	7,176	460	918	1,378	14	457	912	1,365	10	1,926	4,611	1,347	
3	-----	40	37	3,533	9	448	457	40	9	447	456	30	38	1,362	248	
4	-----	13	38	4,067	10	518	533	13	10	516	530	11	41	1,564	483	
Total	-----	-----	-----	15,536	742	1,981	2,749	69	738	1,971	2,732	53	3,107	8,924	2,555	
California:																
23	-----	23	2,718	8,308	755	1,308	2,060	23	751	1,300	2,077	19	2,908	6,018	2,214	
1	-----	73	1,219	11,443	427	1,808	2,316	73	424	1,869	2,300	66	1,302	5,589	2,279	
3	-----	16	2,687	28,964	822	4,708	5,529	16	818	4,679	5,496	14	2,875	13,721	5,134	
4	-----	19	8,238	12,866	2,574	2,091	4,668	19	2,557	2,077	4,636	16	8,813	13,632	5,771	
7	-----	3	-----	1,562	-----	248	248	3	-----	246	246	1	-----	585	24	
8	-----	4	1,570	4,215	501	736	1,237	4	497	731	1,228	2	1,680	3,259	1,031	

9	12	41	6,953	1,131	1,143	12	12	1,124	1,137	5	44	2,648	229
10	17	621	8,195	1,326	1,504	17	17	1,316	1,493	6	664	3,733	320
11	12	11	4,236	651	1,504	12	17	648	650	1	12	1,999	30
12	28	6,954	10,517	1,702	3,871	28	2,155	1,692	3,850	21	7,439	11,378	4,423
13	33	6,531	24,764	4,026	6,558	33	2,035	3,999	6,512	25	6,989	16,260	7,286
14	17	249	10,826	1,765	1,844	17	78	1,754	1,832	3	267	4,320	488
15	93	93	7,561	2,136	1,267	18	29	1,231	1,260	10	100	2,931	415
16	18	1,169	2,751	470	1,825	10	353	466	819	6	1,251	2,911	970
17	17	258	35	35	2,557	1	1	34	34	13	7,289	8,114	3,095
18	13	6,813	2,201	389	2,557	13	2,185	386	2,540	1	1	691	0
19	2	1,862	1,862	296	296	2	1	294	294	1	1	185	6
20	1	70	70	70	70	1	1	617	617	1	1	1,065	105
21	5	3,913	620	620	436	5	3	432	432	2	12	1,023	55
22	3	2,737	1,205	237	237	3	5	1,386	1,386	8	50	2,740	1,276
23	4	11	1,200	1,205	1,205	4	17	1,382	1,391	10	12	2,740	1,276
24	11	52	2,086	344	344	11	3	338	341	11	11	136	136
25	6	9	353	411	411	6	2	1,038	1,038	1	1,975	3,439	1,503
26	2	10	587	1,046	1,046	2	583	1,046	1,046	1	3,993	11,994	3,926
27	32	1,846	21,367	3,433	4,833	32	1,146	3,433	4,833	21	3,993	11,994	3,926
28	33	3,733	9,263	1,483	1,483	33	1,297	3,466	5,839	9	4,720	12,303	5,820
29	13	4,411	20,733	3,703	5,820	13	216	689	915	33	4,720	12,303	5,820
30	4	1	1,218	2,837	2,851	4	1	2,818	2,832	4	734	2,504	847
31	36	686	18,228	2,851	2,851	36	7	2,818	2,832	7	45	6,871	3,350
32	7	22	10,078	2,851	2,851	7	627	1,611	2,239	13	2,138	5,910	1,795
33	38	1,989	10,078	2,851	2,851	38	21	1,611	2,239	13	2,138	5,910	1,795
34	8	50	1,709	277	298	8	4	20	276	2	54	6,895	27
35	1	6	23	23	27	1	4	23	27	2	6	34	27
36	1	1,213	22,624	3,596	3,982	1	383	3,573	3,956	1	1,298	9,771	3,833
37	2	1	2,297	3,365	3,365	2	1	3,363	3,363	2	1,298	9,771	3,833
38	71	1,747	6,771	235	232	71	2	234	231	2	654	860	109
39	1	2,007	1,076	1,076	1,076	1	634	1,069	1,680	3	2,147	4,683	1,609
40	83	18	18	18	18	83	1	18	18	1	49	16,023	6,565
41	1	5,688	26,533	4,218	6,026	1	1,797	4,190	5,987	1	6,086	16,023	6,565
42	2	4	2,185	350	352	2	2	348	350	1	4	823	94
43	87	21	2,586	39	100	87	7	93	99	1	22	241	55
44	1	1	290	39	39	1	1	39	39	1	109	109	6
45	92	247	247	33	33	92	1	33	33	1	92	92	6
46	94	1,726	1,726	274	274	94	1	273	273	1	646	646	1,088
47	2	2	7,517	1,195	1,195	2	1	1,187	1,188	2	2,817	2,817	1,088
48	154	154	7,380	1,173	1,222	154	49	1,165	1,214	1	165	2,929	1,843
49	1	1	337,682	19,015	54,451	1	480	18,890	54,101	326	65,133	191,591	67,387

Colorado:

2	14	335	20,286	118	3,842	14	117	3,818	3,935	11	358	7,957	3,137
3	33	4,867	29,957	1,905	5,607	33	33	5,570	7,464	28	5,208	16,426	8,007
4	33	1,034	6,013	1,395	1,105	33	393	1,097	1,485	25	1,106	3,356	1,283
Total			56,256	2,418	10,554	80	2,400	10,485	12,884	64	6,672	27,739	12,420

PUBLIC LAW 874 FISCAL YEAR 1969-70 AND ESTIMATED 1971 PAYMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID REFORM ACT OF 1970—Continued

State and congressional district	1969 (payment in thousands)				1970 (payment in thousands)				1971 (estimated in thousands)					
	School district counted	"A" children	"B" children	"A" payment	"B" payment	Total payment	School district counted	"A" payment	"B" payment	Total payment	School district counted	"A" children	Total Federal equivalent children	Payment under Reform Act including increment
Connecticut:														
1	2	734	\$168	\$1,077	\$168	\$168	2			\$168	14	2,698	275	
2	23	4,976	915	12	388	1,994	23	\$1,071	508	1,980			4,561	\$2,111
3	1	1,346	2,801	387	387	387	4	12	35	1,009	3	35	1,009	287
4	4	2,890	168	5	212	212	4	5	212	212	3	17	371	
5	4	1,113	213		176	176	4			174	2		434	68
6	5	935	176				5				3		350	31
Total		11,349	2,178	1,094	3,274	3,274	39	1,088	2,164	3,253	22	2,750	7,000	2,497
Delaware, 99														
	11	23	4,584	7	729	737	11	7	725	733	10	25	1,741	780
District of Columbia, 99														
	1	724	33,152	228	5,223	5,451	1	227	5,189	5,416	1	775	13,190	5,447
Florida:														
1	6	4,338	27,805	1,110	3,554	4,694	6	1,102	3,530	4,663	5	4,642	15,054	5,570
2	5	306	4,545	78	581	659	5	78	576	654	4	328	2,030	600
3	1	1,346	12,323	344	1,575	1,919	1	342	1,565	1,907	1	1,440	6,055	2,209
4	2	3,716	33,667	78	4,72	472	2		469	469	1		1,392	101
5	5	3,067	5,559	272	4,293	5,683	3	776	4,265	5,646	2	3,282	15,890	6,769
6	1	1,066	4,032	711	711	983	1	271	706	977	1	1,141	3,223	6,971
7	8	96	4	1	515	516	1	1	512	513	1	4	1,514	225
8	2	52	91	12	60	74	2	25	12	36	1	103	137	28
9	1	2,219	6,132	567	784	1,242	1	564	289	853	1	2,374	3,227	1,320
10	1	1,794		459			1	456	779	1,234	1	1,920	4,216	1,405
82														
Total		100,621	3,650	12,848	17,137	17,137	24	3,628	12,763	17,025	18	15,290	52,971	19,198
Georgia:														
1	8	760	5,256	194	673	886	8	193	667	880	7	813	2,780	706
2	6	1,226	3,689	313	471	793	6	311	468	788	4	1,312	2,693	822
3	12	738	24,796	188	3,168	3,358	12	187	3,148	3,336	10	1,790	10,077	3,913
4	2	4	4,006		512	512	2		509	509	1		1,501	1,183
5	6	174	8,786	45	1,122	1,167	6	45	1,115	1,160	3	186	3,476	909
6	11	30	16,127	126	2,062	2,069	11	126	2,049	2,056	8	32	6,072	2,139
7	10	500	4,056		516	643	10		512	638	8	535	2,053	548

9	4	1,328	169	169	4	110	169	3	487	120
10	5	432	1,432	1,542	5	110	1,422	1	462	1,730
75	2	110	9,161	1,171	28	28	1,199	1	118	739
Total	1	16,223	88,401	11,296	66	1,008	11,223	49	4,248	11,809
Hawaii, 99										
Idaho:										
1	36	1,743	5,626	986	36	565	981	33	1,866	4,349
2	22	767	7,312	215	22	213	940	21	821	1,199
Total		13,938	784	1,936	58	778	1,921	54	2,687	7,907
Illinois:										
4	5	488	87	87	5	3	87	2	183	15
10	3	175	179	175	3	3	173	17	282	267
12	29	2,974	2,471	1,122	29	1,341	1,115	17	3,181	5,165
13	2	365	3,329	3,164	22	165	3,144	2	391	5,811
14	22	53	555	531	22	11	528	15	36	956
15	13	803	139	139	13	11	138	10	32	302
16	13	783	128	118	13	10	117	4	32	325
17	29	40	764	751	29	13	746	23	43	1,563
18	1	4,064	6	1	1	5	1	1	19	20
19	13	3,043	499	505	13	6	495	8	21	1,160
20	13	3,772	55	55	13	10	214	3	40	102
21	13	536	231	231	13	10	229	10	615	130
22	11	2,422	1,654	710	11	958	705	7	2,591	3,886
23	11	997	176	176	11	709	174	8	372	178
24	31	1,981	2,080	1,366	31	7	1,358	25	2,120	5,043
58	6	2,362	552	552	6	7	1,552	5	110	895
Total		48,521	3,238	9,665	198	3,218	9,601	140	8,491	26,660
Indiana:										
5	8	1,446	323	855	8	528	321	3	1,547	856
6	15	1,730	264	281	15	43	262	4	648	37
7	17	170	304	367	17	3	303	12	182	336
8	17	12	291	295	17	3	289	12	12	869
9	22	10,306	26	1,367	22	26	1,332	15	103	1,733
11	2	404	1,898	1,004	2	105	893	2	432	2,233
Total		23,561	709	3,421	81	705	3,400	48	2,276	11,099

PUBLIC LAW 874 FISCAL YEAR 1969-70 AND ESTIMATED 1971 PAYMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID REFORM ACT OF 1970—Continued

State and congressional district	1969 (payment in thousands)				1970 (payment in thousands)				1971 (estimated in thousands)					
	School district counted	"A" children	"B" children	"A" payment	"B" payment	Total payment	School district counted	"A" payment	"B" payment	Total payment	School district counted	"A" children	Total Federal equivalent children	Payment under Reform Act including increment
Iowa:														
1-----	16	77	5,029	\$31	\$1,033	\$1,065	16	\$31	\$1,026	\$1,058	12	82	1,964	\$899
2-----	2		96		19	19	2		19	19	2		96	10
3-----	1	43	65	18	13	31	1	18	13	31	1	46	70	10
4-----	10	62	3,245	25	666	692	10	25	662	687	7	67	1,283	446
5-----	11		1,906		386	386	11		384	384	7		1,213	118
6-----	3	79		32	204	237	3		203	235	7		456	53
7-----	2		895		184	184	2		183	183	1		335	45
Total-----			12,227	106	2,505	2,614	45	106	2,490	2,597	31	280	4,857	1,585
Kansas:														
1-----	7	19	149	6	21	63	7	6	21	63	4	20	76	38
2-----	31	6,700	10,598	1,999	1,572	4,042	31	1,986	1,562	4,016	26	7,168	11,135	5,059
3-----	23	162	6,782	49	1,003	1,052	23	49	998	1,045	15	174	2,715	400
4-----	10		1,014		1,495	1,495	10		1,486	1,486	6		3,782	1,181
5-----	50	2,471	8,590	731	1,272	2,028	50	726	1,267	2,018	37	2,644	5,857	2,120
Total-----			36,223	2,785	5,363	8,680	121	2,767	5,334	8,628	88	10,006	23,565	8,798
Kentucky:														
1-----	18	138	5,064	36	651	742	18	35	645	736	15	147	2,042	588
2-----	13	28	6,319	7	808	814	13	7	803	809	10	29	2,396	867
3-----	2	3	12,625	1	1,614	1,615	2	1	1,603	1,604	2	3	4,731	1,193
4-----	3		383		49	49	3		49	49	1		143	1
5-----	7	20	907	5	116	163	7	5	114	160	5	21	361	87
6-----	12	63	4,407	16	564	580	12	16	560	576	9	68	1,718	252
7-----	1	7	29	2	4	5	1	2	4	5		7	18	
Total-----			29,734	67	3,806	3,968	56	66	3,778	3,939	42	275	11,409	2,988
Louisiana:														
1-----	1	2	589	1	75	76	1	1	75	75		2	223	
2-----	2		1,929		247	247	1		245	245			722	
3-----	4		7,499	350	958	1,309	2	348	952	1,300	2	1,465	4,773	1,740
4-----	2	1,368	2,064	2	263	250	2		262	249	1	9	782	180
5-----	4	312	6,795	80	868	948	4	80	863	942	3	334	2,879	873
6-----	1	137	3,586	35	458	493	1	35	455	490	1	147	1,490	238
79-----														
Total-----			22,462	468	2,869	3,323	11	466	2,852	3,301	7	1,957	10,369	3,031

Maine:		33	1,019	5,414	342	847	1,186	33	339	840	1,178	25	1,089	3,119	1,199
2		40	2,691	3,356	912	504	1,418	40	906	503	1,405	31	2,880	4,135	1,625
Total			8,770	1,254	1,351	2,604	1,343	2,583	56	3,969	7,254	2,824			
Maryland:		4	1,471	6,258	419	915	1,334	4	416	908	1,324	3	1,574	3,917	1,469
5		4	1,625	7,505	458	1,058	1,516	4	455	1,051	1,506	3	1,739	4,550	1,776
6		2	1,435	53,281	541	10,036	10,577	2	4	9,971	10,508	2	1,536	21,490	12,537
7		4	560	5,902	176	1,137	6,097	4	174	955	1,129	2	599	7,810	723
8		1	169	32,031	64	6,034	6,428	1	63	5,994	6,057	1	181	12,177	6,368
9		1	2,271	2,271	38	4,428	2,366	1	38	4,428	2,366	1	108	4,736	1,231
10		2	1,011	12,360	782	2,328	2,499	2	787	2,313	2,351	2	3,006	7,542	2,944
11		1	2,809	12,111	782	2,499	2,499	1	787	2,313	2,351	1	3,006	7,542	2,944
Total			131,719	2,488	23,467	25,954	16	2,470	23,313	25,783	13	8,743	58,072	27,443	
Massachusetts:		22	11	4,134	871	876	22	4	865	870	1,912	12	1,560	1,469	551
1		9	2,313	914	1,923	914	9	1,025	909	1,912	1,912	7	2,475	4,048	1,964
2		24	1,898	822	1,854	822	24	1,027	816	1,841	1,841	13	2,031	3,389	1,845
3		18	4	2,933	633	627	18	162	629	622	622	6	1	1,098	28
4		22	262	1,414	1,579	1,414	22	162	1,407	1,570	1,570	14	280	2,815	711
5		26	19	3,348	8	711	718	26	8	707	714	9	20	1,274	72
6		13	3	4,042	1	884	895	13	1	888	889	5	3	1,516	94
7		3	45	903	28	205	233	3	28	204	231	48	387	719	7
8		11	48	1,788	17	352	358	11	17	350	356	2	52	1,621	215
9		11	240	3,639	116	739	844	11	115	733	838	4	258	4,482	2,411
10		40	2,308	5,376	1,242	1,158	2,402	40	1,233	1,151	2,385	20	2,469	4,482	2,411
11		2	46	222	52	52	52	2	4	583	588	1	13	1,173	78
12		1	12	3,112	5	587	592	1	4	583	588	1	13	1,173	78
13		1	31	66	2	27	29	1	2	27	28	1	2	27	6
14		1	75	15	4	4	4	1	4	4	4	1	4	4	4
15		1	79	15	4	4	4	1	4	4	4	1	4	4	4
Total			44,210	3,651	9,387	12,990	205	3,626	9,329	12,904	95	7,664	24,215	7,986	
Michigan:		1	30	80	8	11	19	1	8	11	19	5	32	62	
2		7	383	2,736	106	379	495	7	106	378	494	5	409	1,437	339
3		4	14	220	4	30	34	4	4	30	34	2	15	176	14
4		5	13	435	4	61	64	5	4	61	700	3	2	2,498	967
5		5	1,927	1,166	535	162	704	5	532	161	700	3	2,061	5,533	2,071
6		25	4,293	2,509	1,193	347	1,642	25	1,185	345	1,633	14	4,593	2,906	2,732
7		11	1,549	3,333	435	504	906	11	432	500	906	3	1,657	2,906	2,732
8		1	25	31	11	7	19	1	11	7	18	1	27	1,536	251
9		1	4,101	4,101	687	687	687	1	683	683	683	1	1,536	1,536	251
Total			14,611	2,296	2,188	4,560	60	2,282	2,176	4,534	29	8,808	14,280	4,388	

PUBLIC LAW 874 FISCAL YEAR 1969-70 AND ESTIMATED 1971 PAYMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID REFORM ACT OF 1970—Continued

State and congressional district	1969 (payment in thousands)					1971 (estimated in thousands)				
	School district counted	"A" children	"B" children	"A" payment	"B" payment	Total payment	School district counted	"A" payment	"B" payment	Total payment
Minnesota:										
1	4	24	717	\$7	\$104	\$104	4	4	\$7	\$103
2	1	18	18	18	3	10	1	1	3	9
3	8	5,145	5,145	783	743	743	8	8	783	738
4	2	127	2,505	37	367	399	2	2	367	381
5	2	127	2,505	37	367	399	2	2	367	381
6	8	98	2,945	28	137	164	8	8	137	164
7	17	1,258	959	365	138	498	17	17	365	495
8	18	996	2,759	288	399	686	18	18	288	683
Total			18,499	725	2,673	3,392	65	717	2,653	3,368
Mississippi:										
1	2	1,112	961	281	122	403	2	279	121	400
3	1	15	760	4	97	101	1	4	97	100
4	2	301	894	77	114	191	2	77	114	190
5	10	1,973	10,928	505	1,395	1,906	10	501	1,385	1,886
Total			13,543	867	1,728	2,601	15	861	1,717	2,586
Missouri:										
1	2	94	704	27	103	103	2	27	102	102
2	9	841	5,782	863	841	868	9	863	836	863
4	48	2,353	20,176	684	3,098	3,780	48	679	3,078	3,754
5	1	103	708	1	103	370	1	1	102	368
6	16	3	2,628	381	381	382	16	379	379	379
7	21	23	2,440	6	328	332	21	6	328	330
8	22	2,875	4,073	837	547	1,385	22	831	543	1,376
9	12	12	1,477	3	208	211	12	3	208	211
10	6	30	391	8	49	58	6	8	49	58
45	2	234	924	2	234	134	2	2	134	134
78	3	8	4,692	2	801	803	3	2	796	798
Total			43,995	1,568	6,593	8,426	142	1,557	6,553	8,373
							89	5,775	22,244	6,080

Montana:

1	68	1,939	5,506	914	894	1,815	68	907	891	1,801	65	2,069	4,130	2,086
2	48	4,918	5,058	1,671	742	2,408	48	1,659	738	2,391	43	5,264	7,156	3,268
Total			10,564	2,585	1,636	4,223	116	2,566	1,629	4,192	108	7,333	11,286	5,354

Nebraska:

1	6	488	1,430	191	280	471	6	190	277	468	4	523	1,059	250
2	10	4,364	8,775	1,707	1,717	3,423	10	1,696	1,706	3,402	9	4,669	7,955	3,977
3	38	373	3,052	1,451	595	744	38	145	591	740	35	399	1,540	716
Total			13,257	2,043	2,592	4,638	54	2,031	2,574	4,610	48	5,591	10,554	4,943

Nevada: 99

13	4,073		18,152	1,015	2,460	3,466	13	1,098	2,446	3,544	13	4,357	11,154	3,857
----	-------	--	--------	-------	-------	-------	----	-------	-------	-------	----	-------	--------	-------

New Hampshire:

1	37	1,541	5,630	644	1,194	1,839	37	640	1,188	1,828	28	1,648	3,757	1,946
2	8	5	965	2	233	235	8	2	232	234	6	5	367	53
Total			6,595	646	1,427	2,074	45	642	1,420	2,062	34	1,653	4,124	1,999

New Jersey:

1	41	31	4,597	11	979	988	41	11	973	981	29	34	1,752	399
2	20	51	2,208	19	464	482	20	19	463	481	16	54	878	307
3	42	1,445	9,956	563	2,163	2,727	42	560	2,146	2,706	30	1,527	5,274	2,426
4	70		2,535		546	546	20		541	541	11		948	101
5	4				598	639	18	44	593	634	13	127	1,185	357
6	18	119	2,822	44	598	639	46	2,037	2,610	4,647	35	5,418	9,915	5,190
13	1	5,064	12,012	2,051	2,625	4,675	46	2,037	2,610	4,647	35	5,418	9,915	5,190
43	1	101	217	44	54	99	2	44	26	98	1	108	200	5
48	2		117		27	27	2		49	26	1		44	5
51	1		186	1	49	50	1	1	119	119	1	1	72	5
			547		120	120	1						205	
Total			35,229	2,733	7,625	10,353	193	2,716	7,574	10,282	136	7,289	20,473	8,790

New Mexico:

1	14	5,383	21,593	1,377	2,758	4,137	14	1,368	2,741	4,108	13	5,760	13,842	5,564
2	21	11,902	18,035	3,043	2,307	5,350	21	3,021	2,291	5,314	19	12,735	19,489	7,917
99	3	2,837	361	725	46	772	3	720	46	766	1	3,036	3,171	1,095
Total			39,979	5,145	5,111	10,259	38	5,109	5,078	10,188	33	21,531	36,502	14,576

PUBLIC LAW 874 FISCAL YEAR 1969-70 AND ESTIMATED 1971 PAYMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID REFORM ACT OF 1970—Continued

State and congressional district	1969 (payment in thousands)					1970 (payment in thousands)					1971 (estimated in thousands)				
	School district counted	"A" children	"B" children	"A" payment	"B" payment	Total payment	School district counted	"A" payment	"B" payment	Total payment	School district counted	"A" children	Total Federal equivalent children	Payment under Reform Act including increment	
New York:															
1.....	36	559	7,457	\$338	\$1,731	\$2,062	36	\$336	\$1,719	\$2,048	30	598	3,393	\$1,371	
2.....	9	19	2,074	10	501	429	9	10	496	425	1	20	798	173	
3.....	1	619	281	266	60	326	1	264	66	324	1	662	767	97	
4.....	1	259	127	5	47	66	2	5	46	66	1	6	97	34	
5.....	2	6	127	5	47	66	5	463	700	1,219	5	1,161	2,389	1,244	
27.....	5	1,085	3,280	467	706	1,228	3	1	60	1,047	1	113	1,108	188	
28.....	3	3	279	1	60	53	17	45	1,003	1,047	8	113	1,775	188	
29.....	17	105	4,437	45	1,011	1,053	15	493	318	1,488	6	2,086	2,855	1,238	
30.....	12	1,949	2,287	839	319	1,156	12	834	318	1,149	5	2,086	2,645	1,298	
31.....	15	5,346	1,681	531	1,150	1,681	15	527	1,430	1,637	2	1,321	3,322	1,414	
32.....	7	1,235	2,019	531	435	435	2	89	157	246	2	224	499	26	
33.....	2	209	1,335	90	138	237	2	89	157	246	2	224	499	26	
34.....	8	181	1,260	78	271	340	8	77	269	337	3	194	665	156	
35.....	5	322	322	112	112	112	5	112	112	110	1	196	196	156	
38.....	3	515	386	221	83	305	3	220	82	302	1	552	686	245	
40.....	1	157	104	106	35	141	1	105	35	140	1	168	207	245	
42.....	1	26	26	106	52	166	1	105	52	140	1	168	207	245	
49.....	1	683	683	143	143	143	1	142	142	142	1	248	248	248	
54.....	1	1,366	12,787	843	3,945	4,788	1	837	3,919	4,756	1	1,462	6,251	3,213	
69.....	11	2,936	2,936	843	674	674	11	837	672	672	3	1,099	1,099	213	
79.....	11	2,936	2,936	843	674	674	11	837	672	672	3	1,099	1,099	213	
Total.....		48,950	3,840	12,082	15,804	15,804	156	3,813	11,965	15,694	74	8,570	26,902	9,484	
North Carolina:															
1.....	11	1,760	5,610	450	717	1,167	11	447	714	1,161	9	1,883	3,985	1,528	
2.....	7	1,899	12,870	485	1,645	2,131	7	482	1,636	2,118	6	2,451	6,850	2,539	
3.....	1	42	533	11	68	79	1	11	68	78	1	45	245	45	
7.....	7	535	19,723	137	2,522	2,659	7	136	2,505	2,642	6	573	7,958	3,182	
8.....	5	1	1,426	76	181	181	5	76	181	181	2	321	534	48	
11.....	5	300	1,548	76	198	274	5	76	198	273	3	321	900	173	
Total.....		41,710	1,159	5,331	6,491	6,491	36	1,152	5,302	6,453	26	4,854	20,472	7,470	

North Dakota:

1	3,378	1,347	1,235	217	1,453	17	1,228	215	1,443	14	3,615	4,119	1,867
2	3,532	1,336	1,024	193	1,216	23	1,016	192	1,206	19	3,777	4,277	1,829
Total	6,910	2,683	2,259	410	2,669	40	2,244	407	2,649	33	7,392	8,396	3,696

Ohio:

1	64	12	55	12	54	12	54	12	54	24	140	24
2	374	55	55	55	54	54	54	54	54	140	140	140
3	10,738	1,914	2,548	2,548	1,902	1,902	1,902	1,902	1,902	6,213	2,089	2,089
4	292	40	40	40	38	38	38	38	38	109	18	18
5	128	23	23	23	20	20	20	20	20	50	1	1
6	2,925	10	422	430	10	420	420	420	420	1,137	248	248
7	145	37	1,675	1,712	37	1,664	1,664	1,664	1,664	4,768	1,557	1,557
8	325	57	302	302	55	298	298	298	298	873	3	3
10	1	1	301	302	1	298	298	298	298	873	3	3
11	25	24	24	113	24	113	113	113	113	113	110	110
12	12	3,075	464	464	6	458	460	460	460	1,164	112	112
13	682	106	106	106	108	108	108	108	108	1,256	417	417
14	1,303	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	488	157	157
15	1,438	238	238	238	236	236	236	236	236	538	332	332
17	3,271	462	462	462	459	460	460	460	460	1,226	157	157
19	100	23	23	23	13	23	23	23	23	37	3	3
23	3,451	680	680	680	676	676	676	676	676	1,326	110	110
24	4	4,320	731	731	2	725	727	727	727	1,326	169	169
59	1,402	269	269	269	267	267	267	267	267	1,525	5	5
68	1,444	370	1,773	2,143	368	1,761	1,761	1,761	1,761	5,157	1,655	1,655
79	590	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	221	221	221
Total	58,888	957	9,602	10,757	140	951	9,536	10,685	77	3,986	26,035	6,991

Oklahoma:

1	73	23	1,475	1,503	27	23	1,466	1,493	24	78	3,193	1,044
2	2,148	574	644	1,268	95	571	642	1,260	88	2,298	4,148	1,425
3	498	136	673	859	80	136	668	854	71	530	2,444	823
4	5,681	1,471	2,496	3,974	79	1,462	2,479	3,946	76	6,074	13,071	5,129
5	122	34	2,258	2,292	18	34	2,243	2,277	18	1,130	5,659	2,181
6	1,257	390	590	996	53	387	588	989	52	1,345	2,731	1,051
75	397	145	1,596	1,742	1	144	1,586	1,730	1	1,425	3,690	2,291
Total	64,243	2,773	9,732	12,634	353	2,757	9,672	12,549	330	10,880	34,936	13,944

Oregon:

1	519	1,039	197	403	13	203	195	400	11	555	945	265
2	1,346	543	1,071	1,611	43	538	1,062	1,600	34	1,440	3,445	1,307
3	35	2,539	493	515	5	22	489	511	1	37	988	28
4	213	3,207	91	736	18	91	644	731	15	228	1,431	415
Total	12,137	861	2,406	3,265	79	854	2,390	3,242	61	2,260	6,809	2,015

PUBLIC LAW 874 FISCAL YEAR 1969-70 AND ESTIMATED 1971 PAYMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID REFORM ACT OF 1970—Continued

State and congressional district	1969 (payment in thousands)				1970 (payment in thousands)				1971 (estimated in thousands)					
	School district counted	"A" children	"B" children	"A" payment	"B" payment	Total payment	School district counted	"A" payment	"B" payment	Total payment	School district counted	"A" children	Total Federal equivalent children	Payment under Reform Act including increment
Pennsylvania:														
6	2	---	357	---	\$49	\$49	2	---	---	\$48	1	---	133	\$22
7	10	---	1,639	---	357	357	10	---	353	353	3	---	614	11
8	7	12	2,807	\$3	508	744	7	\$3	506	740	1	13	1,065	395
9	3	---	967	---	165	165	3	---	164	164	---	---	362	---
10	9	---	2,102	---	287	287	9	---	284	284	6	---	787	6
11	7	---	1,507	---	210	210	7	---	207	207	---	---	364	---
12	13	---	5,079	---	688	688	13	---	684	684	8	---	1,901	559
13	3	---	903	---	224	210	3	---	223	209	1	---	338	77
15	1	110	392	50	89	139	1	50	88	138	1	118	265	188
16	11	71	2,504	20	367	387	11	20	366	386	4	76	1,074	14
17	7	---	2,352	---	341	336	7	---	337	332	2	---	86	13
18	1	36	68	14	13	27	1	14	13	27	9	39	46	448
19	16	134	5,346	38	767	28	16	38	761	761	1	143	2,145	29
23	1	---	132	---	20	20	1	---	20	20	---	---	49	---
26	1	---	1,293	2	204	206	6	2	201	204	1	9	483	11
27	6	8	3,242	---	620	620	6	---	618	618	---	---	1,215	---
57	1	---	349	---	64	64	1	---	64	64	1	---	131	20
63	1	687	15,989	272	3,171	3,443	1	271	3,150	3,421	1	735	6,723	3,583
66	2	---	264	---	36	36	2	---	36	36	---	---	99	---
67	2	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	---	---	47,302	399	8,180	8,820	108	398	8,123	8,760	40	1,133	18,848	5,400
Rhode Island:														
1	7	1,764	4,581	678	922	1,599	7	673	915	1,588	5	1,887	3,602	1,928
2	15	1,261	5,830	527	1,162	1,670	15	524	1,154	1,660	9	1,349	3,532	1,419
79	1	---	841	---	197	197	1	---	196	196	---	---	315	---
Total	---	---	11,252	1,205	2,281	3,466	23	1,197	2,265	3,444	14	3,236	7,449	3,347
South Carolina:														
1	8	4,212	24,446	1,077	3,125	4,201	8	1,070	3,103	4,174	7	4,507	13,661	5,174
2	11	228	13,428	59	1,716	1,774	11	58	1,705	1,763	10	244	5,272	1,654
3	3	37	366	9	74	84	3	9	46	55	3	40	177	55
4	1	---	57	---	74	74	1	---	73	73	---	---	216	---
5	1	1,136	1,625	290	208	498	1	288	206	495	1	1,216	1,825	68
6	1	158	833	40	106	147	1	40	106	146	1	169	1,481	313
Total	---	---	41,275	1,475	5,276	6,778	25	1,465	5,239	6,735	22	6,176	21,632	7,597

South Dakota.

20	488	1,795	163	308	470	20	162	303	465	13	522	1,195	288
44	5,788	4,376	1,991	749	2,956	44	1,979	744	2,935	43	6,190	7,828	3,979
Total		6,171	2,154	1,057	3,426	64	2,141	1,047	3,400	56	6,712	9,023	4,267

Tennessee:

8	38	3,113	10	526	537	8	10	522	532	5	41	1,582	256
8	18	7,803	5	397	1,002	8	5	991	995	8	19	2,941	580
3	4	3,080	1	394	395	8	1	391	392	5	4	1,157	57
4	929	8,955	237	1,143	1,381	17	236	1,140	1,375	14	994	4,346	1,567
5	---	2,638	---	337	337	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
6	---	7,725	---	987	1,003	9	---	---	---	8	---	2,892	981
7	---	1,858	---	238	238	9	---	---	---	9	---	698	197
8	36	3,130	9	399	408	10	9	397	235	2	39	1,211	350
9	1,018	3,542	260	453	713	1	259	450	708	8	1,089	2,415	909
96	---	6,034	---	771	771	1	---	766	766	1	---	2,260	551
Total		48,878	523	6,245	6,785	72	521	6,208	6,741	59	2,188	20,490	5,448

Texas:

37	107	11,712	27	1,498	1,524	37	27	1,485	1,511	33	114	4,497	1,722
8	14	3,386	3	49	67	8	3	49	67	4	14	158	15
2	54	3,797	14	485	499	4	14	482	496	3	58	1,480	382
4	314	3,190	80	408	488	13	80	405	484	7	335	1,531	473
3	10	634	3	81	84	3	3	80	82	3	11	249	64
5	---	1,996	---	253	253	16	---	253	253	14	---	749	191
6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
8	---	145	3	18	18	3	---	18	18	1	---	54	3
9	---	5,674	---	725	725	2	---	720	720	2	---	2,125	2
10	---	2,558	---	671	936	5	---	667	932	3	---	3,082	753
11	1,039	14,055	266	1,793	2,675	11	264	1,783	2,658	6	1,112	8,911	3,377
35	3,409	26,549	281	3,392	3,675	35	866	3,371	3,651	30	3,647	11,123	4,017
15	1,102	7,692	355	982	1,386	15	280	976	1,329	15	1,179	4,379	1,362
12	---	7,274	137	929	1,065	23	353	924	1,060	19	1,498	3,294	976
13	---	1,074	65	138	210	7	136	137	209	4	571	10,973	4,691
14	---	19,403	843	2,478	3,322	4	65	2,463	3,301	4	3,573	15,038	5,957
15	255	7,464	535	1,488	2,949	11	838	2,949	480	8	2,533	15,586	1,354
16	3,289	14,055	142	339	481	23	530	337	478	18	2,533	15,586	1,354
17	2,087	7,464	103	396	481	8	141	337	478	3	429	1,092	208
18	554	1,531	103	196	281	4	102	281	337	3	429	1,092	208
19	401	7,765	112	992	1,104	8	102	988	1,092	3	429	1,092	208
20	437	4,866	187	622	812	12	185	807	996	12	778	2,601	1,840
21	728	3,863	6	494	600	13	185	807	996	12	778	2,601	1,840
22	314	7,327	81	461	1,042	13	76	955	1,036	13	336	1,155	286
23	---	3,514	---	408	408	18	76	446	450	13	336	1,155	286
53	---	3,189	1	408	408	1	1	405	405	1	1	1,332	1,057
56	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
86	4,143	39,357	1,770	5,068	6,837	13	1,758	5,036	6,794	13	4,432	19,238	8,374
Total		190,746	5,887	24,383	30,303	281	5,846	24,229	30,112	226	21,644	93,080	33,052

PUBLIC LAW 874 FISCAL YEAR 1969-70 AND ESTIMATED 1971 PAYMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID REFORM ACT OF 1970—Continued

State and congressional district	1969 (payment in thousands)						1970 (payment in thousands)				1971 (estimated in thousands)			
	School district counted	"A" children	"B" children	"A" payment	"B" payment	Total payment	School district counted	"A" payment	"B" payment	Total payment	School district counted	"A" children	Total Federal equivalent children	Payment under Reform Act including increment
Utah:														
1.....	23	2,982	34,573	\$762	\$4,418	\$5,181	23	\$757	\$4,389	\$5,148	15	3,190	16,140	\$5,901
2.....	11	778	13,401	199	1,713	1,913	11	198	1,701	1,897	5	832	5,850	1,318
Total.....			47,974	961	6,131	7,094	34	955	6,090	7,045	20	4,022	21,990	7,219
Vermont: 99.....														
	15	8	714	4	143	137	15	3	142	136	5	8	275	17
Virginia:														
1.....	9	4,876	41,723	1,352	5,466	6,819	9	1,343	5,432	6,775	9	5,218	20,843	8,249
2.....	3	3,629	26,560	1,068	3,765	4,833	3	1,061	3,741	4,806	3	3,883	13,829	5,905
3.....	3	48	5,343	12	798	811	3	12	794	806	1	51	2,052	50
4.....	9	1,507	12,361	386	1,581	1,965	9	384	1,571	1,953	7	1,613	6,242	2,187
5.....	2	2	471	-----	61	61	2	-----	60	60	1	-----	176	31
6.....	6	44	4,209	11	570	581	6	11	566	577	4	48	1,623	334
7.....	3	14	460	4	58	62	3	4	58	62	4	15	187	7
8.....	13	232	15,667	60	2,131	2,192	13	58	2,116	2,177	12	249	6,117	2,336
9.....	8	-----	3,248	-----	415	415	8	-----	413	413	5	-----	1,216	279
10.....	5	841	69,936	349	14,846	15,196	5	347	14,750	15,097	5	900	27,091	18,770
Total.....			179,978	3,242	29,691	32,935	61	3,220	29,501	32,722	48	11,977	79,376	38,148
Washington:														
1.....	5	166	5,741	46	791	837	5	46	786	830	3	177	2,327	364
2.....	32	2,067	7,597	571	1,047	1,617	32	567	1,039	1,605	20	2,209	5,051	1,392
3.....	32	453	4,827	124	667	788	32	124	663	785	20	2,485	2,929	1,472
4.....	45	1,908	9,362	528	1,290	1,817	45	524	1,282	1,803	34	2,036	5,541	1,632
5.....	34	2,760	4,784	761	661	1,426	34	756	656	1,415	30	2,952	4,741	1,573
6.....	19	5,740	26,980	1,882	3,719	5,300	19	1,571	3,694	5,262	15	6,142	16,244	6,079
7.....	9	130	3,854	36	530	557	9	36	529	554	1	140	1,583	5
Total.....			63,145	3,648	8,705	12,342	176	3,624	8,649	12,254	123	14,141	37,779	11,517

West Virginia:													
2	9	61	2,309	16	296	311	9	16	295	310	6	65	929
3	1	2	537	1	69	69	1	1	68	69		2	203
4	2	1	1,113		142	142	2		141	142		1	418
Total			3,959	17	507	522	12	17	504	521	6	68	1,550
Wisconsin:													
2	8	517	2,039	181	345	527	8	180	343	523	6	553	1,318
3	22	83	4,332	29	723	753	22	29	721	750	16	88	1,713
4	6	117	429	38	72	111	6	38	72	111	5	126	286
5	3	25	552	9	97	106	3	9	97	106		27	234
6	3	420	557	134	89	224	9	133	89	221	7	450	639
7	1	17	2,124	6	375	381	1	6	372	378		18	813
Total			10,033	397	1,701	2,102	49	395	1,694	2,089	34	1,262	5,023
Wyoming: 99													
	29	2,183	4,675	996	705	1,699	29	990	699	1,688	27	2,335	4,084
Guam: 99													
	1	4,127	6,454	1,132	885	2,016	1	1,124	879	2,003	1	4,416	6,833
Puerto Rico: 99													
	1		3,199		303	303	1		301	301	1		1,198
Virgin Islands: 99													
	1		276		49	25	1		49	24			103
National total													
	4,344	362,187	2,264,226	119,229	352,576	475,908	4,344	118,452	350,306	472,784	3,116	387,494	1,235,377
Federal schools (sec. 6, Public Law 81-874, sec. 21, Reform Act)													
						30,000				32,600			34,550
Grand total													
						505,908				505,384			500,148

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CODING

99- All Large (Whole State)	70- 39-41
98- All Large (Other congressional districts)	69- 6-24
97- 1-6	68- 12 and 15
96- 7 and 8	67- 16 and 17
95- 8 and 9	66- 1-5
94- 17 and 28	65- 8 and 22
93- 19 and 23	64- 7-9
92- 17 and 31	63- 8 and 13
91- 20, 21, and 28	62- 13, 17, 20-22, 24, and 26-32 LA City
90- 17, 21, 23 and 32	61- 8, 9, and 11
89- 19 and 23	60- 35-37
88- 24 and 25	59- 20, 22, and 23
87- 19 and 20	58- 14 and 17
86- 20, 21, and 23	57- 14, 20, and 27
85- 34 and 35	56- 7, 8, and 22
84- 36 and 37	55- 4, 5, and 9
83- 9 and 10	54- 39 and 41
82- 11 and 12	53- 3, 5, 6, and 13
81- 5 and 6	52- 1, 12-14, 16 and 17
80- 3 and 4	51- 10 and 11
79- 1 and 2	50- 1-3 and 5-11
78- 1 and 3	49- 2 and 4
77- 3, 4, and 7	48- 1 and 6
76- 6 and 8	47- 13, 17, 19-32 and 34 LA Co.
75- 4 and 5	46- 3, 2, and 9
74- 3 and 10	45- 18 and 27
73- 10 and 12	44- 3 and 6
72- 2 and 19	43- 2, 4, and 5
71- 15 and 16	

Senator Spong. I realize that this is a large amount of data to request, but when we are dealing with a program which affects more than 4,000 school districts and 2.6 million children, we should have this information.

Secondly, the administration has proposed the use of a "national average local contribution rate" in determining the entitlement.

I would like to see a specific figure on what that rate would have been in fiscal 1969 if the proposed bill had been in effect, and to have estimates for fiscal 1970 and 1971.

(The information subsequently supplied follows:)

ESTIMATED ENTITLEMENTS UNDER PUBLIC LAW 874 FOR FISCAL YEAR 1971 (BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT)
UNDER THE 1971 REFORM ACT

State and congressional district	1971 existing law	Sec. 21 (sec. 6 renumbered)	Basic entitlement	2-percent increment	Reform with increment and sec. 21
Alabama:					
1	988,485		311,187	29,302	340,489
2	1,930,284	417,685	875,464	294,021	1,487,170
3	3,359,624	1,152,208	1,511,584	335,482	2,999,274
4	1,962,255	430,107	625,960	370,112	1,426,179
5	173,487			3,167	3,167
7	350,290		112,921	107,790	220,711
8	4,460,467		2,737,237	861,412	3,598,649
97	244,679				
Total	13,469,571	2,000,000	6,084,353	1,991,286	10,075,639
Alaska: 99	20,909,139		19,507,208	635,584	20,142,792
Arizona:					
1	1,189,460		533,287	33,743	567,030
2	5,664,201		4,007,462	278,874	4,286,336
4	4,947,304		4,650,685	41,442	4,692,127
78	1,241,241		773,484	9,913	783,397
Total	13,042,206		9,964,918	363,972	10,328,890
Arkansas:					
1	514,358		442,954	34,431	477,385
2	1,944,237		1,172,791	174,239	1,347,030
3	676,773		117,412	127,736	245,148
4	755,497		308,127	175,288	483,415
Total	3,890,865		2,041,284	511,694	2,552,978
California:					
1	2,955,004		1,897,790	316,577	2,214,357
2	3,279,101		1,620,901	657,913	2,278,814
3	7,826,287		4,223,284	910,544	5,133,823
4	6,601,607		5,182,026	588,586	5,770,612
7	351,312		24,297		24,297
8	1,749,843		986,921	44,306	1,031,227
9	1,619,134		145,784	82,661	228,445
10	2,127,770		253,898	66,384	320,282
11	927,711		28,318	1,852	30,170
12	5,482,265		4,124,830	298,222	4,423,052
13	9,279,584		5,577,826	1,690,720	7,268,546
14	2,606,839		481,924	5,921	487,845
15	1,792,254		189,832	224,939	414,771
16	1,167,154		807,095	163,075	970,170
17	48,894				
18	3,618,446		2,923,898	170,762	3,094,660
19	418,787			0	0
20	99,186				
23	877,876			6,414	6,414
24	615,585		4,414	100,755	105,169
25	414,883			55,414	55,414
27	1,705,590		863,555	413,113	1,276,668
28	486,334				
31	104,524				
32	2,310,081		1,502,843		1,502,843
33	6,490,934		3,272,192	654,176	3,926,368
34	2,167,085		131,624	425,555	557,179
35	8,318,036		3,530,176	2,290,720	5,820,896
36	1,302,359		744,823	102,306	847,129
37	4,033,274		2,940,575	409,484	3,350,059
38	3,189,150		1,467,477	327,521	1,794,998

ESTIMATED ENTITLEMENTS UNDER PUBLIC LAW 874 FOR FISCAL YEAR 1971 (BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT)
UNDER THE 1971 REFORM ACT—Continued

State and congressional district	1971 existing law	Sec. 21 (sec. 6 renumbered)	Basic entitlement	2-percent increment	Reform with increment and sec. 21
California—Continued					
48	421,155		25,477	3,167	28,644
60	37,995		11,231	15,941	27,172
62	5,634,070		3,832,840	0	3,832,840
64	516,624		33,125	75,677	108,802
71	328,687		155,573	45,811	201,384
81	2,417,494	25,000	1,609,384		1,634,384
83	25,015				
84	8,526,227		6,564,833		6,564,833
85	498,293			94,409	94,409
87	141,245		41,734	13,109	54,843
90	54,959			5,891	5,891
92	46,809				
94	388,200				
95	1,691,569		710,169	378,337	1,088,506
96	1,729,130		842,973		842,973
Total	106,424,321	25,000	56,753,642	10,640,262	67,418,904
Colorado:					
2	5,601,467		1,635,866	1,500,581	3,136,447
3	10,629,246		6,059,643	1,947,219	8,006,862
4	2,116,836		839,295	443,665	1,282,960
Total	18,347,549		8,534,804	3,891,465	12,426,269
Connecticut:					
1	238,384				
2	2,821,752		1,466,572	644,257	2,110,829
3	778,518		66,162	220,803	286,965
4	238,300				
5	309,376		8,609	59,710	68,319
6	248,996			30,589	30,589
Total	4,635,326		1,541,343	955,359	2,496,702
Delaware: 99	2,542,093	1,500,000	480,832	299,993	2,280,825
District of Columbia: 99	7,713,170		5,327,292	119,826	5,447,118
Florida:					
1	7,341,999	700,000	5,500,519	71,106	6,271,625
2	932,604		506,265	93,963	600,228
3	2,715,357		2,209,079		2,209,079
4	667,776		52,222	48,332	100,554
5	8,041,325		6,042,879	726,182	6,769,061
6	1,390,864		971,364		971,364
8	730,605		224,574		224,574
9	51,177		28,318		28,318
10	104,165				
12	1,214,721		1,320,483		1,320,483
82	1,757,794		1,405,567		1,405,567
Total	24,948,327	700,000	18,261,270	939,583	19,900,853
Georgia:					
1	1,782,820	530,040	556,389	151,070	1,237,499
2	1,122,323		800,934	20,304	821,238
3	9,219,969	4,469,960	3,561,857	350,029	8,381,846
4	724,455		182,928		182,928
6	1,651,815		638,851	269,898	908,749
7	2,927,298		1,816,260	323,838	2,140,098
8	908,711		418,778	130,694	549,472
9	240,157		64,414	55,436	119,850
10	2,180,962		1,458,837	270,298	1,729,135
75	1,696,487		739,229		739,229
Total	22,454,997	5,000,000	10,238,477	1,571,567	16,810,044
Hawaii: 99	13,515,338		12,989,301		12,989,301
Idaho:					
1	2,199,708		1,385,773	288,423	1,674,196
2	1,644,475		944,142	254,159	1,198,301
Total	3,844,183		2,244,261	567,534	2,811,795

ESTIMATED ENTITLEMENTS UNDER PUBLIC LAW 874 FOR FISCAL YEAR 1971 (BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT)
UNDER THE 1971 REFORM ACT—Continued

State and congressional district	1971 existing law	Sec. 21 (sec. 6 renumbered)	Basic entitlement	2-percent increment	Reform with increment and sec. 21
Illinois:					
4	123,694			14,966	14,966
10	251,578				
12	3,497,046		1,938,646	728,009	2,666,655
13	208,363		95,878	42,753	138,631
14	782,204		70,706	188,028	258,734
15	196,415		39,550	40,812	80,362
16	180,750		91,813	28,663	120,446
17	1,078,334		227,374	278,779	506,153
18	7,870		5,419		5,419
19	715,282		59,869	83,880	143,749
20	76,596		19,010	27,061	46,071
21	325,968		84,908	44,504	129,412
22	2,340,112		1,783,763	304,462	2,088,225
23	247,855		91,552	87,058	178,610
24	2,943,496		1,602,150	440,965	2,043,115
50	4,502,326		1,952,866		1,952,866
58	794,880		153,343	288,213	441,556
Total	18,272,769		8,216,847	2,598,123	10,814,970
Indiana:					
5	1,209,976		742,114	113,439	855,553
6	399,761			36,558	36,558
7	520,462		265,696	70,084	335,780
8	418,644		138,880	75,717	214,597
9	1,935,823		975,473	255,412	1,230,885
11	1,420,015		430,095		430,095
Total	5,904,681		2,552,258	551,210	3,103,468
Iowa:					
1	1,507,088		420,042	478,118	898,160
2	27,914			14,191	14,191
3	43,906			9,956	9,956
4	979,625		107,932	338,244	446,176
5	544,980		31,844	86,160	118,004
6	334,102		41,879	11,475	53,354
7	260,244		19,312	25,706	45,018
Total	3,697,859		621,009	963,850	1,584,859
Kansas:					
1	88,678		4,540	32,907	37,447
2	5,738,743	20,000	4,596,089	462,771	5,078,860
3	1,487,501		273,173	125,859	399,032
4	2,115,090		1,122,651	58,927	1,181,578
5	2,869,255		1,867,394	253,126	2,120,520
Total	12,299,267	20,000	7,863,847	933,590	8,817,437
Kentucky:					
1	2,901,133	1,855,375	318,091	270,668	2,444,134
2	1,172,093	19,390	660,788	205,768	885,946
3	2,284,228		1,193,535		1,193,535
4	3,694,495	3,625,235		918	3,626,153
5	229,004		18,835	69,080	87,915
6	819,754		82,157	169,537	251,694
7	7,775				
Total	11,108,482	5,500,000	2,273,406	715,971	8,489,377
Louisiana:					
1	107,240				
2	348,846				
4	1,851,289		1,700,119	39,813	1,739,932
6	354,632		107,622	72,552	180,174
8	1,526,673	185,000	772,752	100,640	1,058,392
79	698,053		237,650		237,650
Total	4,886,733	185,000	2,818,143	213,005	3,216,148
Maine:					
1	1,679,515		854,205	345,909	1,200,114
2	2,003,622		1,482,090	142,616	1,624,706
Total	3,683,137		2,336,295	488,525	2,824,820

ESTIMATED ENTITLEMENTS UNDER PUBLIC LAW 874 FOR FISCAL YEAR 1971 (BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT)
UNDER THE 1971 REFORM ACT—Continued

State and congressional district	1971 existing law	Sec. 21 (sec. 6 renumbered)	Basic entitlement	2-percent increment	Reform with increment and sec. 21
Maryland:					
1	1,887,242		1,402,785	65,471	1,468,256
2	2,144,901		1,740,825	35,025	1,775,850
5	14,965,336		9,083,655	3,454,178	12,537,833
6	1,608,854		482,940	239,319	722,259
8	8,626,969		5,029,470	1,338,761	6,368,231
76	605,266		206,775	188,446	395,221
77	3,348,017		1,231,550		1,231,560
78	3,535,747		2,943,765		2,943,765
Total	36,722,332		22,121,775	5,321,200	27,442,975
Massachusetts:					
1	1,236,520		176,242	374,438	550,680
2	2,721,379		1,184,707	778,781	1,963,488
3	3,819,585	1,196,555	1,692,608	152,060	3,041,223
4	858,861		3,146	25,479	28,625
5	2,234,957		141,107	570,828	711,935
6	1,019,564		4,414	66,383	70,797
7	1,269,576	3,445		94,999	98,444
8	1,329,483				
10	505,790			6,844	6,844
11	1,195,806		24,297	190,858	215,155
12	3,396,355		2,154,130	257,138	2,411,268
46	73,333				
61	836,966		78,005		78,005
73	6,209				
75	40,379			5,588	5,588
'9	6,182			4,425	4,425
Total	19,580,945	1,200,000	6,351,560	2,527,821	10,079,381
Michigan:					
2	27,508				
3	688,098		334,995	5,054	340,049
8	48,728		11,560	1,507	13,067
9	90,579		14,274		14,274
10	995,904		950,221	16,768	966,989
11	2,328,208		1,914,479	156,477	2,070,956
12	1,281,952		732,326		732,326
16	26,246				
52	972,455		250,754		250,754
Total	6,459,678		4,208,609	179,806	4,388,415
Minnesota:					
1	146,487				
2	13,484		12,696		12,696
3	1,050,427		137,826	91,423	229,249
4	1,113,677				
5	563,684		53,202		53,202
6	233,112		47,338	10,891	58,229
7	704,651		575,951	3,394	579,345
8	970,657		388,180	8,077	396,257
Total	4,796,179		1,215,193	113,785	1,328,978
Mississippi:					
1	570,049		523,482	28,444	551,926
3	142,865		57,072	28,658	85,730
4	270,541		102,171	22,963	125,134
5	2,698,156		2,225,073	278,535	503,608
Total	3,681,611		2,907,798	358,600	3,266,398
Missouri:					
1	144,962				
2	1,229,298		19,927	97,539	117,466
4	5,349,597		2,707,549	592,032	3,299,581
5	523,574		44,268	397,796	442,064
6	539,765		41,472	39,890	81,362
7	468,875		57,379	28,701	86,080
8	1,958,787		1,720,804	48,753	1,769,557
9	299,018		5,463	34,328	39,791
10	82,259		27,050	3,947	30,997
45	190,263				
78	1,136,315		206,308	6,730	213,038
Total	11,922,713		4,830,220	1,249,716	6,079,936

ESTIMATED ENTITLEMENTS UNDER PUBLIC LAW 874 FOR FISCAL YEAR 1971 (BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT)
UNDER THE 1971 REFORM ACT—Continued

State and congressional district	1971 existing law	Sec. 21 (sec. 6 renumbered)	Basic entitlement	2-percent increment	Reform with increment and sec. 21
Montana:					
1	2,562,180		1,822,679	262,829	2,085,508
2	3,406,691		3,152,125	115,760	3,267,885
Total	5,968,871		4,974,804	378,589	5,353,393
Nebraska:					
1	665,796		126,701	123,480	250,181
2	4,843,504		3,703,180	274,206	3,977,386
3	1,055,650		383,963	332,158	716,121
Total	6,564,950		4,213,844	724,844	4,943,688
Nevada: 99	5,045,715		3,833,402	23,990	3,857,392
New Hampshire:					
1	2,600,414		1,115,663	829,747	1,945,410
2	332,155			53,086	43,086
Total	2,932,569		1,115,663	882,833	1,998,496
New Jersey:					
1	1,395,527		51,227	348,453	399,680
2	685,398		117,220	187,980	305,200
3	3,855,771		1,428,049	997,799	2,425,848
4	769,554		28,090	74,521	102,611
5	909,166	5,000	169,602	186,357	360,959
6	6,615,234		3,794,553	1,395,662	5,190,215
13	139,530				
43	38,238			4,989	4,989
48	70,348			5,331	5,331
51	169,984				
Total	14,648,750	5,000	5,588,741	3,201,092	8,794,833
New Mexico:					
1	5,850,080		5,542,221	21,326	5,563,549
2	7,566,277		7,880,387	36,276	7,916,363
99	1,091,386		1,095,191		1,095,191
Total	14,507,743		14,517,799	57,602	14,575,401
New York:					
1	2,914,104		813,531	556,179	1,369,710
2	606,103				
4	461,960		172,829		172,829
5	94,028			334	334
25	66,140				
27	3,154,538	1,417,375	1,041,563	202,929	2,661,867
28	74,356		5,998	641	6,639
29	1,492,833		153,795	35,908	189,703
30	695,911		19,094	48,832	67,926
31	1,636,776		1,271,858	25,185	1,297,043
32	2,378,301		1,291,748	121,705	1,413,453
33	614,018		5,692	19,853	25,545
34	350,652				
35	481,420		149,696	6,795	156,491
38	156,467		36,475	22,378	58,853
40	430,634		245,534		245,534
42	199,852				
49	37,081				
54	201,633				
69	6,856,583	82,625	3,213,428		3,296,053
79	955,160		14,015	9,018	23,033
Total	23,858,550	1,500,000	8,435,256	1,049,757	10,985,013
North Carolina:					
1	1,651,088		1,308,335	219,897	1,528,232
3	5,714,976	2,700,689	2,178,096	361,047	5,239,832
5	111,579				
7	6,604,575	2,844,311	2,578,563	604,528	6,027,402
8	258,084			47,382	47,382
11	387,758		123,934	48,998	172,932
Total	14,728,060	5,545,000	6,188,928	1,281,852	13,015,780

ESTIMATED ENTITLEMENTS UNDER PUBLIC LAW 874 FOR FISCAL YEAR 1971 (BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT)
UNDER THE 1971 REFORM ACT—Continued

State and congressional district	1971 existing law	Sec. 21 (sec. 6 renumbered)	Basic entitlement	2-percent increment	Reform with increment and sec. 21
North Dakota:					
1.....	2,056,534		1,770,922	96,459	1,867,381
2.....	1,719,494		1,817,552	10,965	1,828,517
Total.....	3,776,028		3,588,474	107,424	3,695,898
Ohio:					
1.....	17,375				
2.....	77,062				
3.....	3,605,573		1,688,482	399,900	2,088,382
4.....	55,350		11,012	6,742	17,754
5.....	33,116			1,310	1,310
6.....	610,324		115,061	133,936	248,997
7.....	2,422,036		1,252,049	306,507	1,558,556
8.....	80,617			3,493	3,493
10.....	426,230		44,137	65,538	109,675
11.....	161,236		6,817	115,133	121,950
12.....	656,153		243,715	172,413	416,128
13.....	151,341			91	91
14.....	331,641				
15.....	335,470		72,761	84,119	156,880
17.....	654,839		187,691	143,855	331,546
19.....	32,041			3,411	3,411
23.....	961,347			109,555	109,555
24.....	1,034,412		57,946	110,358	168,304
59.....	380,631				
68.....	3,031,763		1,608,902	56,011	1,654,913
79.....	160,179				
Total.....	15,218,736		5,288,573	1,702,372	6,990,945
Oklahoma:					
1.....	2,127,379		650,991	391,548	1,042,539
2.....	1,799,457		1,144,754	280,744	1,425,498
3.....	1,218,366		542,392	275,362	822,754
4.....	5,621,198		4,720,880	407,985	5,128,865
5.....	3,245,531		1,467,972	713,285	2,181,257
6.....	1,409,989		734,820	317,437	1,052,257
75.....	2,464,463		1,412,734	878,476	2,291,210
Total.....	17,886,383		10,679,453	3,264,837	13,944,380
Oregon:					
1.....	569,674		243,145	24,688	267,833
2.....	2,338,279	60,000	964,043	340,147	1,364,190
3.....	728,503		15,808	11,999	27,807
4.....	1,044,007		246,012	169,773	415,785
Total.....	4,680,463	60,000	1,469,008	546,607	2,075,615
Pennsylvania:					
6.....	68,421		12,944	9,308	22,252
7.....	503,846			11,579	11,579
8.....	1,053,381			395,059	395,059
9.....	234,196				
10.....	404,072		35,664	25,451	61,115
11.....	296,699				
12.....	973,428		468,685	70,172	538,857
13.....	297,819			17,318	17,318
15.....	196,258		89,826	68,657	158,483
16.....	546,917		64,765	69,382	94,147
17.....	473,968		6,610	5,775	12,385
18.....	38,607				
19.....	1,136,307		338,099	109,023	447,122
23.....	39,164			28,875	28,875
26.....	28,909				
27.....	289,444		3,488	7,205	10,693
57.....	878,836				
63.....	90,662			19,700	19,700
66.....	4,871,467		2,626,765	955,897	3,582,662
67.....	51,675				
Total.....	12,474,076		3,646,846	1,753,401	5,400,247

ESTIMATED ENTITLEMENTS UNDER PUBLIC LAW 874 FOR FISCAL YEAR 1971 (BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT)
UNDER THE 1971 REFORM ACT—Continued

State and congressional district	1971 existing law	Sec. 21 (sec. 6 renumbered)	Basic entitlement	2-percent increment	Reform with increment and sec. 21
Rhode Island:					
1	2,261,987		1,477,382	450,238	1,927,620
2	2,361,848		977,418	442,685	1,420,103
79	279,114				
Total	4,902,949		2,454,800	892,923	3,347,723
South Carolina:					
1	6,899,881	955,575	5,005,748	167,824	6,129,147
2	3,054,339	543,523	1,215,821	436,976	2,196,320
3	118,742		14,596	40,266	54,862
4	104,346				
5	704,744		683,337		683,337
6	708,690	500,902		31,290	532,192
Total	11,590,742	2,000,000	6,919,502	676,356	9,595,858
South Dakota:					
1	664,030		237,232	50,184	287,416
2	4,182,526		3,625,852	352,894	3,978,746
Total	4,846,556		3,863,084	403,078	4,266,162
Tennessee:					
1	757,547		78,397	177,194	255,591
2	1,417,622		332,688	247,652	580,340
3	558,438		3,715	53,216	56,931
4	1,955,443		1,309,297	257,002	1,566,299
5	477,064				
6	1,419,867		704,181	277,706	981,887
7	336,208		127,517	68,710	196,227
8	579,054		229,295	121,354	350,749
9	1,008,742		618,574	290,678	909,252
96	1,091,206		550,445		550,445
Total	9,601,191		3,954,109	1,493,612	5,447,721
Texas:					
1	2,155,745		1,441,837	279,378	1,721,215
2	94,055		2,185	12,286	14,471
3	706,189		274,261	107,869	382,130
4	690,159		399,636	73,683	473,319
5	118,270		23,073	41,248	64,321
6	360,318		109,468	80,819	190,287
7	3,580			2,869	2,869
8	26,221			1,708	1,708
9	1,026,099		680,934	72,348	753,282
10	1,326,658		757,758	26,955	784,713
11	3,785,455		2,817,514	557,580	3,375,094
12	5,199,767		3,533,845	485,388	4,019,233
13	1,891,233		1,464,694	95,727	1,560,421
14	1,508,588		866,746	108,631	975,377
15	296,589		181,486	19,035	200,521
16	4,701,292		3,837,874	260,623	4,048,497
17	2,104,644		1,712,255	42,877	1,755,132
18	680,260		248,767	85,550	334,317
19	421,905		207,356	558	207,914
20	1,562,301		1,126,542	216,323	1,342,865
21	1,148,971		706,325	135,124	841,449
22	707,275		120,568	165,587	286,155
23	1,474,753		825,624	231,567	1,057,191
53	640,907		145,084		145,084
56	577,431		85,739		85,739
86	9,675,061		7,776,233	597,618	8,373,851
Total	42,883,736		29,345,804	3,701,351	33,047,155
Utah:					
1	7,330,816		5,680,040	220,863	5,900,903
2	2,704,862		1,306,281	12,140	1,318,421
Total	10,035,678		6,986,321	233,003	7,219,324
Vermont: 99	193,155			17,154	17,154

ESTIMATED ENTITLEMENTS UNDER PUBLIC LAW 874 FOR FISCAL YEAR 1971 (BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT)
UNDER THE 1971 REFORM ACT—Continued

State and congressional district	1971 existing law	Sec. 21 (sec. 6 renumbered)	Basic entitlement	2-percent increment	Reform with increment and sec. 21
Virginia:					
1	9,647,403		7,704,441	542,740	8,247,181
2	6,837,747		5,286,432	618,200	5,904,632
3	1,147,166			49,983	49,983
4	2,780,455		1,975,459	211,628	2,187,087
5	85,176			30,510	30,510
6	822,360		254,903	79,487	334,390
7	88,249		2,841	4,606	7,447
8	5,908,980	2,810,000	1,881,635	456,516	5,148,151
9	587,375		188,260	90,919	279,179
10	21,501,383		10,808,890	7,960,981	18,769,871
Total	49,406,294	2,810,000	28,102,861	10,045,570	40,958,431
Washington:					
1	1,183,958		361,312	2,432	363,744
2	2,286,992		1,352,201	39,677	1,391,873
3	1,114,872		400,145	72,078	472,223
4	2,570,934		1,503,159	128,361	1,631,520
5	2,014,063		1,418,137	154,847	1,572,984
6	7,497,938		5,746,494	332,014	6,078,508
7	788,098		5,026		5,026
Total	17,456,855		10,786,474	729,409	11,515,883
West Virginia:					
2	439,622		64,370	71,349	135,719
3	97,835				
4	201,639				
Total	739,096		64,370	71,349	135,719
Wisconsin:					
2	746,287		255,748	9,942	265,690
3	1,067,209		417,126	253,052	670,178
7	157,123		70,564	16,529	87,093
8	150,215				
10	316,148		205,820	9,239	215,059
55	538,482				
Total	2,975,464		949,258	288,762	1,238,020
Wyoming: 99	2,408,383		1,930,355	123,406	2,053,761
Guam: 99	2,853,145		2,803,399		2,803,399
Puerto Rico: 99	6,428,886	6,000,000	86,570		6,086,570
Virgin Islands: 99	34,678				
Wake Island	500,000	500,000			500,000
Grand total	707,901,233	34,550,000	393,266,483	72,334,548	500,151,031

COMPUTATION ENTITLEMENT RATES PER PUPIL UNDER P.L. 874

The national average per pupil expenditure rate currently being used in the computation of entitlements for P.L. 874 is approximately \$613. This figure is for the 1967-68 school year, and is applied to 1970 rates.

Since the Reform Act calls for "first preceding year" per pupil expenditure data, an estimate of \$728 was made for 1970. This estimate was based on past patterns of increases in per pupil expenditure:

1964-65—\$476;

1965-66—\$512 (a 7.5% increase over the prior year);

1966-67—\$556 (an 8.5% increase over the prior year);

1967-68—\$613 (a 10% increase over the prior year).

The 1970 estimate was projected at the rate of a 9% increase between 1968 and 1969, and a second 9% increase between 1969 and 1970. This is probably conservative.

[Amounts in thousands, except columns 4 and 5]

Region and State	Total current expenditures for purposes of P.L. 89-10 (sum of cols. 6 thru 16, minus cols. 17 & 18)	Average daily attendance 1/	Current expenditures per pupil for purposes of P.L. 89-10 (col. 2 ÷ col. 3) 2/	Percent increase in per pupil expenditure, '67-68 over '66-67	Current expenditures by purpose 3/										Tuition and transportation fees received from patrons	Expenditures made from Federal funds granted under P.L. 89-10 6/	Region and State	
					Local administration	Instruction	Attendance services	Health services	Pupil transportation services	Operation of plant	Maintenance of plant	Fixed charges	Food services (net cash expended) 4/	Student body activities (net exp.)				Free summer schools 5/
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
UNITED STATES 7/	\$25,088,806	40,962	\$ 612.49	10.3	\$910,647	\$18,260,084	\$73,909	\$204,648	\$977,500	\$2,146,638	\$697,468	\$2,370,307	\$375,163	\$77,904	\$37,333	\$45,466	\$997,322	UNITED STATES
NORTH ATLANTIC	7,538,156	9,613	784.16	8.7	284,816	5,133,864	26,933	96,403	324,932	680,721	136,804	869,382	103,832	42,849	319	17,948	144,746	NORTH ATLANTIC
Connecticut	423,866	575	736.92	10.0	12,442	316,263	866	4,590	15,839	34,243	10,848	33,326	5,733	1,449	-	298	11,435	Connecticut
Delaware	75,428	109	692.61	.0	3,268	54,718	(8/)	1,077	2,794	6,916	2,287	5,528	1,428	-	35	-	2,622	Delaware
Maine	105,150	215	488.25	6.0	3,207	73,002	50	418	6,661	9,616	2,773	7,311	1,802	386	150	225	(4,617)	Maine
Maryland	511,599	749	683.03	11.3	12,718	381,791	4,990	1,490	19,805	43,280	19,403	40,037	6,027	658	-	1,205	17,392	Maryland
Massachusetts	687,639	1,061	648.25	6.7	21,651	500,786	1,931	7,677	23,365	63,867	18,436	59,400	12,936	5,340	-	2,720	25,030	Massachusetts
New Hampshire	70,934	128	554.88	7.6	2,459	50,927	34	826	3,884	6,308	1,681	4,738	1,171	741	-	137	1,697	New Hampshire
New Jersey	982,431	1,267	775.69	9.4	35,712	674,302	2,635	15,881	28,978	80,314	30,764	122,844	8,136	9,347	-	-	26,482	New Jersey
New York	3,058,255	3,019	1,012.98	8.3	121,325	1,925,786	10,852	41,459	158,871	295,331	(9/)	431,258	46,460	17,538	-	626	(76,000)	New York
Pennsylvania	1,365,581	2,125	642.49	8.9	63,517	954,276	4,923	21,154	57,926	116,445	42,075	143,289	14,476	7,187	-	12,485	47,203	Pennsylvania
Rhode Island	99,947	148	675.23	15.9	2,883	73,547	261	1,292	3,251	9,401	2,152	8,471	1,914	164	134	100	3,424	Rhode Island
Vermont	52,362	85	612.70	15.9	2,427	38,545	13	539	2,813	4,594	1,642	3,710	583	39	-	152	2,391	Vermont
District of Columbia ..	104,964	132	792.36	15.5	3,207	79,921	378	-	745	10,406	4,743	9,470	3,166	-	-	-	7,070	District of Columbia
GREAT LAKES AND PLAINS ..	7,157,506	11,432	626.09	12.1	275,396	5,124,636	17,749	40,298	293,457	697,250	203,697	658,208	78,732	13,518	18,481	12,441	251,439	GREAT LAKES AND PLAINS
Illinois	1,353,548	2,016	671.51	10.9	62,880	973,917	3,108	14,177	41,371	142,705	45,051	104,360	11,278	7,021	9,075	7,138	54,257	Illinois
Indiana	654,448	1,095	597.45	9.3	17,230	467,400	2,227	3,626	32,749	59,719	19,510	57,318	10,426	-	5,894	550	21,101	Indiana
Iowa	377,694	618	611.32	20.6	15,726	274,278	463	2,577	20,463	46,577	(9/)	28,119	5,857	451	88	1,223	15,681	Iowa
Kansas	286,324	474	603.61	5.3	11,556	212,221	155	1,685	13,978	25,173	9,161	18,694	4,570	884	150	-	11,904	Kansas
Michigan	1,345,290	1,913	703.12	16.3	49,235	936,804	4,549	3,819	44,099	132,136	38,393	158,277	9,767	664	-	952	31,499	Michigan
Minnesota	545,005	800	681.03	8.3	20,162	387,974	1,435	3,620	29,567	53,493	12,022	47,397	6,549	1,184	2,791	438	20,753	Minnesota
Missouri	474,391	870	545.11	9.3	18,682	358,746	1,151	3,548	24,382	40,066	18,225	31,131	6,008	53	-	759	26,843	Missouri
Nebraska	167,972	311	539.45	12.7	6,701	117,291	223	644	5,590	14,331	6,800	13,942	2,208	349	483	592	(6,078)	Nebraska
North Dakota	75,384	142	531.67	10.2	3,210	53,464	38	90	7,037	7,281	1,785	4,730	1,088	53	-	154	3,237	North Dakota
Ohio	1,242,036	2,207	562.70	13.2	48,781	893,199	3,110	4,745	35,923	119,497	32,034	136,575	12,114	-	-	-	43,943	Ohio
South Dakota	80,940	160	505.15	8.3	4,047	60,882	46	370	4,283	7,128	2,454	5,583	1,508	368	-	478	5,252	South Dakota
Wisconsin	554,474	826	671.03	11.5	17,186	388,460	1,244	1,397	34,015	49,144	18,222	52,082	7,359	2,491	-	157	16,969	Wisconsin
SOUTHEAST	4,123,898	9,265	445.11	9.7	122,933	3,247,614	20,367	13,877	185,946	264,272	132,949	373,469	112,323	13,048	15,600	7,908	370,547	SOUTHEAST
Alabama	298,348	788	378.75	3.6	7,726	233,726	6,910	788	12,032	14,904	7,442	32,748	8,197	10,078	-	-	36,203	Alabama
Arkansas	176,128	413	426.59	10.9	7,635	124,803	306	909	9,453	11,770	8,583	21,517	10,661	1,189	-	182	20,514	Arkansas
Florida	649,524	1,217	533.73	9.6	17,724	531,859	443	1,270	14,981	45,115	19,360	45,367	7,714	-	1,075	478	34,907	Florida
Georgia	458,272	999	458.83	10.5	13,226	364,509	2,776	-	21,873	28,870	13,413	44,417	8,479	-	-	1,440	37,851	Georgia
Kentucky	266,643	645	413.58	9.2	9,451	210,535	3,020	2,294	15,648	18,241	6,285	18,866	5,802	13	7,195	981	29,725	Kentucky
Louisiana	406,877	775	524.68	6.2	11,931	301,788	1,423	765	26,751	22,799	13,068	35,099	18,303	292	259	-	25,600	Louisiana
Mississippi	169,143	540	313.45	3.8	6,242	134,565	107	453	13,088	11,176	6,537	11,563	6,945	800	-	297	22,035	Mississippi
North Carolina	470,774	1,115	422.11	10.7	13,558	385,120	2,040	2,318	15,439	25,111	16,339	43,867	15,124	48	-	-	48,190	North Carolina
South Carolina	234,274	605	387.28	15.5	7,352	184,932	619	1,259	9,561	14,400	7,272	27,952	10,413	579	677	979	29,763	South Carolina
Tennessee	329,323	831	396.50	11.9	11,446	260,783	1,763	875	15,484	23,891	8,839	35,907	9,147	49	-	1,000	37,862	Tennessee
Virginia	491,802	949	518.23	10.8	10,401	383,216	331	1,535	19,273	34,712	19,324	39,556	8,223	-	6,394	2,540	28,622	Virginia
West Virginia	172,790	388	444.89	13.8	6,241	131,778	629	1,411	12,363	13,283	6,447	16,610	3,315	-	-	11	19,275	West Virginia
WEST AND SOUTHWEST	6,269,249	10,649	588.72	10.1	227,502	4,753,970	8,860	54,070	173,165	504,395	224,098	469,248	80,276	8,489	2,933	7,169	230,590	WEST AND SOUTHWEST
Alaska	55,414	64	866.89	1.7	3,345	39,199	28	376	2,630	6,857	2,346	3,032	242	44	40	59	2,668	Alaska
Arizona	220,057	366	600.57	14.6	7,233	166,743	274	2,125	5,025	19,455	7,774	8,297	3,130	-	-	-	(10,695)	Arizona
California	2,833,392	4,472	633.55	10.3	91,367	2,166,032	-	28,505	62,258	233,927	102,934	209,608	22,105	-	-	-	83,344	California
Colorado	278,077	478	581.55	7.9	9,838	208,997	896	2,209	8,768	24,036	8,826	20,061	2,926	1,129	-	119	9,490	Colorado
Hawaii	99,977	158	632.32	3.6	7,485	72,016	2,028	-	1,185	3,698	5,700	7,532	3,264	-	-	-	2,931	Hawaii
Idaho	80,424	168	477.99	9.7	3,264	58,310	75	330	4,506	6,970	2,170	8,055	762	11	-	255	3,774	Idaho
Montana	99,295	161	618.05	10.5	4,515	69,693	59	431	5,579	8,319	4,046	7,358	1,514	628	-	-	2,845	Montana
Nevada	68,108	104	652.24	10.5	1,629	51,832	176	377	2,189	6,088	2,175	4,309	353	283	259	-	1,561	Nevada
New Mexico	139,536	251	556.09	6.0	4,653	105,858	195	1,035	7,946	11,491	4,434	12,641	2,396	435	255	119	11,683	New Mexico
Oklahoma	287,929	559	469.12	3.9	11,187	192,405	374	1,140	10,653	21,548	15,485	20,894	4,799	432	-	6	20,980	Oklahoma
Oregon	284,409	425	669.12	5.9	8,602	203,049	318	711	10,921	23,905	11,063	20,410	3,022	1,410	996	-	(2,441)	Oregon
Texas	1,177,868	2,341	503.23	14.1	53,919	930,392	3,356	12,365	25,437	79,892	34,999	83,327	27,386	4,069	-	6,210	71,064	Texas
Utah	140,891	285	494.91	4.6	3,272	101,176	454	364	3,471	1								

1/ Reports only attendance of public school pupils enrolled in programs financed by expenditures reported in column 2.

2/ Computations made before rounding.

3/ Includes direct intermediate and State agency current expenditures on behalf of local educational agencies.

4/ Does not include value of commodities donated by the Federal Government for school lunch programs.

5/ Many States include tuition-free summer school expenditures in data reported in columns 6 through 15.

6/ Data in parentheses have not been included in data reported in columns 6 through 16. Therefore, they are not included in the column totals and are not deducted in obtaining data for column 2.

7/ United States totals for columns 2 and 3 are rounded totals of State-reported data. Other totals are of rounded data shown.

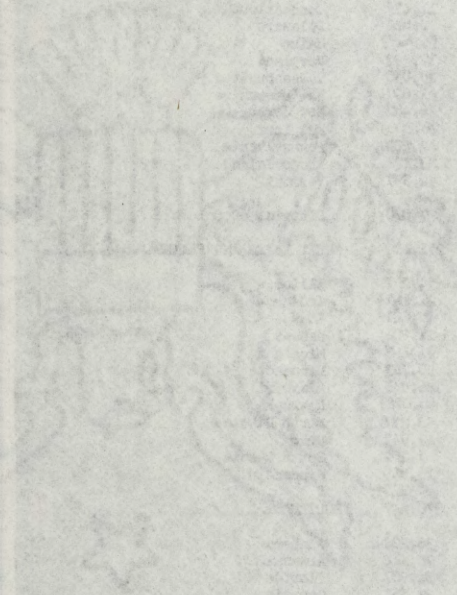
8/ Included in expenditures reported for health services in column 9.

9/ Included in expenditures reported for operation of plant in column 11.

NOTE: --Because of rounding, detail in columns 6 thru 18 may not add to totals in column 2.

SOURCE: Form OE 2302 "Certification of Current Expenditures Made by Local Educational Agencies for Free Public Education, 1967-68." Individual State reports are on file in the National Center for Educational Statistics, U.S. Office of Education.

1870

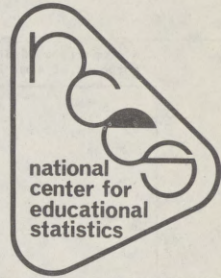


1870



elementary and secondary education

CURRENT EXPENDITURES BY LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES
FOR FREE PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION, 1967-68



October 1969

Washington, D.C. 20202

OE-22026-68

by Richard H. Barr and Betty J. Foster
Elementary and Secondary Education Surveys Branch

Public elementary and secondary school expenditures by local educational agencies amounted to \$25.1 billion in the 1967-68 school year (see table, column 2). These expenditures, nearly all from State and local sources, represented an estimated 91 percent of all current expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools in 1967-68. The data were reported by the States for Federal administration of certain aid-to-education programs.

Not included here is a total of \$1.2 billion (estimated) in expenditures for State and intermediate administration, the value of commodities donated by the Federal Government for the school lunch program, and local expenditures for community services and summer schools operated on a tuition basis. Also excluded are about \$1.1 billion in Federal funds expended at the local level under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and about \$45 million expended from nontax revenues (tuition and fees received from patrons).

The national average of local level expenditure per pupil in 1967-68 was \$612, an increase of 10 percent over the \$555 reported for 1966-67. The largest regional gain was 12 percent in the Great Lakes and Plains, followed in order by the West and Southwest, Southeast, and North Atlantic regions, all with around 10 percent more in 1967-68 than in 1966-67.

Iowa, with the largest percent increase in

expenditure per pupil (20.6 percent), raised its per pupil expenditure to \$611, just under the \$612 national average.

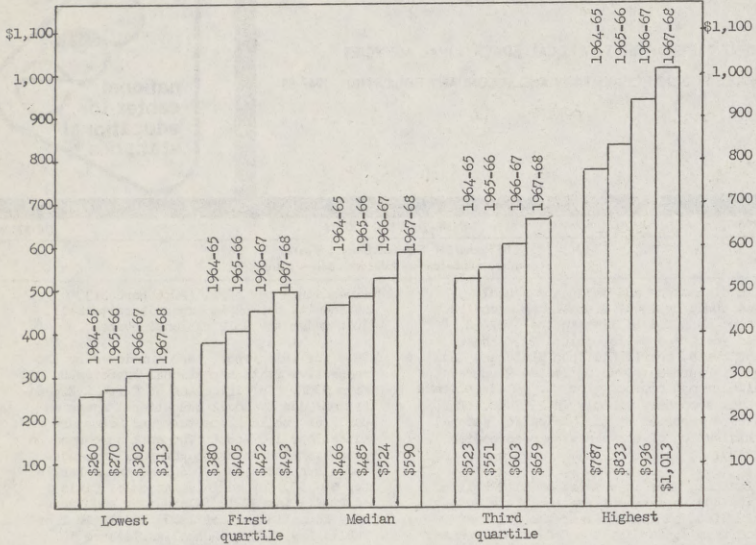
Data for this report were furnished by the respective State educational agencies on OE Form 2302, "Certification of Current Expenditures Made by Local Educational Agencies for Free Public Elementary and Secondary Education, 1967-68." The data were used to establish the "average per pupil expenditure in a State," as required under Public Law 89-750, for administration of Title I of Public Law 89-10 (Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965) and Title I of Public Law 81-874 (School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas).

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act allows each State to report average daily attendance (ADA) as defined by that State, and comparability of the data varies along with the definitions. For example, in California, pupils who have excused absences for illness are counted as present when deriving ADA; and in Michigan, ADA is defined as a set percent of enrollment. Kindergarten pupils attending less than a full day are counted in full-day attendance in some States; other States adjust the kindergarten ADA to reflect the less-than-full-day attendance of such pupils. Therefore, expenditures per pupil in ADA are not entirely comparable among the States.

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Office of Education
Robert H. Finch, Secretary
James E. Allen, Jr., Assistant Secretary and
Commissioner of Education

National Center for Educational Statistics
Dorothy M. Gilford, Assistant Commissioner
for Educational Statistics

A comparison of State average annual expenditure per pupil in ADA reported for purposes of administration of PL 89-10: 1964-65, 1965-66, 1966-67, and 1967-68



The graph compares average expenditures per pupil at the lowest State average, first quartile, median, third quartile, and highest for each of the four years 1964-65 through 1967-68. It shows that, while the expenditures per pupil have risen at all levels, the dollar spread between the lowest and the other levels has increased each year.

While the expenditure per pupil in 1967-68 rose about \$11 or about 3.8 percent from the preceding year for the State with the lowest expenditure per pupil, the ratio rose about \$77 or 8.3 percent for the State with the highest per pupil expenditure.

Senator SPONG. Third, the proposed legislation would provide a reward for those States which are making a high tax effort—25 percent above the average.

I would like to see a list of the States which would benefit. It is my understanding that the purpose of the proposed modifications is to limit funds for wealthy areas, but it is also my understanding that some of the wealthier States, along with some of the poorer States, would benefit under this proposal. It seems to me that it is contradictory to limit wealthy areas in one way only to reward them in another, especially in the impact program.

(The information subsequently supplied follows:)

Effort Index—Impact Aid Reform Act of 1970

	<i>Totals</i>		<i>Totals</i>
1. Alabama -----	0.90	28. Nebraska -----	0.94
2. Alaska -----	1.23	29. Nevada -----	.93
3. Arizona -----	1.15	30. New Hampshire -----	.95
4. Arkansas -----	1.05	31. New Jersey -----	1.10
5. California -----	.90	32. New Mexico -----	1.16
6. Colorado -----	.97	33. New York -----	1.40
7. Connecticut -----	.98	34. North Carolina -----	.91
8. Delaware -----	.96	35. North Dakota -----	1.10
9. District of Columbia -----	.96	36. Ohio -----	.90
10. Florida -----	.98	37. Oklahoma -----	.91
11. Georgia -----	.94	38. Oregon -----	1.13
12. Hawaii -----	.98	39. Pennsylvania -----	1.05
13. Idaho -----	.94	40. Rhode Island -----	1.07
14. Illinois -----	.93	41. South Carolina -----	.92
15. Indiana -----	.95	42. South Dakota -----	1.02
16. Iowa -----	1.02	43. Tennessee -----	.87
17. Kansas -----	1.04	44. Texas -----	.96
18. Kentucky -----	.89	45. Utah -----	.97
19. Louisiana -----	1.11	46. Vermont -----	1.14
20. Maine -----	.96	47. Virginia -----	.96
21. Maryland -----	1.03	48. Washington -----	.97
22. Massachusetts -----	.91	49. West Virginia -----	.98
23. Michigan -----	1.07	50. Wisconsin -----	1.10
24. Minnesota -----	1.13	51. Wyoming -----	1.09
25. Mississippi -----	.85	52. Guam -----	
26. Missouri -----	.94	53. Puerto Rico -----	
27. Montana -----	1.15	54. Virgin Islands -----	

Senator SPONG. Fourth, I would like to see a list of the districts which would lose eligibility under section 12 of the administration bill.

(The information subsequently supplied follows:)

The computer print-out submitted in response to an earlier question shows which school districts would not receive Federal assistance under the Impact Aid Reform Act provisions.

Senator SPONG. Some districts are going to be hurt if this legislation is adopted, and they should know it. Furthermore, the districts which lose eligibility under this section are likely to be those which would not qualify for funds designed to soothe the transition.

Fifth, I think a list of school districts which would have benefited in fiscal 1969 had the new way of categorizing children and the new section 14 been in effect should be included in the hearing record.

(The information subsequently supplied follows:)

BENEFITS BY "A" AND "B" CATEGORY CHILDREN BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT IN 1969

The computer print-out already submitted in response to an earlier question indicates the number of "a" category and "b" category children in each Congressional district for whom payment was made in fiscal year 1969. Although the payment would be less under the Impact Aid Reform Act (since "b-in" children would be paid at 40 percent and "b-out" children at 20 percent of the amount paid for an "a" category child), the proportions should maintain the approximate ratio shown for payments under the Act for fiscal year 1971. See p. 40.

Senator SPONG. While this section appears to offer some relief, I have the feeling that its effect would be negligible.

In addition to this information, I believe the committee should look at the estimated revenue which school districts could receive if Federal property were taxable, if servicemen always paid income taxes where they were stationed, and if post exchange and commissary purchases were subject to State sales taxes.

After all, the original purpose of impact aid was to reimburse a school district on this basis, and I believe it is still an extremely pertinent factor. It is, however, completely overlooked in the proposed bill, and Secretary Finch hardly referred to it in his testimony before the House General Subcommittee on Education.

Finally, in his House testimony, Secretary Finch notes:

... the Battelle study found (that) districts with a large percentage of federally connected students are characterized by lower teacher-pupil ratios, higher per pupil expenditures and lower tax rates than districts with lesser Federal impact or no impact at all.

Instead of looking at these districts solely on the basis of impact or nonimpact aid, I think it might be useful to check the districts with high impact entitlements and high per pupil expenditures against districts which have the same wealth and per capita income to determine what types of correlations are obtained.

In other words, I am suggesting that district wealth and per capita income may be more important determinants of per pupil expenditures, teacher-pupil ratios, et cetera, than whether or not a district receives impact aid.

It might also be helpful to check local tax efforts in both impact and nonimpact areas. In Virginia, for example, most impact areas are making a better than average local tax effort.

In summary, I would like to note that I am not against all change in the impact program. I believe eligibility for children in grades 13 and 14 should be eliminated. I do not believe double payments should be permitted. I believe local school districts should make a reasonable effort in support of public education. I am willing to consider modifications in the category B eligibility requirements.

However, I cannot say that the proposed bill will resolve the questions raised about the program.

In attempting to eliminate a special situation in the suburban Washington area, I fear that school districts with large numbers of military personnel and school districts which have a relatively high need will be damaged.

In focusing on numbers of children in the manner proposed in the bill, I think we lose sight of the revenue lost in the school districts because Federal property is nontaxable, and because military personnel are not subject to income and sales taxes.

In a cursory glance at the provisions for assisting localities with large increases in federally connected children, I think it is easy to overlook a substantial impact which may result from a school district's growth which is numerically high, although not necessarily high percentage-wise.

Finally, I believe that the means which have been proposed to soothe the transition will fail to help but the most extreme cases.

I have asked my staff to gather certain information concerning the effects of the proposal on the State of Virginia. I would like to have permission to submit that, possibly together with some additional comments, at a later date.

I would close by reiterating that I am not completely opposed to reform of the impact program, but I would want it to be a good reform, a worthwhile reform which would accomplish the goals for which it was designed.

I do not believe that the information which is currently available concerning the proposed bill insures that.

Mr. Chairman, at the risk of informally repeating some of what I have just read to the committee, I would like to say that I think it is tremendously important that accurate information be compiled by this committee before any legislation with regard to impact aid reaches the floor of the Senate.

I think we have gone through a period of years now where we have attempted to legislate a highly complex program on the floor of the Senate in the appropriations process, which is hardly the proper way to do it.

We have run around with figures gathered at the last minute, trying to find out how our respective States made out, how localities within our States made out, and based upon this, alone, and with little regard for the educational benefit, we have made decisions.

We have an opportunity here, by virtue of the fact that this legislation has been introduced, to demand that those responsible give us needed information, that we have accurate projections, and if legislation is reported to the floor, that the report of this committee contain information on the effects of that legislation.

This is not only necessary for the Senators and Members of the House but also—and perhaps more importantly—it is necessary for the school districts affected.

We have often talked about advance funding, in the hope that school districts could better plan how to use their Federal money. At every opportunity, we give it the greatest blessing, and at every opportunity, we give it the least implementation.

The proposed measure, in a way, is defunding, and I think that the school districts that are going to have their moneys reduced certainly are entitled to know in advance what this legislation is going to do to them.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I would like to give you this caveat. I think this bill, the Javits bill or the administration bill, was written to meet the situation here in the District of Columbia, with the Maryland and the Virginia suburbs. I think all of it has been brought about because of the wealthy school districts bordering on the District of Columbia, and I do not think due consideration has been given to the effect of the proposed changes on the rest of the United States.

I would, consequently, hope this subcommittee will look very carefully into this proposal, and be certain that what we are doing is constructive and in the interest of better aid to education.

Thank you.

Senator PELL. I thank you for your testimony, which is very helpful. I especially appreciate your caveat.

I would like to insert in the record, unless you see any reason not to, your letter to me of April 27.

Senator SPONG. I would be very pleased if you would do that.

(The letter referred to follows:)

U.S. SENATE,
Washington, D.C., April 27, 1970.

HON. CLAIBORNE PELL,
Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CLAIBORNE: In the past few days, I have been discussing the impact aid program and the proposed changes in it with a number of school superintendents in my state and with certain other educational personnel.

The impact aid program is one of our major education programs. It affects a large number of the school districts in our nation. Yet, there is little information readily available to these districts on the implications of the proposed changes in the program.

I will mention this problem in my testimony tomorrow and at that time will ask the Committee to seek certain information prior to acting on the proposed legislation. I believe that it is most important to have a district by district breakdown of the fiscal 1970 entitlement under existing law, the 1970 appropriation, the 1971 entitlement under the existing program and the 1971 entitlement under the proposed program. I would also like to see included in the hearing record a specific figure for the proposed "national average local contribution rate" mentioned in the proposed legislation, a list of those states which would benefit under the proposal to reward states making a high tax effort, a list of school districts which would lose all eligibility for impact funds as a result of Section 12 of S. 3581 and a list of the school districts which would have benefited in fiscal 1969 had the proposed way of categorizing children and the proposed Section 14 of S. 3581 been in effect.

Thank you for inviting me to testify on the impact aid legislation. I look forward to being with you tomorrow.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM B. SPONG, JR.

Senator PELL. I must completely support your statement for the necessity of having figures.

As a new chairman, I think I was remiss in my handling the Elementary and Secondary Education bill in that I moved ahead before applicable figures were available. As I just told my staff, very often I feel naked because I go forward without having the adequate information available.

Part of the problem here is that we are in the hands of the administration. If the figures suit them, they seem to come up more quickly than if they don't suit them.

We were told last time, and we tried desperately to get figures in the midst of debate, that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare had just three or four girls in its computer section, and could not get the information to us in time.

It made me very upset indeed. Now we are trying to develop a retrieval system with the Library of Congress so that we can get the information when we need it. The trouble is that the computers have to be programed, they have to be fed the basic data so you can get the information out.

I regret to say that in our highly efficient, technologically advanced Nation, we very often legislate without knowing the facts. This is one very good example of it. I intend to take the subject up with the administration witnesses when they come before us. Your point is well taken, and in this case I intend not to move one inch until we do have these figures available. Actually, the bill came up March 11, 1970, and we asked at that time for figures as to the impact of the proposal at the local level. Today it is toward the end of April, and we don't yet have the figures. This is part of the problem we face. Now, you can ask what do we do if the administration declines to send them. There is no law saying they have to, and the Library of Congress is not equipped to do it. Do we with our two-man staff, do it school district by school district across the United States?

Senator SPONG. No; I don't think you should have to do that. I would suggest that you not move. This is an administration proposal.

It has a section 12 here which is going to change the minimum number of pupils under which a school district can become eligible for impact aid. We ought to have some information on how many districts this will affect.

You have section 14 here, which seeks to help during the transition period in limiting the loss. Now, we ought to know a little about this.

Certainly if you are going to split category B, Senator Javits, the proponent of the bill, and those who helped him write the bill and are responsible for it, have, I think, an obligation to the school districts as well as to the Senate to give us the information on what the impact of this proposal is going to be.

Senator PELL. As I said, this time I will not plunge ahead until I am less naked, and we will have the figure from one source or from another before we have any consideration of the bill.

I would hope the administration could produce these figures because we in the legislative branch really are not able to do so. I would hope that in a few years, with the use of the computers, the Library of Congress will be able to service the committees of Congress with this kind of information rapidly and efficiently.

I was wondering what your own personal views were about the distinction between the B-in pupils and the B-out pupils.

Senator SPONG. I am not going to say I am completely opposed to it, but I will go back to my observation about this legislation. I believe resulted mostly because people were trying to cure the situation here in the District of Columbia area, where they feel Montgomery County and Fairfax County are far too wealthy to be getting all of this money, and when Senators are getting up and talking about their children being counted in the area population.

But we have areas in Virginia where you have a great mass military concentration. You have NASA and Langley and Hampton and the Naval Air Station and the Naval Station in Norfolk, the Naval Yard and Hospital in Portsmouth, the Oceana Naval Air Station in Virginia Beach, and you have people living in all those communities and working in another community. All the areas are connected by tunnels and highways and interchanges, and I think we ought to look very carefully at a system that proposes to give one school district where the children of a man who lives in Portsmouth and works in Virginia Beach half as much as a man who lives in Portsmouth and works in Portsmouth.

Again, I suggest that this legislation in large measure has been inspired by the situation here in this area.

Senator PELL. I appreciate your views.

In my own State, probably as much as yours, if not more, we have a dependence on the impact aid program, so with the Senator from Newport News, I, the Senator from Newport, sympathize.

Senator SPONG. The Senator from Virginia has never denied his self-interest insofar as the impact program is concerned. Thank you.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much.

At this point in the record we will receive the statement of Senator Quentin H. Burdick from the State of North Dakota.

STATEMENT OF HON. QUENTIN N. BURDICK, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

Senator BURDICK. Mr. Chairman, school districts in my State have just been through a financial crisis which tellingly reveals the necessity for authorizing legislation and appropriations to assist school districts which feel a true economic burden by reason of Federal installations.

The Grand Forks (N. Dak.), School District has undertaken the responsibility for educating 2,900 children of military personnel living on the Grand Forks Air Base. These are 'Category 3A' students under present law. As this subcommittee well knows, the 1970 education appropriations bill required a prorating of impact aid funds between 3A and 3B students, resulting in funding at approximately 77 percent of entitlement. The effect on the Grand Forks School District was catastrophic, culminating in the prospect of a \$400,000 deficit. Occurring as late as it did in the school year, this action caused the school board to levy a \$97 tuition charge for federally connected students for the balance of the school year.

Fortunately, just last week we were successful in obtaining congressional approval of emergency legislation designed to alleviate the situation in the most severely affected districts for the balance of the school year. For such districts, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is required to make additional payments from previously appropriated funds to insure that its students will receive a free public education.

While the immediate crisis appears to have passed, surely you can understand the apprehension of the education planners in affected communities.

I recognize that the crisis could have been averted by full funding of Public Law 874 as it now exists, so my purpose in appearing today is to urge, in the strongest possible terms, that the authorizing legislation provide full assistance to those districts whose resources are unduly burdened by Federal installations. Thank you.

Senator PELL. The next witness will be the administration witness. Dr. James E. Allen, Commissioner of Education and Assistant Secretary for Education of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Under Secretary John G. Veneman was to appear but could not make it. I order his statement printed in the record at this point.

(The prepared statement of Mr. Veneman follows:)

Statement by the
Honorable John G. Veneman
Under Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, I am pleased to have this opportunity to testify on the Impact Aid Reform Act of 1970. S. 3581, introduced by Senator Javits, is designed to carry out the recommendations in the President's Message on the Federal Economy Act of 1970 for reform of Public Law 874. Under this program, the Federal Government provides assistance to local educational agencies for operating costs to compensate for the burdens imposed by the presence of Federal installations (which remove local property from the tax rolls) and the public school children brought into the community by parents who live or work on those installations.

This Administration has repeatedly stressed the need for a critical review and reform of programs which have become outdated. We believe that the Impact Aid Program is a clear illustration of this need. We bring before you a package which we believe will reorder the program and place its operation on a more equitable basis. I cannot emphasize too strongly our sense of urgency in having the Congress review and adopt these essential changes.

The basic concept of P.L. 874 as established two decades ago was, and remains, sound. Local taxpayers should not be expected to bear the full cost for the education of federally-connected children. Federal installations, in contrast to privately owned property, are exempted from paying local property taxes which are the main source of revenue for school districts. This is the

primary reason for Federal payments. In addition, compensation is also justified in a few special instances, such as the burden which can result from sudden changes in the number of Federal employees in an area through either increases or decreases.

Through the years, however, the impact aid program has been amended and expanded in ways which dilute and distort its original purposes. As a result, the Federal aid which was originally provided as a matter of equity has funneled increasingly significant amounts of general operating support to certain districts with little relationship to the actual burden imposed by the Federal presence. The recent study commissioned by Congress and conducted by the Battelle Institute found that the current program overcompensates many districts while undercompensating a few. Continued overcompensation with Federal funds can no longer be tolerated. It is unequitable for the many school districts which may have just as great or greater needs for financial assistance, but which do not receive support under the program.

In 1969, some 4,344 school districts qualified for assistance under Public Law 81-874 on account of 2.6 million federally-connected children. Of these, only 359,000 were so-called "A category" children whose parents both live and work on tax-exempt Federal property. In such cases, the Federal impact is clear, and the program provides that local districts be recompensed for their local expenditures for these pupils.

Over 2.2 million of the federally-connected children, however, are so-called "B category" children who live with parents in private homes or other taxpaying properties. Local districts are compensated for these children at the rate of 50 percent of the local contribution rate. It is these payments which create most of the inequities of the program.

Literally hundreds of the eligible districts under Public Law 81-374 suffer no appreciable adverse effect on their ability to support schools due to the presence of federally-connected children. On the contrary, a Federal activity is often a major and much-prized economic benefit. Only a small percentage of districts receiving impact aid actually suffer a heavy Federal impact, as in the case of school districts serving a military base. About 52 percent of the districts participating in the program have a federally-connected enrollment of less than 10 percent. A substantial number of districts are suburban residential communities which would not normally contain the place of employment of its residents, whether employed by industry or government. For these communities, impact aid is a windfall to the extent that it represents payments in lieu of taxes.

In practice, the program frequently pays districts in other ways for depriving them of a tax base they never could have had. In some States in which a substantial amount of highway mileage is on Federal land, impacted aid payments are made for children of State highway employees who work on this land, even though the highway employees would have to be employed to maintain the roads whether they went through Federal lands or not.

In the Western States particularly, the Federal Government owns large quantities of land that is not taxable. Through permits or special rights, some economic activities of considerable value take place on these lands--and school districts collect bonus taxes on these private activities and from impact aid payments for the children of persons they employ. One New Mexico district receives 25 percent of its locally raised school revenues from the taxation of oil drilling and extraction equipment located on public lands. It also receives

impact aid for the children of the men doing the drilling, since the land they work on is Federal property. In many Western States, P.L. 81-874 payments are made for the children of non-Indian parents who operate stores or businesses on Indian land, and the district also taxes the value of the store and its contents.

The Defense Department has a number of facilities owned by the government but operated by private contractors and used for commercial as well as government work. A district with such a facility may receive impact aid for each pupil with a parent who works there, and also collects taxes on the property contained in the plant.

In general, there is a tendency for the highest per pupil payments to be made in the richest States (as measured by per capita personal income) and the lowest per pupil payments to be made in the poorest States. Within each State, there is a tendency for the highest per pupil payments to be made in those districts that have the highest tax base per pupil.

The program also tends to frustrate State policies to equalize educational opportunities. Since they cannot take Federal impact payments into account in making equalization payments, States must use their scarce funds to pay the full amount to districts which also are paid because of Federal impact, resulting in a double payment, instead of being able to use those funds where the gap between educational needs and financial resources is the greatest.

The Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson Administrations all concluded that this program needed basic changes and sought without success to reform it and reduce the inequities. Since 1968, however, the program has not been fully funded due to budgetary limitations. Under the present law, all payments must be proportionately reduced if insufficient funds are provided, which means that no district, however needy, gets any larger share of its entitlement than the wealthiest suburban district. That is why the Nixon Administration last year

sought legislation to give priority to the funding of (A) category children--who most clearly constitute a Federal burden on the locality--before any payments are made for (B) children for whom the Federal responsibility is less clear, since their parents live on taxable property. Congress, however, rejected this proposal. Instead, the House added and the Senate enlarged a proposal which would substantially increase the cost and the inequities of the program by counting children from low-rent public housing.

Under the public housing amendment--which if funded would push the cost of impact aid over \$1 billion--Federal payments would be provided without relation to either low-income or population factors. Many States and cities have little public housing; districts receiving the largest additional payments would be those which have already received the bulk of Federal funds for support of low-income housing. Many of the children who reside in low-rent public housing are already counted for Title I purposes.

In summary, current impact aid payments result in unjustified payments to many school districts, and thus constitute an inequitable use of Federal funds which is discriminatory to many other districts. The major sources of impact aid "windfalls" identified by the Battelle study are:

- Payments that far exceed the costs of the local government of educating Federal pupils.
- Payments to districts that, even without the Federal assistance, are wealthy and well able to support their own schools from local sources with a lower tax effort than most districts in the State.
- Payments based on non-taxability of Federal property where activity on that property generates taxes sufficient to defray the education costs of children of persons working on the property.

- Double payments to districts that receive funds through in-lieu of taxes payments or shared revenues and again through impact aid.
- Double payments to districts that receive funds from their State government on an equalization formula.
- Higher per pupil payments to rich districts than to poor ones resulting from the methods used to calculate the rate of payment.
- Payments based upon children who would likely be attending schools there even if the Federal Government had never come into the district.
- Payments that never reflect the economic stimulus that the Federal Government may cause in a community.

As a result of such overpayments, the Battelle study found, districts with a large percentage of federally-connected students are characterized by lower pupil-teacher ratios, higher per pupil expenditures, and lower tax rates than districts with lesser Federal impact or no impact at all.

As a specific illustration, it is difficult to justify the \$6 million in aid payments that goes to one of the wealthiest areas in the Nation--Montgomery County, Maryland--on the grounds of a federally caused financial burden, when the Federal Government is obviously a major contributor to the country's high income base. Some 21,000 out of 36,000 (B) category students for whom Montgomery County receives payment are "B-out" children, whose parents work outside the county, in the District of Columbia or elsewhere. Here is a county which can and does provide excellent education from its own resources receiving large payments for its federally-connected students, when their parents already pay sufficient local residential property and income taxes to support the schools at a level well above the national or State average.

It may be true, in cases like Montgomery County, that the Federal Government may own significant amounts of property which are thereby removed from the local tax rolls, and that in some cases the estimated tax value of this property may even exceed the district's impact aid payments. It does not follow, however, that this would justify the full amount of the district's entitlement. P.L. 874 was never conceived as a direct in-lieu-of-taxes payment, but was developed as a means to provide a reasonably equitable payment based on educational expenditures rather than assessed valuation. If a strict in-lieu-of-taxes approach were to be taken, equity would demand that some account be taken of the very real tax benefits arising from the Federal presence in terms of attracting private industry and highly-skilled professional people to the district. Further, it cannot be argued that the Federal contribution for B-out children is comparable to the tax support provided by private employers, since only private employers located in the school district contribute such support.

Another major inequity in the present Impact Aid program is the provision that gives any district with at least 3 percent federally-connected enrollment payments for its full total of impact pupils, while districts with less than 3 percent receive nothing. Thus, a district with 2.9 percent federally-connected students receives no Federal assistance, while a district with 3 percent receives payments for each of those children.

Our reform proposals would correct these kind of inequities. To deal with the problem of overpayments, we would change the way in which (B) children are counted for purposes of aid payments. The Battelle study found that the loss of tax revenue which the school district suffers from (B) children is more accurately

placed at 40 percent of per pupil cost rather than the 50 percent figure in the present law. (The average portion of the tax base made up by industrial and business property approximates 40 percent). Therefore, we would count each (B-in) student (whose parents live and work in the same county) as $\frac{4}{10}$ of a student for purposes of deriving the total number of children for whom payments would be made. (B-out students would be figured at $\frac{2}{10}$. We feel they represent a significantly lesser burden to the school system because their parents work on a Federal establishment outside the county, which does not diminish its tax base.)

To keep impact aid distributions from widening the in-State differential between rich and poor areas, we propose to pay only a national average local contribution rate as modified by the effort index where applicable. The present system of allowing the district to choose a comparable local rate or the State or National rate, whichever is higher, causes the poor areas to receive less per federally-connected pupil than the wealthy areas. Our proposal will also serve to equalize payments nationwide, and end discrimination against those States which contribute heavily to the local school budget. It also simplifies the method of payment and makes it easier for districts to estimate their entitlement.

Under the Impact Aid Reform Act the payment rate per eligible child would be 60 percent of the national average of per pupil expenditures in the year preceding the one for which entitlements are based. This proposal differs from Battelle's recommendation that the payment rate be based on the local tax rate and the average per pupil assessed valuation in the State.

The equalized property valuation required to calculate local tax rates and the other provisions necessary to the Battelle approach would be extremely hard to obtain, and would provoke numerous and difficult administrative problems. We are hopeful that the new Commission on School Finance will investigate this problem in more detail.

In the meantime, the figure of 60 percent was settled upon because, on a national basis, approximately 60 percent of school revenues is derived from local sources. Thus, for (A) students from whose families the School Board receives neither residential or business taxes, the average loss is approximately 60 percent, and 60 percent of the national per pupil expenditure is a reasonable approximation of the Federal burden.

It might be argued that the Federal payments in high expenditure districts should be greater than average since their per pupil expenditures are substantially above the national level.

In fact, the opposite case should be argued. Those districts which have high expenditures tend to be wealthier districts. These are the ones which have benefited most from the Federal presence. Adjustments should be toward reducing, not increasing payments. Thus, at the very least, by paying the national average we will prevent paying rich districts more than we pay poor districts, which is the case under the present law.

To remove the inequitable cutoff point for payments based on 3 percent, the Reform proposals would substitute an absorption factor of 3 percent. Since the average level of Federal impact for the nation's schools approximates 3 percent, it seems fair that each school district be expected to absorb that level of adjusted Federal impact pupils. Those with a Federal population above that percentage would be paid for the excess percentage.

Impact can, of course, be created by numbers as well as percentages. We have therefore, provided that any district with an excess over 1,000 adjusted Federal impact pupils would be paid for that excess regardless of the percentage level. This will recognize the problems of the larger districts and remove a disincentive for school district consolidations.

Additionally, the change to the first preceding year will eliminate underpayments which arise from basing entitlements on two year old data. Certainly it would be even better to accept the Battelle recommendation that we use current year data. However, this is not possible in light of our experience in trying to get this information, even for two year old figures.

The Reform Act makes an important long needed adjustment by ending P. L. 874 payments to so-called Junior Colleges, or the 13th and 14th grades. Since by law P.L. 874 payments may only go to local boards which provide free public education, the only State which has been able to receive payments in recent years has been California. Thus this provision of the Federal assistance program for school districts suffering from a Federal burden has worked to support the educational system of only one State.

The bill also clarifies the situation when local agencies which receive payments in lieu of taxes or taxes upon improvement from Federal property with respect to which pupils are claimed as eligible for Impact Aid. Previously some districts were able to receive double payments under these circumstances. This bill stops that practice by requiring that any such money coming from property be deducted from Impact Aid entitlements.

Under the existing P. L. 874 legislation the Federal Government has been providing direct support for schools in those areas for one reason or another the local educational agency or the State educational agency has been unable to provide free public education to the children of Federal Government employees. In these so-called Section 6 areas Federal agencies have built, owned, and operated the schools. This provision was intended to be a temporary situation until the local agencies were able to provide free public education. The Impact Aid Reform Bill provides that the Commissioner of Education shall initiate discussions with the appropriate State and local educational agencies to the end of terminating not later than July 1, 1974, these separate arrangements for the education of these children within the Continental United States and Hawaii. Special payments to the school districts absorbing such activities could be made for up to seven years where necessary to effectuate the transfers. Authority would remain for the Commissioner to continue to provide directly for any children where adequate educational arrangements through a local educational agency were not possible by the termination date.

The Impact Aid Reform Bill also calls for the use of an effort index, which is simply a factor of the individual State's average local school expenditure effort adjusted to the States per capita income compared to the national average. This provision will bring the Impact Aid program more firmly into line with the general thrust of current Federal education policy, which, in itself, is a much needed change. This index would be employed only for those States which are above the national average effort level, and would be used to multiply the State's entitlement. Thus, a State making an effort 25 percent above the national average would be rewarded by multiplying its entitlement by 1.25. Let me emphasize that this will be a reward, not a punishment, to those States which surpass the national average. For States below the national average there would be no effort index used in computing their entitlement. Any State which is below 1.0 will get its same entitlement as if it had exactly a 1.0 effort index. It is our hope that this provision will be just one more Federal incentive to the States to use their available resources to achieve educational excellence.

Since any formula, no matter how complicated, cannot adequately meet all the possible situations which might arise, the Impact Aid Reform Act has special provisions designed to avoid serious strain for districts currently participating in the program either through the effects of transition or other conditions. Four provisions would fall into this general area of adjustment.

First, we can note that the bill provides that no loss greater than 2 percent of the total current expenditure for FY 1970 can accrue to a school district because of the new provisions. For FY 1971, a school district may calculate the payments it would have been eligible to receive under the provisions of law existing prior to passage of the new provisions. If the difference between that calculated payment and the proposed payment exceeds 2 percent of the districts total current expenditures for FY 1970 then the Commission, after verification of the facts, would be authorized to pay the amount of the excess above 2 percent to the district.

Second, for districts with very high concentrations of Federal impact pupils, defined as in excess of 50 percent of all of the districts pupils in average daily membership, the Commissioner will make a specially developed payment in-lieu-of the regularly calculated P.L. 874 payment. This payment would be based on the difference between a current operating expenditure level established as equitable for that district and the amounts of money available to that district from local, State and other Federal sources, including a local tax levy equal to the State average for local school purposes on an equalized property base for the district. In no case, however, can the Commissioner's payment be based on a cost where the per pupil basis for the district would exceed 125 percent of the State or national average per pupil expenditure or be less than 85 percent of either figure, whichever is higher.

Third, authority to provide for sudden and substantial increases or decreases in attendance of Federal impact pupils would be retained with two modifications over existing law. This bill would require the increase to exceed 10 percent of the total pupils in average daily attendance in the

school district instead of 5 percent of the non-Federal impact children required under existing law. Also there would be no second-year automatic extension of benefits at 50 percent of the first year rate. Sudden decreases would be handled as is presently the case through a calculated payment designed to reimburse the district for any losses which it could not reasonably have been able to anticipate and avoid.

Finally, the Commissioner may waive the absorption requirements for up to seven years to a local education agency if it will facilitate a reorganization, consolidation or merger which offers a reasonable prospect of reducing the amounts payable under the Impact Aid Program. This waiver authority can also be utilized in other cases where exceptional circumstances would make the application of the absorption requirements produce inequitable results and defeat the purpose of the Act.

One further word seems necessary. The Impact Aid Reform Act does not mention P. L. 815, which assists school districts with Federal Impact in school construction. The Battelle Report proposed a substantially new P.L. 815 program. In their view it has been irrational to compensate districts for operating costs but not for capital outlays. The Battelle Report recommended that we prorate the cost of capital expenditures over the life of the building, and that this cost could then be allocated to the Federal students according to their proportion in the district. We find this suggestion very interesting for the future. However, at the present time, we have not had the opportunity to consider carefully this new set of issues. For example, how should the life of a building be calculated or what type of depreciation schedule should be applied? These problems are complex and sufficient time for their study was

not available while we worked out the Impact Aid Reform Act. We plan to have the Battelle recommendations on P.L. 815 examined thoroughly by the President's Commission on School Finance. If there are viable proposals which can be made we would be happy to come before you again on that issue.

This Administration believes that the reforms outlined above will make Impact Aid a strong and viable program which will assist districts on an equal basis, no longer adding to the already enormous dichotomy between the nation's rich and poor school districts.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity to discuss our proposals. If you have any questions, my colleagues and I will try to answer them.

STATEMENT OF HON. JAMES E. ALLEN, JR., ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR EDUCATION AND U.S. COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE; ACCOMPANIED BY JAMES F. KELLY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY, COMPTROLLER; DR. ALBERT L. ALFORD, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR LEGISLATION, OFFICE OF EDUCATION; AND GERALD M. CHERRY, DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF SCHOOL ASSISTANCE IN FEDERALLY AFFECTED AREAS, OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Mr. ALLEN. Thank you.

May I say first that Under Secretary Veneman had hoped to appear this morning, but he is unable to appear and has asked me to extend his apologies.

I am very pleased to appear before the committee on his behalf and speaking for the Department.

Accompanying me are my colleagues. On my right is Assistant Secretary Comptroller Kelly, of the Department of HEW, Mr. Saunders here also from HEW, and he will be at the table, and Mr. Alford on my immediate left, who is Assistant Commissioner for Legislation in the Office of Education, and Mr. Cherry, who is the Director of the Division of School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas, who is the administrator of this program.

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I am pleased to have this opportunity to testify on the Impact Aid Reform Act of 1970.

S. 3581, introduced by Senator Javits, is designed to carry out the recommendations in the President's Message on the Federal Economy Act of 1970 for reform of Public Law 874.

Under this program, the Federal Government provides assistance to local educational agencies for operating costs to compensate for the burdens imposed by the presence of Federal installations (which remove local property from the tax rolls) and the public school children brought into the community by parents who live or work on those installations.

This administration has repeatedly stressed the need for a critical review and reform of programs which have become outdated. We believe that the impact aid program is a clear illustration of this need. We bring before you a package which we believe will reorder the program and place its operation on a more equitable basis.

I cannot emphasize too strongly our sense of urgency in having the Congress review and adopt these essential changes.

May I say here, listening to the previous dialogue between you and Senator Spong, that I just want to say that the implication was that we have not cooperated fully with the committee and with Congress in supplying information here.

I want to make it clear that we are prepared to give you any information, of course, that you want.

Senator PELL. I am citing the problems we faced in the ESEA bill, where we would be working in executive session, need information but did not have it available. We requested it from the Department, and were told that it was exceptionally difficult, because of staffing problems, and you just could not give it to us. We found ourselves,

particularly in discussing title I and the Murphy amendment, I won't say legislating in the dark, but certainly without figures. It was a very embarrassing experience for me as chairman, and for some of my colleagues, who found we had to reverse ourselves as the figures came out differently than we had expected.

And it taught me a lesson, as a new chairman, I will never move ahead again until I have all the figures available.

I would say that we have hoped for figures on the impact aid bill for about 6 weeks. I am not saying you are not cooperating, but it seems to me that with the resources of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the proper programming of the machines, that this information could have been made available.

We don't have it on a school district basis, and we should have it available on the school district basis.

I think you know the extent of my personal respect and regard for you, but I do not agree with your statement that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has cooperated completely in the matter of giving us information. It is just not correct.

Mr. ALLEN. It is Secretary Finch's desire to do so, as it is mine, and we will try our best to.

Senator PELL. It is mine, also, but it really has not occurred.

Mr. ALLEN. The basic concept of Public Law 81-874 as established two decades ago was, and remains, sound. Local taxpayers should not be expected to bear the full cost for the education of federally connected children.

Federal installations, in contrast to privately owned property, are exempted from paying local property taxes, which are the main source of revenue from school districts. This is the primary reason for Federal payments.

In addition, compensation is also justified in a few special instances, such as the burden which can result from sudden changes in the number of Federal employees in an area through either increases or decreases.

Through the years, however, the impact aid program has been amended and expanded in ways which dilute and distort its original purposes. As a result, the Federal aid which was originally provided as a matter of equity has funneled increasingly significant amounts of general operating support to certain districts with little relationship to the actual burden imposed by the Federal presence.

The recent study commissioned by Congress and conducted by the Battelle Institute found that the current program overcompensates many districts while undercompensating a few. Continued overcompensation with Federal funds can no longer be tolerated. It is unequitable for the many school districts which may have just as great or greater needs for financial assistance, but which do not receive support under the program.

In 1969, some 4,344 school districts qualified for assistance under Public Law 81-874 on account of 2.6 million federally connected children. Of these, only 359,000 were so-called "A category" children, whose parents both live and work on tax-exempt Federal property. In such cases, the Federal impact is clear, and the program provides that local districts be recompensed for their local expenditures for these pupils.

Over 2.2 million of the federally connected children, however, are so-called "B category" children, who live with parents in private homes or other taxpaying properties. Local districts are compensated for these children at the rate of 50 percent of the local contribution rate. It is these payments which create most of the inequities of the program.

Literally hundreds of the eligible districts under Public Law 81-874 suffer no appreciable adverse effect on their ability to support schools due to the presence of federally connected children. On the contrary, a Federal activity is often a major and much-prized economic benefit.

Only a small percentage of districts receiving impact aid actually suffer a heavy Federal impact, as in the case of school districts serving a military base. About 52 percent of the districts participating in the program have a federally connected enrollment of less than 10 percent.

A substantial number of districts are suburban residential communities which would not normally contain the place of employment of its residents, whether employed by industry or Government. For these communities, impact aid is a windfall to the extent that it represents payments in lieu of taxes.

DEPRIVATION OF TAX BASE

In practice, the program frequently pays districts in other ways for depriving them of a tax base they never could have had. In some States in which a substantial amount of highway mileage is on Federal land, impacted aid payments are made for children of State highway employees who work on this land, even though the highway employees would have to be employed to maintain the roads whether they went through Federal lands or not.

In the Western States, particularly, the Federal Government owns large quantities of land that is not taxable. Through permits or special rights, some economic activities of considerable value take place on these lands—and school districts collect bonus taxes on these private activities and from impact aid payments for the children of persons they employ.

One New Mexico district receives 25 percent of its locally raised school revenues from the taxation of oil drilling and extraction equipment located on public lands. It also receives impact aid for the children of the men doing the drilling, since the land they work on is Federal property.

In many Western States, Public Law 81-874 payments are made for the children of non-Indian parents who operate stores or businesses on Indian land, and the district also taxes the value of the store and its contents.

The Defense Department has a number of facilities owned by the Government, but operated by private contractors and used for commercial as well as Government work. A district with such a facility may receive impact aid for each pupil with a parent who works there, and also collects taxes on the property contained in the plant.

In general, there is a tendency for the highest per-pupil payments to be made in the richest States, as measured by per capita personal

income, and the lowest per-pupil payments to be made in the poorest States.

Within each State, there is a tendency for the highest per-pupil payments to be made in those districts that have the highest tax base per pupil.

The program also tends to frustrate State policies to equalize educational opportunities. Since they cannot take Federal impact payments into account in making equalization payments, States must use their scarce funds to pay the full amount to districts which also are paid because of Federal impact, resulting in a double payment, instead of being able to use those funds where the gap between educational needs and financial resources is the greatest.

The Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson administrations all concluded that this program needed basic changes, and sought without success to reform it and reduce the inequities.

Since 1968, however, the program has not been fully funded due to budgetary limitations. Under the present law, all payments must be proportionately reduced if insufficient funds are provided, which means that no district, however needy, gets any larger share of its entitlement than the wealthiest suburban district.

That is why the Nixon administration last year sought legislation to give priority to the funding of A category children—who most clearly constitute a Federal burden on the locality—before any payments are made for B children, for whom the Federal responsibility is less clear, since their parents live on taxable property.

Congress, however, rejected this proposal. Instead, the House added, and the Senate enlarged, a proposal which would substantially increase the cost and the inequities of the program by counting children from low-rent public housing.

Under the public housing amendment—which, if funded, would push the cost of impact aid over \$1 billion—Federal payments would be without relation to either low income or population factors.

Many States and cities have little public housing. Districts receiving the largest additional payments would be those which have already received the bulk of Federal funds for support of low-income housing. Many of the children who reside in low-rent public housing are already counted for title I purposes.

In summary, current impact aid payments result in unjustified payments to many school districts, and thus constitutes an inequitable use of Federal funds which is discriminatory to many other districts.

"WINDFALLS" IDENTIFIED BY BATTELLE STUDY

The major sources of impact aid "windfalls" identified by the Battelle study are:

Payments that far exceed the costs of the local government of educating Federal pupils.

Payments to districts that, even without the Federal assistance, are wealthy and well able to support their own schools from local sources with a lower tax effort than most districts in the State.

Payments based on nontaxability of Federal property where activity on that property generates taxes sufficient to defray the education costs of children of persons working on the property.

Double payments to districts that receive funds through in-lieu-of-taxes payments or shared revenues and again through impact aid.

Double payments to districts that receive funds from their State government on an equalization formula.

Higher per pupil payments to rich districts than to poor ones resulting from the methods used to calculate the rate of payment.

Payments based upon children who would likely be attending schools there even if the Federal Government had never come into the district.

Payments that never reflect the economic stimulus that the Federal Government may cause in a community.

As a result of such overpayments, the Battelle study found, districts with a large percentage of federally connected students are characterized by lower pupil-teacher ratios, higher per pupil expenditures, and lower tax rates than districts with lesser Federal impact or no impact at all.

As a specific illustration, it is difficult to justify the \$6 million in aid payments that goes to one of the wealthiest areas in the Nation—Montgomery County, Md.—on the grounds of a federally caused financial burden, when the Federal Government is obviously a major contributor to the county's high income base. Some 21,000 out of 36,000 B category students for whom Montgomery County receives payment are B-out children, whose parents work outside the county, in the District of Columbia or elsewhere.

Here is a county which can and does provide excellent education from its own resources receiving large payments for its federally connected students, when their parents already pay sufficient local residential property and income taxes to support the schools at a level well above the national or State average.

It may be true, in cases like Montgomery County, that the Federal Government may own significant amounts of property which are thereby removed from the local tax rolls, and that in some cases the estimated tax value of this property may even exceed the district's impact aid payments.

It does not follow, however, that this would justify the full amount of the district's entitlement. Public Law 874 was never conceived as a direct in-lieu-of-taxes payment, but was developed as a means to provide a reasonably equitable payment based on educational expenditures rather than assessed valuation.

If a strict in-lieu-of-taxes approach were to be taken, equity would demand that some account be taken of the very real tax benefits arising from the Federal presence in terms of attracting private industry and highly skilled professional people to the district.

Further, it cannot be argued that the Federal contribution for B-out children is comparable to the tax support provided by private employers, since only private employers located in the school district contribute such support.

Another major inequity in the present impact aid program is the provision that gives any district with at least 3 percent federally connected enrollment payments for its full total of impact pupils, while districts with less than 3 percent receive nothing. Thus, a district with 2.9 percent federally connected students receives no Federal assistance, while a district with 3 percent receives payments for each of those children.

Our reform proposals would correct these kinds of inequities. To deal with the problem of overpayments, we would change the way in which B children are counted for purposes of aid payments.

The Battelle study found that the loss of tax revenue which the school district suffers from B children is more accurately placed at 40 percent of per pupil cost, rather than the 50 percent figure in the present law. The average portion of the tax base made up by industrial and business property approximates 40 percent.

Therefore, we would count each B-in student, whose parents live and work in the same county, as $\frac{4}{10}$ of a student for purposes of deriving the total number of children for whom payments would be made. B-out students would be figured at $\frac{2}{10}$. We feel they represent a significantly lesser burden to the school system because their parents work on a Federal establishment outside the county, which does not diminish its tax base.

To keep impact aid distributions from widening the in-State differential between rich and poor areas, we propose to pay only a national average local contribution rate, as modified by the effort index where applicable. The present system of allowing the district to choose a comparable local rate or the State or national rate, whichever is higher, causes the poor areas to receive less per federally connected pupil than the wealthy areas.

Our proposal will also serve to equalize payments nationwide, and end discrimination against those States which contribute heavily to the local school budget. It also simplifies the method of payment and makes it easier for districts to estimate their entitlement.

Under the Impact Aid Reform Act, the payment rate per eligible child would be 60 percent of the national average of per pupil expenditures in the year preceding the one for which entitlements are based.

This proposal differs from Battelle's recommendation that the payment rate be based on the local tax rate and the average per pupil assessed valuation in the State.

The equalized property valuation required to calculate the local tax rates and the other provisions necessary to the Battelle approach would be extremely hard to obtain, and would provoke numerous and difficult administrative problems. We are hopeful that the new Commission on School Finance will investigate this problem in more detail.

In the meantime, the figure of 60 percent was settled upon because, on a national basis, approximately 60 percent of school revenues is derived from local sources. Thus, for A students, from whose families the school board receives neither residential nor business taxes, the average loss is approximately 60 percent, and 60 percent of the national per pupil expenditure is a reasonable approximation of the Federal burden.

It might be argued that the Federal payments in high expenditure districts should be greater than average, since their per pupil expenditures are substantially above the national level.

In fact, the opposite case should be argued. Those districts which have high expenditures tend to be wealthier districts. These are the ones which have benefited most from the Federal presence. Adjustments should be toward reducing, not increasing, payments. Thus,

at the very least, by paying the national average, we will prevent paying rich districts more than we pay poor districts, which is the case under the present law.

To remove the inequitable cutoff point for payments based on 3 percent, the reform proposals would substitute an absorption factor of 3 percent. Since the average level of Federal impact for the Nation's schools approximates 3 percent, it seems fair that each school district be expected to absorb that level of adjusted Federal impact pupils. Those with a Federal population above that percentage would be paid for the excess percentage.

Impact can, of course, be created by numbers as well as percentages. We have, therefore, provided that any district with an excess over 1,000 adjusted Federal impact pupils would be paid for that excess, regardless of the percentage level. This will recognize the problems of the larger districts and remove a disincentive for school district consolidations.

Additionally, the change to the first preceding year will eliminate underpayments which arise from basing entitlements on 2-year-old data.

Certainly it would be even better to accept the Battelle recommendation that we use current-year data. However, this is not possible in light of our experience in trying to get this information even for 2-year-old figures.

JUNIOR COLLEGES

The reform act makes an important long needed adjustment by ending Public Law 874 payments to so-called junior colleges, or the 13th and 14th grades.

Since by law, Public Law 874 payments may only go to local boards which provide free public education, the only State which has been able to receive payments in recent years has been California. Thus this provision of the Federal assistance program for school districts suffering from a Federal burden has worked to support the educational system of only one State.

The bill also clarifies the situation when local agencies which receive payments in lieu of taxes or taxes upon improvement from Federal property with respect to which pupils are claimed as eligible for impact aid.

Previously, some districts were able to receive double payments under these circumstances. This bill stops that practice by requiring that any such money coming from property be deducted from impact aid entitlement.

Under the existing Public Law 874 legislation, the Federal Government has been providing direct support for schools in those areas for which for one reason or another the local educational agency or the State educational agency has been unable to provide free public education to the children of Federal Government employees. In these so-called section 6 areas, Federal agencies have built, owned, and operated the schools.

This provision was intended to be a temporary situation until the local agencies were able to provide free public education.

The Impact Aid Reform bill provides that the Commissioner of Education shall initiate discussions with the appropriate State and

local educational agencies to the end of terminating not later than July 1, 1974, these separate arrangements for the education of these children within the continental United States and Hawaii.

Special payments to the school districts absorbing such activities could be made for up to 7 years, where necessary to effectuate the transfers. Authority would remain for the Commissioner to continue to provide directly for any children where adequate educational arrangements through a local educational agency were not possible by the termination date.

EFFORT INDEX

The impact aid reform bill also calls for the use of an effort index, which is simply a factor of the individual State's average local school expenditure effort adjusted to the State's per capita income compared to the national average.

This provision will bring the impact aid program more firmly into line with the general thrust of current Federal education policy which, in itself, is a much needed change. This index would be employed only for those States which are above the national average effort level, and would be used to multiply the State's entitlement.

Thus, a State making an effort 25 percent above the national average would be rewarded by multiplying its entitlement by 1.25. Let me emphasize that this will be a reward, not a punishment, to those States which surpass the national average.

For States below the national average, there would be no effort index used in computing their entitlement. Any State which is below 1.0 will get its same entitlement as if it had exactly a 1.0 effort index.

It is our hope that this provision will be just one more Federal incentive to the States to use their available resources to achieve educational excellence.

TRANSITION PROBLEMS

Since any formula, no matter how complicated, cannot adequately meet all the possible situations which might arise, the Impact Aid Reform Act has special provisions designed to avoid serious strain for districts currently participating in the program, either through the effects of transition or other conditions.

Four provisions would fall into this general area of adjustment.

First, we can note that the bill provides that no loss greater than 2 percent of the total current expenditure for fiscal year 1970 can accrue to a school district because of the new provisions.

For fiscal year 1971, a school district may calculate the payments it would have been eligible to receive under the provisions of law existing prior to passage of the new provisions. If the difference between that calculated payment and the proposed payment exceeds 2 percent of the district's total current expenditures for fiscal year 1970, then the Commission, after verification of the facts, would be authorized to pay the amount of the excess above 2 percent to the district.

Second, for districts with very high concentrations of Federal impact pupils, defined as in excess of 50 percent of all of the district's pupils in average daily membership, the Commissioner will make a specially developed payment in lieu of the regularly calculated Public Law 874 payment.

This payment would be based on the difference between a current operating expenditure level established as equitable for that district and the amounts of money available to that district from local, State, and other Federal sources, including a local tax levy equal to the State average for local school purposes on an equalized property base for the district.

In no case, however, can the Commissioner's payment be based on a cost where the per pupil basis for the district would exceed 125 percent of the State or national average per pupil expenditure, or be less than 85 percent of either figure, whichever is higher.

Third, authority to provide for sudden and substantial increases or decreases in attendance of Federal impact pupils would be retained, with two modifications over existing law.

This bill would require the increase to exceed 10 percent of the total pupils in average daily attendance in the school district, instead of 5 percent of the non-Federal impact children, required under existing law.

Also, there would be no second-year automatic extension of benefits at 50 percent of the first-year rate.

Sudden decreases would be handled as is presently the case, through a calculated payment designed to reimburse the district for any losses which it could not reasonably have been able to anticipate and avoid.

Finally, the Commissioner may waive the absorption requirements for up to 7 years to a local education agency, if it will facilitate a reorganization, consolidation, or merger which offers a reasonable prospect of reducing the amounts payable under the impact aid program.

This waiver authority can also be utilized in other cases where exceptional circumstances would make the application of the absorption requirements produce inequitable results and defeat the purpose of the act.

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

One further word seems necessary. The Impact Aid Reform Act does not mention Public Law 815, which assists school districts with Federal impact in school construction.

The Battelle report proposed a substantially new Public Law 815 program. In their view, it has been irrational to compensate districts for operating costs, but not for capital outlays. The Battelle report recommended that we prorate the cost of capital expenditures over the life of the building, and that this cost would then be allocated to the Federal students according to their proportion in the district.

We find this suggestion very interesting for the future. However, at the present time, we have not had the opportunity to consider carefully this new set of issues.

For example, how should the life of a building be calculated, or what type of depreciation schedule should be applied?

These problems are complex and sufficient time for their study was not available while we worked out the Impact Aid Reform Act.

We plan to have the Battelle recommendations on Public Law 815 examined thoroughly by the President's Commission on School Finance. If there are viable proposals which can be made, we would be happy to come before you again on that issue.

This administration believes that the reforms outlined above will make impact aid a strong and viable program which will assist districts on an equal basis, no longer adding to the already enormous dichotomy between the Nation's rich and poor school districts.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity to discuss our proposals. If you have any questions, my colleagues and I will try to answer them.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much.

What is the basic philosophy behind the idea of having what you term an absorption factor?

Mr. ALLEN. It is simply to recognize that what we are trying to do here is to reward or assist districts that have an unusual impact, and that it is reasonable to expect that all districts in the country would absorb a certain minimum number of Federal pupils, and therefore we have set that figure at 3 percent, which is the average for the Nation.

So under this legislation Federal funds would be used to assist those districts that have an impact above that percent, above the national average.

Senator PELL. For instance, the bill proposes an eligibility change from 400, to a thousand. What would be the philosophy behind that change?

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Cherry, would you speak to that, please?

Mr. CHERRY. The purpose of having a 3 percent absorption but not to exceed 1,000 would be not to unduly penalize large school districts, primarily cities.

If you had the straight 3 percent absorption factor for all school districts, then most large county school districts and cities would drop out for payment or receive small payments, so we put a minimum number for absorption.

Senator PELL. My point was, Why is it a thousand instead of 400, which is what it was in the old formula? Why did you jump it?

Mr. CHERRY. The two figures are not quite comparable. The proposed legislation does not have a minimum number of children required for eligibility. Under present legislation, the eligibility requirements specify that a school district must have 3 percent federally connected pupils, or a minimum of 400, whichever is the lesser.

Now, under the reform legislation, there is no minimum number percentage wise specified, but there is a minimum specified for deduction of non-Federal pupils from the Federal pupils before you have a payment.

The reason for having the thousand in there, it is a number which is subject to judgment. It might be some other figure. We felt that was an equitable minimum number to subtract from the Federal payment for Federal pupils otherwise eligible for payment in a large school district.

Senator PELL. I don't think I understand you.

Are you saying that the percentage has changed under the new legislation? We are not sure it is in fact a reform measure. We want to find out whether it is a bill to reform, or merely deform.

Eligibility is going to be figured at 3 percent or a thousand, whichever is the smaller. Correct?

Mr. CHERRY. That is right.

Senator PELL. Now, under the old legislation it was 400, and what was the percentage figure?

Mr. CHERRY. Or 3 percent, whichever is smaller.

Senator PELL. Then the only thing that has changed is the 400 to a thousand. Is that correct?

My question is, If that is correct, why?

Mr. CHERRY. The formulas are entirely different as referring to 3 percent.

Under present legislation, the law says you must have a total of 3 percent of Federal pupils in order to get paid for any pupil, or a minimum of 400.

The reform legislation eliminates the 3 percent or the 400 requirements, and simply says you count up your total number of Federal pupils, subtract 3 percent non-Federal pupils from that, or a minimum of 1,000, and that is the number you pay on.

Senator PELL. To me it sounds very much the same except for the 400 to a thousand; perhaps somebody else could translate this.

Dr. ALFORD. Mr. Chairman, if I might try to solve your problem, the 3 percent is the same figure, but in the case of the present law it is an eligibility factor. In other words, when you reach 3 percent, then you count the whole group.

This is an absorption factor. You deduct it from each school district, 3 percent of their federally connected pupils.

The thousand figure compared to the 400 figure is a matter of judgment on the part of the administration as a reasonable number to recognize as an impact from numbers alone, and not percentage.

We have no explanation as to say which is better. We think it is better than the 400. My recollection on the 400 was that it was a compromise, I think between 800 and 200, at the time when it was put into the law.

But we feel that 1,000 is a reasonable number to recognize as a type of impact which is unrelated to percentages.

Senator PELL. Thank you. Now, which of you gentlemen would be able to best handle questions on information and the securing of it?

Dr. ALFORD. Mr. Cherry, I think. You mean of the actual administration of the law?

Senator PELL. My question is, Why has it taken 6 weeks to supply us with needed information, and are those figures which you have with you now, not broken down by school district?

Dr. ALFORD. Let me respond, if I may, on this general question of information.

I recognize your problem with the conference. I apologize for it. I will take a large share of the responsibility, here.

I will say we do have difficulty in getting figures in a last minute situation, particularly where they are not proposals that we have made and therefore had time to back them up.

In the particular instance here, unfortunately, we did come forward with the legislation before we had all of the figures necessary. We had some estimates as to what it would do.

In the meantime, we have been running the computer, and we have a number of tables now available which we will give to you and your staff to utilize. They are very substantial. We have runs by school districts. We have runs by congressional districts. We have some tables which I can give to you here this morning by State which com-

pare the 1970 appropriation, the 1971 Reform Act, and the estimate of what the 1971 existing law would provide in entitlements. This might be a useful table to you.

I think that in the various computer runs that we have, that we have picked up most of the information that Senator Spong, for example, requested, as I remember his testimony this morning.

But certainly we will try to provide any additional information that is not included in these tables at the present time.

Senator PELL. Am I correct in saying that when the machine is programed; when the information has been fed into the bank, and you have written the needed program, that it is only a matter of minutes before the printout is available.

Dr. ALFORD. This is true. The difficulty is getting the information into the machine, and this we have to collect. Secondly, in many cases, as you will look through these computer runs, you will see that there are hand corrections on them.

Mr. Cherry's staff had to go through these entire computer runs and make a number of hand corrections, because the material was not in the machine in the way to give the proper answer.

This is one of the reasons why it was delayed as long as it was.

Mr. KELLY. I would like to respond to that, too, if I may, since the computer is in my office.

What you say is true, if you have anticipated the nature of the question, and you then want to run it against current information, it can be done very quickly. Certainly, if a question is posed one day, the data can all be available on the next day.

If the question was not anticipated in the form in which you are now posing it, it is a much more difficult job. You have to put a programmer to work to develop the plan by which the computer will produce the material, and this is a much more elongated process. Once he has developed that program, the computer itself will operate very quickly.

But if you did not anticipate the question would be posed in the manner in which it is posed, then you do have to program the machine to produce that answer.

Senator PELL. Does HEW have its own computer?

Mr. KELLY. Yes, sir.

Senator PELL. Does the Office of Education?

Mr. KELLY. No; OE uses the Office of the Secretary computer for downtown activity. It is a computer center.

Senator PELL. How many people do you have manning the computer section?

Mr. KELLY. The computer operation itself has about 100 employees. It does a massive amount of work. It is a very large computer.

Senator PELL. Would it do all the work for the Social Security Administration as well?

Mr. KELLY. No; all of the work for downtown HEW. This would be the Office of Education, the Office of the Secretary, and Social and Rehabilitation Services.

Senator PELL. But not Social Security?

Mr. KELLY. Not Social Security, nor the National Institutes of Health, nor the Health Services. Each of those has a separate computer bank. We have organized the computers geographically.

Senator PELL. If this information supplied provides the answers, fine, if not we will give you a series of question which we will want the answers to, including not only a State by State breakdown, as you have there, but a school district by school district breakdown, these will be given to you in writing at the end of the hearing.

In addition to that, we would like the information which Senator Spong requested in his testimony. I would like that checked off to make sure each of those questions is actually answered, not most of them, but all of them.

Dr. ALFORD. We certainly will do that, Senator, and if we have any difficulty or delay on it, we will let you know immediately.

Senator PELL. Also with relation to the way your figures are kept, as I understand it, sometimes you keep them by school districts, and sometimes you keep them by county. Is this correct?

Mr. KELLY. For different programs; yes.

Senator PELL. Should we not concentrate on one or the other?

To my way of thinking, the school district would be the simplest. What is your view on that?

Mr. KELLY. The problem involved with title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act is the basic formula assigned a responsibility to the Federal Government to make a distribution by State and by county, and then assigned a responsibility to the States to make a distribution among school districts, when there was more than one school district per county.

Thus, the application of the formula by our computers to produce it by county is easy. To produce the data by school district requires reporting of information from the States as to how they are going to do it, so it is not as quickly available.

You can't just apply the formula. You first must get a report from the States as to how they are going to do it.

But once they have reported, then the data is available and can be utilized.

Senator PELL. For instance, in my own part of the country, in New England, a county line means very little. We break up by townships and cities. So speaking perhaps parochially, I would hope the school district, which is the lowest common denominator here, could be used more as a basic form of reference.

Dr. ALLEN. In New York, the school districts cut across county lines.

Senator PELL. School districts cross county lines in New York?

Dr. ALLEN. Oh, yes, school districts may include two counties. In other words, they do not follow county lines at all.

Senator PELL. I see, so they don't just include two counties, but they could also cut across part of a county?

Dr. ALLEN. That is right. They may be in more than one county.

Senator PELL. Senator Eagleton I am sure has some questions.

Senator EAGLETON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have two or three questions.

First, sort of a philosophical type question, Mr. Allen. As I read your statement and heard your oral summary of it. I gather that part of the thrust of the Reform Act is to repose some discretion, rather considerable discretion, with the Commissioner to take care of what

might be considered to be extraordinarily troublesome situations, and hence to draw a basic formula with all of the refinements that have been testified to, but then over and beyond the basic formula, to give some discretion for unforeseen, peculiar, special type circumstances. Is that right?

Dr. ALLEN. That is right, sir.

Senator EAGLETON. I also take it it is the basic thrust of your proposal not to take Federal money out of the educational picture, but to better distribute it amongst those districts that need it?

Dr. ALLEN. That is right.

Senator EAGLETON. As opposed to those that are more affluent and don't need it?

Dr. ALLEN. That is right, to use the limited amount of money—

Senator EAGLETON. With the general premise, without wedding myself to the detailed implementation thereof, I am 100 percent in accord, for whatever that is worth.

Now let's get back to the discretion point. Would not this discretionary thing, and I know that you should not tie the hands completely of those that have to administer programs, and that there are various answers, even though we are a United States we are certainly not a homogeneous nation, but does not the amount of discretion that you have written into your bill open you and HEW up to this possible charge?

I could see that if a bill something like this came out on the floor, some Senators would be upset. Those who would get more might love it, and those whose States would receive less would not like it.

Those who received less, though, might come to you or one of your staff men and say, "Look, I have a peculiar problem in this city, or county, in my State," and couldn't the word get around, "Well, don't worry, you are our friends, we are going to take care of you," and thus, by the very nature of the enormous amount of discretion that would be given to the Commissioner, it would open this up to some sort of horsetrading type situations?

Dr. ALLEN. Well, of course, this is always a possibility, but it seems to me in a law which is as complex as this is, and in a country which is as diverse as this is, and particularly in dealing with this kind of a problem, the administrator of the program has to have some discretion.

Senator EAGLETON. He doesn't have any now, to speak of, does he?

Dr. ALLEN. Oh, yes; we have some now with respect to section 6.

Senator EAGLETON. On the basic formula, it is per capita it is not, and you count up A children and B children?

Dr. ALLEN. Yes, and the discretion here is limited to these unusual situations.

I don't see how you can avoid having some provision of this kind in here, if you are really concerned to see to it that the children are protected in these cases.

Senator EAGLETON. Suppose I have a special situation in my State. I won't even define what it is, but I have got one, and another Senator in another State has one. I think mine is every bit as meritorious as his, and they are relatively comparable situations. However, he gets addition funds and I don't get mine.

Now, where do my people go from here, if I think you have abused your discretion?

Dr. ALLEN. Of course, you can always go to the Secretary, who is the head of the Department, and get a review from him. He would have the final authority here.

Senator EAGLETON. I am really torn, because I suppose it is a matter of political theory and philosophy and I don't like to just make you all rubber stamps over there, and if we did it that way all we would need was that computer downtown, we would not need you.

Since we have men downtown such as yourself, I think you should have some discretion, and I am worried about it, and I guess it is the same risk you run in any discretionary program.

Did you want to comment?

Mr. CHERRY. I might comment that the present law has several areas of Commissioner discretion.

One of the proposals in the Reform Act is to continue the Commissioner's authority to waive the 3 percent absorption which under present law is to waive the 3 percent requirement. That has always been in the law, that has been a Commissioner discretion.

Another item of judgment is the matter of selecting the most nearly comparable districts in a State to determine the payment to an applicant district. That is another area of discretion.

The Battelle Report went into that matter in considerable detail, and for what it is worth, their report concluded that the Commissioner had not abused the discretionary parts of the present law.

Senator EAGLETON. Thank you.

Dr. ALFORD. Senator Eagleton, if I could also respond, I think there may be a little overemphasis in the testimony on the discretionary portions, and partially that was put into to show we do have the opportunity to make corrections if something happens that we don't expect to happen.

In fact, the discretion is not that broad.

Senator EAGLETON. It is not as broad as the number of words addressed to it?

Dr. ALFORD. That is right.

Under section 13, I think there are only about 151 districts that would be eligible, and even within that, the Commissioner is restricted in the upper and lower limits of what he can do.

PUBLIC HOUSING IMPACT AID

Senator EAGLETON. Now I have a question for Mr. Kelly. He may not have these figures with him, but I think these could be very easily supplied, because I am not asking for it on a district-by-district basis, but on an overall basis.

The present entitlement under old-fashioned Public Law 874, that is A and B, is something in the neighborhood, isn't it, of around \$600 million plus?

Mr. KELLY. For 1971, it will be \$725 million.

Senator EAGLETON. I will call that old-fashioned A and B. Then the entitlement for C, the new public housing section, is what?

Mr. KELLY. Almost \$300 million.

Senator EAGLETON. So that comes to \$1,025 million?

Mr. KELLY. Right.

Senator EAGLETON. Now, what would be the entitlement under what we will call the Reform Act? Forget C for a minute. This is for old-fashioned impact as modified by the Reform Act.

Mr. KELLY. First, there is no C in the proposal. The current estimate is that the entitlement would be just about \$500 million. About \$78 million of that is related to the transitional provision to cover schools that have a loss that is greater than 2 percent.

Senator EAGLETON. Would that not be an ongoing, continuing cost?

Mr. KELLY. It would be a diminishing one.

Senator EAGLETON. So we are comparing apples with apples. The current entitlement under old-fashioned A and B, under present Public Law 874, is \$725 million. To cover that same comparable area under the Reform Act is about \$500 million, so—

Mr. KELLY. There is another set of figures that might be helpful. In fiscal year 1969, the Congress appropriated \$505 million, although the entitlement was somewhat higher. The fiscal year 1970, following the controversy that surround this program, the Congress appropriated \$505 million, so that in fact the reform bill is a different distribution of the same amount of money, but does not escalate to the extent that present law would authorize it to.

Senator EAGLETON. Whereas not too many years back we used to appropriate and fund these things at 100 percent of entitlement.

Mr. KELLY. Essentially, it has been full entitlement up until 1969.

Senator EAGLETON. 1969 and 1970, we fell off.

Now, my final question deals with impact aid is it would apply to public housing units, which is in the new C category, or whatever you want to call it.

Commissioner, on page 5 of your prepared statement, at the top of the paragraph there, you have this sentence:

Instead, the House added, and the Senate enlarged, a proposal which would substantially increase the cost and the inequities of the program by counting children from low-rent public housing.

And then you go on in your next paragraph and talk about many of the children who reside in public housing being already counted, not per se, but the people in public housing are poor, and the poor do count for title I, of course.

I agree it would add to the cost, because we have already gotten these figures from Mr. Kelly. The C entitlement, if fully funded, would cost \$300 million, and I wish they would fully fund it, but I am sure they won't. So I certainly can agree that it would add to the cost.

Regarding the so-called inequities, and this is the thing I have not been able to get through my head, I realize we do have title I which is designed to help districts with economically deprived students, and the more public housing you have, frankly, the more economically deprived students you have, and the more public housing you have, the more you will get out of C than if you don't have any, or very little. Those are all truisms.

But why is it, when you take this property off the tax rolls, and lots of it has been taken off in my hometown in St Louis, the Federal Government helped take it off and created the climate by which it went off the tax rolls, it is under the aegis of the Federal Government that it

went off the tax rolls, what is so wrong as long as we are having some concept of impact, why isn't that just as legitimate a consideration for impact as is what you have retained in the reform bill?

Mr. ALLEN. Senator, let me go through a number of points on this, and read to you some of the reasons why we are concerned. I think they will answer the questions you have raised.

First, as a general thing, we do not think that the public housing really can be considered a federally imposed burden, since public housing authorities are State and locally controlled units, and the Federal Government simply provides a substantial portion of the money needed to carry out a policy desired by the local community. So we do not think it fits under this category of federally imposed burden.

Second, there is no real impact from the sense of 874 on the local school districts created by public housing. There is no evidence to show that public housing affects public housing families or causes an influx of poverty children to a school district, where they did not already reside.

If the amendment is considered a correction to present in-lieu-of-tax payments by local housing authorities substantially overcompensates, or would overcompensate on the basis of even the most liberal projections of a fair in-lieu-of-tax payment. The payments under this amendment would be over twice the possible loss of tax revenues involved in a move from private to public housing.

Then there would be an extremely erratic pattern of payment of benefits, as we see it, because of the optional nature of public housing. Certain areas have participated in the program much more extensively than others.

In addition to the benefits under the public housing program already received, the heavy user areas would now receive, under this amendment, an additional windfall, as we said. The payments to different areas would have no relation to either the school enrollment or the level of poverty.

Then, we also believe that this amendment could have a distorting effect upon the public housing policies. The bonus which would be paid under the amendment might well encourage more public housing units, rather than upgrading private housing, and would also result in maximizing the number of children housed in such units. Local priorities would be easily bypassed by the promise of more money.

Also, another point is that no benefits, as we see it, are assured the children for which the payments would be made, or for any of the children in the district, because as a part of 874 the funds would go into the general school district treasury. In most programs for the disadvantaged it is considered important to direct the payment or programs to such groups to assure service or concentration of efforts in their behalf.

In other words, the money would go to the district for use in what they wanted to do, rather than go to help meet the needs of the concentration of young people from low-income families such as is done from title I.

Finally, two other points: the public housing amendment would ultimately have a distorting effect on the impact program as the impact program is less than fully funded, which has been a pattern, as we have just said, for the last few years.

The added eligibility would distort the authorization base and alter the relationships among districts under any pro rata reductions of funds.

Finally, in our opinion, substantial numbers of children in public housing are already counted for purposes of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, under either the family income or the AFDC factor.

In 1960, some 29 percent of the public housing nonelderly families received under \$2,000 annual income, while approximately 59 percent were under \$3,000 annual income. Approximately 30 percent of the nonelderly families in public housing were receiving the bulk in payments.

In other words, I guess what we are saying, Senator, is that this is not the program, in our judgment, that gives aid of a kind that might be needed for low tax property.

We would therefore urge this amendment not be attached to this legislation.

Senator EAGLETON. Let me make this brief comment on your statement, Commissioner, and I think you have spelled out your point of view very, very completely. I must say I don't agree with all of it.

First, let me say that there is a substantial connection a substantial nexus between the Federal Government and public housing. First, it was only under the authorization of Congress that you could have it in the first place. Congress set up the mechanism by which public housing can endure or be created.

Secondly, and more recently, there is now a direct Federal subsidy to public housing under the Brooke amendment. The Federal Government pays dollars directly to the St. Louis Public Housing Authority for the difference between a negative operating budget and staying afloat, otherwise our public housing in St. Louis would be under. I think it is going under, anyway, but be that as it may, there is a direct Federal investment, so the connection between the Federal Government and public housing is not ethereal or remote, it is direct.

That brings me to my final point. I understand the thrust of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, especially title I thereof, which is designed to give special money to special districts that have special problems, rooms-of-20 approach, compensatory education, et cetera, where it is geared not only to the number of students that fall into these economically deprived categories, but also there are strings attached to it so it can't get in the general pot and be diffused through the entirety of the school system. I am highly in accord with that program but that is, in terms of education and theory, an entirely different program than impact aid.

You have described impact aid in your very fine presentation, and what it is a payment in lieu of taxes, and it does go into the general operating fund.

So my point is this, that I think public housing students, those districts that have them, are really entitled to two payments, if you want to call it that. I think they are entitled to the first payment in lieu of taxes, just as people at Fort Leonard Wood are entitled to theirs, because property is taken off the tax rolls.

Then I think over and beyond that money they are entitled to the special money that comes under title I for the peculiar, special, reme-

dial programs that are necessary for economically and culturally deprived people.

I do not find it personally repugnant to me, or inconsistent, that a school district might be receiving and does receive or would receive two payments under two disparately conceived programs, one a general operating program in lieu of taxes, impact aid, and the other title I of ESEA.

If you care to respond, that is fine.

Mr. ALLEN. The distinction we draw, of course, is that in the housing case, the initiative is with the local government. This is not an impact imposed by the Federal Government, as is the case of 874.

The payments are made there, the money is provided for the district, not in terms of what the Federal payments to the community are to supplement or add to some locally designed arrangement, but in terms of a direct in-lieu-of-tax payment on the part of the Federal Government for Federal installations.

I am understanding and sympathetic to the problem you are talking about, but it just seems to me it does not come under the category of impact aid. That is, at least, our position.

Senator EAGLETON. Thank you, Mr. Commissioner.

Mr. Chairman, Dr. Gerald H. Moeller, director of the division of evaluation and research of the St. Louis public schools, testified on this same bill before the House General Subcommittee on Education. I found his statement particularly helpful in analyzing the bill; it is a very thoughtful commentary. I ask that Dr. Moeller's statement be printed in the record of this hearing so that the Senate can have the benefit of his thinking, as well as the House.

(The information subsequently supplied follows:)

STATEMENT BY DR. GERALD H. MOELLER, DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF EVALUATION AND RESEARCH, ST. LOUIS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee: I am Gerald Moeller, Director, Division of Evaluation and Research of the St. Louis Public Schools. These schools enroll about 114,000 children and youth of which 3.5% are Federally connected.

I am pleased to have been invited to appear before you to testify relative to H.R. 16307, the Impact Aid Reform Act of 1970. This legislation is out of step with the great land mark educational bills of the past decade. It is indeed a step backward. If H.R. 16307 is passed in its present form, Impacted Aid will be virtually eliminated for the St. Louis Public Schools.

Let me point out the effects of this legislation, as I believe it would affect the St. Louis schools. In 1969-70, the St. Louis Public Schools counted 3,847 students whose parents worked on Federal property or were in the Armed Forces. Were we to apply the formulas of H.R. 16307 to this group of children, only 332 students would be eligible:

Number of students whose parents work on Federal property in the county of the district.....	2,815
Number of students whose parents work on Federal property outside the county of the district.....	1,031
40 percent of 2,815.....	1,126
20 percent of 1,031.....	206
Total	1,322
Absorption requirement.....	1,000
Total eligible students.....	322

This is a reduction of 92 percent in Impacted Area children. The funds derived from such a count would hardly be worth the cost and effort involved in making the count. This devastating loss of funds is caused by several unfortunate provisions in the bill. It would reduce, in a most capricious manner, the percentage of 3 (b) children to be counted; it would impose an extremely high absorption factor for Federally eligible students; and the effort factors seems unfair. Moreover H.R. 16307 does not include any relief for children living in non-tax producing public housing constructed by the Federal Government.

Reduction of Percentage of 3 (b) Children. Under H.R. 16307 a school district could count only 40 percent of the students whose parents work on Federal property in the county of the school district and, then only 20 percent of the students whose parents work on Federal property located outside the county in which the school district is situated. These percentages, namely 40 percent and 20 percent, do not appear to be based on any particular educational rationale. Without such rationale the percentages are capricious and open serious questions about the legislation.

Inordinately High Absorption Rate. After a school district has determined the adjusted number of Federal Impact pupils, it must absorb as local cost the lesser of a) 1,000 pupils or, b) three percent of its pupils in average daily attendance (minus the Federal Impact pupils). This provision, I believe, is contrary to the original intent of P.L. 874 which was to compensate a school district for education costs brought about by Federal installations on which no taxes were paid.

The point I want to make is that no district should be required to "absorb" children for whom no local taxes are paid. Neither the small districts that have to absorb the first three percent nor the large districts which can opt for the 1,000 absorption figure, should have to underwrite these just costs. Justice demands that a school district be able to collect Federal Impact funds for even one child, if the district wants to make the effort. This, I believe, is a Federal responsibility. The general idea of an absorption factor is an abdication of this responsibility.

Certainly for some school districts, particularly St. Louis, the absorption factor is a disaster. When 1,000 is subtracted from the adjusted number of Federal Impact pupils as shown above, we derive only 322 pupils for whom Impact Aid would be provided.

Effort Factor is Unfair. According to the language of the bill, "the payment rate for a local educational agency for a fiscal year shall be an amount equal to 60 percentum of the average per pupil expenditure (*again, what rationale for 60%?*) in the United States except that such amount shall be multiplied by such agency's effort factor, if such factor is more than 1.00." The effort factor is computed by a formula that compares the state per pupil expenditure and the state personal income level with the same factor nationwide. This means that if a state is making a strong effort to provide adequate funds for schools that state's school systems benefit from additional Federal funds as well. In most instances a local school system has no power to increase state aid. The provision insures that school districts which are receiving strong financial support from the state also get more Federal support. In a misguided effort to induce greater state effort, this legislation victimizes school systems which are receiving below average state support.

H.R. 16307 Does Not Include Public Housing Pupils. Perhaps the greatest flaw in the bills the omission of any provision for Federal aid to communities which provide public education to children living in non-tax producing public housing.

There is little question that adequate, decent homes are a most vital need for our citizen's health, safety, and self respect. According to the *St. Louis Post Dispatch*, St. Louisans are now faced with a deficit of about 12,000 housing units in the city. We have found, however, that new Federally sponsored housing projects have no provision for the education of children who will live there.

Last year there were about 10,000 children living in the Carr Square Village, the Clinton Peabody Terrace, the Cochran Apartments, the Pruitt Homes, the Project Mo. 1-5 (Pruitt Igoe), the Project Mo. 1-6 (Vaughn) and the Darst Apartments. Titles to these 6,736 units are held by the St. Louis Housing Authority, a corporation formed by the City of St. Louis and the Federal government. Normally, the city gets 10 percent of the rental fees after deductions of utility expenses. The city gives the Board of Education a part of the payment. Last year in-lieu-of-taxes payment to the schools was \$200,469, or \$20.04 per pupil. This year, however, abnormal costs have forced the Housing Authority to cut out all payments to the schools. So the school system receives no in-lieu-of-taxes funds for these children.

Thus, we find that Federally sponsored housing projects, despite their great need in the community, cause serious problems for the schools. Tax yielding property is removed from the tax rolls and replaced by structures which often concentrate four or five times as many children as lived there before. These children are likely to need many expensive social services.

The School Board then has to submit local bond issues for schools which have been costing about \$1.5 million on sites which have averaged a cost of \$114,000 an acre. The local cost of school construction since 1940 to house children living in Federal housing projects has been \$7,832,939. The cost of new schools in the west end of the city to house displaced children from our earliest rehabilitation project (Mill Creek) was an additional \$6,943,835, or a total of \$14,776,774 of school construction costs directly or indirectly caused by Federal housing and urban renewal programs.

In return for the loss of local tax revenue (which theoretically is compensated for by the in-lieu-of-taxes payments) and a local cost of about \$15 million, the St. Louis School Board got \$20. per pupil in place of the \$675. cost last year. This year the Board will receive nothing.

But, We Cannot Afford the Costs. At one time the St. Louis Public Schools were able to assimilate such additional cost burdens. Unfortunately, these times are gone. The St. Louis Board of Education has only one direct way to get money for schools—the local property tax. This tax has been going up steadily because of the increased costs of education and because the assessed valuation of city property has not increased. In fact, it has actually dropped below what it was a decade ago.

Taxpayers and tax paying businesses have been leaving the city. From 1950 to 1959, the city lost about 25 percent of its primary income producing citizens—aged 20 to 64. In the same period, there has been an increase of 16 percent among the older persons—65 years and over—most of whom are on small fixed incomes. Children and youth to age 20 increased by 25 percent. In the period from 1950 to 1967, the city lost almost 30 percent of its business firms.

In addition to the loss of taxpayers, there has also been a loss of tax producing property. The city assessor's office shows that almost one-third (31%) of the property in the city is currently tax exempt. Whole areas of the city are declared blighted and are, therefore, subject to a tax moratorium—usually a decade. New highway construction; city, state, and Federal building construction; church and other tax exempt property make up the remainder of the tax exempt property.

Municipal costs for fire and police protection, hospitals and other services are much higher in the city than in the surrounding suburban areas. This municipal overburden costs city taxpayers 73 cents of each tax dollar, whereas suburban residents pay only 39 cents of their tax dollar for such services. Thus, 27 cents of the city's local tax dollar goes to the schools compared to 61 cents of the suburban local tax dollar.

In the last few months the county has been made graphically aware of the inequities in a few wealthy school districts receiving large amounts of P.L. 874 funds. Without doubt such partiality should be corrected—not by destroying the entire Impact program, but by taking out the objectional elements. Furthermore, I would urge that we not fall into the trap of withdrawing this vital assistance to schools in the dim hope that other, perhaps more appropriate legislation may somehow be developed and passed. If such legislation is a possibility, it should be passed and funded before the Impact legislation is changed.

In my remarks I have tried to point out specific features in the legislation before you which would work to the disadvantage of the school children in St. Louis. I am sorry to have to be pessimistic about H.R. 16307 but this legislation appears to be another example of a declining Federal commitment to education. Despite increases in the cost of living, school systems are receiving less money percentage wise from the Federal government this year than they were several years ago.

Accountability is much in the news today. Most of the rhetoric, however, is directed to accountability of school operating personnel and teachers. This is, of course, right, proper, and long overdue. Unfortunately, the other end of the accountability chain is less often discussed. This is the accountability of the public and their government's—local, state, and Federal—to provide resources when needed and in the amount needed—so that school districts can plan the best use of such resources. Gentlemen, without guaranteed resources true accountability is an impossibility at the school system and teacher level.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much.

I notice in the table breakdown you brought with you that both Maryland and Virginia actually gained under this so-called reform act, and yet the districts around the District of Columbia were the ones that caused the problem.

I guess we can't see the actual effect until we see the school district by school district breakdown, because on the surface, this almost goes against the very points that the Commissioner made in his testimony. I realize what it will show in the end will be smaller amounts for Montgomery County and Arlington County, and larger amounts for other counties.

What is your view with regard to the inclusion of refugees as B students, specifically the Cuban refugees, which are covered under present law; are they covered under the administration bill?

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Cherry can speak to that, because I think it is a part of the act.

Mr. CHERRY. Yes; the amendments include the Cuban refugees, and there will probably be school districts that will qualify for them, and they will receive payments out of the 1970 appropriation.

Senator PELL. Where is it covered in the bill? What section?

Mr. CHERRY. The amendment included in ESEA that passed the House and the Senate.

Senator PELL. That is the present law. I am talking about the administration's bill.

Dr. ALFORD. We just don't change that.

Senator PELL. So it would remain a part of present law. In other words, the Cuban refugees program would be funded to the extent of any other B children?

Mr. ALLEN. It would be continued as is.

Dr. ALFORD. There seemed to be some question. We will check that out.

Senator PELL. So I get it through my mind, then, the Cuban refugee program would be unaffected, and treated like any other B children, but the public housing kids are definitely not included in the administration proposal?

Mr. ALLEN. They are not.

Senator PELL. That is a correct statement?

Mr. ALLEN. That is right.

Senator PELL. It would be appreciated if you would go over those requests for figures, and give them to us in the form we ask. The most important is the one in question No. 9, asking not only for the State by State breakdown, but also the school district breakdown. We are also interested in a comparison of not only the intended authorization, but the present authorization and appropriation.

As you suggested earlier, I am sure my colleagues in the other body will be interested in your congressional breakdown.

Thank you very much indeed for being with us today.

(The information subsequently supplied follows:)

ADMINISTRATIVE INTENT RE CUBAN REFUGEE PROGRAM

The intent of the Administration was to continue the Cuban Refugee Program and not to include the public housing amendments. Since P.L. 91-230, which adds both of these items, was passed after the Administration's Impact Aid Reform Act was introduced, we may need amendments to our proposal to be sure our intent is carried out.

Senator PELL. Our next witness is Mr. Stanley McFarland, assistant secretary, Office of Federal Relations, National Education Association.

**STATEMENT OF STANLEY J. McFARLAND, ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
OFFICE OF FEDERAL RELATIONS, NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSO-
CIATION**

Mr. McFARLAND. Thank you very much, Mr. Pell. I am presenting this statement for John M. Lumley, assistant executive secretary for Legislation and Federal Relations, and executive secretary of the NEA Legislative Commission.

I wish to express the appreciation of the NEA for this opportunity to present its views on S. 3581, "Impact Aid Reform Act of 1970."

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you and your subcommittee for successful passage of the Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1969.

Senator PELL. I thank you. I only wish your enthusiasm was shared by the President, and I would hope you would do what you could to secure its fullest possible funding.

Mr. McFARLAND. We are trying.

The NEA is a professional association of classroom teachers and other educators. There are more than 1 million direct members of NEA this year, and another 1 million educators belonging to NEA's State and local affiliated organizations and national affiliated and associated organizations.

The policies of NEA regarding Federal legislation are made democratically by our governing bodies under general guidelines or resolutions of our annual representative assembly, comprised of more than 6,000 elected delegates.

Interim policies are made by the NEA Board of Directors and Executive Committee. The NEA Legislative Commission is charged with developing programs to carry out the association's policies in the area of Federal legislation and administration.

The Federal Government is a substantial land owner and employer—the largest in the United States. Land owned by the Federal Government is one-third of all land in the United States, and was acquired at an original cost of \$4.8 billion.

In 1968, Federal buildings within the United States totaled 417,559, and were carried on the inventory of the General Accounting Office at a cost figure of \$26.8 billion. We can only speculate what the assessed value would be today.

At the end of 1968, the Federal Government employed 2,400,000 civilian workers at jobs within the United States, and had over 2,200,000 men and women in the Armed Forces stationed in the United States. This amounts to 5.6 percent of the labor force of 82.6 million in December 1968.

The Federal Government is a heavy user of State and local government-financed services, including schools. At the same time, the Federal Government removes a substantial part of property from the tax rolls.

Property owned by private citizens and corporations is largely taxable, and, to the extent that the Federal Government does not pay its way, private and corporate property taxes must be increased to meet the cost of services.

Federal installations are much sought after by local and State governments for the economic aspects of increased money in the community. But they are no more sought after than new business and industry, which, in addition to increasing the economy of an area, also pay taxes in substantial amounts to State and local governments.

It is specious to argue that a Federal installation is so economically desirable that the Government does not need to make in-lieu-of-tax payments.

Public Law 874 was originally designed to provide aid to school systems which were overburdened or heavily impacted with large numbers of children of Federal military and civilian employees.

It provided a sort of in-lieu-of-tax payment—but not quite. I say a form of in-lieu-of-tax payment, because the payment was made to the school system which the federally-connected student attended, rather than to the school system in which the parent's Federal job was located, and because the payment was related to local school expenditures rather than to the proceeds of the school tax rate on the assessed value of the Federal installation.

From the point of view of the recipients, impact aid has worked very well. It has provided a type of general aid with a minimum of administrative overburden.

From the standpoint of the Federal Administration, it has been unsatisfactory because the large Federal involvement does not provide for the kind of intervention, direction, and control of school programs that the Federal Government has become accustomed to having in administering special aid programs.

The NEA has recognized certain shortcomings in the distribution of funds under Public Law 874.

The funds are uncertain from year to year, and even from quarter to quarter.

The State's authority to equalize educational opportunity among school systems is disrupted.

However, we do not believe that this proposal corrects these shortcomings.

There is no question of the Federal responsibility for support of the education of the A pupils, whose parents live and work on Federal property.

However, in S. 3581, there is no real basis for the different percentage support proposed for B and C pupils. The 40 percent for B pupils, whose parents work on Federal property within the school system is drawn arbitrarily from the national average ratio of nonresidential assessed valuations of real property to total assessed valuation.

This rough measure does not account for the fact that State tax sources supply about 40 percent of school revenue, and among the States, the percentage ranges from 9 percent to 87 percent.

The 20 percent support for pupils whose parents work on Federal property outside the school system is defensible only as half of 40 percent. The other 20 percent is retained by the Federal Government rather than going to the school system where the Federal property is located and is impacting the local property tax base.

The States have objected, and very legitimately, so I believe, that the impact aid distorts the States' efforts to equalize local school revenues among systems. Nevertheless, this proposal continues to prohibit

the States from counting Federal impact aid as local revenue in calculating the State aid due a district.

In light of the criticisms leveled by the administration against Public Law 874 in regard to the allocation of funds to wealthy communities and without regard to need, I must observe that the proposed distribution formula in S. 3581 does not contain an element of need. In fact, the effort index in section 12 would increase the aid to New York State school systems, where school expenditures and income are highest, by about 36 percent. See chart 1.

(Chart follows:)

CHART 1.—ESTIMATED EFFORT FACTOR OF H.R. 16307, "IMPACT AID REFORM ACT OF 1970"

State	Current expenditure per pupil in ADA 1968-69	Per capita personal income 1968	Col. 2 divided by col. 3	Effort factor col. 4 divided by United States in col. 4
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
United States.....	702	3,421	.2052	1.00
Alabama.....	398	2,337	.1703	.....
Alaska.....	1,061	4,146	.2559	1.25
Arizona.....	725	3,027	.2395	1.17
Arkansas.....	511	2,322	.2201	1.07
California.....	757	3,968	.1908	.....
Colorado.....	653	3,340	.1955	.....
Connecticut.....	800	4,256	.1880	.....
Delaware.....	787	3,795	.2074	1.01
District of Columbia.....	886	4,425	.2002	.....
Florida.....	682	3,191	.2137	1.04
Georgia.....	556	2,781	.1999	.....
Hawaii.....	739	3,513	.2104	1.03
Idaho.....	557	2,668	.2088	1.02
Illinois.....	743	3,981	.1866	.....
Indiana.....	639	3,412	.1873	.....
Iowa.....	780	3,265	.2389	1.16
Kansas.....	657	3,303	.1989	.....
Kentucky.....	556	2,645	.2102	1.02
Louisiana.....	619	2,634	.2350	1.15
Maine.....	547	2,824	.1937	.....
Maryland.....	796	3,742	.2127	1.04
Massachusetts.....	673	3,835	.1755	.....
Michigan.....	757	3,675	.2060	1.00
Minnesota.....	736	3,341	.2203	1.07
Mississippi.....	466	2,081	.2239	1.09
Missouri.....	647	3,257	.1986	.....
Montana.....	698	2,942	.2373	1.16
Nebraska.....	524	3,239	.1618	.....
Nevada.....	690	3,957	.1744	.....
New Hampshire.....	626	3,259	.1921	.....
New Jersey.....	885	3,954	.2238	1.09
New Mexico.....	603	2,651	.2275	1.11
New York.....	1,159	4,151	.2792	1.36
North Carolina.....	510	2,664	.1914	.....
North Dakota.....	585	2,730	.2143	1.04
Ohio.....	633	3,509	.1804	.....
Oklahoma.....	521	2,880	.1809	.....
Oregon.....	807	3,317	.2433	1.19
Pennsylvania.....	778	3,419	.2276	1.11
Rhode Island.....	789	3,549	.2223	1.08
South Carolina.....	498	2,380	.2092	1.02
South Dakota.....	552	2,876	.1919	.....
Tennessee.....	505	2,579	.1958	.....
Texas.....	476	3,029	.1571	.....
Utah.....	537	2,790	.1925	.....
Vermont.....	727	3,072	.2367	1.15
Virginia.....	624	3,068	.2034	.....
Washington.....	676	3,688	.1833	.....
West Virginia.....	577	2,470	.2336	1.14
Wisconsin.....	759	3,363	.2257	1.10
Wyoming.....	767	3,190	.2404	1.17

Sources: Col. 2 from NEA Research Division revised estimates for 1968-69; Col. 3 from U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

Mr. McFARLAND. S. 3581 does not correct the major weaknesses of Public Law 874—authorization without certain funding. The bill

establishes a packing order of claims on the funds available under the assumption that money will not be adequate.

The school systems, and Congress, will not be relieved of the arduous annual effort to fully fund the authorization and to see that the money is allocated to local school systems after it is appropriated.

It is extremely difficult to assess the impact of this proposal on large school systems in urban centers.

I might deviate here a minute to indicate it is very difficult in general to assess the impact of the administration proposal, without the basic data that is necessary—the computer runs and all the rest—in terms of the impact over a projected period of time in relation to the present program.

I certainly hope that we will have access to the kinds of material that have been requested here this morning.

Senator PELL. You would not call it so much a reform bill as a deform bill?

Mr. McFARLAND. Yes, sir.

Senator PELL. Do you know anybody in the educational community who supports this measure?

Mr. McFARLAND. I have not heard anyone express that opinion.

Senator PELL. On the other hand, in all honesty, it would be unlikely that any proposal calling for a reduction in funding would produce such a reaction in the educational community?

Mr. McFARLAND. Yes. While I can't speak for other organizations, I think it would pull together a lot of the educational groups. We would like to see funding kept up to a reasonable level, although we realize that some programs need reform.

But again I must state that there is not enough information available in terms of this proposal as it is related to the existing program, and I think one difficulty in discussing this reform proposal is that we are not talking about a program that has a need factor.

Senator PELL. Actually, the amount of moneys involved are not too different, if you compare the so-called reform bill with the actual appropriations. This is presuming the so-called reform bill were funded at a hundred percent, because if it were funded at 100 percent, it would be about what the 1970 appropriation was.

Mr. McFARLAND. But you are still in the same position of having to go back year after year. I don't know whether the intent of Congress over a period of time would be to fund the full program.

Senator PELL. Now, what would be your suggestion as to how the present act could be improved?

You have read the Battelle Commission report?

Mr. McFARLAND. Yes, but, as I said before, Mr. Chairman, I think it would be absolutely necessary to take a look at the computer runs. I am sure that the proposal is based upon partial computer runs.

There is a trend that you could analyze in the report. I don't know really on what basis the Battelle study was done, in terms of actually being based on factual data.

Senator PELL. How do you think one could get rid of the most obvious and much overcited problem, that of the kids in Montgomery and Arlington Counties?

Mr. McFARLAND. As a resident of Montgomery County—

Senator PELL. You have to divorce yourself from a conflict of interests, here.

Mr. McFARLAND. Again, I come back to the point I made before: it is not a need program, it is based upon Federal payments in lieu of taxes.

Montgomery County is cited as having one of the finest school systems in the country, but I have never fully analyzed the Montgomery County situation in relation to the impact of that program, and just how much difference this proposal would make.

Senator PELL. I should have the figure on the tip of my tongue, but I think you will find it is very substantial.

Mr. McFARLAND. About \$4 million out of a total?

Senator PELL. We don't have the figure here, but it is substantial. At the same time, the median income is far higher than the average in the United States.

Mr. McFARLAND. I don't know the exact figure, but I do know Montgomery County receives less than Prince Georges, and their total is up something like \$9 or \$10 million from the program. Montgomery County is about half, I believe.

Senator PELL. I don't have the figures here, but they were cited on the Senate floor.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. Pell, you know there have been proposals put forth. I think Mr. Broyhill of Virginia has a bill in the House that would base this program on assessed evaluation. Well, the assessed evaluation of property in Montgomery County is one thing, but in Allegheny County, it is something else again.

Senator PELL. I could not agree with you more, you can't do it on assessed evaluation, but how do you suggest we get rid of the inequities, and bear with me, there may be an inequity now, even if you do live in Montgomery County, there is no reason for Federal funds going into Montgomery County to the extent that they do. Maybe it should go to Prince Georges too, I don't know, but how does one get rid of these inequities, as opposed to the example Senator Spong cited of Newport News, where you do have a very low, much lower median income.

Mr. McFARLAND. Philosophically, I guess we depart, because I come back to the fact that this program is in lieu of taxes. It is not a need program, and the Montgomery County taxpayer has a burden even without the in lieu of tax payment for federally-connected children.

Senator PELL. You are right. It would be a difference in view. But I think both factors must be taken into consideration, in lieu of taxes, and also need.

Mr. McFARLAND. I think many Members of Congress got concerned about Montgomery County, not on the basis of the program, but the fact that the county is receiving a payment for them when its residents work in the District of Columbia. I think maybe this is the point that brings about this disagreement.

Senator PELL. Thank you and thank you very much for your support of our ESEA bill, we appreciate your testimony.

The hearing is recessed until tomorrow at 10 o'clock, in the Senate Caucus room.

(Whereupon, at 11:45 a.m., the subcommittee adjourned, to reconvene at 10 a.m., Wednesday, April 29, 1970.)

EDUCATION AID TO FEDERALLY IMPACTED AREAS— PUBLIC LAW 874

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1970

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON EDUCATION OF THE
COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m., pursuant to recess, in room 318, Old Senate Office Building, Senator Claiborne Pell (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senators Pell and Schweiker.

Staff members present: Stephen J. Wexler, counsel; Richard D. Smith, associate counsel; and Roy H. Millenson, minority professional staff member.

Senator PELL. The Subcommittee on Education will come to order. Today we continue our hearings on the proposed impacted aid legislation submitted by the administration.

I apologize to the witnesses and to the audience, for the size of the room in which this hearing is being conducted, but every other hearing room was in use today, so for that reason we find ourselves in this rather large amphitheater.

The first witness is Mr. Joseph Gaudet, of Middletown, R.I., the superintendent of schools and an old friend of mine with whom I have worked and whom I have admired for many years. He has written a letter to Commissioner Allen that I will have printed in the record following his testimony.

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH H. GAUDET, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, MIDDLETOWN, R.I.

Senator PELL. Do you have a prepared statement?

Mr. GAUDET. Yes; I do, Senator.

Senator PELL. Please proceed as you will.

Mr. GAUDET. I deem it a great honor to be accorded the privilege of addressing myself to the Senate of the United States through the members of this distinguished committee. I am particularly indebted to Senator Pell for his solicitude and sensitivity in all matters pertaining to the well-being of our people, especially his sincere dedication to the education of children. We back home count ourselves fortunate, indeed, to have such distinguished statesmen as Senators Pell and Pastore representing Rhode Island.

My name is Joseph H. Gaudet; I am superintendent of schools in Middletown, R.I., which is immediately adjacent to the city of Newport and the Newport Naval Base. The average daily membership in

our schools, kindergarten through grade 12, is 4,500 pupils, 1,205 of whom are so-called category A pupils and 1,256 more are B category pupils.

Thus, well over 50 percent of all of our pupils are federally connected, and for that reason the continuing welfare of our schools depends to a very large extent on the integrity of Public Law 874. Paid entitlements to the town of Middletown under the provisions of Public Law 874 sustain 25 percent of our current operational budget.

The Impact Aid Reform Act now before this committee is a culmination of an increasingly difficult battle to prevail upon the administration to pay Public Law 874 moneys in accordance with the congressional authorization of the present law which was enacted in September 1950.

For the past several years, the impacted districts throughout this country have had to importune the Congress to enact deficiency appropriations, late in the fiscal year, to enable us to obtain Public Law 874 funds upon which we relied to keep our schools going. This was dramatized effectively this year when we were faced with an almost 75-percent reduction in the President's recommended budget.

Senate 3581, the Impact Aid Reform Act of 1970, now before you, proposes computational changes in Public Law 874 which would, in effect, reduce the number of eligible districts and then reduce payments to the remaining eligible districts.

Section 11—Determination of Adjusted Number of Federal Impact Pupils: All A pupils would be counted one for one. All B pupils would first have to be divided as to the location of the Federal activity where the parents of such B pupils are employed; that is, within the county or outside the county.

The total number of such B pupils would then be prorated at 40 percent or 20 percent. Thus the total countable pupil units for payment would be reduced from the present provisions of the law which provide for a proration of all B pupils at 50 percent.

Section 12—Assistance to Local Reductional Agencies with Greater than Average Concentration of Federal Impact Pupils: Subsections (a) through (e) provide for a determination of the amount of money to be paid to eligible districts. Briefly, these sections describe the formula to be used in arriving at a per-pupil amount to be paid for each countable pupil.

May I digress, Senator, to state that it is extremely difficult to ascertain under section 12 precisely what amount of money that would be.

Basically the per-pupil amount is to be 60 percent of the average per-pupil expenditure throughout the United States. The proposed Reform Act does provide for an increased per-pupil payment if the effort factor within a particular State is determined to be greater than the average national effort. Let it be noted again, however, that the computation begins with 60 percent of the national average per-pupil expenditure.

It appears, then, that the effect of the Reform Act is calculated to reduce both the number of eligible districts and the per-pupil amount which will be paid to those districts that will continue to qualify for impacted aid. In brief, general aid to education in thousands of districts throughout the 50 States will get less Federal support.

In the sixties there were those of us who are practitioners in the field who were mightily heartened and inspired by the Elementary-Secondary Education Act of 1965, thereby dramatizing to all of us in the field that at the Washington level there was indeed a deep solicitude for education, and money was being provided for districts throughout the United States to upgrade and to bring about better-quality programs in education.

Now it would seem, it would appear, that with this bill which provides indeed general education, the trend of the Congress, or the disposition of the Congress, if this bill was enacted, would be to withdraw some funds for general education.

Public Law 874 is perhaps the oldest and best example of general aid to education. It provides moneys for over 4,000 districts throughout the United States, which seems to be almost a universal distribution of money.

Where has it failed? Why should the Federal Government now seek to withdraw money for the support of free public education?

It is obvious, it seems to me, that if Federal funding for education—which has gone on for 20 years under Public Law 874—is going to be withdrawn or reduced, something has to happen.

1. Shall we withdraw or curtail educational services for our children in direct proportion to the "cut"?—or

2. Is it expected that the local taxpayer will pay increased State and district taxes to make up the loss?

Hopefully the first alternative is unthinkable if we have any regard or predilection for the federally connected child. The second alternative represents a cruel and unwarranted imposition on the presently heavily burdened taxpayer.

What, then, does the administration, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and Dr. Allen, the Commissioner of Education, suggest we do if presently "authorized" funds are cut off entirely in some communities and reduced in others?

If it requires \$700 million of Federal funds to support and share free public education throughout these 50 States through the vehicle of Public Law 874, why must we reform the act to save the national taxpayer's dollar?

The Impact Aid Reform Act of 1970 with its built-in cost-reducing formula will pose a dilemma back home which will have no other effect but to victimize our schoolchildren—and the children of the men in our Armed Forces at that.

I have made these remarks in my own behalf and confidently believe they represent the feelings of worried school boards and administrators. I submit this statement respectfully and await the wisdom of your decision.

Senator PELL. Have you had a chance to figure out what would be the effect of the proposed legislation in our own State of Rhode Island?

Mr. GAUDER. Senator, I have been in touch with our State Department of Education at Providence, and we have not been able to ascertain as yet what the full money effect of this proposed Reform Act would do. It appears to me, as far as Middletown is concerned, from what I have been able to figure out under section 12, that probably we lose \$100,000 from the total \$700,000 that are now being paid to our district.

There are some elements in the Reform Act itself, some proposed formula configurations that are not sufficiently defined in the act itself to enable us to make a very accurate calculation of how we would arrive at the money we would receive.

For instance, it talks of the "average per person wealth in the United States" and it talks of the "average per pupil expenditure in the United States," it talks of the "average national income in the State of Rhode Island" and the "average per pupil expenditure in the State of Rhode Island," but it does not otherwise define how you arrive at what you mean by "personal income" and "pupil expenditure"—in other words, what factors are included and what factors are excluded in ascertaining personal income and pupil expenditure. Therefore, the act as it stands poses a bit of a problem to us in ascertaining what it would do.

However, Senator, what troubles me—and, I am sure, troubles lots of other people who will be faced with the effects of an act of this kind—is: By whatever means public law is changed, if it is to be changed, it seems to be clearly indicative that there is to be a decreased payment of funds under Public Law 874, and a decrease is what bothers us. Because I can't see how we can continue our educational program with decreased funds in the seventies in the light of what is expected of us in education for our children.

As I mentioned in my statement, if the funds to local districts are cut under Public Law 874, obviously some other means of providing those cut funds must be found. I don't know where else you would go excepting to the local taxpayer; and the local taxpayer, I respectfully submit, is very heavily burdened today to provide back home the educational programs they have so well done in the sixties.

Senator PELL. The amount of money that Rhode Island would receive does not vary too much on the State level. It received under the 1970 appropriation, \$3,433,000 total in Federal aid, and if this bill is passed, it will receive \$3,348,000 if the program is fully funded. So it would seem to me that if these State figures are accurate, your estimate of Middletown losing \$100,000 would be inaccurate, because that appears to be the total amount the whole State would lose.

This question further points up a problem that was discussed yesterday with the administration. Very often we work in the dark because the administration makes proposals on which it is impossible to secure the figures. To me it is very frustrating that we attempt to legislate without knowing exactly what the bill is going to do.

I don't know if there is an administration representative monitoring these hearings or not. I would hope so. We went over this ground yesterday, and I would hope that we could have breakdowns on a school district basis. We have an excellent example of the problem today. Either Mr. Gaudet is incorrect—and I trust his arithmetic and judgment—or the administration is incorrect. But it can't be both.

I have directed the subcommittee staff to bore in on this with the administration, and if they will not give us the figures, then we will have to figure out what these four points are. If they will not give us the courtesy of letting us have these on a school district basis, maybe Dr. Robinson, Commissioner of Education in Rhode Island, can do it for us within the State.

I would once again emphasize that we are very disappointed with the lack of specific figures when the legislation comes up to us.

Another question here that bothers me is: There is a belief that the present impacted aid program has certain inequities. You may have often heard of the obvious example of Montgomery and other surrounding counties of Washington, D.C., which get large payments and yet really do not suffer from their proximity to the District of Columbia, and have a rather high level of earnings.

What is your thought as to what we should do to meet some of the criticisms that were correctly brought forward by the Battelle report?

Mr. GAUDET. I don't know how to respond, one of the criticisms being—I don't even want to consider it a criticism; I think an observation was made that there are communities that, because of their affluence, you are to be deprived of what is your just right on national policy basis.

I have not seen a copy of the Battelle report, but apparently the present bill, the Reform Act of 1970, before you, is probably a compilation of the recommendations of the Battelle report.

All I can say about that, Senator, is that the figures you have from the U.S. Commissioner with reference to the impact aid State by State are probably more accurate than what we have been able to figure out.

Our difficulty has been in trying to interpret and render a meaning to some of the expressions and some of the terms and some of the technicalities that are used in Senate 3581. I am perfectly willing to admit my inability to ascertain accurately what Senate 3581 would do to us by way of impact aid for lack of understanding precisely what some of the terms used in the bill, what the definitions of some of those terms are.

The community we come from in Middletown, P. U., is a heavily impacted district, and I assume that one of the thrusts of Senate 3581 would be to eliminate lesser-impacted districts. Very frequently a lesser-impacted district is a small district with therefore a consequentially smaller school budget, but that means also that the Public Law 874 money which they get represents to them an equally significant percentage of their budget as a larger impacted district with its larger funds.

So we are talking about an impact; the impact is just as heavy a blow, it seems to me, on a small district that might lose \$10,000 where \$10,000 might represent 1 percent of its budget or 2 percent of its budget, as in the neighboring community with a budget 10 times as large.

Therefore—you ask the question of some of the criticisms of Public Law 874—I am not aware myself from where we were that any of the money received under the provisions of Public Law 874 represents an abuse or a misapplication of these funds. It would seem to me that so long as these funds are received by any district throughout the United States on as wide a national basis as they are being distributed, and they are being used for free public education in a general way, I can't see, for the life of me, how they could be being misspent.

I was intrigued by the statement that was given to the Senate whereby it is stated that this new bill would save the taxpayers money nationally. I don't precisely know what that means—"to save the taxpayers money on a national basis." I must interpret it myself as

meaning that we will not spend it on the education of a child. If that is what is meant by "saving it," then I have to respectfully disagree.

Senator PELL. I respect your views very much. I think you do a sterling job not only in Middletown as the superintendent but in following the National impact of legislation in connection with impacted aid program.

I do think you will find this Battelle Memorial Institute report "must" reading, and I would hope that each State would have distributed copies of this report to those in the State. I hope the next witnesses who come up will have received it because every State should have copies. This is an example of where the people in the field and the States do not have access to the proper information. Apparently, this was not distributed as it should have been.

Mr. GAUDET. I have not seen it, Senator.

Senator PELL. Senator Schweiker, do you have any questions?

Senator SCHWEIKER. No, Mr. Chairman.

Senator PELL. I thank you very much for being with us this morning.

(The letter from Mr. Gaudet to Commissioner Allen referred to follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOLS,
Middletown, R.I., April 16, 1970.

Re legislation impacted areas, Public Law 874.

Dr. JAMES E. ALLEN, Jr.,
U.S. Commissioner of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare,
Office of Education, Washington, D.C.

DEAR COMMISSIONER ALLEN: It is tiresome, disconcerting and disillusioning to be forced into a seemingly endless confrontation with the executive branch of the Federal Government over the matter of funding for education. Specifically this communication to you, Sir, and through you to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare has to do with the adequate funding of public education by the Federal Government in those "impacted" districts throughout this Nation, including Middletown in Rhode Island, where the philosophy and purposes of Public Law 874 apply. Since 1952 "impacted areas" aid has been meted out where ever federally connected children have been located . . . and the location has been directed by the Department of Defense in the interests of the proper safeguard of the welfare of this Country. It is also true that for at least the past ten years, the Executive branch of the Government has, under one pretext or another consciously failed to pay "full entitlements" to those districts who properly qualified for aid under the provisions of the law. The Administration over the years and including the present has sought to divest itself of responsibility for implementing Public Law 874 by:

1. Ordering reviews and evaluations of the law—the latest being the Battelle Report.
2. Issuing policy statements pro-rating payments and/or excluding categories of count eligibilities presently included under the law.
3. Making statements at Congressional hearing to the effect that Public Law 874 is akin to "pork barrelling".
4. Presidential pronouncements that certain eligible districts should not be paid because of their affluence.
5. Telling us that Public Law 874 must have a secondary priority to the War in Vietnam, the military and the national economy.
6. Making appropriation recommendations to the Congress far below the Congressionally approved "authorization" carried in the law itself.

All of these actions, statements and policies by the executive branch of the Government clearly indicate a lack of support and confidence in Public Law 874 and the need for its full implementation. The reasoning is bewildering. We are talking about general aid for education to the tune of 600 to 700 million dollars per year to some 4000 districts throughout the United States. If this money is not to be forthcoming from Washington is it implied that general education aid should be reduced by that much nationally or is it more pretext to assume that

the Department of Health, Education and Welfare is telling the local taxpayers to tax themselves 600 to 700 million dollars more.

The Pucinski bill now before the Congress would effectively cut the funding requirements of Public Law 874—presumably for some or all of the reasons noted above. After much anxiety and all sorts of reasoning we now have (fiscal 1970) a Congressionally approved budget for Public Law 874 slightly in excess of \$500,000,000 which it develops will make it possible to pay *only up to 77%* of current entitlements.

The fundamental issue is the education of children, which in this country we boast about and hold to be of the highest degree of importance. Like the war in Vietnam and Foreign aid it costs money and admittedly we do not have an inexhaustible supply of money but paying for and providing a good education for a child is not "pork barrelling", nor a waste of Federal funds. Why, really would the President of the United States recommend a "cut" of almost \$400,000,000 for general aid to education as he did for the 1970 appropriation for Public Law 874 and why did he use that item as one reason for vetoing the budget of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare? It is disheartening to learn that the President of the United States will help us out only if we fall in such dire circumstances as would require the closing of our schools! This is hardly appropriate when the education of *federally connected children* is at stake... certainly not in these times when 40,000 of their fathers have died in Vietnam.

The plea I make is for the Administration to re-think its policy position with reference to impacted areas legislation. Quite simply educational funding under Public Law 874 is the honorable, fitting and nationally justifiable opportunity for the government of our Nation to demonstrate its solicitude for the proper education of children. General aid in this context, coming from Washington should be regarded as a national acknowledgment of the just debt we owe to the children of those upon whom we rely for the national defense.

Rather than consider "impacted areas aid" as a political *thing* subject to the exigencies of a given time couldn't it be reasonably assumed that Public Law 874 enunciates a proprietary responsibility—for the education of a certain class of children who are uniquely fitting subjects for the national solicitude? The financial aid thus given to school districts under the provisions of Public Law 874 would become a forthright expression by the U.S. Commissioner of Education guaranteeing free public education to federally connected children. As matters stand these children are the innocent victims of an arbitrary economic system, which like the sword of Damocles, threatens to "put them out on the street" unless their dues are paid. The fine art of the Battelle and Pucinski formula represent nothing more than a specious retreat from national Federal aid to education. General Federal aid for the education of hundreds of thousands of children throughout the United States is a badly needed assistance program... local school districts should not have to plead year in and year out for full entitlement payments under Public Law 874 to help educate federally connected children.

These views are given as one who is sincerely concerned for the proper maintenance of a school system for *all* of our children. It is devoutly hoped that the Federal Government will support the education of its children as generously as the State and local taxpayers do.

Sincerely,

JOSEPH H. GAUDET,
Superintendent of Schools.

Senator PELL. Now we will go on to the next witnesses, who all are members of boards of education. They are coming before us, I understand, as a panel, but in deference to Senator Schweiker, I would hope that the witness from Pennsylvania would be the lead-off. We will hear from Mr. Leonard Lawrence of Omaha, Nebr.; Mr. Dwight Ely of Vallejo, Calif.; Donald Williams of Browns Mills, N.J.; William Brashears of San Antonio, Tex.; Mrs. Louis Dyer of San Diego, Calif.; Mr. I. M. Scott of Philadelphia, Pa., all to be introduced by Mr. August Steinhilber, Director of Federal and Congressional Relations, National School Boards Association, Washington, D.C., who has worked very closely with us on this and other legislation and who has given strong support to this committee. Mr. Steinhilber will serve as moderator of the panel.

STATEMENT OF MEMBERS OF PANEL COMPRISED OF AUGUST W. STEINHILBER, DIRECTOR, FEDERAL AND CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS, NATIONAL SCHOOL BOARDS ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D.C. (MODERATOR), AND THE FOLLOWING REPRESENTING THE NATIONAL SCHOOL BOARDS ASSOCIATION: LEONARD LAWRENCE, OMAHA, NEBR.; DWIGHT ELY, VALLEJO, CALIF.; DONALD F. WILLIAMS, PRESIDENT, PEMBERTON TOWNSHIP BOARD OF EDUCATION, BROWNS MILLS, N.J.; WILLIAM S. BRASHEARS, MEMBER, HARLANDALE BOARD OF EDUCATION, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.; LOUISE DYER, MEMBER, SAN DIEGO BOARD OF EDUCATION, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.; AND ISADORE M. SCOTT, CHAIRMAN, PHILADELPHIA SCHOOLS CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE, SCHOOL DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Mr. STEINHILBER. Thank you. I will give a general outline of the position of our organization, and these ladies and gentlemen at this table will then try to give the committee some sort of an insight to what this reported bill and impact aid means to their particular district.

In deference, I will come back to my statement after Mr. Scott has had a chance.

Senator SCHWEIKER. I am delighted to welcome the National School Boards Association and particularly my good friend of long acquaintance Mr. Scott. Mr. Scott is a very dedicated community leader who is involved in many civic activities and donates his time very generously, and I might say regarding the time he devotes to the Philadelphia School board, it is not always a task of great public reward.

We have a lot of problems in the Philadelphia school situation, and I think he well sums it up in his testimony by saying the schools are financially desperate.

I just hope our committee, in its wisdom of writing up this bill, will weigh heavily the words of Mr. Scott, because I certainly concur with what he is going to tell this committee. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Senator PELL. Mr. Scott.

Mr. SCOTT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thank you, Senator Schweiker. Initially let me correct the agenda, which notes that I am a member of the Board of Education of Philadelphia, Pa. I am privileged to be a resident of Senator Schweiker's home county, Montgomery County. We refer to our area as southeastern Pennsylvania. Many of us in the counties surrounding Philadelphia feel a great responsibility to Philadelphia and what it represents. Philadelphia is a part of us and we of it. I am here as the chairman of the Philadelphia Schools Committee campaign and express regret of our school board president, Mr. Richardson Dilworth, and the school superintendent, Mr. Mark Shedd, who could not be here today because of mandated hearings at which they had to preside in Philadelphia.

I welcome this opportunity to express the great affection and respect that we of Pennsylvania have for our senatorial representation and their sincere dedication and devotion.

Before I discuss with you the specifics of the impact aid public law and the proposed administration reforms contained in House bills 16307 and 16384, I would like briefly to describe to you the educational picture in the school district of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, like so many other urban school systems around the country, is in desperate financial straits. A diminishing tax base has resulted in revenues that fall far short of estimates. The result is a snowballing deficit that continuously forces us to cut back on education at the very time we should be moving forward to combat the devastating problems of the disadvantaged child.

The result of this continued shortfall of revenue has been three successive budget cuts that have meant the loss of hundreds of valuable persons, demoralizing salary reductions for every administrator right from the superintendent right on down through vice principals and supervisors, impairment of our credit rating, an inability to sell a sufficient amount of school construction bonds, and long term borrowing—at 7 percent—to pay off operating budget deficits that still exist after all these cutbacks.

To make my point painfully clear, Philadelphia has 40 schools that are firetraps; about 30,000 students are in overcrowded schools that have twice as many students as they were designed to hold; 35 percent of our youngsters are 2 or more years below grade level in reading.

In short, at a time when we should be making giant leaps forward to catch up, we are faced with massive budget defects and a shrinking tax base.

And this picture I paint unfortunately is a vividly true one not only in Philadelphia but to varying degrees in many other school systems around the State. Education budgets are being cut back drastically in city, suburban, and rural school districts alike.

The immediate effect of such cutbacks is frustration and despair. Expectations built up by previous Federal commitments to education are being shattered and urban school systems throughout the country still continue to turn out thousands of illiterates every June.

To sum up, our situation is desperate. And, most distressingly, it is equally desperate in many, many school districts throughout the State and Nation. Simply put, we cannot afford to reduce Federal funds to education.

Yet, that is exactly what the Impact Aid Reform Act of 1970 would do. It would mean a loss to Philadelphia alone of some \$2.3 million. Instead of getting the \$4.7 million that would be due us for the 1970-71 fiscal year under the present law, the administration's reforms would slash the figure to \$2.4 million.

The most distasteful aspect of the reforms is the proposed elimination of the low rent housing provision from the present act. This alone would cost us slightly more than \$1 million. The reduction by 1,000 pupils in the average daily attendance rate eligible for impact aid would deprive Philadelphia of another \$1.2 million.

Statistically, we have 18,700 pupils who qualify for impact aid. Of this total, approximately 600 have parents who live and work on Federal property, some 700 have parents working on Federal installations outside Philadelphia, and the parents of 17,400 work on Federal

property in Philadelphia. An additional 3,100 youngsters would qualify under low-income housing provisions.

The amount of impact aid received by Philadelphia has decreased steadily since 1968-69, when we received \$3.1 million. Last year, we got but 80 percent of our entitlement, or \$2.9 million, and, as I have said, if the reforms go through for next year, we will be cut to approximately \$2.4 million.

The effect of the funding decrease would be disastrous. The process of budget-cutting is debilitating, demoralizing, and destructive. Jobs are eliminated and good people are lost to the schools. Promising programs are lost, never to be resurrected. Fear, instability, and pessimism permeate the atmosphere. Time, talent, and energy are misdirected toward binding the wounds and surviving the shock rather than being devoted to enthusiastically planning for the future.

The constant scraping and searching for revenue and the budget-cutting syndrome is discouraging. Philadelphia is an urban school system that has the ingredients for reform and progress. The board of education, the community, and the staff is committed to quality education and reform.

But even the most deep-rooted enthusiasm and optimism can be stifled if devoted people committed to changes have to constantly look over their shoulder at the specter of bankruptcy. Enthusiasm fades when people have to scramble to hold on to what they have rather than moving forward.

I would contend that education is the Nation's No. 1 priority and to cut back now, at a time when the future of urban education across the country is very much in doubt because of the very real threat of financial disaster already upon us, would be calamitous.

One of the Nation's biggest and perhaps most overlooked educational problems, I submit, is that of the increased mobility of the society in which we live. People today are constantly moving from one area to another, from one city to another, either in search of better jobs or in keeping with their employer's ever-increasing interests across the country.

We have some schools in Philadelphia where the mobility rate is more than 100 percent per year. Incredible as this may seem, this means that a school with 1,000 pupils in September will have at least 1,000 more children arriving or leaving before the end of June. Not only does this make the local problem of maintaining a continuity of education far greater; it also takes on national significance.

Just because we are failing to properly educate youngsters in Philadelphia doesn't mean this is Philadelphia's problem alone. Chances are that many of the pupils who are failing in Philadelphia today will be living in New York or Chicago or Los Angeles within a few years and vice versa. The same goes for all big city school systems around the country. I don't think, then, that there is any doubt that the education problem truly is a national problem.

The future of this great Nation lies in education. The social, political, and economic strength of our Nation must be replenished by our youth. And if the young are to receive the training, discipline, and guidance necessary to keep this Nation great, then somehow the crisis of the schools must be remedied.

Congress can best help by injecting new life into education, by giving us the means to recreate our environment, to reorder our educational priorities, to free our school programs from the crippling financial constraints that dilute reform today to tokensim and shackle us to the old way of doing things.

I therefore plead with you not to dilute impact aid. Funding under the present law is the barest acceptable minimum. Anything below that would result in more budget-slashings. What is really needed are additional funds to enable schools to intelligently plan programs for quality education.

As Dr. Shedd, Philadelphia's superintendent of schools, has said many times, it is an incredible commentary on the world we live in today that we can spend billions of dollars to finance a war halfway around the world and billions more to permit man to walk on the moon but we can't afford to meet the minimal educational needs of the children of our Nation.

I would like to close by saying that impact aid certainly is not a panacea. The specter of financial disaster will not recede as a result of its preservation. But it is a symbol. Its preservation will demonstrate Congress' commitment to education. It will define education as a high-priority item. It will illustrate that the Congress is ready to protect previous investments in our youth and to move beyond a holding action toward these kinds of quality education that will preserve the greatness of this Nation.

And, believe me, that kind of commitment, plus the additional funds, will provide a tremendous lift to the hopes and dreams that still exist in Pennsylvania school systems like Philadelphia.

Senator PELL. Senator Schweiker.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Thank you very much. I know that Richardson Dilworth, who is the president of the Philadelphia School Board, and Dr. Shedd, the superintendent, were down here and met with the Philadelphia Congressman and the Pennsylvania Senators and presented much the same picture to them personally that you are presenting here today.

PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL CRISIS

If I recall, there was some discussion of not opening the Philadelphia schools for *x* days in the fall because of this financial crisis. Is that how serious the situation is?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes, sir; I would like to answer that question specifically and in doing so reflect on our present experience and situation. The school board in Philadelphia was faced in the present fiscal year with a deficit of approximately \$48 million. Had it not been for the statesmanship and the leadership of the Philadelphia banking community, it would not have been possible to complete the present school year. Loans payable to the banks exceeded \$130 million. Available for repayment were approximately \$80 million of foreseeable revenues. All of us are aware of how much bankers like to make loans without having a visible source of repayment. It is to their everlasting credit and it should be noted they exercised real statesmanship, real community responsibility, true citizen responsibility. They made the loans and kept the schools open.

The school board is now faced with an ever-increasing deficit. Negotiations with the teachers' unions for a new contract are now in progress. None of us know what that settlement will be.

But we can anticipate a huge deficit. I don't want to mention the figures now. It will be impossible to open the school system unless there are sufficient visible funds to see the school system through the year. The schools are not going to open unless there are sufficient funds to see them through the year. We cannot go through another experience like we had last year. It is not for the banks to underwrite a school system. This is a responsibility of the political sector.

Senator SCHWEIKER. I think it is an indication of the crisis when private banks have to support a public school system. I think that ought to alert everybody that there is a crisis.

I had the opportunity to speak a few weeks ago with Mayor Peter Flaherty of Pittsburgh, and while Pittsburgh's situation is not as acute as Philadelphia's, it is going down exactly the same road.

So I hope our committee will see the severe national problem we have in the financing of these urban schools.

Senator PELL. I thought we probably should move right through the different witnesses and save all questions for the panel. Mr. Steinhilber will you proceed.

Mr. STEINHILBER. Thank you. I will submit my statement for the record and excerpt from it.

Senator PELL. It will be printed in full in the record.

(The prepared statement of Mr. Steinhilber follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT BY AUGUST W. STEINHILBER, DIRECTOR OF FEDERAL AND CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS, NATIONAL SCHOOL BOARDS ASSOCIATION, ON BEHALF OF THE NATIONAL SCHOOL BOARDS ASSOCIATION

Mr. Chairman, members of the Subcommittee, my name is August W. Steinhilber and I am Director of Federal and Congressional Relations of the National School Boards Association.

The National School Boards Association is the only major education organization representing school board members. Approximately 84,000 of the nation's school trustees are members. These people, in turn, are responsible for the education of more than 95 percent of all the nation's public school children.

Currently marking its twenty-ninth year of service, NSBA is a federation of state school boards associations constituted to strengthen local lay control of education and to work for improvement of education. Most school board members, like yourselves, are elected public officials.

Association policy is determined at the NSBA annual convention by a Delegate Assembly made up of official representatives of the membership. A twenty-member board of directors and seven-member executive committee representing every geographic region of the nation translate policies and resolutions into ongoing programs.

First, Mr. Chairman, on behalf of my organization, I would like to congratulate and thank you and the members of this Subcommittee for the great effort they made in Committee, on the floor of the Senate, and in Conference to secure the passage of the ESEA Amendments (P.L. 91-230). We appreciate the many long hours of hard work that were spent in developing a package which could be broadly supported in both Houses.

As you know, Mr. Chairman, the National School Boards Association has, by the very nature of its membership, been vitally interested in the impact area program.

We have studied the report issued by the Battelle Institute with great interest and care. We have reproduced that document and sent a copy to each of our state and big city representatives. Congress is to be commended in authorizing an in-depth empirical review of this complicated subject area before taking action to revise the existing program. However, our review of the Report has raised some

questions which are currently being researched within our organization. Since the Battelle Report was issued only recently, NSBA will have to defer from making comments in the form of constructive changes in the existing program until such time when our study is completed. Therefore, my testimony today will be limited to just a few preliminary observations of the program itself, the Battelle Report and the bill which provides for the amendment of the program, namely, S. 3581.

Members of this Subcommittee will agree that many of the facets of the current law are extremely intricate and complicated. A major revision must be done after careful consideration and a thorough review. While we all agree a revision of the law is necessary, I suggest any hasty action could be disastrous to many school systems.

PHILOSOPHY OF IMPACTED AID

A review of the basic philosophy of impact aid is appropriate at this time because there seems to be a cleavage in approach to the program among the members of this Subcommittee, as well as among others who are either involved or interested in this legislation. Until this cleavage is resolved, I daresay that it would be difficult to develop a formula distribution which is responsive to the need to be served.

The stated purpose of the impact aid program is simply "to provide financial assistance for those local educational agencies upon which the United States has placed financial burdens." These burdens arise when the Federal government brings its business, typically military, into the school district. Generally, the Federal pressure has a double edged effect on the district in that it brings more school children into the area and at the same time results in a shrinkage of the local tax base since the Federal property involved—be it residential or business—is tax exempt. Since local property taxes provide more than one-half of the revenues for education, this double edged effect, in the absence of Federal assistance, would result in higher taxes and/or a reduction of per pupil expenditures.

One approach to providing financial assistance is to regard payments as "in lieu of taxes" which would have been collected had the Federal property not been tax exempt. Accordingly, proponents of this approach would tailor the distribution formula to place a heavy emphasis on such items as the amount of Federal property within the district and local property valuations. In essence, the thrust of this approach is one of intergovernmental accounting for the use of land—with the school district (and the tax base) as incidental beneficiary. In other words, the basis for the Federal payment is similar to that of any other business which may have settled in the community.

A second approach by-passes the economics and looks directly at the burden placed on the school system by the Federal presence. The primary purpose is to restore per pupil costs to the level where it was before the government arrived. This approach is not novel. Indeed, an exhaustive report on Impact Aid prepared in 1965 pursuant to P.L. 88-665, generally known as the Stanford Report, states that the formula, in fact, adopts this view and further states that it is the better view. If I may briefly quote the summary and conclusions found on page 23 of the Senate Subcommittee on Education's print of this document:

"The nature of the obligation has been confused by the emphasis placed on tax exemption of federal property as the cause of the burden. P.L. 874 is often regarded as providing payment in lieu of taxes; yet clearly does not, since the payments are made at rates determined by the costs of education in the communities and not by the worth of the federal properties. In addition, entitlements go to the school districts educating the federally connected pupils and not necessarily to the districts containing the federal properties.

"Our conclusion is that eligibility under these laws must rest upon the burden principle and not upon the in-lieu-of-taxes principle. In the first place, it is administratively almost impossible to implement a consistent in-lieu-of-tax program, because of the unmanageable task of determining the true market values of most federal properties (e.g., what is the value of an air base in Kansas?). Second, large inequities would arise in the distribution of funds, as a few fortunate districts that encompass key properties would receive huge payments, while neighboring districts educating many of the federally connected pupils would receive none; (e.g., 104 school districts educate pupils and receive P.L. 874 entitlement based upon the Tinker Air Force Base, located in one district, Midwest City, Oklahoma). Third, the case studies indicate that total payment in lieu of taxes would not necessarily be lower than they are under the burden principle."

Although it is beyond the stated purpose of the impact program, the formula reflects a third view that considers the level of education which the local resources can offer to federally connected children. Proponents of this approach argue that the Federal government owes it to children of government employees—particularly children of military personnel who have no choice as to place of assignment—to fund the district sufficiently to raise the level of education therein to at least the national average. The conclusion of this argument is that impact aid is really a mechanism for providing a general grants-in-aid program.

So in review, we have three approaches—one compensates the district for the of the land, thereby incidentally affecting need; the second pays the cost of educating federally connected children to the extent of the going rate in the district; and the third makes payments based on the quality of education within the district. Although they are not totally inconsistent with one another, these approaches are far from being identical.

For example, under the first, a district with a large number of "B-out" pupils would receive no assistance because there is no Federal property therein. However, under the second, payments would be made to the extent necessary to pay the cost of educating children in that district. Under the third, payments would be made—but only, and to the extent necessary, for the district to reach some standard level of education.

Therefore, it appears that it is one thing to say that a Federal presence exists and quite another to say that within the conceptual basis of the program, the district is entitled to a certain level of payments. Accordingly, it seems necessary to reach some decision as to the conceptual basis for making payments, before we start weighing and measuring the components of a distribution formula. And, it is my conclusion that until this kind of decision is made, the current formula, and any proposed formula, will continue to be criticized as unworkable and unfair.

Now I would like to comment on specific provisions of S. 3581 or items deleted from the bill. As indicated earlier, NSBA hopes to make specific suggestions as to ways of revising impact legislation, but until then, we must register grave reservations on a number of counts.

THE BASIC FORMULA

S. 3581 would make certain changes in the P.L. 874 formula which generally increases category "A" participation but at the same time decreases payments to category "B" children. No argument is being made that "A's" should not receive broader funding. In fact, that is not in issue here. When S. 3581 is taken together with the Administration's \$425 million request for impact aid, which is far below the \$965 million authorized level, it becomes clear that the effect—if not the object—of the bill is not to markedly increase the funding of the "A's" but to greatly reduce—even eliminate any financing for the "B's."

I would just like to highlight the major features of the bill in this regard to give you an idea of the total affect which would be wrought on category "B."

Under the current law a school district receives for "A" category children an amount equal to the local contribution rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ the national average per pupil cost or $\frac{1}{2}$ the average per pupil cost. Although "B" category payments are made on the same basis, only $\frac{1}{2}$ of the children are counted. Accordingly, the rate for category "B" is 50 percent of 50 percent or 25 percent of the average per pupil cost.

Under the proposed law, after a three percent absorption is taken from a school district's entitlement, that district receives sixty percent of the national average per pupil expenditure for each "A" child. Although this represents an increase for "A", "B" payments would be decreased because only 40 percent of the "B-in" children and 20 percent of the "B-out" children would be counted. As a result, payments would drop to 24 percent and 12 percent of per pupil costs, respectively.

This change in the method of counting children is even more devastating to category "B" children because of its affect on the absorption factor. The bill provides that districts are only eligible for assistance to the extent that its "adjusted number of impact pupils exceeds, by more than five, the lesser of (A) one thousand or (B) a number equal to three per centum of (i) the total number of pupils in average daily attendance at the schools of such agency during such year minus (ii) such adjusted number of Federal impact pupils."

Although it is a little complicated, Mr. Chairman, I beg your indulgence for a moment so I may apply this formula to a hypothetical case of a school district which has a 30 percent impact of "B-out" children—say 6,000 out of 20,000 students. Following the formula we subtract from 20,000 the adjusted number of

"B-outs", which is 20 percent of 6,000 or 1,200. Three percent of the 18,800 balance amounts to 564. An additional five gives us an absorption of 569 of 1,200 pupils. That is, only 631, or 53 percent of the adjusted number of pupils will be counted for payment purposes. Since 12 percent of the per pupil expenditure is paid only for the number of students in excess of the absorption factor, the net payment for all impact students in this case is slightly over six percent of the national average per pupil expenditure. This percentage will vary depending on the proportionate size of the impact within the district. For example, a school district in which 15 percent of the pupils are "B-out" is just at the break-even point to be eligible for payments, whereas a district in which there is a 100 percent impact would receive per pupil payments equivalent to 10.5 percent of the national average. We have included a chart which more fully demonstrates the scale of payments.

Percentage of "B-out" children in district	Net payment as a percentage of national average per pupil expenditure	Entitlement under S. 3581 as a percentage of current entitlements
15.....	0	0
17.....	1.7	6.8
20.....	3.36	13.44
30.....	6.0	24.0
50.....	8.9	35.6
100.....	10.5	42.0

Under the existing legislation, a district is eligible for payment if its adjusted number of federally connected children consists of at least three percent of its school population. However, unlike S. 3581, the students counted within the three percent for purposes of eligibility are also counted in making payments. In other words, regardless of the proportionate size of the impact, any eligible district will receive a net per pupil payment which is 25 percent of the national average. Therefore, as to "B-outs", the net effect of the bill is to raise eligibility from an adjusted six percent impact (under present counting three percent is really six percent of the "B's"), to 15 percent, and to cut payments to more heavily impacted districts on a sliding scale. A district with a 100 percent impact would receive the largest payment which is about 42 percent of current entitlements. Again, I would refer you to our chart for a more thorough breakdown.

In passing, it should be noted that the larger school districts would use the 1,000 pupil absorption factor rather than the aforementioned three percent rule. However, since the bill applies the same method of counting, the first 5,005 "B-out" students would be counted for eligibility, but not for payment. Under the existing legislation, these pupils are counted for payment as well. Accordingly, these school districts will experience cuts upwards of \$2 million right off the top plus a 50 percent cut for the balance of the students (that is, a reduction from 25 percent of the national average to 12 percent).

S. 3581 would also reduce payments for "B-in" children. Although the cuts are not quite as dramatic as the case of "B-outs", the effect may be equally severe on the school system since there is not only a burden of educating more children, but a smaller tax base as well. Per pupil payments would be reduced from the current level of 25 percent of the national average to between 7.5 percent at a 10-percent impact and 22.8 percent at a 100-percent impact. We have included another chart which reflects the entitlement scale for "B-ins" under the proposed bill and compares it to present entitlements.

Percentage of "B-in" children in district	Net payment as a percentage of national average per pupil expenditure	Entitlement under S. 3581 as a percentage of current entitlements
10.....	6.6	26.4
20.....	15	60.0
30.....	18.7	74.8
50.....	21.0	84.0
100.....	22.8	91.2

In a like manner, the bill would severely affect larger districts by excluding the first 2,505 students and reducing per pupil payments for the balance from 25 percent of the national average to 24 percent.

Finally, the basic formula also makes payments for category "A" children on a sliding scale. The range as a percentage of national average varies from 53.8 percent at a 10 percent impact to 60.2 percent at a 50 percent impact (any district with over a 50 percent impact is treated under a different section). As noted earlier, payments are currently at a 50 percent flat level. That level is reached at a 20 percent impact under S. 3581.

At this juncture, I would like to say that the sharp cuts in "B" category entitlements assumes that the program is fully funded. As we all know, full funding is improbable—if not impossible. Indeed, last year the program was only funded to the extent of 76 percent of entitlements at the \$505 million level. This year, the Administration is talking in terms of \$425 million while per pupil expenditures are soaring. To our knowledge, the Administration has not released any figures either under the existing law or under S. 3581, but I am sure that to say \$425 million would cover 50 percent if entitlement is generous. Under the existing law, all categories would suffer the cut back proportionally. This is not true under S. 3581. The bill establishes an order of priority whereby districts with very high concentrations of category "A" children are fully satisfied, then in turn, all other "A" payments, "B-ins", and "B-outs", respectively.

Therefore, in reality, the bill proposes a two step approach to dry up payments for "B" children. Quite clearly, the trickle of funds made available for "B-out" payments under the new method of counting would be completely dried up by the application of the priority provision. We anticipate that "B-ins" will be sharply reduced, although we cannot estimate how much as there is no district by district breakdown of projected payments under the proposed bill.

Although we admit there is room for change in the existing legislation, we believe that the wholesale elimination of category "B" payments only complicates the conceptual basis of the program and ignores the jolting affect it would have on the operation of many school districts.

For example, as the Battelle Report points out, military families residing off base are an age where they have more school children than the average and at the same time have property with lower assessed values. Therefore, the Report states that payments can be justified in both the "B-in" and the "B-out" situations.

On its face, the bill apparently deals with this problem by saying that since Battelle recommends 40 percent of the children to be counted when the base is within the district, that it is reasonable to count one-half of that amount when the base is outside the district. But, a comparison of our two charts reveals that the operation of the formula would cut off substantially more than half the funds, depending on the size of the impact. The result is that payments are really being made on a strictly "in lieu of property tax" basis—regardless of burden or educational quality in the district.

However, the formula distributes funds according to contribution rates and average expenditures—this sounds more like burden. And, as we shall see, districts in which there are very high concentrations of "A" children are paid on the basis of state or national standards—this sounds more like quality.

We have a great deal of difficulty in understanding why children whose parents live on bases should be assured of a better education than children whose parents live off. Or, why should the school district be uplifted in one case and go completely uncompensated in the other?

It should be noted that some school districts would be particularly affected by this bill. Under current legislation districts in which there are very high concentrations of "B" students can receive payments to the extent necessary to place it on a par with similar localities. Under S. 3581, districts are only eligible if more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of their children, on an adjusted basis, are federally connected. Accordingly, "B" districts cannot qualify. Indeed, many districts which previously qualified because of a combination of category "A" and category "B" children could not qualify. For example, a district which has 30 percent "A", 40 percent "B-in", and 15 percent "B-out" could not qualify for special treatment as a district with a very high concentration of federally connected pupils.

DISCRETION

Of course, one way to avoid the provision of a bad bill is to give its administrator broad discretion to disregard it. And, this bill does give the Commissioner discretionary authority to adjust formula expenditures.

Preliminary, I would like to say that we are generally opposed to such discretionary language—and we are particularly disturbed with its appearance in the bill currently being considered.

This Subcommittee will have the opportunity to hear the testimony of private and Federal witnesses whose experience represents all aspects of the impact program. From the unique experience of working with this testimony, this Subcommittee is in a position to develop an efficient and equitable program. While we can appreciate that there may be an occasional need to make loose provisions for situations which a formula cannot anticipate, we feel that broad discretionary powers, particularly without guidelines—permits the administrators of the law to substitute their own singular view point for the work of this Subcommittee. It is our belief that program philosophy and priorities belong with the Congress of the United States—not the Federal bureaucracy. In addition, we believe that the program should be insulated from efforts at political chicanery—particularly since the education of millions of children lie in the balance.

Having said this, I would like to address the objectionable language in the bill.

Section 16 states that the Commissioner *may* waive the absorption factor “when exceptional circumstances exists which would make the application of such (factor) inequitable and would defeat the purposes of this part.”

In light of my earlier comments, it is quite likely that every “B” category district would apply under this section, since for them the application of the absorption factor is the key to impact aid. Aside from the administrative confusion and political pressure which the waiver would cause in the Office of Education and in the Congress, it seems rather self-defeating when read in connection with the priority section. Since category “B” would be underfunded in general, we can envision a situation wherein all members of that class will be fighting for a limited amount of funds. While we have no figures, it could very well become a case of comparative suffering in which one district's salvation is another's hardship.

Secondly, the provision sets no standard for waiver. An application which is “equitable” or “defeats the purpose of this part” is meaningless because the conceptual basis of impact aid is not clearly defined. In addition, is the waiver whole or in part, and when applied what is the basis of payment?

Thirdly, school districts prefer formulas because it enables them to plan their budgets from year to year.

We also object to the degree of discretion given to the Commissioner in section 13 which provides assistance to areas with very high impacts. The only guideline is that the Commissioner shall “consider” similar school systems within the state or in other states in which the pupils in the district “have attended or may attend.” But then further down, section 13 provides that “notwithstanding any other provision of this section” payments are not less than 85 percent of the greater of the national or state average per pupil expenditure but not more than 125 percent of the greater figure.

In the existing legislation payments could not exceed an amount necessary to raise the district on a par with other districts. This provision gives discretion to the Commissioner to go above or below as long as the amount involved is between the broad latitude of 85–125 percent of the state or national average.

Moreover, once the Commissioner determines the aforementioned amount he deducts an amount which he determines is available to the district from all sources as well as an amount which could be available on the basis of equalized assessed evaluation. This latter aspect of the provision is speculative to say the least. It seems rather wasteful and burdensome—if not impossible—to gather the raw data involved.

PUBLIC HOUSING

Mr. Chairman, the bill does not include a provision for public housing. We in the field of education would be sadly disappointed if this new addition to the Federal education program was terminated before it got off the ground. There is no need to review the merits of the public housing provision for the members of the Subcommittee, as that program was born in this Chamber. We only ask for your continued support of public housing payments when you reach your final consideration of impact reform.

MISCELLANEOUS

In addition to those aspects of the bill which I have discussed at length today, there are a few additional points which I suggest, in passing, merit further consideration.

One such item is the method for determining the number of federal impact students under section II. Subsection (3) thereof provides that in counting “B-out” children, the important element is whether the parent works in Federal

property in another *county*. Under existing law, the test is whether the parent works in another *school district*. This proposed change does not make sense to us since school district lines and county lines are not coterminous. And, I might add that the Battelle Report discussed "B-out" at length and did not recommend this change.

Secondly, the effort factor as used in making payments under section 12 is not equitable. As proposed, states with an effort less than 1.00 are treated as if their effort was 1.00. Since all states must divide a limited source of funds, this works a penalty on states with an effort over 1.00. In this connection we question the wisdom of even using state effort in this and other sections as a factor in determining the amount of impact aid the program is to cure a local problem which is related to a Federal presence—rather than to establish a general grants-in-aid formula.

We also question the section 8 hardship clause in that 2 percent of all current educational expenditures in such a large sum by comparison to the impact aid normally available to the school district, that it will not be responsive to shoring up the needs of a district which suffers massive cuts, in dollar amounts, of impact money.

CONCLUSION

Mr. Chairman, my testimony today was long and quite technical. I wish to thank the members of this Subcommittee for their interest and patience. In preparing my statement I felt that it was necessary to ask some very basic questions as to the purpose of impact aid. I also felt that it was necessary to go through some of the major provisions of the bill what you are considering, in order to emphasize the need to develop a basic philosophy.

As to the merits of the bill, there is no question that it is complicated. Somehow I feel that I only touched upon the tip of an iceberg. The bill's weakness stems from the fact that it over reacts to the need for an adjustment. It then attempts to save itself by including broad discretionary language. This only makes the bill weaker.

Although I realize there is pressure to enact a reform bill, I would urge careful consideration of any proposal to assure the some 4,000 recipient school districts equitable treatment.

I would be very cautious of this heavy handed bill, particularly since its projected effect, if enacted, has yet to be substantiated.

Mr. STEINHILBER. First of all I would like to thank you personally for the work you and the committee did on H.R. 514. We appreciate the time and effort expended in getting the extension of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act into law. This committee did an outstanding job in that respect.

Senator PELL. Thank you, I hope it will be fully funded.

Mr. STEINHILBER. We do, too, sir.

As you know, Mr. Chairman, the National School Boards Association has, by the very nature of its membership, been vitally interested in the impact area program.

We have studied the report issued by the Battelle Institute with great interest and care. We have reproduced that document and sent a copy to each of our State and big-city representatives. Congress is to be commended in authorizing an in-depth empirical review of this complicated subject area before taking action to revise the existing program.

However, our review of the report has raised some questions which are currently being researched within our organization. Since the Battelle report was issued only recently, NSBA will have to defer from making comments in the form of constructive changes in the existing program until such time when our study is completed.

Therefore, my testimony today will be limited to just a few preliminary observations of the program itself, the Battelle report, and the bill which provides for the amendment of the program—namely, S. 3581.

Members of this subcommittee will agree that many of the facets of the current law are extremely intricate and complicated. A major revision must be done after careful consideration and a thorough review. While we all agree a revision of the law is necessary, I suggest any hasty action could be disastrous to many school systems.

Parenthetically I might add: After looking at S. 3581, I cannot see how anyone could consider the current law that complicated, because I think the bill we have in front of us is every bit as complicated as the current impact aid provisions, and I think it will take many weeks, if not months, to understand how the reform bill actually operates.

So I don't see where this particular piece of legislation helps correct the current complications in Public Law 874.

PHILOSOPHY OF IMPACTED AID

Before we go any further, I would like to have a discussion of the philosophy of impacted aid. We will find ourselves muddling around again, trying to determine what the law is to do and how it is to accomplish its task if we don't understand the philosophy of impacted aid.

A review of the basic philosophy of impact aid is appropriate at this time because there seems to be a cleavage in approach to the program among the members of this subcommittee, as well as among others who are either involved or interested in this legislation. Until this cleavage is resolved, I daresay that it would be difficult to develop a formula distribution which is responsive to the need to be served.

The stated purpose of the impact aid program is simply "to provide financial assistance for those local educational agencies upon which the United States has placed financial burdens." These burdens rise when the Federal Government brings its business, typically military, into the school district.

Generally, the Federal pressure has a double-edge effect on the district in that it brings more schoolchildren into the area and at the same time results in a shrinkage of the local tax base since the Federal property involved, be it residential or business, is tax exempt. Since local property taxes provide more than one-half of the revenues for education, this double-edged effect, in the absence of Federal assistance, would result in higher taxes and/or a reduction of per-pupil expenditures.

One approach to providing financial assistance is to regard payments as in lieu of taxes which would have been collected had the Federal property not been tax exempt. Accordingly, proponents of this approach would tailor the distribution formula to place a heavy emphasis on such items as the amount of Federal property within the district and local property valuations.

In essence, the thrust of this approach is one of intergovernmental accounting for the use of land, with the school district—and the tax base—as incidental beneficiary. In other words, the basis for the Federal payment is similar to that of any other business which may have settled in the community.

A second approach bypasses the economics and looks directly at the burden placed on the school system by the Federal presence. The pri-

mary purpose is to restore per-pupil costs to the level where it was before the Government arrived. This approach is not novel. Indeed, an exhaustive report on impact aid prepared in 1965 pursuant to Public Law 88-665, generally known as the Stanford report, states that the formula, in fact, adopts this view and further states that it is the better view.

I would like to say I have a quote from the Stanford report which differs in philosophy from the Battelle report, and this causes another bit of consternation when we have two major reports on impact which have conflicting data and conflicting information.

Although it is beyond the stated purpose of the impact program, the formula reflects a third view that considers the level of education which the local resources can offer to federally connected children. Proponents of this approach argue that the Federal Government owes it to children of Government employees—particularly children of military personnel who have no choice as to place of assignment—to fund the district sufficiently to raise the level of education therein to at least the national average. The conclusion of this argument is that impact aid is really a mechanism for providing general grants-in-aid program.

So, in view, we have three approaches. One compensates the district for the use of land, thereby incidentally affecting need; the second pays the cost of educating federally connected children to the extent of the going rate in the district; and the third makes payments based on the quality of education within the district. Although they are not totally inconsistent with one another, these approaches are far from being identical.

COMMENT ON SPECIFIC PROVISIONS

Now I would like to jump to the question of some specifics within S. 3581. I must apologize that this part of my statement is not the type of testimony which we normally like to present. It is like the bill, very complicated and wanders with the flow of the bill itself. However, I will try to keep my statement as short and simple as possible.

Senate 3581 would make certain changes in the Public Law 874 formula which generally increases category "A" participation but at the same time decreases payments to category "B" children. No argument is being made that A's should not receive broader funding. In fact, that is not in issue here. When Senate 3581 is taken together with the administration's \$425 million request for impact aid—which is far below the \$965 million authorized level—it becomes clear that the effect—if not the object—of the bill is not to markedly increase the funding of the A's but to greatly reduce, even eliminate, any financing for the B's.

I would just like to highlight the major features of the bill in this regard to give you an idea of the total effect which would be wrought on category "B."

Under the current law, a school district receives for "A" category children an amount equal to the local contribution rate, or one-half the national average per pupil cost or one-half the average per pupil cost. Although "B" category payments are made on the same basis, only one-half of the children are counted. Accordingly, the rate for category "B" is 50 percent of 50 percent, or 25 percent of the average

per pupil cost. So we are talking about only 25 percent of these now.

Under the proposed law, after a 3-percent absorption is taken from a school district's entitlement, that district receives 60 percent of the national average per pupil expenditure for each "A" child. Please note that a school district cannot use the contribution rate. Although this may represent an increase for "A," "B" payments would be decrease because only 40 percent of the "B-in" children and 20 percent of the "B-out" children would be counted. As a result, payments would drop to 24 and 12 percent of per pupil costs, respectively.

For example, as the Battelle report points out, military families residing off base are of an age where they have more school children than the average and at the same time have property with lower assessed values. Therefore, the report states that payments can be justified in both the "B-in" and the "B-out" situations.

On its face, the bill apparently deals with this problem by saying that since Battelle recommends 40 percent of the children to be counted when the base is within the district, that it is reasonable to count one-half of that amount when the base is outside the district. But a comparison of our two charts reveals that the operation of the formula would cut off substantially more than half the funds, depending on the size of the impact. The result is that payments are really being made on a strictly "in lieu of property tax" basis—regardless of burden or educational quality in the district.

However, the formula distributes funds according to contribution rates and average expenditures. This sounds more like burden. And, as we shall see, districts in which there are very high concentrations of "A" children are paid on the basis of State or national standards. This sounds more like quality.

We have a great deal of difficulty in understanding why children whose parents live on bases should be assured of a better education than children whose parents live off. Or, why should the school district be uplifted in one case and go completely uncompensated in the other?

It should be noted that some school districts would be particularly affected by this bill. Under current legislation, districts in which there are very high concentrations of "B" students can receive payments to the extent necessary to place it on a par with similar localities.

Under S. 3581, districts are only eligible if more than one-half of their children, on an adjusted basis, are federally connected. Accordingly, "B" districts cannot qualify. Indeed, many districts which previously qualified because of a combination of category "A" and category "B" children could not qualify. For example, a district which has 30 percent "A," 40 percent "B-in," and 15 percent "B-out" could not qualify for special treatment as a district with a very high concentration of federally connected pupils.

Discretion: Of course, one way to avoid the provision of a bad bill is to give its administrator broad discretion to disregard it. And this bill does give the Commissioner discretionary authority to adjust formula expenditures.

Preliminarily, I would like to say that we are generally opposed to such discretionary language, and we are particularly disturbed with its appearance in the bill currently being considered.

This subcommittee will have the opportunity to hear the testimony of private and Federal witnesses whose experience represents all aspects of the impact program. From the unique experience of working with this testimony, this subcommittee is in a position to develop an efficient and equitable program.

While we can appreciate that there may be an occasional need to make loose provisions for situations which a formula cannot anticipate, we feel that broad discretionary powers, particularly without guidelines, permits the administrators of the law to substitute their own singular view point for the work of this subcommittee.

It is our belief that program philosophy and priorities belong with the Congress of the United States, not the Federal bureaucracy. In addition, we believe that the program should be insulated from efforts at political chicanery, particularly since the education of millions of children lie in the balance.

PUBLIC HOUSING

The next issue is public housing. I will not have to speak on the subject of low rent housing assistance because basically that program received its life from this committee. But I would notice in passing that the administration in last night's paper indicated that they are interested in expanding the low rent public housing program to the suburbs and rural areas. They want to get some of these projects out of the principal cities.

I do not understand how they are going to get local support for this kind of transferring if the law remains as it now exists where the local school districts receive no payments in lieu of taxes for these low rent public housing units.

Conclusion: Mr. Chairman, my testimony today was long and quite technical. I wish to thank the members of this subcommittee for their interest and patience. In preparing my statement, I felt that it was necessary to ask some very basic questions as to the purpose of impact aid. I also felt that it was necessary to go through some of the major provisions of the bill that you are considering, in order to emphasize the need to develop a basic philosophy.

As to the merits of the bill, there is no question that it is complicated. Somehow I feel that I only touched upon the tip of an iceberg. The bill's weakness stems from the fact that it over-reacts to the need for an adjustment. It then attempts to save itself by including broad discretionary language. This only makes the bill weaker.

Although I realize there is pressure to enact a reform bill, I would urge careful consideration of any proposal to assure the some 4,000 recipient school districts equitable treatment.

I would be very cautious of this heavy-handed bill, particularly since its projected effect, if enacted, has yet to be substantiated.

One other item which I would like to include before this committee, if I may: The administration has discussed and is going to be suggesting to this committee the formation of a National Institute of Education and a National Education Foundation. The National Institute of Education sounds like a fine idea if its purpose is to upgrade educational quality and educational research, and is part of the Office of Education or a part of the Department of HEW, so we can have some coordination between the research activities and the grant activities.

But I am a bit worried and concerned that they are talking about a separate foundation which would set up a different and separate Federal bureaucracy in another agency outside of the present channels.

The complications which exist in this bill would be further enhanced or increased as far as local school districts are concerned if there is still another Federal agency which is going to be involved in the educational process.

So I would ask this committee to look very closely at any system which would further fragment the educational process.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator PELL. Thank you for your comments. You may be sure we will have the same concerns that you have expressed in this regard.

I think we should go right to your panel.

Mr. STEINHILBER. Yes, sir. First I would like to call on Mr. Lawrence, who is a board member from Bellevue, Nebr., mainly because there has been some newspaper reports with respect to what has been happening with Offutt Air Force Base in Nebraska and what that particular school district's problems are. Since it has had some national press coverage already, I would like to call on the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. LAWRENCE. Mr. Chairman and distinguished members of the Senate General Subcommittee on Education, I am Leonard L. Lawrence, a member of the Board of Education, Bellevue Public School District, Bellevue, Nebr. I am also on the board of directors of the Nebraska State School Boards Association. My testimony today is in behalf of both the Bellevue School District and the Nebraska State School Boards Association.

The Bellevue School District, for 20 years, has provided educational services for the residents of the school district and for the dependents of federally connected personnel who are employed on Offutt Air Force Base and at the Headquarters, Strategic Air Command.

During this period, the enrollment of the school district has increased from 834 pupils in 1950-51 to an estimated 11,000 pupils in 1970-71. An almost constant percentage of 80 percent of the enrollment as federally connected pupils has been maintained. During the last 10 years, the percentage relationship has been approximately 40 percent of the total enrollment as federally connected pupils living on base, 40 percent as federally connected pupils living off base, and 20 percent as non-federally connected.

The growth of the district enrollment during the past 20 years has been accompanied by a corresponding growth in base housing and in private residential housing located within the district. This growth has not been accompanied by a proportionate increase in commercial establishments which would normally be required to serve such a population, for the reason that most of such services are provided on base. The business establishments on base, which comprise one of the largest shopping areas in the State, are tax-exempt and bring no revenue to the district. As a result, approximately 80 percent of the assessed valuation of the district is residential in nature.

During the first 18 years of the impact program, the Congress appropriated near full entitlement for impacted school districts although, in many instances, supplemental appropriations, often adopted during the following school year, were required.

During that time, the school district was able to contract with teachers and plan a program in March for a school year beginning the next September solely upon the acceptance of the commitment that is expressed in the introduction to Public Law 874, which recognizes the responsibility of the Federal Government to finance the costs of educating federally connected pupils.

During the past 2 years, reductions have been so severe that it appears that the district can no longer depend upon any particular level of funding in its planning for the ensuing year.

The Congress, in the past 5 years, has authorized two major studies of impact legislation. Both studies were done by independent agencies; both were in great depth and performed by qualified economists. In each instance, the equity of funding for both "A" and "B" pupils for highly impacted school districts such as Bellevue was reaffirmed.

Through the first 18 years of experience with Public Law 874, the Federal responsibility at Bellevue was for approximately 60 percent of the total enrollment—all of the category "A" pupils and one-half the category "B" pupils. With no State aid, the funds provided under Public Law 874 during this time provided somewhat less than 60 percent of the total cost, with the remainder coming from local sources; thus a fairly equitable division was maintained.

During the last 2 years, since State aid in Nebraska has been provided, the percentage of total budget made up by full entitlement under Public Law 874 has been approximately 45 percent; the State provided 25 percent, and local sources provided 30 percent. This, too, if Public Law 874 were fully funded, would have provided a reasonably equitable division of financial responsibility and would have allowed the district to provide a minimal program.

During the past 2 years, the prorations of 91.7 percent and 77.6 percent, respectively, reduced the cash position of the district by a total of approximately \$900,000. In each instance, the prorations were made after the school district had entered into the contractual obligations for staff members for the succeeding year which are required by State law to be completed by April 1 for staff members currently employed.

Should the district have been forced to continue school through the current year without additional receipts, it is estimated that the district's liabilities would have exceeded its available funds by approximately \$500,000 on August 31, 1970, the end of the school year 1969-70. This represents a loss in cash position of \$900,000 in the 1 year from August 31, 1969 to August 31, 1970. Without financial relief, this loss would only have been made up by increasing local school levies by more than 50 percent.

To compound the problem, the current appropriation bill, which has passed the House, provides for approximately 60 percent funding for fiscal year 1970-71. The approximate loss to the district under such a proration is an additional \$1 million. The district, therefore, on April 20, 1970, faced a doubling of the local tax rate for 1970-71 if it were to (1) make up the deficit from 1969-70, (2) provide a program this is comparable to that of other districts in the State, and (3) continue educational services for federally connected pupils.

The current tax levy of the Bellevue School District is currently higher than any other neighboring school district in the Omaha area,

excepting one. The recent supplemental appropriations for a very few highly impacted school districts will provide partial relief for 1969-70.

When the appropriation bill for 1969-70 was signed in March of 1970, the proration reduced the available funds for the year by such an amount that the district proposed charging tuition for nonresident pupils, as provided for by State law. Representatives of HEW and DOD met with the board of education to discuss the financial situation, and the board of education agreed to delay any decision on tuition until a decision was reached on a supplemental appropriation for 1969-70. It now appears that the school district can complete the year without charging tuition.

Fiscal responsibility to the school patrons demands that the district remain financially solvent. Laws relating to personal liability of board members preclude exceeding borrowing limitations imposed by State law. Equity and justice demand that an equitable division of funds provided for educational costs be maintained between resident and non-resident pupils and that an adequate program be offered all pupils.

If an equitable division of costs cannot be maintained, the school district has proposed that in the future the education of nonresident pupils be provided through the Federal agency involved. This would, at least, provide an adequate program for the federally connected pupils, who make up 80 percent of the school district enrollment, and would allow the district to provide the best program it can afford for the resident pupils.

That the cost for education in the district is not excessive is indicated by the fact that the average cost per pupil in the State exceeds that of the school district by \$50 per pupil. The cost per pupil of the only other school district in the State of comparable size and geographic location exceeds that of the Bellevue School District by more than \$100 per pupil.

The district has never been able to provide buildings and facilities in sufficient amount to keep up with the growing enrollment and presently has unhoused students to the degree that the district is eligible for \$1,300,000 in Public Law 815 funds for construction under 1969 and 1970 applications, none of which have been funded. Local taxpayers passed a building bond issue in February 1968 in the amount of \$3 million and have always supported a strong program for all pupils.

With respect to the coming school year, the district has made plans for educating resident pupils only. The only known sources of funds are the State and local receipts. To continue to place reliance upon uncertain levels of Federal funding at a time when the district faces a large deficit at the end of the present school year could place the district at the point of bankruptcy.

The school district has exhausted every known possibility of obtaining financial assistance. The Governor of Nebraska has stated that a special session of the legislature for the purpose of providing additional State funds for the Bellevue School District is not warranted since the responsibility is that of the Federal Government.

HEW officials have stated that they do not have the authority under the law to make any administrative decision which would provide financial relief to the district. The school district disagrees with this position but has found no way to change that decision. It appears to

the district that the language of section 6 of Public Law 874 specifically authorizes the U.S. Commissioner of Education to take what action he believes necessary to provide funds for school districts that are unable to provide a comparable program for federally connected pupils.

HEW officials have also stated that the responsibility for educating all federally connected pupils is that of the school district regardless of the amount of funds provided by the Federal Government. This contention ignores the fact that the Congress has expressly stated that the responsibility for such pupils is that of the Federal Government.

DOD officials have stated that the Department of Defense has no responsibility in this matter.

Charging tuition for nonresident pupils obviously is contrary to public school philosophy.

The alternative of raising the local tax rate to a level sufficient to provide an adequate program for all pupils has been rejected by the local school patrons on the grounds that such a confiscatory tax is tolerable.

The administration and the Congress have, to this point, reached no agreement upon the level of impact funding nor upon the ultimate form that impact legislation should take.

Therefore, the board of education, on April 20, 1970, accepted the resignations of 97 teachers and terminated the contracts of 164 additional teachers. Contracts for 211 teachers were issued, and the district is planning a program for resident pupils only.

The district is willing and, providing adequate funds are available, able to provide educational services for federally connected pupils, as it has done for 20 years.

The need for full funding for heavily impacted school districts is evident. The Bellevue School District is a prime example of the relatively few such districts that have been identified in the Battelle study as a "Federal responsibility."

SUMMARY

In summary, the following points are of major concern in our school district:

(1) Prorations of Public Law 874 funding either reduce what has always been a minimal program or place a tax burden on those non-federally connected taxpayers and those federally connected taxpayers living off base that are confiscatory in nature.

(2) Funding levels that are uncertain on April 1 place the school district in an intolerable position with respect to employment of staff and planning programs for the ensuing year.

(3) The high degree of impactation and the resultant low tax base per pupil, in a State with low State aid funding, place the district in a unique position that is shared by relatively few school districts. For instance, the great number of nontaxable business operations conducted on base for those eligible to shop there preclude any possibility of developing the normal number of commercial and business firms within the confines of the school district which would add to the local tax base.

(4) The fact that rates for any year are established on costs of 2 years previous penalizes the district in a time of inflationary costs.

The impact program for this school district could be greatly improved by enacting into law the following provisions:

(1) Provide that the rates be based upon current costs.

(2) Insure priority of funding at 100 percent for heavily impacted districts. This would guarantee the district that it could plan from year to year, regardless of the time the appropriation was made.

(3) Base the payments for heavily impacted school districts upon need.

(4) Recognize that local effort is related to the tax rate that is these generous amounts, or how should the situation be handled? locally per pupil.

The attached summary of statistical data relating to the Bellevue School District is provided for your information.

Senator PELL. These statistics will be inserted in the record.

(The information referred to follows:)

SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL DATA RELATING TO THE BELLEVUE SCHOOL DISTRICT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
TESTIMONY	1
APPENDIX A. Tables of Information on Revenue Receipts, Expenditures, and Enrollment of the Bellevue Public School District	8
APPENDIX B. Resolutions Adopted by the Bellevue Board of Education Relating to the Testimony Being Presented	36

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	PAGE
I. A Comparison of the Bellevue School District with Nebraska and National Statistics in the Area of Enrollment, Revenue, and Expenditures.	9
II. Accreditation and Average Daily Attendance of Sixteen Largest School Districts in the State of Nebraska FY 1968-1969.	10
III. Assessed Valuation of the Sixteen Largest School Districts in the State of Nebraska FY 1968-1969.	11
IV. Assessed Valuation Per Pupil in Average Daily Attendance of Sixteen Largest School Districts in the State of Nebraska FY 1969-1970.	12
V. Current Expenditures of Sixteen Largest School Districts in the State of Nebraska for FY 1968-1969 as Shown on the Annual Financial Reports Filed with the State Department of Education.	13
VI. Per Pupil Expenditures of Sixteen Largest School Districts in the State of Nebraska Based on Information Contained in the Annual Reports Filed with the State Department of Education.	14
VII. Levy in Mills of Sixteen Largest School Districts in the State of Nebraska FY 1969-1970.	15

TABLE	PAGE
VIII. Pupil/Teacher Ratio for Fy 1969-1969 of Sixteen Largest School Districts in the State of Nebraska as Reported to the State Department of Education.	16
IX. Average Teacher Salary for FY 1969-1970 of Sixteen Largest School Districts in the State of Nebraska as Shown in the Nebraska Educational Directory.	17
X. Average Daily Attendance of the Bellevue School District Since 1950-1951.	18
XI. Percentage Relation of the Non-Federally Connected and the Federally Connected Students to the Total Enrollment of the Bellevue School District.	19
XII. Number of Students Leaving or New to the Bellevue School District while School was in Session.	20
XIII. Major Receipts of the Bellevue School District as Shown on the Secretary's Annual Report.	21
XIV. Public Law 874, Total Entitlement, Percent of Proration, Cost of Prorations, and Actual Receipts since 1950 of the Bellevue School District.	22
XV. Summary of Public Law 874 Receipt for the Bellevue School Districts since 1950-1951.	23
XVI. Summary of the State Aid Received by the Bellevue School District.	24
XVII. Summary of the Levy in Mills of the Bellevue School District Since FY 1950-1951.	25

TABLE	PAGE
XVIII. Summary of Local Tax Receipts for the Bellevue School District 1950-1970.	26
XIX. Cost Per Pupil in Average Daily Attendance Bellevue School District 1950-1970.	27
XX. Comparison of the Per Pupil Cost in Average Daily Attendance of the State and Bellevue School District. . . .	28
XXI. 34 School Districts Identified by the Battelle Memorial Insitute as those that should be allowed to Negotiate with H.E.W. for Funding Under P.L. 874 for 1966-67 Entitlement.	29
XXII. School Districts with at Least 20% of Budget from P.L. 874 and an Entitlement of at Least \$250,000 for School Year 1966-67.	32

APPENDIX A

TABLES OF INFORMATION ON REVENUE RECEIPTS,
EXPENDITURES, AND ENROLLMENT OF
THE BELLEVUE PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT

TABLE I

A COMPARISON OF THE BELLEVUE SCHOOL DISTRICT
WITH NEBRASKA AND NATIONAL STATISTICS IN THE
AREAS OF ENROLLMENT, REVENUE, AND EXPENDITURES

	Nebraska	U.S.	Bellevue
<u>ENROLLMENT</u>			
1. Estimated Percent of Change in School-age Population (5-17) 1967-1968	0.0%	1.4%	9.3%
2. Percent Change in Public Elementary and Secondary School Enrollment From 1958-59 to 1968-69	23.7%	32.7%	299.3%
3. Pupil Per Teacher in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools 1968-69	19.4%	23.7%	25.4%
<u>REVENUE</u>			
4. Total Public School Revenue Receipts Per Pupil in Average Daily Attendance 1968-69	\$695.00	\$895.00	\$641.90
5. Estimated Percent of Revenue Receipts For Public Schools from Local Government 1968-69	74.8%	51.9%	30.6%
6. Estimated Percent of Revenue Receipts For Public Schools from State Government 1968-69	17.6%	40.9%	14.8
7. Estimated Percent of Revenue Receipts For Public Schools from the Federal Government 1968-69	7.6%	7.3%	54.6%
8. Local Public School Revenue as Percent of State and Local School Revenue 1968-69	80.9%	56.1%	67.3%
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>			
9. Estimated Current Expenditures for Public Schools Per Pupil in Average Daily Attendance 1968-69 (12 months)	\$510.00	\$680.00	\$493.44
10. Current Expenditure Per Public School Pupil in Average Daily Attendance as Percent of National Average 1968-69	75.0%	100.0%	72.6%
Current Expenditure Per Pupil in average Daily Membership 1968-69 (12 months)	\$491.00	\$638.00	\$471.72

TABLE II

ACCREDITATION AND AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE OF
SIXTEEN LARGEST SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN THE
STATE OF NEBRASKA FY 1968-1969

Rank Base On ADA	School District	Accreditation	Average Daily Attendance
1	* Omaha	A	57,111.60
2	Lincoln	AA	28,337.00
3	* Bellevue	<u>AA</u>	<u>9,814.60</u>
4	* Westside via Omaha	AA	9,257.92
5	Grand Island	AA	6,073.87
6	North Platte	AA	5,427.94
7	Fremont	AA	5,266.97
8	Hastings	AA	4,473.78
9	Scottsbluff	AA	4,004.82
10	Kearney	AA	3,566.54
11	Columbus	AA	3,493.76
12	Norfolk	A	3,432.39
13	* Millard	AA	3,337.03
14	Beatrice	AA	3,043.90
15	* Papillion	A	2,909.86
16	* Ralston	AA	2,723.81

* Omaha area school districts.

TABLE III

ASSESSED VALUATION OF THE SIXTEEN LARGEST
SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN THE STATE OF NEBRASKA
FY 1968-1969

Rank Based On Assessed Valuation	School District	Assessed Valuation
1	* Omaha	\$ 641,315,956.00
2	Lincoln	289,326,870.00
3	* Westside via Omaha	126,655,124.00
4	* Millard	49,942,329.00
5	Grand Island	49,284,894.00
6	Fremont	47,045,065.00
7	Hastings	39,655,585.00
8	* Ralston	39,504,065.00
9	North Platte	39,241,370.00
10	Beatrice	37,793,010.00
11	Scottsbluff	36,599,405.00
12	Columbus	35,587,028.00
13	* <u>Bellevue</u>	<u>33,439,237.00</u>
14	Norfolk	25,578,985.00
15	Kearney	25,578,985.00
16	* Papillion	15,649,000.00

* Omaha area school districts.

TABLE IV

ASSESSED VALUATION PER PUPIL IN AVERAGE
DAILY ATTENDANCE OF SIXTEEN LARGEST SCHOOL
DISTRICTS IN THE STATE OF NEBRASKA FY 1969-1970

Rank Based On Assessed Valuation Per Pupil	School District	Assessed Valuation Per Pupil
1	* Millard	\$ 14,966
2	* Ralston	14,503
3	* Westside via Omaha	13,681
4	Beatrice	12,415
5	* Omaha	11,229
6	Lincoln	10,210
7	Columbus	10,186
8	Scottsbluff	9,139
9	Fremont	8,932
10	Hastings	8,864
11	Grand Island	8,114
12	Norfolk	7,452
13	North Platte	7,230
14	Kearney	7,172
15	* Papillion	5,378
16	* <u>Bellevue</u>	<u>3,407</u>

* Omaha area school districts.

TABLE V

CURRENT EXPENDITURES OF SIXTEEN LARGEST
SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN THE STATE OF NEBRASKA
FOR FY 1968 - 1969 AS SHOWN ON THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL
REPORTS FILED WITH THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Rank Based On Current Expenditures	School District	Current Expenditures
1	* Omaha	\$ 30,842,785.52
2	Lincoln	17,525,868.63
3	* Westside via Omaha	6,475,223.14
4	* <u>Bellevue</u>	<u>5,650,777.00</u>
5	Grand Island	3,873,028.69
6	Fremont	3,091,562.01
7	Hastings	3,034,949.50
8	North Platte	2,780,103.79
9	Scottsbluff	2,426,702.75
10	Columbus	2,343,621.71
11	Kearney	2,147,841.87
12	* Millard	2,109,649.77
13	Beatrice	1,992,780.45
14	* Ralston	1,821,589.51
15	Norfolk	1,726,374.97
16	* Papillion	1,688,662.44

* Omaha area school districts.

TABLE VI

PER PUPIL EXPENDITURES OF SIXTEEN LARGEST
SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN THE STATE OF NEBRASKA
BASED ON INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE ANNUAL
FINANCIAL REPORTS FILED WITH THE STATE
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Rank Based On Per Pupil Expenditures	School District	Per Pupil Expenditure
1	* Westside via Omaha	\$ 699.42
2	Hastings	678.38
3	Columbus	670.80
4	* Ralston	668.76
5	Beatrice	654.67
6	Grand Island	637.65
7	* Millard	632.19
8	Lincoln	618.48
9	Scottsbluff	605.94
10	Kearney	602.22
11	Fremont	586.97
12	* Papillion	580.32
13	* Bellevue	<u>575.75</u>
14	* Omaha	540.04
15	North Platte	512.18
16	Norfolk	502.96

* Omaha area school districts.

TABLE VII

LEVY IN MILLS OF SIXTEEN LARGEST SCHOOL
DISTRICTS IN THE STATE OF NEBRASKA
FY 1969-1970

Rank Based On Total Levy	School District	General Fund Levy	Special Levy	Total Levy
1	* Papillion	69.90	12.85	82.75
2	Kearney	47.46	17.02	64.48
3	Lincoln	45.93	11.80	57.73
4	Grand Island	48.04	9.39	57.44
5	* Bellevue	<u>45.40</u>	<u>11.50</u>	<u>56.90</u>
6	Hastings	42.54	10.54	53.08
7	Fremont	45.00	7.25	52.25
8	North Platte	45.41	6.51	51.92
9	* Millard	36.37	14.07	50.44
10	* Westside via Omaha	39.26	11.09	50.35
11	Columbus	43.98	5.14	49.12
12	Scottsbluff	40.74	7.54	48.28
13	* Omaha	39.14	8.96	48.10
14	* Ralston	37.10	9.35	46.45
15	Norfolk	38.02	7.93	45.95
16	Beatrice	36.66	6.32	42.98

* Omaha area school districts.

TABLE VIII

PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO FOR FY 1968-1969 OF
SIXTEEN LARGEST SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN THE
STATE OF NEBRASKA AS REPORTED TO
THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Rank Based On Average Pupil/Teacher Ratio	School District	Elementary Schools	Secondary Schools	All Schools
1	* Omaha	30.0	22.5	26.5
2	* <u>Bellevue</u>	<u>28.3</u>	<u>21.9</u>	<u>25.4</u>
3	Norfolk	25.9	23.5	24.8
4	Lincoln	24.0	22.8	24.0
5	Fremont	24.7	21.3	23.0
6	* Ralston	23.1	17.3	22.9
7	* Papillion	24.4	20.5	22.9
8	Beatrice	26.9	18.8	22.2
9	North Platte	22.3	22.1	22.1
10	* Millard	23.9	18.8	22.1
11	Hastings	24.2	19.0	21.5
12	Scottsbluff	22.0	20.6	21.4
13	Kearney	25.6	17.4	21.1
14	* Westside via Omaha	23.2	18.3	20.7
15	Columbus	22.7	17.0	19.6
16	Grand Island	21.3	17.9	19.6

* Omaha area school districts.

TABLE IX

AVERAGE TEACHER SALARY FOR FY 1969-1970 OF
SIXTEEN LARGEST SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN THE
STATE OF NEBRASKA AS SHOWN IN THE NEBRASKA
EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORY

Rank Based On Average Sec. Salary	School District	Average Elementary Salary	Average Secondary Salary
1	* Westside via Omaha	\$ 8,037	\$ 8,995
2	* Ralston	7,738	8,878
3	* Omaha	8,381	8,612
4	Lincoln	8,052	8,593
5	Hastings	8,052	8,540
6	Fremont	7,528	8,469
7	Kearney	7,386	8,425
8	* <u>Bellevue</u>	<u>7,605</u>	<u>8,363</u>
9	Scottsbluff	7,482	8,302
10	Beatrice	7,717	8,240
11	* Millard	7,319	8,193
12	Grand Island	7,400	8,100
13	North Platte	7,463	8,079
14	Columbus	7,220	8,056
15	Norfolk	7,381	8,029
16	* Papillion	7,586	7,515

* Omaha area school districts.

TABLE X

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE OF THE
BELLEVUE SCHOOL DISTRICT SINCE 1950-51

Year	3(a) ADA	3(b) ADA	Civilian ADA	Total ADA
1950-51	41.00	209.00	583.76	833.76
1951-52	91.00	288.00	601.88	980.88
1952-53	334.67	366.28	682.82	1,383.77
1953-54	396.18	418.38	794.19	1,608.75
1954-55	406.10	493.62	820.10	1,719.82
1955-56	480.70	670.56	834.13	1,985.39
1956-57	494.98	888.58	826.38	2,209.94
1957-58	532.73	1,031.03	834.12	2,397.88
1958-59	596.33	1,429.75	912.26	2,938.34
1959-60	665.14	1,708.54	909.97	3,283.65
1960-61	995.41	2,033.21	913.23	3,941.85
1961-62	1,694.34	2,409.98	1,231.23	5,335.55
1962-63	2,372.13	2,475.08	1,317.37	6,164.58
1963-64	3,106.75	2,509.57	1,492.97	7,109.29
1964-65	3,260.17	2,722.91	1,561.69	7,544.77
1965-66	3,317.56	2,937.87	1,662.94	7,918.37
1966-67	3,460.51	3,202.77	1,762.19	8,425.47
1967-68	3,947.15	3,319.06	1,919.20	9,185.41
1968-69	4,264.44	3,478.30	2,071.86	9,814.60
1969-70 (Est)	4,330.00	3,595.00	2,211.00	10,136.00

Note: A 3(a) student is a student whose parent both work on and live on Federal property.

A 3(b) student is a student whose parent live off but work on Federal property.

TABLE XI

PERCENTAGE RELATION OF THE NON-FEDERALLY CONNECTED
AND THE FEDERALLY CONNECTED STUDENTS TO THE TOTAL
ENROLLMENT OF THE BELLEVUE SCHOOL DISTRICT

Year	3(a)	3(b)	Civilian	Total Federally Connected
1950-51	4.92%	25.07%	70.01%	29.99%
1951-52	9.28%	29.36%	61.36%	38.64%
1952-53	24.19%	26.47%	49.34%	50.66%
1953-54	24.62%	26.01%	49.37%	50.63%
1954-55	23.61%	28.70%	47.69%	52.31%
1955-56	24.21%	33.78%	42.01%	57.99%
1956-57	22.40%	40.21%	37.39%	62.61%
1957-58	22.22%	43.00%	34.78%	65.22%
1958-59	20.30%	48.66%	31.04%	68.96%
1959-60	20.26%	52.03%	27.71%	72.29%
1960-61	25.25%	51.58%	23.17%	76.83%
1961-62	31.76%	45.17%	23.07%	76.93%
1962-63	38.48%	40.15%	21.37%	78.63%
1963-64	43.70%	35.30%	21.00%	79.00%
1964-65	43.21%	36.09%	20.70%	79.30%
1965-66	41.90%	37.10%	21.00%	79.00%
1966-67	41.07%	38.01%	20.92%	79.08%
1967-68	42.99%	36.13%	20.90%	79.10%
1968-69	43.45%	35.44%	21.11%	78.89%
1969-70	42.72%	35.47%	21.81%	78.19%

Note : A 3(a) student is a student whose parent both work on and live on
Federal property.

A 3(b) student is a student whose parent lives off but works on
Federal property.

TABLE XII

NUMBER OF STUDENTS LEAVING OR NEW TO THE
BELLEVUE SCHOOL DISTRICT WHILE SCHOOL
WAS IN SESSION

School Year	New To The District	Leaving The District	Total Student Population
1965-66	1,219	1,238	8,765
1966-67	1,276	1,367	9,451
1967-68	1,715	1,527	10,306
1968-69	1,420	1,459	10,622
1969-70 (1st Sem.)	1,186	1,161	10,638

Note: Because of military transfers, the Bellevue School District has an unusually high number of students leaving or new to the district each week. The information above does not include students new to the district at the start of the year or the number of students who leave during the summer months when school is not in session. Approximately one-third of the Bellevue School District's enrollment is new to the district each year.

TABLE XIII

MAJOR RECEIPTS OF THE BELLEVUE SCHOOL DISTRICT
AS SHOWN ON THE SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT

Year	Taxes	P.L. 874	State Aid
1950-51	\$ 112,708.81	\$ 12,173.00	\$
1951-52	115,078.66	32,483.39	
1952-53	127,745.55	94,499.36	
1953-54	110,235.52	139,523.55	
1954-55	138,812.34	159,402.15	
1955-56	199,899.38	193,051.75	
1956-57	189,422.55	226,668.85	
1957-58	266,615.08	192,129.00	
1958-59	325,499.22	353,297.19	
1959-60	369,476.57	279,249.06	
1960-61	410,799.57	498,042.39	
1961-62	560,413.72	1,032,849.00	
1962-63	618,283.69	1,113,452.00	
1963-64	655,702.01	1,343,397.00	
1964-65	730,175.99	1,572,098.41	
1965-66	881,611.83	2,026,503.00	
1966-67	1,154,586.84	1,945,278.50	
1967-68	1,499,256.40	1,839,132.00	
* 1968-69 (14 mo.)	1,745,872.33	3,310,300.21	736,155.15
1969-70 (Est.)	1,749,068.00	1,920,575.00	1,773,205.71

* The fiscal year in Nebraska was changed necessitating a fourteen month fiscal year during 1968-69.

TABLE XIV

PUBLIC LAW 874, TOTAL ENTITLEMENT, PERCENT
OF PRORATION, COST OF PRORATIONS, AND ACTUAL
RECEIPTS SINCE 1950 OF THE BELLEVUE SCHOOL DISTRICT

Fiscal Year	Local Contribution Rate	Total Entitlement	Percent of Proration	Cost of Proration	Actual Receipts for The Year
1950-51 (3A rate)	183.75	27,839.26	96.0%	1,113.57	12,173.90
1951-52	189.19	44,459.65	100.0	-	32,483.39
1952-53	197.63	103,162.86	100.0	-	94,499.36
1953-54	217.23	131,315.54	100.0	-	139,523.55
1954-55	227.92	137,777.64	99.5	688.89	159,402.15
1955-56	234.73	211,018.85	100.0	-	193,051.75
1956-57	235.95	250,191.18	100.0	-	226,668.85
1957-58	253.01	265,154.48	100.0	-	192,129.00
1958-59	264.89	404,548.24	95.0	20,228.24	353,297.19
1959-60	279.41	424,563.50	100.0	-	279,249.06
1960-61	289.04	581,403.00	100.0	-	498,042.39
1961-62	300.46	869,981.00	100.0	-	1,032,849.00
1962-63	309.08	1,156,052.00	100.0	-	1,113,452.00
1963-64	322.98	1,443,361.00	100.0	-	1,343,397.00
1964-65	339.95	1,611,820.00	100.0	-	1,572,098.41
1965-66	351.48	1,738,944.00	100.0	-	2,026,503.00
1966-67	377.96	1,992,307.00	98.7	25,900.00	1,945,278.50
1967-68	398.39	2,322,362.00	98.0	46,448.00	1,839,132.00
1968-69	425.73	2,555,657.00	91.7	212,120.00	3,310,300.21
1969-70 (Estimated)	479.35	2,937,456.00	77.6	657,990.00	1,920,575.00

TABLE XV

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC LAW 874 RECEIPT FOR THE
BELLEVUE SCHOOL DISTRICTS SINCE 1950-51

Fiscal Year	* P.L. 874 Received	Total Receipts	% of Total Receipts
1950-51	\$ 12,173.90	\$ 126,478.33	9.62%
1951-52	32,483.39	135,919.58	23.90%
1952-53	94,499.36	187,251.25	50.47%
1953-54	139,523.55	177,696.52	78.51%
1954-55	159,402.15	215,331.20	74.02%
1955-56	193,051.75	459,647.82	42.00%
1956-57	226,668.85	535,729.47	42.31%
1957-58	192,129.00	588,022.98	32.67%
1958-59	353,297.19	787,190.70	44.88%
1959-60	279,249.06	812,184.74	34.38%
1960-61	498,042.39	1,058,246.76	47.06%
1961-62	1,032,849.00	1,745,715.28	59.16%
1962-63	1,113,452.00	1,860,253.10	59.85%
1963-64	1,343,397.00	2,206,063.36	65.02%
1964-65	1,572,098.41	2,445,649.78	64.28%
1965-66	2,026,503.00	3,121,931.50	64.91%
1966-67	1,945,278.50	3,436,085.75	56.61%
1967-68	1,839,132.00	3,601,486.07	51.06%
1968-69	3,310,300.21	6,299,978.86	52.54%
1969-70 (Est.)	1,920,575.00	5,866,287.00	32.74%

* Actual receipts during the fiscal period. Entitlements for the year may vary from these figures due to the fiscal year in which they were received.

TABLE XVI

SUMMARY OF THE STATE AID RECEIVED
BY THE BELLEVUE SCHOOL DISTRICT

Fiscal Year	State Aid Received	Total Receipts	Percent Of Total Receipts
1968-69	\$ 736,155.15	\$ 6,299,978.86	11.7%
1969-70 (Estimated)	1,773,205.71	5,866,287.00	30.2%

Note: The state aid law was passed in 1967.

TABLE XVII

SUMMARY OF THE LEVY IN MILLS OF THE
BELLEVUE SCHOOL DISTRICT SINCE FY 1950-51

Fiscal Year	General Fund Operation & Maintenance	District Bonds & Interest	Special Sinking Fund	Total Mills Levy
1950-51	29.30	2.10		31.40
1951-52	25.20	2.00		27.20
1952-53	29.20	6.00		35.20
1953-54	19.40	2.00		21.40
1954-55	29.20	5.00		34.20
1955-56	33.50	5.00	3.00	41.50
1956-57	29.00	6.50	3.00	38.50
1957-58	33.00	6.10		39.10
1958-59	34.40	6.00		40.40
1959-60	34.00	6.00		40.00
1960-61	34.40	6.00		40.40
1961-62	35.00	6.00		41.00
1962-63	35.00	6.00		41.00
1963-64	35.00	6.00		41.00
1964-65	35.00	6.00		41.00
1965-66	39.00	5.00		44.00
1966-67	44.62	6.00		50.62
1967-68	47.71	5.00	1.00	53.71
1968-69	44.71	5.00	1.50	51.21
1969-70	45.40	7.50	4.00	56.90

TABLE XVIII

SUMMARY OF LOCAL TAX RECEIPTS FOR THE
BELLEVUE SCHOOL DISTRICT 1950-70

Fiscal Year	Local Tax Received	Total Receipts	Percentage Total Receipts
1950-51	\$ 112,708.81	\$ 126,478.33	89.11%
1951-52	115,078.66	135,919.58	84.66%
1952-53	127,745.55	187,251.25	68.22%
1953-54	110,235.52	177,696.52	62.03%
1954-55	138,812.34	215,331.20	64.46%
1955-56	199,899.38	459,647.82	43.49%
1956-57	189,422.55	535,729.47	35.36%
1957-58	266,615.08	588,022.98	45.34%
1958-59	325,499.22	787,190.70	41.35%
1959-60	369,476.57	812,184.74	45.49%
1960-61	410,799.57	1,058,246.76	38.82%
1961-62	560,413.72	1,745,715.28	32.10%
1962-63	618,283.69	1,860,253.10	33.23%
1963-64	655,702.01	2,206,063.36	29.72%
1964-65	730,175.99	2,445,649.78	29.86%
1965-66	881,611.83	3,121,931.50	28.24%
1966-67	1,154,586.84	3,436,085.75	33.60%
1967-68	1,499,256.40	3,601,486.07	41.63%
* 1968-69 (14 months)	1,745,872.33	6,299,978.86	27.71%
1969-70 (Est.)	1,749,068.00	5,866,287.00	29.82%

* The fiscal year in Nebraska was changed in 1968-69 necessitating a fourteen month fiscal year.

TABLE XIX

COST PER PUPIL
IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE
BELLEVUE SCHOOL DISTRICT
1950-1970

Year	Cost Per Pupil	Increase or Decrease	Percent of Increase or Decrease
1950-51	\$ 157.62	\$ -	-
1951-52	175.13	17.51	11.10%
1952-53	171.30	- 3.83	- 2.18%
1953-54	186.84	15.54	9.07%
1954-55	211.91	25.07	13.41%
1955-56	225.68	13.77	6.49%
1956-57	220.26	- 5.42	- 2.40%
1957-58	245.79	25.53	11.59%
1958-59	243.03	- 2.76	- 1.13%
1959-60	256.11	13.08	5.38%
1960-61	277.91	21.80	8.51%
1961-62	275.88	- 2.03	- .73%
1962-63	322.76	46.88	16.99%
1963-64	326.90	4.14	1.28%
1964-65	366.31	39.41	12.05%
1965-66	362.15	- 4.16	- 1.13%
1966-67	392.75	30.60	8.44%
1967-68	429.66	36.91	9.39%
* 1968-69 (14 months)	575.75	146.09	34.00%
1969-70 (Estimated)	607.54	31.79	5.52%

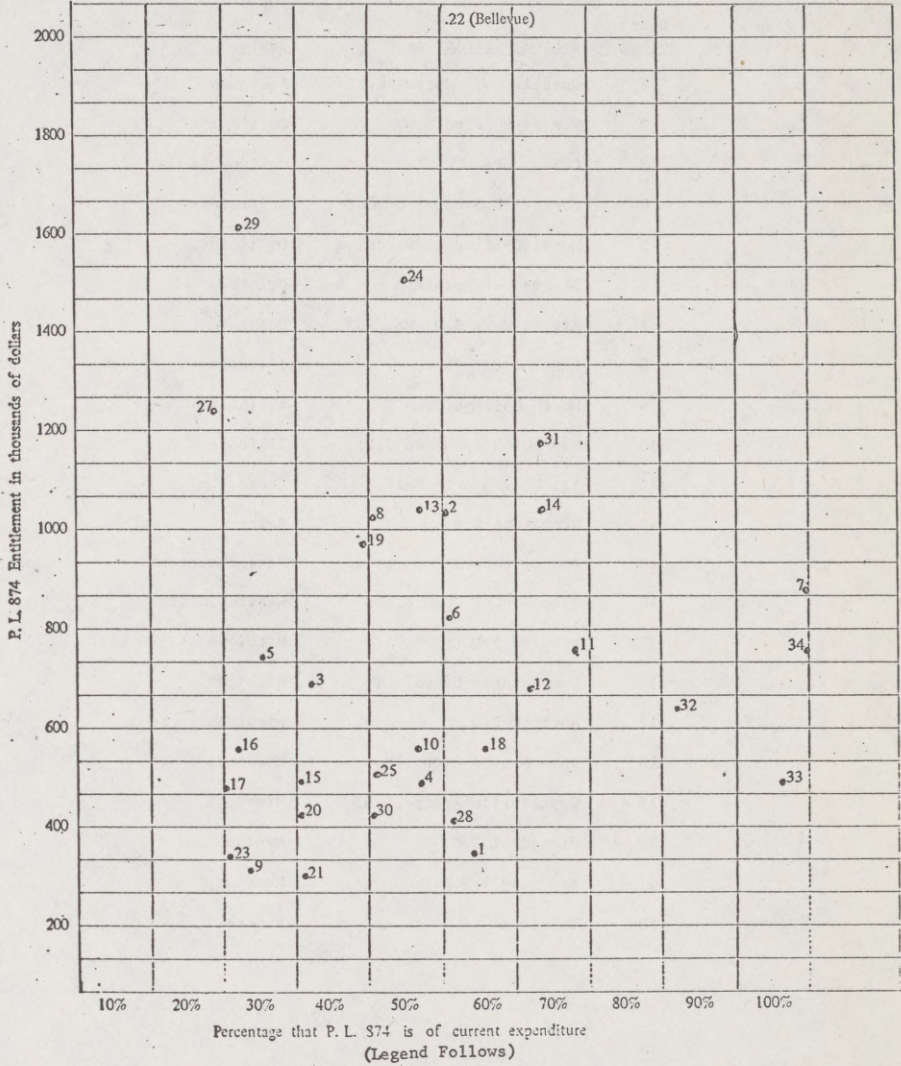
* The fiscal year in Nebraska was changed necessitating a fourteen month fiscal year during 1968-69.

TABLE XX

COMPARISON OF THE PER PUPIL COST IN AVERAGE DAILY
ATTENDANCE OF THE STATE AND BELLEVUE SCHOOL DISTRICT

Year	State Average Cost Per Pupil	Bellevue's Cost Per Pupil	Difference
1964-1965 Actual	\$ 411.28	\$ 362.82	\$ 48.46
1965-1966 Actual	\$ 436.04	\$ 362.16	\$ 73.88
1966-1967 Actual	\$ 470.33	\$ 392.76	\$ 77.57
1967-1968 Actual	\$ 522.55	\$ 429.69	\$ 92.86
1968-1969 Actual	\$ 633.03	\$ 575.75	\$ 57.28
1969-1970 Estimated	\$ 655.26	\$ 607.55	\$ 47.71

TABLE XXI
 34 SCHOOL DISTRICTS
 IDENTIFIED BY THE BATTELLE MEMORIAL INSTITUTE
 AS THOSE THAT SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO NEGOTIATE WITH H.E.W.
 FOR FUNDING UNDER P.L. 874 FOR 1966-67 ENTITLEMENT

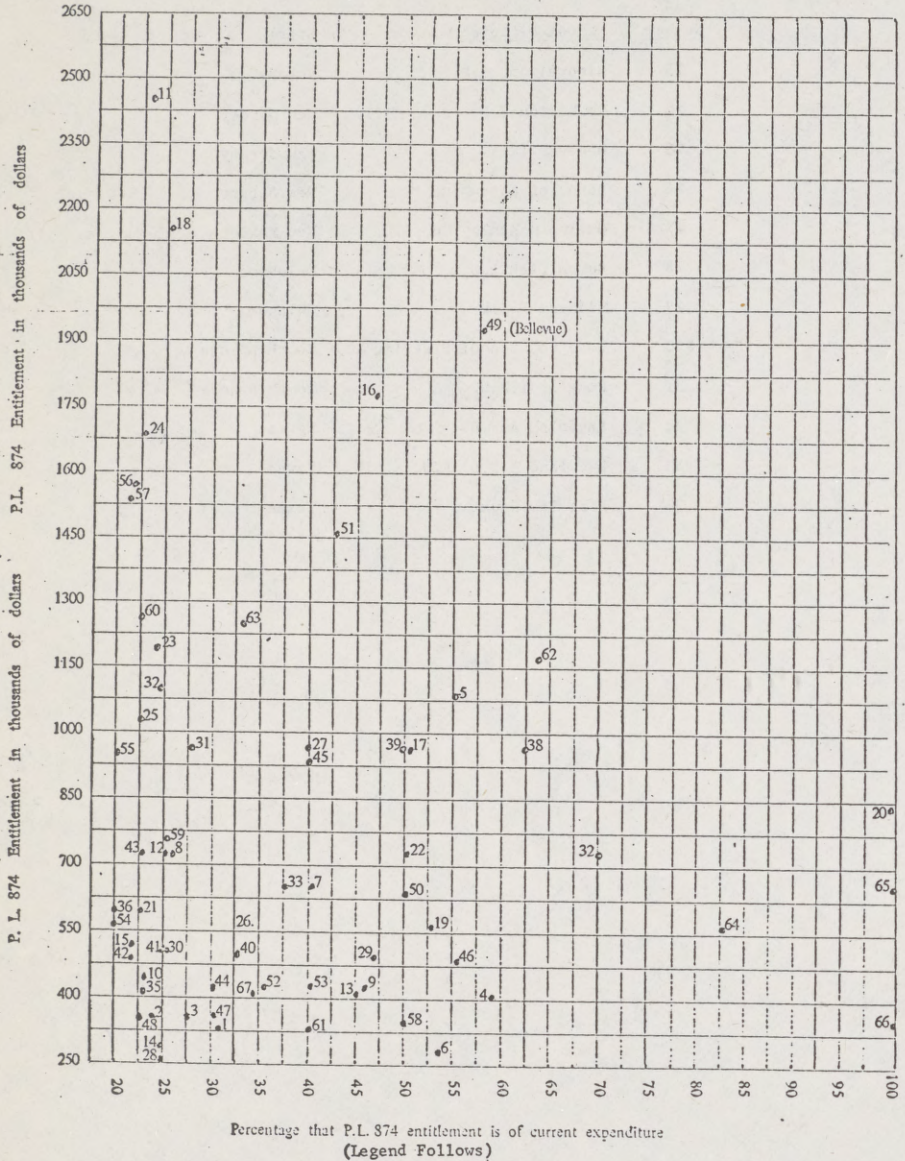


SCHOOL DISTRICT BY STATE AND CODING
AS PLOTTED ON TABLE XXI

<u>Code Number</u>	<u>School District</u>	<u>State</u>
1	Gosnell No. 6 Blytheville	Arkansas
2	Travis Unified S.D.	California
3.	China Lake	California
4	Central U.S.D. at Lemoore	California
5	Muroc Unified (Edwards)	California
6	El Paso at Fountain	Colorado
7	Air Academy S.D. No. 20	Colorado
8	Rantoul City S.D.	Illinois
9	North Chicago Comm S.D.	Illinois
10	Mascoutah Comm Con S.D.	Illinois
11	Ft. Leavenworth Unif.	Kansas
12	Limestone S.D.	Maine
13	Bourne School Committee	Massachusetts
14	Ayer School Committee	Massachusetts
15	Rubyard S.D.	Michigan
16	Oscoda Area Schools	Michigan
17	Forsyth S.D.	Michigan
18	Knob Noster Reorg. S.D.	Missouri
19	Waynesville Reorg. S.D.	Missouri
20	Glasgow I.S.D.	Montana
21	Browning I.S.D.	Montana
22	Bellevue	Nebraska

<u>Code Number</u>	<u>School District</u>	<u>State</u>
23	Mineral Co. S.D.	Nevada
24	Pemberton S.D. Brown Mills	New Jersey
25	Hanover (N)	New Jersey
26	Boro. of Eatontown	New Jersey
27	Gallup McKinley Co. S.D.	New Mexico
28	Burns Flat I.S.D.	Oklahoma
29	Midwest I.S.D.	Oklahoma
30	Todd Co. School District	South Dakota
31	Douglas I.S.D.	South Dakota
32	Randolph A.F.B.	Texas
33	Lackland I.S.D. AFB	Texas
34	Fort Sam Houston	Texas

TABLE XXII
SCHOOL DISTRICTS WITH AT LEAST 20% OF BUDGET FROM P.L.874 AND
AN ENTITLEMENT OF AT LEAST \$250,000 FOR SCHOOL YEAR 1966-67



SCHOOL DISTRICT BY STATE AND CODING
AS PLOTTED ON TABLE XXII

<u>Code Number</u>	<u>School District</u>	<u>State</u>
1	Ozark City Schools	Alabama
2	Window Rock S.D.	Arizona
3	Chinle C.S.D.	Arizona
4	Fort Huachuca Accom. Sch.	Arizona
5	Tucson S.D.	Arizona
6	Cosnell - Blytheville	Arkansas
7	China Lake Jt. S.D.	California
8	Muroc Unif. S.D.	California
9	Central U.S.D.	California
10	Atwater S.D.	California
11	Monterey Peninsula Unif.	California
12	Moreno Valley Unif.	California
13	Adelanto	California
14	San Joaquin	California
15	Coronado Unif.	California
16	Oceanside U.S.D.	California
17	Travis Unif. S.D.	California
18	Lompoc Unif. S.D.	California
19	Wheatland S.D.	California
20	Air Academy	Colorado
21	El Paso at Security	Colorado
22	El Paso at Fountain	Colorado

<u>Code Number</u>	<u>School District</u>	<u>State</u>
23	Town of Groton Bd of Ed	Connecticut
24	Okaloosa Co. Bd of Pub Inst	Florida
25	Houston Co. Bd of Ed	Georgia
26	Mountain Home S.D.	Idaho
27	Rantoul City S.D.	Illinois
28	North Chicago Comm H.S.D.	Illinois
29	Mascoutah Comm Cons S.D.	Illinois
30	Maconaquah Sch. Corp.	Indiana
31	Junction City Unif. S.D.	Kansas
32	Ft. Leavenworth Unif. S.D.	Kansas
33	Topeka Unif. S.D.	Kansas
34	Limestone S.D.	Maine
35	Town of Brunswick Superintending Sch. Comm	Maine
36	City of Bangor Sch. Comm	Maine
37	Sch. Comm of the City of Chicopee	Massachusetts
38	Town of Ayer Sch. Comm	Massachusetts
39	Bourne Sch. Comm	Massachusetts
40	Rubyard Twp. S.D.	Michigan
41	Oscoda Area Schools	Michigan
42	Forsyth S.D.	Michigan
43	Biloxi Mun. Sep. S.D.	Mississippi
44	Belton S.D.	Missouri
45	Waynesville Reorg. S.D.	Missouri
46	Knob Noster Reorg. S.D.	Missouri
47	Glasgow E.S.D.	Montana

<u>Code Number</u>	<u>School District</u>	<u>State</u>
48	Mineral Co. S.D.	Nevada
49	S.D. of the City of Bellevue	Nebraska
50	Bd of Ed N. Hanover Twp.	New Jersey
51	Pemberton S.D.-Brown Mills	New Jersey
52	Northern Burlington Co. Reg. S. D.	New Jersey
53	Boro. of Eatontown Bd of Ed	New Jersey
54	Central S. D.	New York
55	Grand Forks Pubs. S.D.	North Dakota
56	Lawton I.S.D.	Oklahoma
57	Midwest City I.S.D.	Oklahoma
58	Burns Flat I.S.D.	Oklahoma
59	Town of North Kingstown Sch. Dept.	Rhode Island
60	Cooper River S.D.	South Carolina
61	Todd Co. I.S.D.	South Dakota
62	Douglas I.S.D.	South Dakota
63	Killeen I S.D.	Texas
64	Randolph A.F.B.	Texas
65	Fort Sam Houston	Texas
66	Lackland I.S.D.	Texas
67	Medical Lake S.D.	Washington

APPENDIX B

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE
BELLEVUE BOARD OF EDUCATION RELATING
TO THE TESTIMONY BEING PRESENTED

BELLEVUE PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
MARCH 5, 1970

- WHEREAS the entitlements under P. L. 874 normally make up approximately 45% of the school district's anticipated receipts; and
- WHEREAS the prorations under P. L. 874 have caused the school district to use all of its cash reserve; and
- WHEREAS the appropriations for 1968-69 and for 1969-70 for P. L. 874 have reduced the anticipated receipts to the district by approximately \$900,000; and
- WHEREAS the 1970-71 budget recommendation for P. L. 874 presently being considered by the Congress provides for a further reduction in funds; and
- WHEREAS no funds under P. L. 815 for building construction have been appropriated for fiscal year 1969 and fiscal year 1970 applications; and
- WHEREAS the amount the school district is entitled to under P. L. 815, as a result of approved 1969 and 1970 applications, is \$1,300,000; and
- WHEREAS commitments for contractual arrangements with staff and planning for budgetary requests for any school year must be made by March 15 of the year preceding; and
- WHEREAS the actual amounts of the proration under P. L. 874 for any year have not been determined until late in the school year or well into the next school year; and
- WHEREAS the prorations of P. L. 874 funding have further reduced the educational opportunities of all school children in the district and the financial resources of the district; and
- WHEREAS the local tax levy for operation of the public schools is higher than that of comparable school districts in the area and in the state; and
- WHEREAS the school district's local tax base is not adequate to accept the financial burden resulting from substantial reductions in funds provided under P. L. 874; and
- WHEREAS the local effort of the school district greatly exceeds that of the federal government; and
- WHEREAS the Nebraska Statute, Section 79-520, places a limitation upon the borrowing power of the school district; and
- WHEREAS the fiscal policies under which the school district has been forced to operate will cause the district to exceed the legal limitation upon borrowing during the current fiscal year unless other sources of funds can be found; and
- WHEREAS an effort was made in the Senate by Senators Hruska and Curtis to amend the appropriation bill to provide 95% funding to 122 severely impacted school districts; and
- WHEREAS this amendment was defeated by a vote of 49 to 20; and

WHEREAS the school district has exhausted all known alternatives which could improve its financial condition; and

WHEREAS Nebraska law, Section 79-445, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1943 as amended provides that school districts are not required to provide free public education for non-resident pupils, but may admit non-resident pupils to the district school, may determine the rate of tuition of the pupils, and shall collect such tuition in advance;

THEREFORE be it resolved that the board of education shall make every effort to continue to provide an adequate educational program for the children enrolled in the public schools of the district; and

Be it further resolved that the district will continue to press for an early and favorable decision by the U. S. Office of Education on the district's pending application for 1969-70 under section 6 of P. L. 874; and

Be it further resolved that the district shall file, before March 15, 1970, an application under section 6 of P. L. 874 for the 1970-71 school year; and

Be it further resolved that the district shall request Offutt Air Force Base, as the federal agency involved, to also file under section 6 of P. L. 874 for both school years 1969-70 and 1970-71; and

Be it further resolved that if, by March 25, 1970, no assurance of additional federal funds has been received, the schools will be closed to all pupils at the end of the school day on March 25, 1970 and they will reopen on April 6, 1970 only to those pupils whose parents are residents of the district or to those non-resident pupils for whom a tuition charge has been paid in advance for the remainder of the school year. The amount of tuition to be charged shall be based upon the difference between the amount the district would have received from PL 874 under full entitlement for school year 1969-70 and the actual amount the district will receive under the present appropriation. In the event that additional funds are provided for non-resident pupils, all or part of the tuition charges will be refunded, dependent upon the amount of funds ultimately provided.

BELLEVUE PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
April 13, 1970

WHEREAS, officials of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Department of Defense and the Nebraska Congressional delegation have stated that they have exhausted all possible avenues, excepting Congressional action, whereby a solution to the district's financial problems could be found, and

WHEREAS, our Congressional Delegation has stated that they will devote all of the resources at their command to insure a supplemental appropriation under PL 874 for fiscal year 1969-70 and full funding for fiscal year 1970-71, and

WHEREAS, the administration has introduced a reform bill which, if enacted and funded to the \$425 million level, would resolve the district's financial problems, and

WHEREAS, The House Appropriation Committee have recommended \$425 million for PL 874 for fiscal year 1970-71, and

WHEREAS, the legislative process of enacting a supplemental appropriation will require time beyond April 20, and

WHEREAS, the time required to enact legislation either to appropriate funds for PL 874 for fiscal year 1970-71 or to enact reform legislation will extend beyond the time at which budgetary commitments must be made by the district for school year 1970-71, and

WHEREAS, the known receipts for 1970-71 from sources other than PL 874 will provide less than 60% of the budget requirements, and

WHEREAS, contractual arrangements with presently employed certified staff members for school year 1970-71 must be concluded on April 20, 1970;

THEREFORE, be it resolved that school shall open to all pupils on April 20 and shall continue open for all pupils until a decision on the supplemental appropriation has been made, and

Be it further resolved that the school administration is hereby directed to employ a staff and to plan a program for school year 1970-71 for resident pupils.

Be it further resolved that the Board of Education will continue to work with federal authorities to provide an educational program for non-resident students if adequate funds are provided for the cost of their education.

BELLEVUE PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
April 20, 1970

- WHEREAS, The Bellevue School District has explored through the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the Department of Defense, the officials at Offutt Air Force Base, and the Nebraska State Department of Education, every possibility known to the board of education which might provide funds for the cost of educating federally connected pupils, and
- WHEREAS, In every instance, the response from these agencies has been that any such funds must be provided through congressional action, and
- WHEREAS, The amount of the Federal payment to the school district for school year 1970-71 has not been established by the Congress at this time, and
- WHEREAS, The number of pupils for whom the school district will provide educational services is dependent upon the adequacy of Federal receipts, and
- WHEREAS, The school district is willing and will be able to provide an educational program for all pupils if adequate Federal funds are provided, and
- WHEREAS, The district will not obligate itself beyond the known receipts for school year 1970-71, and
- WHEREAS, Any decision to reduce the number of professional staff members to be contracted for during 1970-71 must be acted upon by April 20, 1970, and
- WHEREAS, The number of amended contracts for 1970-71 that have been accepted by professional staff members far exceeds the number of positions that can be financed through known receipts;
- THEREFORE, Be it resolved that the 97 resignations that have been received to date be accepted, and
- Be it further resolved that the board of education terminate 164 contracts for 1970-71 as of April 20, 1970 in accordance with the terms of the amended contracts, and
- Be it further resolved that the reduction in force shall not be construed to reflect upon the quality or the ability of those professional staff members involved in the reduction in force, and
- Be it further resolved that the school administration be directed to give their full support to and assistance in obtaining positions for those staff members whose contracts have been terminated, and
- Be it further resolved that teachers accepting employment in another school district may return to employment at the Bellevue School District within the next two school years without loss of step on the salary schedule, provided a position is open and funds are available, and
- Be it further resolved that contracts, conditioned upon the availability of funds and the existence of an opening for which the teacher is qualified, shall be offered to those staff members who have been involved in the reduction in force, and

Be it further resolved that at the point in time that adequate Federal funds are assured, the school district will provide services to all pupils and will employ a full complement of staff members, and

Be it further resolved that the actions required at this time are a result of forces over which the board of education and the community have had little or no control, and

Be it further resolved that the board of education express its appreciation to those school patrons, staff members, students, and governmental officials who have worked diligently and cooperatively, with dignity and restraint, to attempt to reach an equitable solution for all concerned.

Mr. STEINHILBER. I would like to call on Mr. Brashears, member of the board of trustees of the Harlandale Independent School District, San Antonio, Tex.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM S. BRASHEARS, MEMBER, BOARD OF TRUSTEES, HARLANDALE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Mr. BRASHEARS. Mr. Chairman, members of the subcommittee, my name is W. S. (Bill) Brashears, and I am a member of the board of trustees of the Harlandale Independent School District in San Antonio, Tex. I have served as a member of the board for a total of 10 years, 2 of which were in the capacity of president.

The Harlandale Independent School District, with a peak enrollment in the 1969-70 school year of 17,349 students, is located entirely within the city limits of San Antonio, Tex. The population of the district, according to the latest auditors' survey, is 87,000. There are seven members of the board of trustees, which sets the educational policy for a staff of 766 professional personnel, 353 nonprofessional personnel, making a total of 1,119 staff members serving the student population within the Harlandale Independent School District.

May I offer my appreciation and the sincere thanks of the patrons and students of the Harlandale Independent School District for the opportunity to submit to you information which may be helpful in understanding the serious nature of any cut or reduction in impact aid funds to the Harlandale Independent School District.

The Harlandale schools have received Federal impact aid each year since 1950-51. Approximately 25 percent of the students enrolled in the Harlandale Independent School District are federally connected. Of these 25 percent, 544 are students having parents who are serving in the armed services of the United States. In addition, 2,814 are located on Kelly AFB, 238 on Lackland AFB, 207 on Fort Sam Houston, all a short distance from our school district.

Local taxes pay less than 20 percent of the budget of the Harlandale Independent School District for the 1969-70 school year. At present property owners are being taxed at 70 percent of the market value of property in order to meet the maintenance operation and debt service obligations of the school district. This makes our school district one of the three school districts in the San Antonio area having the highest percentage of taxation on property. Over 10 percent of the operational budget of the Harlandale Independent School District comes from impacted aid funds.

The ratio of property value to numbers of students when compared to other large school districts in Texas would indicate that the Harlandale Independent School District has only \$6,480 of property value behind each student for the school year 1969-70, while the highest is \$25,332. This amount, when compared to the districts above 13,000 average daily attendance in Texas, makes our district fourth from the bottom, or 30th, when compared to other districts.

Funds from impact aid are used primarily to supplement salaries of teachers in Harlandale Independent School District. Even with

this supplement, our salary schedule is less than that of four other large school districts in the San Antonio area. It is with these districts we must compete to find fully qualified and certified teachers. Reduction or loss of these funds would make it next to impossible for us to recruit qualified teachers for our classrooms.

Because of the lack of property value in our district and the large number of students that must be educated, the operating budget since 1950-51 has become dependent upon impact aid funds. As a matter of fact, it would be illegal, under existing laws in Texas, to raise local taxes to a sufficient amount to replace impact aid funds. Since most students who are federally connected are category "B" pupils, it is evident that there is a large concentration of military and federally connected parents residing in our district.

Because of impact aid funds, this school district has been able to offer a quality education program to the students of this community. This program is expected by those military and federally connected parents, and curtailment of the quality or quantity of teaching personnel, reduction of supplies for the classroom, reduction of sick leave benefits for personnel, and curtailment of general maintenance activities will not be acceptable to these parents.

The number of federally connected students and the growth of this number of students as presented in my report to you reflect that impact aid as conceived by the Federal Government 19 years ago is more of a necessity now than when the legislation was originally passed and funded.

One example, the mother of five whose husband has been sent to Vietnam and, because of previous assignments in the San Antonio area, the family returns to our district to await the return of the father. The mother finds that base housing is not available; therefore she seeks housing in our district and we find it necessary to assume the obligation of educating these children.

Another problem faced by the Harlandale Independent School District is the large concentration of military installations in the area. It is well documented that communities having a high ratio of industrial development have a broader tax base on which to operate their schools. Federal installations bring no taxation revenue to the area. In addition, the low tax base as a result of Federal activity make it impossible for local school districts to carry reserves from which to draw nor collateral on which to borrow.

Many school districts in the San Antonio area find themselves in a serious dilemma on financing because of the questions raised concerning continuance of impact aid funds. For example, in 12 school districts located in Bexar County, Tex., 27.04 percent of all students enrolled are federally connected. The total entitlement for these 12 schools for the 1969-70 school year under impact aid funds is \$7,100,971. There are 50,305 federally connected students and 135,940 nonfederally connected students.

In conclusion, I wish to state that my report to you reflects the Nation's median school district, according to the January 1970 issue of *School Management*, spent \$582 per elementary pupil and \$757 per secondary pupil. The Harlandale Independent School District with impact aid funds, will spend \$412.18 per pupil this year. It is obvious

that our school district, with a large concentration of category "B" pupils, cannot, either through local or State funds, absorb the loss of entitlement under the impact aid legislation.

I would encourage the committee to recognize the multitude of school districts that will be forced to seriously curtail or discontinue salaries, salary supplements, numbers of personnel, and needed instructional equipment and supplies if these funds are withdrawn.

(Mr. Brashears' prepared statement follows:)

Statement on behalf of the
Harlandale Independent School District
San Antonio, Texas

by

Mr. W. S. (Bill) Brashears,
Board Member and Past-President of the
Board of Trustees

on

Federal Impact Aid Legislation

before the

Committee on Education

United States Senate

Wednesday, April 29, 1970

(181)

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, my name is W. S. (Bill) Brashears, and I am a member of the Board of Trustees of the Harlandale Independent School District located in San Antonio, Texas. I have served as a member of the Board for a total of ten years, two of which were in the capacity of president.

The Harlandale Independent School District is located entirely within the City limits of San Antonio, Texas. The peak enrollment for the 1969-70 school year has been 17,349 students. The total population within the district boundaries, according to the latest auditors report, is 37,000 residents. There are seven members of the Board of Trustees which set the educational policy for a staff of seven hundred sixty-six professional personnel and three hundred fifty-three non-professional personnel, making a total of one thousand, one hundred nineteen (1,119) staff members.

May I offer the sincere appreciation and thanks of the patrons, students, and teachers of the Harlandale Independent School District for the opportunity to submit to you this information. I trust it may be helpful to you in understanding the serious nature of any curtailment or discontinuation of impact aid funds to the Harlandale Independent School District.

The Harlandale Schools have received federal impact aid each year since the 1950-51 school year. Table I indicates the entitle-

ments have grown from \$91,347.81 in 1950-51 to a present entitlement of \$638,242.00 for the 1969-70 school year.

Parallel growth in enrollment of federally connected students is reflected in Table II where we see a total of 1595 federally connected students in 1950-51 compared to the present 4142 federally connected students in 1969-70. Table II clearly refutes statements that have been made to the effect that there no longer is a need for impact aid because of the reduction in federal activities. The reverse is true in San Antonio and particularly in the Harlandale Independent School District.

Of the 4,142 federally connected students presently enrolled (which is 25% of the total enrollment) 544 are students having a parent serving in the armed forces of the United States. In addition, 2814 are located at Kelly Air Force Base, 238 at Lackland Air Force Base, 103 at Brooks Air Force Base, and 207 on Fort Sam Houston. All of the installations are located a short distance from our school district.

Local taxes pay less than 20% of the budget of the Harlandale Independent School District for the 1969-70 school year. At present, property owners are being taxed at 70% of the market value of their property in order to meet the

maintenance-operation and debt service obligations of the district. Only two other local districts of the seventeen located in Bexar County, assess property at this high level of market value.

10% of the operational budget of the Harlandale Independent School District comes from impacted aid funds. Table III shows a comparison of student population, assessed valuation and taxable dollars per student in the 34 largest school districts in Texas. This table reflects \$6,400.00 taxable value per student in the Harlandale Independent School District with 30 districts having more property value per pupil, the highest being Dallas, Texas, with \$23,600.00 per pupil.

Table IV shows the distribution of funds from impacted aid in the Harlandale Independent School District for the school years 1968-69 and 1969-70. Approximately 68% of these funds are expended for salary supplements of personnel to operate the schools. Other expenditures include general maintenance.

The large number of federally connected parents residing in our district expect a quality educational program. Because of the impact aid funds we have been able to offer such a program. Curtailment in the quality and quantity of teaching personnel, reduction of supplies for the classrooms, decreased

sick leave benefits and curtailment of maintenance services will not be acceptable to these parents. The number of federally connected students and the growth of this number as previously shown, reflect that impact aid as conceived by the federal government nineteen years ago is more of a necessity now than when the legislation was originally passed and funded.

Catagory B pupils do present a burden to our school district. An example is the Mother of five children whose husband is being sent to Viet Nam. Because of previous assignments in the San Antonio area, the family decides to return for residence while awaiting the completion of the father's tour of duty. Base housing is not available, therefore, the family finds residence close to the base which is located in our district. It is necessary for this district to assume the obligation of providing a quality educational program for these children.

Large concentrations of military installations in an area such as San Antonio result in a lack of industrial development. Since military installations are tax-free, the area has less tax base upon which to operate its schools. A low tax base makes it difficult for a school district to carry reserves to meet a crisis, such as curtailment or discontinuation of funds such as impact aid.

Many school districts in the area find themselves in a serious dilemma because of the questions raised concerning continuation of impact aid funds. Table VI shows twelve school districts located

in Bexar County, Texas, having 27.04% of all students enrolled being federally connected. The total entitlement for these twelve schools (1969-70 school year) under impacted aid funds is \$7,100,971.00. There are 50,385 federally-connected students and 135,940 non-federally connected students.

The January, 1970, issue of School Management magazine indicates, "The nation's median school district spending \$582.00 per elementary pupil and \$757.00 per secondary pupil". The Harlandale Independent School District, including impact aid funds, will spend \$412.18 per pupil. It is obvious that our school district with a large concentration of Category B pupils cannot, either through local or state funds, absorb loss of entitlement under impact aid legislation.

In conclusion, I would encourage the Committee to recognize the multitude of school districts that will be faced with serious curtailment or discontinuation of salary supplements, numbers of personnel, both professional and non-professional, and needed instructional equipment and supplies, if these funds are withdrawn.

APPENDIX

HISTORY OF 874 FUNDS RECEIVED IN
HARLANDALE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

YEAR	ENTITLEMENT	RECEIVED	PERCENTAGE RECEIVED
1950-51	91,347.81	87,693.90	96%
1951-52	121,447.15	121,447.15	100%
1952-53	83,512.80	83,512.80	100%
1953-54	125,241.00	125,241.00	100%
1954-55	105,522.30	105,522.30	100%
1955-56	180,402.49	180,402.49	100%
1956-57	241,731.63	241,731.63	100%
1957-58	244,818.93	244,818.93	100%
1958-59	251,482.73	251,482.73	100%
1959-60	285,326.00	285,326.00	100%
1960-61	308,932.00	308,932.00	100%
1961-62	322,988.00	327,983.00	100%
1962-63	348,204.00	348,204.00	100%
1963-64	375,406.00	375,406.00	100%
1964-65	397,243.00	397,243.00	100%
1965-66	438,252.00	438,252.00	100%
1966-67	472,489.00	472,489.00	100%
1967-68	492,632.00	482,779.00	98%
1968-69	556,579.00	499,060.96	89.7%
1969-70	638,242.70		

Table I

ANNUAL PROGRESSION
FEDERALLY CONNECTED STUDENTS
HARLANDALE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

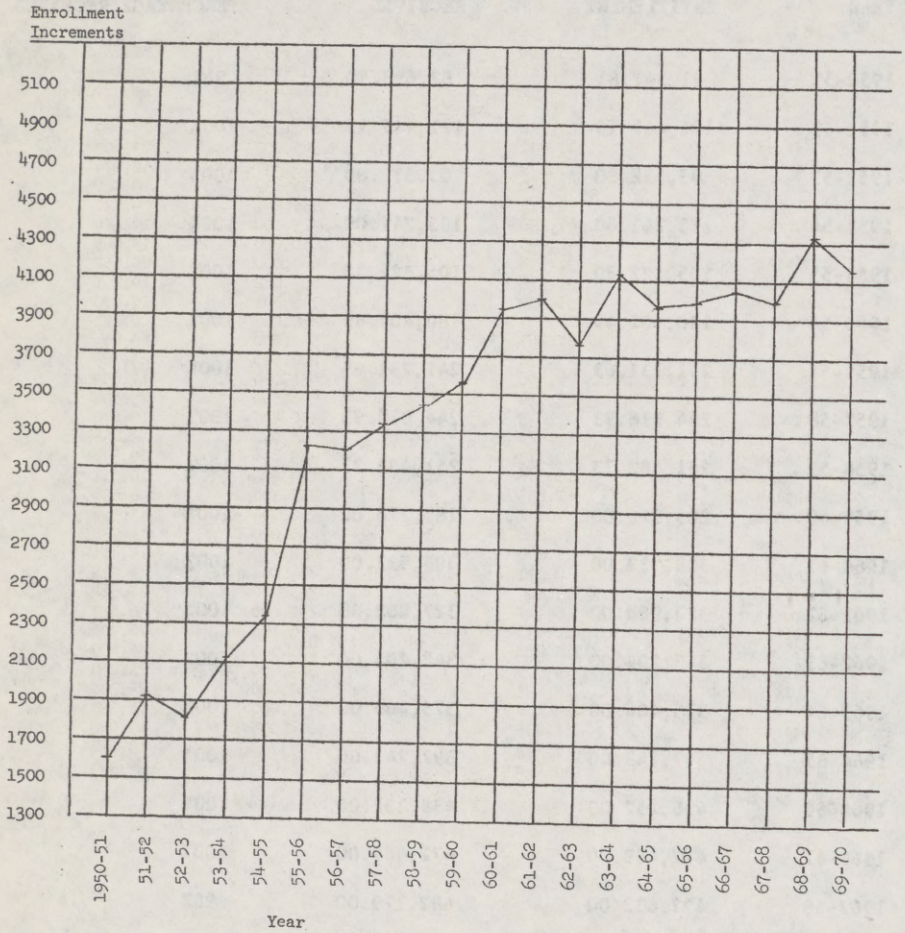


Table II

Information on School Systems
Having 13,000 or more ADA

School Districts	Student Population (ADA Gross)	Assessed Valuation (Thousands)	Taxable Dollars Per Student
1. Houston	207,704	4,170,669	20,079
2. Dallas	141,732	3,345,000	23,600
3. Fort Worth	75,379	1,219,247	16,174
4. San Antonio	70,040	705,137	10,067
5. El Paso	6,215	535,841	9,531
6. Austin	47,136	925,000	19,624
7. Corpus Christi	42,095	550,000	13,065
8. Spring Branch	31,958	660,000	20,652
9. Lubbock	31,358	603,682	19,251
10. Pasadena	31,350	545,501	17,400
11. Ysleta	28,364	232,065	8,181
12. Amarillo	27,267	537,000	19,694
13. Richardson	25,332	592,500	23,389
14. North East (San Antonio)	24,406	431,000	17,659
15. Ector County	23,034	596,500	25,896
16. Irving	21,049	350,905	16,670
17. Edgewood (San Antonio)	20,424	66,072	3,235
18. Arlington	19,112	389,851	20,398
19. Aldine	18,076	190,000	10,511
20. Abilene	17,853	252,700	8,638
21. Garland	17,772	240,926	13,556
22. Waco	17,648	260,000	14,732
23. Wichita Falls	17,262	248,779	14,411
24. Laredo	16,671	83,000	4,978
25. Midland	16,604	363,000	21,862
26. Brownsville	15,997	109,000	6,813
27. Northside (San Antonio)	15,934	196,000	12,300
28. Harlandale (San Antonio)	15,662	101,500	6,480
29. Tyler	14,999	349,000	23,268
30. Port Arthur	14,897	362,000	24,300
31. Hurst Euless-Bedford	14,150	217,000	15,335
32. Beaumont	13,930	278,000	19,956
33. San Angelo	13,708	190,750	13,915
34. Northeast (Houston)	13,163	125,000	9,496

Table III

DISBURSEMENTS OF 874 FUNDS FOR TWO YEARS

	<u>1968-69</u>	<u>1969-70</u>
Salary Supplement	262,150	267,400
Substitute Teachers	63,120	66,840
Substitute Auxiliary	13,499	14,499
Supplement General Maintenance	<u>160,291</u>	<u>289,504</u>
	<u>499,060</u> ⁽¹⁾	<u>638,243</u> ⁽²⁾

(1) Final for 874 funds for 1968-69 was 89.7% of entitlement.

(2) Estimated 874 payment for 1969-70 at 100% of entitlement.

Table IV

1969-70 SALARY SCHEDULE

TEACHERS WITH BACHELORS

YEAR	STATE	HARLANDALE	ALAMO HGTS.	AND FWS	CARLAND LAMARQUE	MIDLAND	NORTHEAST	NORTHSIDE	RICHARDSON	SAYD*
0	5337	5800	6000	6900	5937	6800	6500	5931	6100	6000
1	5337	5800	6072	7100	5937	6950	6600	5931	6100	6000
2	5607	5957	6192	7300	6207	7100	6720	6201	6357	6240
3	5607	5957	6312	7500	6207	7250	6840	6201	6357	6240
4	5895	6245	6432	7700	6495	7400	7012	6489	6645	6480
5	5895	6245	6552	7900	6545	7550	7132	6489	6645	6480
6	6192	6542	6672	8100	6842	7700	7256	6786	6942	6720
7	6192	6542	6792	8200	6842	7850	7376	6786	6942	6720
8	6192	6542	6912	8300	6842	8000	7496	6786	6942	6960
9	6507	6857	7032	8400	7157	8150	7639	7101	7357	6960
10	6507	6857	7152	8500	7207	8300	7759	7357	7357	7200
11	6507	6857	7272	8600	7207		7879	7357	7357	7200
12	6507	6957	7392	8700	7207		7480	7357	7357	7440
13	6507	6957	7512	8800	7207		7600	7357	7357	7440
14	6507	6957	7632	8900	7257		7720			7680
15	6507	6957	7752	9000	7257		7840			7480
16	6507	6957	7872		7257		7950			7420
17+	6507				7257					8160

*San Antonio Independent School Dist.

Table Va

1969-70 SALARY SCHEDULE

TEACHERS WITH MASTERS

YEARS	STATE	BARLANDALE	ALAMO HTS.	ANDREWS	CARLAND	LA MARQUE	MIDLAND	NORTHEAST	NORTHSIDE	RICHARDSON	SATD *
10 0	5877	6327	6600	7300	6577	7340	7070	6440	6471	6627	6600
12 1	5877	6327	6724	7500	6577	7462	7120	6590	6471	6627	6600
16 2	5877	6327	6874	7700	6577	7584	7280	6740	6471	6627	6840
18 3	5877	6327	7024	7900	6577	7706	7440	6890	6471	6827	6840
15 4	6192	6542	7174	8100	6892	7828	7623	7040	6786	6942	7080
17 5	6192	6542	7324	8300	6942	7950	7783	7190	6786	6942	7080
20 6	6507	6857	7474	8500	7257	8072	8024	7340	7101	7257	7320
22 7	6507	6857	7624	8600	7257	8194	8184	7490	7101	7257	7320
24 8	6840	7190	7774	8700	7590	8316	8384	7640	7434	7590	7560
26 9	6840	7190	7924	8800	7590	8438	8544	7790	7434	7590	7560
28 10	6840	7190	8074	8900	7640	8560	8704	7940	7434	7590	7800
30 11	6840	7532	8224	9000	7982	8682	8855	8090	7776	7932	7800
32 12	7182	7532	8374	9100	7982	8804	9015	8240	7776	7932	8040
34 13	7182	7532	8524	9200	7982	8926	9175	8390	7776	7932	8040
36 14	7542	7892	8674	9300	8342	9048	9175	8540	8136	8292	8280
38 15	7542	7892	8824	9400	8392	9170	9175	8690	8136	8292	8280
40 16	7731	8181	8974	9500	8581	9292	9175	8840	8325	8581	8520
42 17	7731	8181	9124	9600	8581	9414	9175	8990	8325	8581	8760
44 18+	7731	8181	9124	9700	8581	9536	9175	9140	8325	8581	9000

* San Antonio Independent School Dist.

Table Vb

SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS

FEDERAL FUNDS - PUBLIC LAW 874 ONLY

YEAR	FEDERALLY CONNECTED STUDENTS	NON-FEDERALLY CONNECTED STUDENTS	PERCENT OF FEDER- ALLY CONNECTED STUDENTS OF TOTAL	AMT. 874 FUNDS	OPN. & MAINT. BUDGET FOR DISTRICT	PERCENT OF 874 FUNDS IN OPN. & MAINT. BUDGET
1964-65	39,889	115,901	25.60	\$ 3,354,927	\$44,100,631	7.61
1965-66	43,423	119,710	26.62	4,399,929	50,683,318	8.68
1966-67	48,514	121,289	28.57	5,230,031	54,986,177	9.51
1967-68	59,988	125,912	28.82	5,638,386	62,920,013	8.96
1968-69	50,299	131,472	27.67	6,186,033	72,189,394	8.57
1969-70	50,385	135,940	27.04	7,100,971 (Fig. Est.)	81,538,004	8.71

The data above is based upon information from the following school districts in Bexar County, Texas:

Alamo Heights	Judson	Scarslet
East Central	North East	South San
Edgewood	Northside	Southside
Harlandale	San Antonio	Southwest

Table VI

Mr. STEINHILBER. I would like to call on Mrs. Dyer from the San Diego school board.

Senator PELL. At this time I would like, on behalf of Senators Cranston and Murphy, to welcome Mrs. Dyer and Mr. Ely, who are both from California.

STATEMENT OF MRS. LOUISE S. DYER, MEMBER, BOARD OF EDUCATION, SAN DIEGO CITY SCHOOLS, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Mrs. DYER. Thank you, Senator. Mr. Chairman, I am Louise S. Dyer, member of the Board of Education of the San Diego, Calif. City Schools. I respectfully request permission to submit my written statement for the record. But I would also like to speak briefly about the desperate financial plight facing the San Diego schools and specifically of our need for impact aid.

The philosophy justifying this aid is as true today as in 1950.

But as an elected board member I see two great problems today—inadequate funding and timing—and I do not believe the Impact Aid Reform Act being considered today will adequately solve either.

Let me tell you a little about San Diego in relation to these two problems.

1. We are trying to provide good education for all pupils, including federally-impacted, in a county where 54 percent of land is federally owned.

2. San Diego is not wealthy. It has the lowest assessed valuation per pupil of the five largest California districts.

3. Last year 33,136 pupils were federally-connected. This is 23 percent of our students. The total cost of educating these children was \$23 million, of which \$6.75 million was from the Federal Government and \$16,250,000 was from State and local sources. This amount would be higher except for the nature of military installations. San Diego has the largest military installations in the United States. These include: 11th Naval District Headquarters, Miramar Naval Air Station, Naval Hospital, Naval Electronic Laboratory, Naval Training Center, Marine Corps Recruiting Depot, Naval Supply Center. Many fighting ships on duty in Pacific, plus workers employed by defense contractors—General Dynamics, Fohr, Solar, and National Steel and Shipbuilding Co.

I am sure you gentlemen are aware that in San Diego, as elsewhere, the need for funds is as great or greater today because (a) cost of education is rising; (b) enrollment is rising. We conservatively budgeted on 90 percent of impact aid entitlement, which seemed right and proper based on experience. Yet Federal support for the current year has been reduced to 78 percent of entitlement.

And this leads to the second problem—timing. It now appears that we will receive only part of 1970 funds before the end of the fiscal year. This means a serious cash flow problem and an income deficit of \$971,000. The net effect of this lesser impact aid entitlement, 78 percent, and the decision to restrict Federal payment of aid this year leaves us \$3.6 million short of cash.

Being short of \$3.6 million now, before July 1, means that we will not be able to meet our June payroll. This means not only this problem

now, but a serious budget problem for next year that I just don't know how we will solve. We will start the year with no reserve.

What have we done? We have reduced expenditures by \$2.9 million. We have been cutting expenditures. We have cut more than a million dollars on books, materials, and supplies. We reduced salary expenditures by a million dollars; we have frozen all of our reserve; all other expenditures except those most essential have stopped. We have reduced our inventory by 25 percent.

Additionally what are we doing? We are asking still, pleading with the Federal Government to release this \$3.6 million before June 15. We also are attempting to have a bill passed in the State legislature—it has been introduced—permitting us to borrow State or county bonds or from commercial banks during June to be repaid during the next fiscal year.

This bill has not yet been passed. If we do not receive the money from the Federal Government or are unable to borrow from the State or county, we will not be able to meet our June payroll until July, and some teachers are threatening possible disruptive actions during the month of June if they cannot be paid, as is our normal custom, following the close of school.

If you agree that impact aid is an obligation of the Federal Government, then the question today is: Will the bill being considered more effectively help San Diego and similar districts than the present impact aid legislation? I do not believe that this bill will be better.

My comments are included in my written statement, but may I call your attention just briefly to three points: First, in section 11, determination of adjusted number of Federal impact pupils. These provisions would further increase the problems of San Diego and of school districts serving federally connected children.

It is well known that residential property does not provide sufficient revenue for the support of education. Schools must depend on business and industry for tax revenue. When the Federal Government assumes the role of employer, it should assume its fair share of responsibility for education.

Secondly, among the provisions of section 12 is the provision that the school district must absorb a thousand pupils or 3 percent of its non-Federal impact pupils. This provision fails to recognize that the Federal impact funds do not, under any circumstances, provide for the full cost of educating federally connected children. To remove 3 percent or a thousand pupils would amount to double jeopardy.

And a third factor section 12 also includes an effort factor which, upon close examination, shows that many local districts would be penalized because of a low effort being put forth by other school districts within the State.

In summary, I believe that the impact aid program provides a substitute for property tax revenue for federally connected children, and it should be continued and strengthened. I believe that the best legislative vehicle for providing equitable impact aid would be to continue H.R. 514 while further study is made of the Battelle report. I believe that the appropriation for impact aid should be increased from 78 to 100 percent. I believe that allocation for the 1970 fiscal year should be paid immediately and, to further help the timing, appropriation for fiscal 1971 should be made at the earliest possible

date so that school budgets can be prepared and teachers employed for the coming school year.

Thank you for considering my written statement and these remarks on behalf not only of federally connected pupils but of all pupils everywhere who sit in classrooms and schools swollen by these extra youngsters. They need your help and ours. Thank you.

(The prepared statement of Mrs. Dyer follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF MRS. LOUISE S. DYER, OF THE SAN DIEGO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee: I am Louise S. Dyer, member of the Board of Education of the San Diego, California, City Schools. The purpose of this statement is to urge full funding and early appropriations for financial assistance to those school districts upon which the United States has placed financial burdens. San Diego, like many of the Federally-impacted districts, is trying to provide a good educational program for the children of Federally-connected employees, even though it must do so with a property tax base greatly reduced because over 54% of the property in San Diego County is owned by the Federal government.

The problems that our school district faces are illustrated by the fact that during the past year expenditures for books, instructional equipment, materials and supplies had to be cut by \$1 million; salary expenditures were reduced by \$1 million; and reserves were frozen and all expenditures other than the most essential purchases were stopped.

Factors which contribute to this problem are:

1. A continuing financial burden is placed on the San Diego Unified School District because the United States has paid annually since 1950 less than full costs of educating eligible Federally-connected pupils. Last year 33,136 pupils were Federally-connected. This amounted to 23% of the district average daily attendance. The total current cost of educating these children was \$23 million, of which the Federal government provided only \$6.75 million, while local taxpayers and State funds provided the remaining \$16,250,000. This year the Federal government has further reduced its support for these children.

2. San Diego is not a wealthy school district—it has the lowest assessed valuation per pupil of the five largest California districts. This is attributable in a large measure to the fact that much of the most valuable property in San Diego is owned by the Federal government.

3. Federal support for the current year has been reduced from 100% of entitlement to approximately 78% entitlement. This has required serious reductions in instructional supplies and in expenditures for school maintenance and operation. These costs must now be included in the budget for the coming year, thus further increasing the need for the Federal government to meet its responsibility for Federally-connected children.

4. It appears that only part of the 1970 impact aid funds will be received before the end of this fiscal year. If so, this will create a serious cash flow problem which will probably make it necessary to postpone June salary payments until July.

There is little doubt that schools serving Federally-connected children deserve assistance; the question is—does HR 16307 do this more effectively than the present impact aid legislation.

ANALYSIS OF HR 16307 AND 16384

An analysis of HR 16307 and 16384 reveals:

1. The declaration of policy is appropriate. It states that it is the policy of the United States to provide financial assistance for those local educational agencies upon which the United States has placed financial burdens. This declaration reaffirms the policy stated in section 1 of the present act. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that the Federal government has placed financial burdens upon school districts and that it has a responsibility to assist in sharing these burdens.

2. Section 11—Determination of Adjusted Number of Federal Impact Pupils. Section 11 would determine the number of Federal impact pupils that could be claimed by a school district. It would limit support to 40% for pupils not residing on Federal property whose parents are employed on Federal property

or are on duty in the uniformed services, and it would limit support to 20% for pupils whose parents are employed on Federal property outside the county in which the school district is located.

These provisions would further increase the problems of school districts serving Federally-connected children. It is well known that residential property does not provide sufficient revenue for the support of education. Schools must depend upon business and industry for tax revenue. When the Federal government assumes the role of employer, it should assume its fair share of the responsibility for education. Fifty percent is not too much to expect as a replacement for business and industrial tax revenue. If there are instances where "out of county" eligibility provides schools with undeserved revenue, this should be handled by the commissioner under discretionary powers rather than as an inflexible part of the impact aid legislation.

3. Among the provisions of section 12 is the provision that a school district must absorb 1,000 pupils or 3% of its non-Federal impact pupils. This provision fails to recognize that the Federal impact funds do not under any circumstances provide for the full cost of educating Federally-connected children. To remove 3% or 1,000 students would amount to "double jeopardy."

Section 12 also includes an "effort factor" which would seem to be commendable. Closer examination of this factor reveals that many local school districts would be penalized because of a low effort being put forth by other school districts within their State.

4. I shall not deal with sections 13 and 14 since it does not appear that they would affect the San Diego City Schools.

5. Section 15 would be renumbered as section 3 and would eliminate present sections of Public Law 874 which preclude impact aid payments in States which include these payments when determining State aid. This provision would seem to be based upon the fallacious assumption that Federal funds provide some sort of bonus to impact aid districts. The fact of the matter is that they fall far below the revenue that could be expected from a comparable property tax, and they should not be included in the computation of State support.

6. Paragraph 5 of Section 7 would eliminate eligibility for junior college students. It is difficult to understand the logic behind this change since junior colleges also depend upon property taxes. When the Federal government owns either these students' homes or their parents' places of employment, it deprives the junior college district of the support it would receive if these homes or places of employment were under private ownership.

SUMMARY

In summary it would seem that the Impact Aid Reform Act is an attempt to change the present impact aid program to an equalization program. Although it states that its purpose is to provide financial assistance for those local educational agencies upon which the United States has placed financial burdens, it actually reduces and limits this assistance.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The impact aid program provides a substitute for property tax revenue for Federally-connected children, and it should be continued and strengthened.
2. The impact aid program is not an equalization program—it should be continued as a method of providing financial assistance to those school districts that suffer financial burdens because they provide educational services for Federally-connected children.
3. The best legislative vehicle for providing equitable impact would be HR 514 with appropriate amendments suggested by the Battelle report.
4. The appropriations for impact aid should be increased from 78% to 100%.
5. Allocations for the 1970 fiscal year should be paid immediately.
6. Appropriations for fiscal 1971 should be made at the earliest possible date so that school budgets can be prepared and teachers employed for the coming school year.

Senator PELL. Thank you.

Mr. STEINHILBER. Now I would like to call, Mr. Chairman, on Mr. Donald Williams, president of the Pemberton Township Board of Education, Browns Mills, N.J.

**STATEMENT OF DONALD WILLIAMS, PRESIDENT, PEMBERTON
TOWNSHIP BOARD OF EDUCATION, BROWNS MILLS, N.J.**

Mr. WILLIAMS. I am here as a taxpaying, elected, and nonsalaried employee of our school district. I would only like to bring four or five points to your attention, with the thought in mind that a reform bill should be a reform bill, but let us try to get the bugs out of 874 and its operation since it affects our school districts adversely on many occasions.

We have been informed that 3(b) aid will not be available in the preparation of our school budget in January and this meant an increase of 240 percent in the tax rate.

At a budget hearing, we agreed we would gamble and put one-half of this amount in our budget. This only increased our tax rate 119 percent, so our taxpayers naturally voted down the budget. This is before our administrative authorities now for reconsideration.

We need and have just been informed that we will not receive \$116,000 from our 1968-69 budget. We understand we will not receive from our 1969-70 budget \$369,000. This is a half-million dollars short on budgeted items. We don't have the money; we cannot get it.

Our people shop on the military bases of Fort Dix and McGuire Air Force Base. Our community has one traffic light, two barbershops, a small general store, two laundromats. The community cannot support increased taxes under any circumstances since our residents do their shopping in the PE's on the base.

However, we have not come to the Federal Government for every penny that we need. In the past few years, we have built a school and an addition in the amount of \$2,600,000. We have a new school in the amount of \$1,300,000 that we are building with our own funds.

But right now, because of receiving shortages in the commitments on 874, we cannot meet our payroll for June. I ask this committee to do what they can to vote supplemental aid for us, to give us 100-percent aid.

As a businessman, please don't tell me to budget 1971 at 100 percent and when the money comes through, tell me, "We are sorry; you can only have 70 percent." This is fiscal irresponsibility. I cannot tell our constituents that "A \$400,000 item in the budget is not \$400,000; it is only \$280,000," possibly.

Gentlemen, thank you for your attention. Thank you for your consideration and any aid you can give us. Believe me, from the testimony that I have heard, these problems are multiplied all over the country. Thank you very much.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much.

(Mr. Williams' prepared statement follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF DONALD F. WILLIAMS, PRESIDENT OF
THE PEMBERTON TOWNSHIP BOARD OF EDUCATION,
BROWNS MILLS, N. J.

History of 1970-71 Budget and Its Defeat

Pemberton Township although envied by many other school districts is an accountants nightmare. In New Jersey all school districts are required to prepare their budgets by January 15th for the coming school year. Many years P.L. 874 status has been in limbo at budget preparation time. January 1970 was perhaps our most uncertain year.

On January 12, 1970, the Board had to adopt its budget. Since President Nixon was opposed to any extension of 3 (b) aid, the Board of Education did not include 3 (b) aid. The public reaction in Pemberton Township was one of horror for this meant a school tax increase of 224%.

On January 27, 1970 President Nixon vetoed the H.E.W. Bill with the extension of P.L. 874 and announced he would accept part of the 3-B aid in a revised bill.

The Pemberton Township Board of Education met again on January 30, 1970 to explain the 1970-71 budget to the public. It was one of the biggest and longest budget hearings in Pemberton Township's history.

In view of the public furor, the Board decided to gamble and they amended the 1970-71 Budget to include $\frac{1}{2}$ of the 3 (b) aid based on previous years' formulas. This reduced the tax increase to 119%.

On February 10, 1970, the voters of Pemberton Township overwhelming defeated the budget request. This marked the first school budget defeat in the 100 years of Pemberton Township's existence.

As required by law the budget was sent to the Township Committee for review and approval. The Township Committee heeding the will of the voters cut the budget by 8%. Since the Board of Education feels this would districally effect the quality of Education in Pemberton Township, they have appealed to the New Jersey State Commission of Education for restoration of all funds in the original budget.

The Financial Hardship Due To Lag In Receipt of P.L. 874 Funds

The intent of P.L. 874 Aid since its origin in the early 1950's has been to reimburse local educational agencies for providing education for those children who had either parent working on federal property or if the parent was a member of the uniformed services.

Theoretically, 3A students were reimbursed at the full rate and 3B at 1/2 rate using the average cost of educating a child in a New Jersey school with a K thru 12 structure, but using the previous year's cost figures. In an inflationary period such as we have had the last 15 years or more, we are spending more per pupil than the reimbursement rate.

The reimbursement has never been more than 92 to 95% due to the insufficient funding. This has been caused by an increase in the number of students qualifying throughout the country, plus the increased cost per pupil. In Pemberton Township, this reduction in entitlement has resulted in the Board having to cancel each year between \$116,118.00 and \$146,433.00 of anticipated revenue.

In addition to the yearly threat of losing anticipated revenue, the Board of Education faces financial crisis due to the lag in receipt of P.L. 874 funds. The school year 1969-70 has been typical. In July the Board requested 50% of P.L. 874 funds for 3A pupils in order to open school. \$397,209.00 or 1 month's payroll was received August 19, 1969. On April 13, 1970 we received \$620,549.00 additional which brought our receipts up to 75%. The balance is not due until after audit and final congressional appropriation sometime between November 1970 and April 1971. In the meantime we are obligated to pay teachers, janitors, suppliers etc. To compound the problem, New Jersey statutes do not authorize Boards of Education to borrow funds between January 1 and July 1 of any school year. At the present time, this Board faces the prospect of either

not paying their teachers in June 1970, or not paying bills during the last 3 months of the school year. It is strongly urged that the time-table of payments be reviewed and that P.L. 874 be fully funded at current year's costs.

Summary of P.L. 874 Aid

Year	Rates Per Pupil	Entitlement
1953-54	146.29	126,149.58
1959-60	227.28	538,834.00
1960-61	240.68	647,365.00
1961-62	325.14	966,255.00
1962-63	353.46	982,902.00
1963-64	375.65	1,134,650.00
1964-65	388.93	1,208,794.00
1965-66	434.30	1,312,454.00
1966-67	458.67	1,419,812.00
1967-68	496.58	1,555,040.00
1968-69	478.09	1,399,847.52
1969-70	535.88	1,604,424.00 *

* We have been informed by H.E.W. that since only 77% of the total funds required have been appropriated we may not receive \$369,018.00 in P.L. 874 funds for 1969-70.

Economic Impact of Military Families Upon the Local Businessman.

There is a tendency on the part of the military families living on and off Post to use the facilities provided on the reservation. Although a military family lives off the military installation a negligible number patronize the local doctor, dentist, druggist, barber, shoemaker, hairdresser and gasoline station. The type of service provided in these typical areas is either provided without charge or at a greatly reduced charge. So many are provided that the local community in spite of an estimated population of 20,000, has only 2 doctors, 1 dentist, one small supermarket, several small shops, a small number of gasoline stations, a few luncheonettes, only one drug store and no movie theater.

The typical military family buys its groceries at the Commissary, its cigarettes at the P.X. to save on state tax, has its shoes and watches repaired at Fort Dix, goes to the outpatient clinic for prescriptions and medical aid, has its teeth filled by an army dentist, gets gasoline at a filling station on the base, uses the Officers Club or N.C.O. Club for lunch or dinner and even attends church at chapels on the military reservation. Their children often belong to one of numerous youth activities at the base, go to the bowling alley there, draw books from the library, buy records at the P.X. at reduced rates, and infants can be placed in the post nursery for baby sitting. Retired military families usually avail themselves of the same type of service. In many instances, the only reason retired military families live in the immediate area is to be near the military base where all of the aforementioned services are available to them. Retired families think of themselves as either Army or Air Force families.

Analysis of Pupil Enrollment

The number of students in Category 3 (a), those students whose parents live on the military installation and work on the military installation rose steadily from 1955 until it reached a peak in 1964-65. The following year there was a dramatic drop of 244 students. It rose again for two years when it peaked again in 1964-65. Since then there has been a marked decline of almost 450 students to a ten year low of 1959.

The number of students in Category 3 (b), those students whose parents work on federal property but live off the military base has been rising continuously since 1955. There has been in fact almost a five fold increase from an ADA of 484 in 1955-56 to an approximate ADA of 2061 during the current year. The impact on the Pemberton Township School District has been greatest in this category. This is more than 600 over the 1964-64 ADA.

The number of children whose parents are in no way employed on military installations has also been steadily increasing from an ADA of 698 in 1955-56 to a current estimated ADA of 2224. Using 1964-65 as a base the number of civilian children has increased some 800.

The last figure represents a great number of retired military personnel who live in the civilian community in order to avail themselves of medical, dental, religious, recreational, food, and other allied services.

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL PUPILS

In the early stages of the PL 874 program between, 75 and 80% of the children in our schools were composed of impact type children. The percentage of 3 (a) students has dropped from slightly over 50% in 1955-56 to approximately 32% in the current year. The percentage of 3 (b) students has gradually risen in this same period from about 25% to a current level of 33%. The civilian portion has risen from about 25% to approximately 35%. When we break this down a little more, we say that:

32%	are	3 A
33%	are	3 B
15%	are	children of retired servicemen
20%	are	strictly civilian

Chart Showing Number of Students In Average Daily Attendance

Year	A.D.A. 3A Pupils	A.D.A. 3B Pupils	A.D.A. Non Impact Pupils
1955-56	1109	484	698
1956-57	1171	619	695
1957-58	1268	760	698
1958-59	1454	944	761
1959-60	1907	1071	876
1960-61	2183	1205	861
1961-62	2394	1180	969
1962-63	2150	1293	1122
1963-64	2297	1447	1227
1964-65	2379	1458	1396
1965-66	2295	1422	1539
1966-67	2208	1775	1574
1967-68	2154	1955	1565
1968-69	2023	1991	1889
1969-70	1959	2061	2224

Availability of Housing

The availability of housing has influenced the increase in number of 3 B students attending the schools of Pemberton Township. There are available quarters for only 2002 Army families at Fort Dix. This is a reduction of approximately 400 since 1961. No new housing has been constructed since that time and none is contemplated in the immediate future. The non availability of housing at Fort Dix results in military families having to rent in the civilian community. An increase in the number of military personnel assigned to Fort Dix and McGuire AFB has resulted in a corresponding increase in military families who must rent off post housing. This in turn has resulted in an increase in number of 3 B students. At a time when this has risen to approximately 1/3rd of the school population, the reimbursement for this type impact is being reduced. The burden falls upon the state and local community. Although there has been an increase in new home construction in the civilian community, occupancy has generally been by either military families or retired military families.

The poor condition of a large number of housing units at Fort Dix prompts rumors to circulate that these quarters will be deactivated resulting in a demand upon the civilian community to provide added apartments and homes.

It is difficult for the local community to adjust to the idea of the federal government dropping out of financing the education of military children living off the base. It would seem that a community would not want military families to live in the civilian community but ask that the federal government provide housing on the military installation. It seems ridiculous that the government should fully assist in financing the Jones family living at Fort Dix but cease to assist the same family, the day they move into the civilian community.

PARTICULAR FACTORS INFLUENCING SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Special problems add to the cost of providing education which are not considered by the federal aid bill.

In New Jersey, the local Board of Education must provide either transportation or reimbursement for transportation up to \$150 per pupil for those children who attend Private or Parochial schools. Pemberton Township makes provision for 101 students who come from military families.

In the area of mentally retarded or handicapped children, the cost of providing education for this type child is at least double that of a child in a regular classroom. Cost of educating these children ranges from \$1,000 to \$3,600 per pupil depending upon the type of handicap. In this category there are 15 children living at Fort Dix and 27 children living in the civilian community whose parents are military.

Fluctuation of enrollment contributes to the added cost in our school district. Historically, the enrollment in our schools have reached a peak on or about October 31st of each year. Thereafter, the enrollment declined sometimes as much as 500 students during the course of the remainder of the school term. This year for the first time enrollment peaked in February and the decline since then has only been moderate. This year for the first time, enrollments are much greater than they were in October.

School Construction Expenditures
Local Contribution & P.L. 815 Funds

Year Const.	School	Total Cost	Federal P.L. 815	Local	Land Cost Local
1917	#1	34,750.00	---	34,750.00	1,250.00
1928	#2	97,116.00	---	97,116.00	2,200.00
1953	Harker-Wyllie	280,000.00	185,000.00	95,000.00	---
1956	Laurel Hill	601,380.00	401,380.00	200,000.00	---
1956-64	High	1,762,575.00	1,606,358.00	156,217.00	---
1961	Newcomb	975,250.00	963,700.00	11,550.00	---
1964	Stackhouse	831,388.00	831,388.00	---	---
1964	Emmons	854,173.00	---	854,173.00	35,348.00
1964	Bus Garage	97,000.00	---	97,000.00	---
1965	Oak View	926,687.00	---	926,687.00	20,009.00
1968	Oak Crest	2,600,000.00	---	2,600,000.00	---
1968	High Sch. Add.		---		---
1969	Harker-Wyllie Addition	558,868.00	494,760.00	64,108.00	---
1970	Lake Valley	1,301,047.00	---	1,301,047.00	---
		10,920,234.00	4,482,586.00	6,437,648.00	58,807.00
1953	Ft. Dix School Leased for 99 years from Dept. H.E.W.		850,000.00		

Mr. STEINHILBER. Our last witness is Mr. Dwight C. Ely, Vallejo, Calif.

Mr. ELY. Thank you. I would like to ask permission to submit my statement and comment generally.

Senator PELL. It will be printed in full in the record, as will the statement of the previous witness.

**STATEMENT OF DWIGHT ELY, DIRECTOR OF GOVERNING BOARD,
VALLEJO CITY UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT, SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIF.**

Mr. ELY. Senator, my name is Dwight Ely; I am an elected, unpaid director of the Governing Board, Vallejo City Unified School District. Vallejo and the district is located on the north shore of the San Francisco Bay area. It is a relatively small district. We have about 16,800 students, of which 6,500 are federally connected. Of those, about a thousand are in the so-called "A" students, and the balance are the "B" category.

Located within our district is Mare Island Naval Shipyard. As a matter of fact, it is basically the reason for our district, for our city. We are surrounded nearby by Travis Air Force Base, Hamilton Air Force Base, Alameda Naval Air Station, and other military installations. The Federal impact on our area, I think, is obvious.

We have an assessment valuation or tax base of approximately one-half the State average. We have been able to provide an adequate, a very adequate educational program for our children. It is becoming less and less so. We are presently up against the wall in a financial sense.

Our taxpayers have heretofore agreed to be taxed more than 50 percent above the State's legal limit. We went to them recently and asked that they be taxed even more, and they soundly told us no.

We have many financial problems. We operated this last year on a deficit. We have no reserves. Rising costs have already required our notifying about 8 percent of our teachers that we just will not be able to rehire them. This is in the face of a teacher-pupil ratio that is already the worst in comparison to similar districts in our area. Our salaries are low in comparison to the comparable districts.

It occurred to me that the purpose of any impact bill would be to provide an adequate education for federally dependent children. This we have been able to do but just barely. As far as we can determine by attempting to use the formula in the reform bill, it would reduce our entitlement by about 35 percent, or roughly \$480,000, of the \$1,400,000 entitlement. We just cannot absorb this loss.

We must oppose any aspect of this reform bill that would reduce our entitlement so we cannot meet our basic needs.

Specifically I will point out the absorption factor is a problem, the change in the handling of "B" children, both the so-called "B-ins" and especially the "B-outs."

And finally I might point out the effect of the so-called priority list that the bill has; that is, if there is insufficient funding, treating "B" children last in terms of priority.

I think historically this type of aid has not been fully funded. We just cannot absorb this. We must provide an adequate education for our children. Thank you.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much indeed.

I think that Mr. Steinhilber, from his testimony, is familiar with the Battelle report. I wonder if you would care to submit for the record a specific and direct reaction to the summary of recommendations that are found on pages 14-15 of the report as reprinted by the House committee. I ask for this, because, in handling this proposed legislation, what we are trying to do is be directly responsive not only to the administration's proposals but also to the very proper questions that have been raised by the Battelle Memorial Institute report. I think you should be responsive to it.

Do any of you have any views as to how we handle the problem of the counties surrounding the District of Columbia. People reside in Montgomery and surrounding counties, yet are employed in the District at relatively high salaries at the same time funds are going into the school systems? Under the impacted aid program do you have any reactions as to whether, if this is correct, they should continue to get these generous amounts, or how should the situation be handled?

Mr. STEINHILBER. We have been looking at this one example in particular, because it has been the one that has gotten the most notoriety, and we have found a somewhat amazing set of facts. When we were thinking in terms of going to a strictly "in lieu of" tax base and you tax the Federal property in the existing rate for Montgomery County, Montgomery County would end up with something like \$2 million more money than it is now getting, and you have that, and that is caused by the fact that Montgomery County, being physically located next to the Nation's Capital, land values are high, and at the same time if we tried to use that philosophy in, say, Kansas, where the land values around an air force base may be low a really financially hurt school system may receive little help. That is one of the problems that has caused us to shy away.

While we recognize that Montgomery County is an unusual circumstance, every time we try to take a look at a particular resolution, we want to make sure that the really needy school districts are not cut off in our rush to reduce the amount of aid to Montgomery County.

So I think this is one of the so far insolubles as far as our organization is concerned.

Senator PELL. Maybe you could devote a little more thought to it. Do you have any suggestion that would solve the insoluble questions?

Because this is the background of a good deal of the problem on the Hill.

Mr. STEINHILBER. We realize this.

(The prepared statement of Mr. Ely follows:)

STATEMENT BY DWIGHT C. ELY, DIRECTOR, GOVERNING BOARD, VALLEJO CITY
UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT, VALLEJO, SOLANO COUNTY, CALIF.

Mr. Chairman, members of the Subcommittee, my name is Dwight C. Ely and I am a member of the Governing Board of the Vallejo City Unified School District, located on the north shores of San Francisco Bay. Our school district has a student enrollment of 17,485. Over 35% of our student population is minority non-Caucasian children. Our program ranges from pre-school through the twelfth grade. Vallejo is basically a one-industry town and that industry is the Mare Island Naval Shipyard. Terrain factors dictate that there is little chance that this will change. We do not have now, nor will we have in the foreseeable future, a significant industrial contribution to our tax base. Currently, we have enrolled 1,048 A category children and 5,478 B category children. We have 37.3 percent of our enrollment federally connected. In 1951, we had 71 percent federally connected.

Through the years our district has endeavored to maintain an adequate educational program for our children. Financially it has become more and more difficult to do so. Since 1950, the percentage of federally connected school children has been reduced by about $\frac{1}{3}$, yet during the same period of time the percentage of our operating budget that is contributed by the federal government has been reduced by approximately $\frac{2}{3}$. Over the same period of time the percentage of the operating budget locally contributed has been doubled.

The Vallejo City Unified School District presently faces a financial crisis. The local taxpayer has already agreed to be taxed over 50% more than the limit allowed by State law. A recent attempt to have the local taxpayer pay even more was overwhelmingly defeated. We have no monetary reserves. We operated at a deficit last year. In anticipation of financial difficulties we have already dismissed a large number of teachers for the next school year. Due to state earthquake protection laws we are presently asking the local taxpayer to assume additional burdens for capital improvements. We are already last in comparison with other comparable districts in the Bay Area with respect to teacher-pupil ratio.

Our district cannot absorb any further cuts in revenues. The Reform Act in its present form would mean an overall loss of about \$500,000 in our entitlement. The absorption factor alone would reduce our entitlement by about \$145,000.

Our governing board specifically requests that the proposed reduction for those "B" category children whose parents reside out of county be eliminated. The burden lies where the parents and children reside.

We specifically object to a priority list in the event the program is not fully funded. All of the children should be entitled to an adequate education regardless of category.

The board wishes to protest the suggestion that new legislation provide that the several states can divert impact aid funds by including these funds in the apportionment formula of the states. This concept has already been negated by court action in California.

We specifically request that the sum of \$80,000,000 recommended by the House Appropriations Committee be fully restored to the appropriation bill.

I thank you for this opportunity to present these remarks. Our governing board, comprised of unpaid elected citizens, is deeply dedicated to the education of our nation's greatest asset, the children of America.

Senator PELL. I want to congratulate all of the panel for coming here today, because I realize that they are true public servants who work for no financial return whatsoever. You are the people who hold

responsible roles in your communities, and it is a real labor of love. I just want to take off my hat to those people who are carrying these loads, taking time out of their own private lives and contributing a great deal of themselves to the cause of the community.

I think this, for the moment, will close the hearings. We will leave the record open for an indefinite period. We are looking forward to any comments you might have on the Battelle Memorial Institute's specific reports.

(The following material was submitted for the record :)



STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
ALBANY 12224

NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER
GOVERNOR

June 23, 1970

Dear Senator Pell:

The Impact Aid Reform Act (H.R. 16307, H.R. 16384 and S. 3581) now before your subcommittee would seriously disrupt the finances of many school districts in New York State. It would reduce the number of school districts eligible for such assistance from 172 to 55 and reduce the level of assistance by more than 50 per cent. The losses, totaling more than \$13 million, would seriously affect the tax rates in the school districts concerned.

Although amendments may be desirable to increase the effectiveness of the Impact Aid program, severe changes as provided for in the proposed legislation should not take effect immediately. School districts have developed educational plans and budgets on the basis of receipts from Public Law 874 over a span of years. Therefore, it would be desirable to provide for changes on an orderly transition or tapering basis over a longer period of time.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Nelson A. Rockefeller'.

The Honorable Claiborne Pell
Chairman, Subcommittee on Education
Senate Committee on Labor and Public Works
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

North Dakota Legislative Council

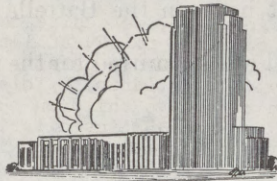
State Capitol
Bismarck 58501

Telephone:
(701)224-2916

DEAN F. BARD
Assistant Director

CHESTER E. NELSON, JR.
Budget Analyst and Auditor

JOHN A. GRAHAM
Code Revisor



C. EMERSON MURRY
Director

JOHN D. OLSRUD
Counsel

JOHN W. FRITH
Counsel

June 19, 1970

Honorable Claiborne Pell
United States Senator
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Pell:

Subject: S. 3581 and related bills, dealing with "impact aid reform".

The Washington Office of the Council of State Governments has requested that the North Dakota Legislative Council communicate to you, as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Education, our views and the views of the affected state agencies regarding S. 3581, H.R. 16384, and H.R. 16307, dealing with impact aid reform. A copy of a summary of the major provisions of these bills was forwarded to the North Dakota Department of Public Instruction so that their comments could be included.

North Dakota is one of the two States selected for installation of the ABM system. This construction will have considerable impact on numerous North Dakota school districts, with an estimated maximum of 2,500 new students enrolling in the 1973-74 school year. A majority of these students will be children of parents who work, but do not live, on Federal property. Any reduction in payments for these students ("B" category) will create a severe hardship for the school districts affected, both in regard to the provision of physical facilities and the funding of normal educational operations.

Since the Impact Aid Reform Act has for one of its primary purposes, a reduction in Federal payments for those types of federally connected students who will have the greatest impact

Senator Claiborne Pell

-2-

June 19, 1970

on the school districts involved, we desire consideration of an amendment which will continue to pay at least 50 percent of the amount paid for students whose parents both work and live on Federal property ("A" children). This request is particularly relevant in regard to children whose parents have in-migrated to work on the ABM installation. There is some justification for reduction of payments for children of parents who have previously resided in the district and are now employed on Federal property.

I thank you for your consideration of these views.

Sincerely,

Bryce Streibel

by

John Graham

Representative Bryce Streibel
Chairman
North Dakota Legislative Council

BS/bj

Copy to: Mr. Robert Alcock, Special Assistant, Washington Office,
Council of State Governments

NORTH KINGSTOWN SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

BOX 356

NORTH KINGSTOWN, RHODE ISLAND

OFFICE: 656 TEN ROD ROAD

TELEPHONE: CYPRESS 4-4581

June 4, 1970

Hon. Claiborne Pell
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

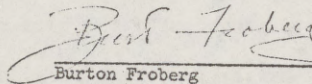
Dear Senator Pell:

The North Kingstown School Department has just completed a study on the Federal Impact Aid Programs (Public Laws 874 and 815) and their contribution to the Town of North Kingstown.

Enclosed is a copy of the study.

Any assistance that you can offer to correct the deficiencies that are indicated in the report would be greatly appreciated. The taxpayers of North Kingstown can not be expected to continue to make these substantial contributions to the education of "impact pupils" when it is an obligation of the Federal Government to provide funds for their education.

Respectfully yours,



Burton Froberg
Assistant Superintendent of Schools and
Authorized Representative for Federal
Programs

Enclosure

BF:mem

THE IMPACT AID PROGRAMS (Public Laws 874 and 815)
and Their Contribution to the Town of North Kingstown

Since 1950 the Federal Government has provided a program of assistance to local educational agencies affected by federal installations. This program provides both for construction of new facilities (P.L. 815) and for operating costs (P.L. 874). Payments for operating costs are based upon the number of students with parents working on, and/or living on federal property times a rate of payment designed to reflect the local educational costs per pupil of comparable districts within the same state as one means of determining payment. The payments for construction are made primarily for the construction of facilities to meet the increases in federally connected students.

Every study on "impact aid" has concluded that the federal government should provide a program of school assistance in federally affected areas. It is both inequitable and unrealistic to expect local taxpayers to provide for the education of children brought into the community by the federal government under circumstances where the community can not collect significant tax revenues from either the federal government or its employees.

A recent study by the Battelle Memorial Institute, a study made at the direction of Congress with Federal funds, states that some districts are underpaid in relation to costs of educating the federally connected pupils to whom they provide education. These

underpayments stem primarily from payment rates based upon costs existing two years preceding the year for which the entitlement is made. Another contributing factor is that Congress fails to appropriate sufficient funds to pay 100% of these entitlements to the districts.

The purpose of this report is to show that the town of North Kingstown is one of the districts that is being undercompensated by Federal Funds. Consequently to provide an adequate educational opportunity for all pupils residing in the township, local taxpayers have had to make a substantial contribution of local tax dollars. At the recent Budget Hearings and Financial Town Meeting at which the appropriations are made to finance the operations of the schools, the taxpayers made it pointedly clear that local tax funds will not be used for this purpose. It is the obligation of the federal government to reimburse in full the Town of North Kingstown for the educational costs of all federally connected pupils.

Public Law 874

This report concedes the fact that the presence of federal installations makes a substantial contribution to the economy of the state. Consequently the State aid received by the town for educational purposes in the daily operations of the school is shared equally among both the federally connected and the non-federally connected pupils. The same consideration is given for other miscellaneous income.

This report excludes all tuition pupils attending North Kingstown Schools as they are paying the actual costs of their education plus a pro-rated cost of the capital investment in the buildings.

Exhibit B clearly shows that the taxpayers of North Kingstown are, in practically every year, required to make a contribution in tax dollars to educate the "impact pupil".

The School Department must operate on the actual revenues it receives during the fiscal year. This report, therefore, is based on the actual revenues and expenditures of the particular fiscal year. It is true that P.L. 874 payments for a school year are received over a period of two or more fiscal years, but, as indicated, the funds received during the year are the only monies with which the school department has to operate.

For the purpose of this report all the "A" pupils (impact pupils living on federal property) and one-half the "B" pupils (working on, but not living on federal property) are considered to be "A" equivalent impact pupils. The non-federal pupils are one-half the "B's" plus the non-federal pupils.

Exhibit D clearly indicates the local tax funds that have been used for the education of federally connected pupils. This is not in keeping with the intent of Public Law 874 and should be corrected.

Public Law 815

Since the 1964-1965 school year through the 1970-1971 school year the school population in terms of federally connected pupils and non-federally connected pupils have increased. Exhibits C and E indicate the increases. In terms of "A" pupils, North Kingstown had an increase of six hundred and seventy-two pupils since 1965. In terms of non-impact pupils the increase was two thousand sixty pupils.

During this period of time, school construction projects increased the capacity of the school system by at least three thousand nine hundred seats at a cost of seven and three quarter million dollars excluding the cost of financing. Interest charges alone on these projects to finance the bond issues will exceed an additional four million dollars. (See Exhibit F)

Since 1965 Public Law 815 has contributed \$409,640. in construction aid for impact pupils. With an increase of six hundred seventy-two pupils since that date in impact pupils, this amounts to \$609. per impact pupil. During this same period, the town has expended for construction (exclusive of debt service interest payments) in excess of \$3500. per non-federal pupil.

North Kingstown, since 1965, has constructed facilities to house at least three thousand pupils at a cost of approximately \$2500. per pupil. The Federal government has contributed funds under P.L. 815 in the amount of approximately \$609. for the

impact pupil increase of six hundred seventy-two impact pupils. In other words, the government has failed to meet its obligation by at least \$1900. per pupil. North Kingstown has contributed, therefore, \$1,276,800. in local tax dollars, excluding interest charges, to the housing of federally connected pupils. Had the Federal government contributed its just share of the school housing costs, it would further have saved the taxpayers of North Kingstown a total of at least \$829,920. in interest costs (\$1,276,800. @ 6.5% for 20 years).

Failure of the Federal government to meet its obligation to North Kingstown in school construction has cost its taxpayers a total in excess of two million dollars.

Conclusions:

1. The Federal Government has not met its obligation to the Town of North Kingstown for school assistance in terms of federal impact aid funds in either construction of new facilities or for operating costs.
2. The current program formula will not provide adequate funds.
3. Failure of Congress to appropriate sufficient funds for the "impact aid programs" compound the problem.
4. The Town of North Kingstown can not continue to furnish local tax revenues for the construction of new or additional facilities or operating funds for the education of federally connected pupils.

The Alternatives:

1. An adequately financed and equitable impact aid program that reimburses the community for the costs of educating federally connected pupils at least at the rate the community is expending on the non-federally connected pupils. The reimbursement shall be for both construction and operating costs.
2. The local school department shall assess the federal government on a tuition basis for each federally connected pupil.

This could be done in exactly the same manner as the Town of North Kingstown is now doing in receiving students from the neighboring communities of Exeter and Jamestown. The tuition fee should include both operating costs and a prorated cost for capital expenditures. "A" pupils should pay the full rate and "B" pupils one half rate.

The town refuse to accept federally connected pupils unless either #1 and #2 stated above are implemented.

Exhibit A

NORTH KINGSTOWN SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

Analysis of Sources of Revenue to Finance Per Pupil in ADA Operating Costs

	Actual 1964-65		Actual 1965-66		Actual 1966-67		Actual 1967-68		Actual 1968-69		Est. 1969-70		Est. 1970-71	
											Actual		Est.	
Pupil Count ADA														
A Pupils	851.6	851.6	911.3	911.3	1101.9	1101.9	1114.7	1114.7	1229.0	1229.0	1376.5	1376.5	1450	1450
B Pupils	1470.0		1549.4	774.7	1627.6		1721.1	860.55	1758.8		1626.0		1616	
B Pupils terms of A		735.0		774.7		813.8				879.4		813.0		808
B Pupils terms Non-Impact		735.0		774.7		813.8		860.55		879.4		813.0		808
Non-Federal Pupils	1504.4	1504.4	1571.3	1571.3	1743.9	1743.9	1910.2	1910.20	2171.5	2171.5	2532.4	2532.4	3491	3491
Total Pupils Excluding Tuition	3826.0	3826.0	4032.0	4032.0	4473.4		4746.0	4746.0	5159.3	5159.3	5534.9	5534.9	6557	6557
Tuition Received	\$ 47,739.28		\$ 58,820.43		\$ 74,806.37		\$ 85,248.27		\$ 105,717.84		\$ 113,500.00		\$ 205,000.00	
Tuition Pupils	-74-		-100-		-111-		-123-		-138-		-120.6-		-212-	
Received per Tuition Pupil	\$ 645.13*		\$ 588.20*		\$ 673.93		\$ 693.07		\$ 766.07		\$ 941.16*		\$ 966.98*	
Total Expenditures Excluding Tuition Pupils for School Operations	\$1,987,087.45		\$2,251,500.74		\$2,684,323.27		\$3,075,677.03		\$3,747,272.14		\$4,502,571.00		\$5,023,422.00	
Per Pupil (All Pupils)	\$ 519.36		\$ 558.41		\$ 600.06		\$ 648.06		\$ 726.31		\$ 813.49		\$ 764.95	
State Aid for Operations	\$ 738,823.03		\$ 769,929.61		\$ 768,512.89		\$ 908,566.53		\$1,347,259.69		\$1,782,610.00		\$1,820,155.00	
Per Pupil (All Pupils)	\$ 193.11		\$ 190.95		\$ 171.80		\$ 191.44		\$ 261.13		\$ 322.07		\$ 277.17	
Other Sources of Revenue (All Pupils) other than Tuition	\$ 16,756.58		\$ 18,355.40		\$ 16,777.60		\$ 26,778.10		\$ 83,028.06		\$ 30,150.00		\$ 29,700.00	
Per Pupil	\$ 4.38		\$ 4.55		\$ 3.75		\$ 5.64		\$ 16.09		\$ 5.55		\$ 4.52	

Page 2 Exhibit A

	Actual 1964-65	Actual 1965-66	Actual 1966-67	Actual 1967-68	Actual 1968-69	Est. 1969-70	Est. 1970-71
FL 874							
Impact Pupils in terms of A only	\$ 561,307.00	\$ 572,906.00	\$ 703,086.00	\$ 569,632.00	\$ 816,843.00	\$ 1,085,194.00	\$ 950,256.00
Per Pupil	\$ 354.16	\$ 339.80	\$ 367.01	\$ 288.38	\$ 387.42	\$ 495.64	\$ 420.84
Local Tax Funds - Non-Impact Pupils Only	\$ 669,600.84	\$ 890,309.73	\$ 1,195,948.78	\$ 1,570,700.40	\$ 1,500,141.38	\$ 1,604,617.00	\$ 2,223,311.00
FL 874 Entitlement Per Pupil For School Year	\$ 351.20	\$ 363.97	\$ 364.08	\$ 409.82	\$ 456.04	\$ 521.21	?

* Includes pro-rated cost of buildings in tuition fee, and for Special Education students cost is higher - this is the average cost of all tuition pupils.

Exhibit B

	Actual 1964-65	Actual 1965-66	Actual 1966-67	Actual 1967-68	Actual 1968-69	Est. 1969-70	Est. 1970-71
Cost Per Pupil - All Pupils Except Tuition Students	\$ 519.36	\$ 558.41	\$ 600.06	\$ 648.06	\$ 726.31	\$ 813.49	\$ 764.95
Sources of Revenue to Finance Cost							
A. Federally Connected Pupils (Impact) in Terms of A							
State Aid	\$ 193.11	\$ 190.95	\$ 171.80	\$ 191.44	\$ 261.13	\$ 322.07	\$ 277.17
Other Income	4.38	4.55	3.75	5.64	16.09	5.55	4.52
874 Aid	<u>354.16</u>	<u>339.80</u>	<u>367.01</u>	<u>288.38</u>	<u>387.42</u>	<u>495.64</u>	<u>420.84</u>
Total	\$ 551.65	\$ 535.30	\$ 542.56	\$ 485.46	\$ 667.64	\$ 823.26	\$ 702.53
Additional Requirements in Local Tax Dollars		23.11	57.50	162.60	61.67		62.42
Surplus	<u>32.29</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>9.77</u>	<u>—</u>
Total	\$ 519.36	\$ 558.41	\$ 600.06	\$ 648.06	\$ 726.31	\$ 813.49	\$ 764.95
B. Non Federal Pupils							
State Aid	\$ 193.11	\$ 190.95	\$ 171.80	\$ 191.44	\$ 261.13	\$ 322.07	\$ 277.17
Other Income	4.38	4.55	3.75	5.64	16.09	5.55	4.52
Local Tax Dollars	<u>299.01</u>	<u>362.91</u>	<u>424.51</u>	<u>450.98</u>	<u>449.09</u>	<u>479.48</u>	<u>483.26</u>
Total	\$ 496.50	\$ 558.41	\$ 600.06	\$ 648.06	\$ 726.31	\$ 807.10	\$ 764.95
874 Monies used to Finance or Supplement Local Revenues	<u>22.86</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>6.39</u>	<u>—</u>
Total	\$ 519.36	\$ 558.41	\$ 600.06	\$ 648.06	\$ 726.31	\$ 813.49	\$ 764.95

EXHIBIT C

Average Daily Attendance for
North Kingstown Excluding Tuition Pupils

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Students</u>	<u>A Pupils</u>	<u>B Pupils</u>	<u>Non-Impact Pupils</u>
1964-65	3826.0	851.6	1470.0	1504.4
1965-66	4032.0	911.3	1594.4	1571.3
1966-67	4473.4	1101.9	1627.6	1743.9
1967-68	4746.0	1114.7	1721.1	1910.2
1968-69	5159.3	1229.0	1758.8	2171.5
1969-70	5534.9	1376.5	1626.0	2532.4
1970-71	*6557.0	1450.0	1616.0	3491.0

*Estimated

Per Cent Pupils in ADA

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Students</u>	<u>A Pupils</u>	<u>B Pupils</u>	<u>Non-Impact Pupils</u>
1964-65	100.00	22.25	38.42	39.32
1965-66	100.00	22.60	39.54	38.96
1966-67	100.00	24.63	36.38	38.99
1967-68	100.00	23.49	36.27	40.25
1968-69	100.00	23.82	34.09	42.09
1969-70	100.00	24.87	29.38	45.75
1970-71	100.00	22.11	24.65	53.24

Exhibit D

	Town Tax Funds to finance education of Federally connected pupils	PL 874 Funds to finance non-Federal pupils
<u>Actual</u>		
1964-65	\$ -0-	\$ 51,231.00
1965-66	\$ 38,332.00	-0-
1966-67	\$ 110,152.00	-0-
1967-68	\$ 321,167.00	-0-
1968-69	\$ 130,025.00	-0-
<u>Estimated</u>		
1969-70	-0-	\$ 21,391.00
1970-71	\$ 140,944.00	-0-

Exhibit F

School Housing Statistics

Town of North Kingstown

<u>Year</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Local Funds (Bond Issue)</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>874 Funds</u>
1967	Davisville Jr. High	1000	\$ 1,450,000.00	3.6%	\$ 409,640.00 (RI 66-C-2-A-16)
1968	Relocateable Buildings Senior High School	300	\$ 140,000.00	3.65%	NONE
1969	Quonset Elementary School Addition	350	\$ 350,000.00	6.5%*	NONE
1969	Senior High School Additions	1000	\$ 2,900,000.00	6.5%*	NONE
1970	2 New Elementary Schools, Addition to Hoskins Elementary School	1000 250	\$ 2,500,000.00	6.5%	NONE
Total Since 1965			\$ 7,340,000.00		\$ 409,640.00

*Bonds to be sold in May or June 1970 at estimated interest rate of 6.5%

Estimated Interest Payments

	<u>Bond Issue</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Term</u>	<u>Estimated Total Interest</u>
Davisville Jr. High	\$ 1,450,000.00	3.6%	20 yrs.	\$ 522,000.00
Relocateable (Sr. High)	\$ 140,000.00	3.65%	10 yrs.	\$ 25,500.00
Senior High Additions	\$ 2,900,000.00			
Quonset Addition	\$ 350,000.00	6.5%	20 yrs.	\$ 3,737,000.00
Elementary Construction	\$ 2,500,000.00			
Total Interest Payments				\$ 4,284,500.00

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, D.C., May 1, 1970.

HON. CLAIBORNE PELL,
Chairman, Education Subcommittee, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Honorable George M. Unruh, Grand Forks, North Dakota, has written me the enclosed April 24 letter regarding changes he would like to see effected in the impact aid program.

I would deeply appreciate your consideration of Senator Unruh's letter during your Subcommittee's deliberations on impact aid legislation.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely,

QUENTIN N. BURDICK.

Enclosure.

SENATE CHAMBER,
FORTY-FIRST LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA,
Bismark, N. Dak., April 24, 1970.

HON. QUENTIN N. BURDICK,
U.S. Senator from the State of North Dakota,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BURDICK: On behalf of the 18th District State Legislators, I wish to convey our thanks for your efforts to obtain immediate relief for the Grand Forks School system's impact funding problems. It was indeed welcome news and the manner by which it was achieved has caused no little amazement. It is hard for us to understand the strange workings of the U.S. Congress, but the results speak for themselves.

Our 18th District legislators urge you gentlemen to instigate and implement a review and reform in the entire impact funding approach. It would seem to us to make sense to the tie impact funding to the military or defense budgets, rather than to HEW. The responsibility for impact funding seems to us to belong on the military organization bringing the added families into or near to the affected communities.

We would hope that a funding approach along these lines or some other method of funding impact areas, should have the goal of lending stability to fiscal planning by the school boards interested. The present hand-to-mouth conditions are clearly causing a vast amount of irritation and concern.

Again, our thanks and congratulations. We're sorry there has been so much pressure on you gentlemen, but you've come thru very well and there are a lot of thankful people in Grand Forks today. Best wishes for your efforts of a continuing nature.

Yours sincerely,

GEORGE M. UNRUH,
Senator for the 18th District.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR PELL AND ANSWERS SUPPLIED BY THE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT OF HEW

Q1. What is the rationale for increasing the minimum for eligibility under P.L. 874 from 400 to 1,000 Federally connected children? How many school districts (and which are they) will be cut out of the program with this increase?

A1. The number of 1,000 Federal equivalents is considered to be a more equitable threshold of Federal impact than 400. There is considered to be a Federal burden when the Federal equivalent is 1,000 even though the 3 percent of non-Federal is not met.

Present estimated data indicate that the following 29 school districts were eligible in 1970 under the 400 clause of the present law and would not be eligible under the 1,000 clause of the Reform Act:

Alabama: Jefferson County, Birmingham County.

California: Los Angeles Jr. College*, Covina Valley, Newport Mesa, San Jose Univ.

Florida: Broward County.

Iowa: Des Moines.

New Jersey: Newark, Trenton.

New York: Syracuse City, Buffalo City.

North Carolina: Winston-Salem.

Ohio : Toledo City, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Akron.
 Pennsylvania : Pittsburgh.
 South Carolina : Greenville.
 Tennessee : Chattanooga, Metro-Nashville.
 Texas : Houston.
 Virginia : Henrico County.
 West Virginia : Kanawha County, Cabell County.
 Wisconsin : Green Bay, Milwaukee.

Q2. What is the rationale for using "adjusted Federal impact children" in calculating the eligibility? Would it not be better to use this adjusted figure in determining payments rather than eligibility? How many school districts are cut out (and which are they) of the program by using the "adjusted children" count rather than whole child count under present law?

A2. There is no sound justification for determining eligibility on one basis and payment on another. The adjusted Federal pupil is calculated to reflect the Federal burden or responsibility and therefore a "b" student represents 40 percent Federal responsibility and should therefore not count the same as an "a" child which is counted at 100 percent. Battelle concluded that the most appropriate eligibility threshold would be to provide assistance only to districts that had a Federal impact above the national average Federal impact. This is accomplished in the Reform Act by the absorption requirement of 3 percent or 1,000 non-Federal pupils. The exact number of districts that would be eliminated from eligibility due to the adjustment of "b" pupils is difficult to determine on the basis of available data. In general, these would be districts who formerly barely met the minimum eligibility requirement of 10 Federal pupils in ADA. The absorption requirement eliminates over 2,000 districts that can be identified in the special computer run #14 (No figure appears under the column headed "Federal Child Paid"). The only eligibility requirement under the Reform Act is that after adjustment and absorption there must be at least 5 Federal equivalents for payment purposes.

Q3. What is the difference in the total entitlements as the result of (1) raising the minimum eligibility requirement from 400 to 1,000 and (2) using the adjusted children count as opposed to using whole child count for eligibility purposes?

A3. There is relatively no eligibility as such involved in the Reform Act since the formula payment precludes the necessity of eligibility requirements as contained in the present law. (The only "eligibility" requirement under the Reform Act is that the least number for payment shall be 5 Federal equivalents.) Under the present law, all Federal pupils are counted as a whole pupils toward meeting the 3 percent eligibility requirement and then payment is made counting "a" pupils as a whole pupil and "b" pupils as one-half pupils. There is no such 3 percent eligibility requirement under the Reform Act. Rather, 3 percent of non-Federal equivalents (or 1,000) are subtracted from Federal equivalents with payment based on the remaining number of Federal equivalents (if over 5) which remaining number is considered the Federal impact above the national average Federal impact. Under present law, 1971 entitlement for "b" pupils is estimated at \$507,550,000. Under the Reform Act, comparable 1971 entitlement for "b" pupils (after adjustment and absorption) is estimated at \$211,000,000. Thus, a difference of \$296,550,000.

Q4. What is the rationale for deleting from the payments to schools those children below the eligibility mark? I believe you call that absorption. How much of the total entitlement (on a State by State basis) will be cut by using this method of "absorption"?

A4. There is an inherent inconsistency in a program approach which provides for an eligibility threshold to be established, but where payments are made on all pupils once eligibility is established. For example, under present law, a school district with 399 Federal pupils would receive no payment but if it got one more it would be paid for all 400.

See enclosure.

ESTIMATED LOSSES IN ENTITLEMENT IN 1971 DUE TO THE APPLICATION OF ADJUSTMENT AND ABSORPTION
FACTORS OF REFORM ACT TO ESTIMATED DATA FOR ALL ELIGIBLE SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN 1969

Alabama.....	\$4,673,000	New Jersey.....	4,445,000
Alaska.....	819,000	New Mexico.....	2,039,000
Arizona.....	3,034,000	New York.....	8,031,000
Arkansas.....	1,947,000	North Carolina.....	2,758,000
California.....	29,595,000	North Dakota.....	395,000
Colorado.....	4,135,000	Ohio.....	6,092,000
Connecticut.....	1,518,000	Oklahoma.....	4,443,000
Delaware.....	281,000	Oregon.....	1,899,000
Florida.....	4,888,000	Pennsylvania.....	5,005,000
Georgia.....	6,086,000	Rhode Island.....	1,031,000
Hawaii.....	437,000	South Carolina.....	2,534,000
Idaho.....	1,212,000	South Dakota.....	674,000
Illinois.....	4,198,000	Tennessee.....	5,002,000
Indiana.....	2,299,000	Texas.....	11,985,000
Iowa.....	1,546,000	Utah.....	2,623,000
Kansas.....	3,193,000	Vermont.....	137,000
Kentucky.....	2,714,000	Virginia.....	6,586,000
Louisiana.....	2,211,000	Washington.....	5,516,000
Maine.....	931,000	West Virginia.....	614,000
Maryland.....	4,011,000	Wisconsin.....	1,466,000
Massachusetts.....	6,737,000	Wyoming.....	418,000
Michigan.....	1,974,000	District of Columbia.....	437,000
Minnesota.....	3,394,000	Guam.....	183,000
Mississippi.....	899,000	Puerto Rico.....	437,000
Missouri.....	4,809,000	Virgin Islands.....	45,000
Montana.....	1,212,000	Wake Island.....	
Nebraska.....	1,365,000		
Nevada.....	1,024,000	Total.....	176,623,000
New Hampshire.....	686,000		

Q5. What is the rationale for the change in computing the local contribution rate?

A5. Under the Impact Aid Reform Act the basic payment rate would be 60 percent of the national average of per pupil expenditures in the year preceding the one for which entitlements are based. The figure of 60 percent was settled upon because, on a national basis, approximately 60 percent of school revenues is derived from local sources. Thus, for "a" students from whose families the school district receives neither residential nor business taxes, the average loss is approximately 60 percent, and 60 percent of the national per pupil expenditure is a reasonable approximation of the Federal burden. By paying the national average we will prevent paying rich districts more than we pay poor districts which is the case under the present law. The present system of allowing the district to choose a comparable local rate or the State or National rate, whichever is higher, causes the poor areas to receive less federally connected pupil than the wealthy areas. Our proposal will also serve to equalize payments nationwide, and end discrimination against those States which contribute heavily to the local school budget. The Reform Act also calls for the use of an effort index which is simply a factor of the individual State's average local school expenditure effort adjusted to the State's per capita income compared to the national average. This index would be employed only for those States which are above the national average effort level and would be used to multiply entitlements for all school districts in those States. The effort index is considered a reward to those States which surpass the national average and provides one more Federal incentive to the States to use their available resources to achieve educational excellence.

Q6. What is the average difference in entitlement per child between entitlements under present law and that which is proposed in the Administration bill?

A6. Estimates indicate that entitlement per "a" child is about the same under the Reform Act as under present law and that entitlement per "b" child is approximately \$40 less under the Reform Act.

Q7. Which States would benefit (and how much) under the Administration provision which calls for a high payment rather than those States with a higher than average "effort factor"? Which States would benefit from the "effort factor"?

A7. States that presently use exclusively the minimum rate of one-half the national average per pupil cost are:

Alabama	New Mexico
Arkansas	North Carolina
Florida	South Carolina
Georgia	Tennessee
Idaho	Utah
Kentucky	West Virginia
Mississippi	

Estimates indicate that for 1971 payment rates, 60 percent of the national average per pupil cost based on 1970 data, the rate proposed in the Reform Act, will be approximately \$100 greater than 50 percent of the national average per pupil cost based on 1969 data, the minimum rate in the present law.

Present estimates indicate that the following States would benefit from the effort index:

Alaska	New Mexico
Arizona	New York
Arkansas	North Dakota
Iowa	Oregon
Kansas	Pennsylvania
Louisiana	Rhode Island
Maryland	South Dakota
Michigan	Vermont
Minnesota	Wisconsin
Montana	Wyoming
New Jersey	

Q8. Which States under present law most benefit from using the national and State average per pupil expenditure figures rather than the local contribution rate?

A8. Only 3 States, Delaware, Hawaii, and Nevada, exclusively use one-half the State average per pupil cost. The 14 States that exclusively use one-half the national average are listed in the first part of the answer to Question 7.

The use of one-half of the State average does not necessarily benefit the districts involved. Some would benefit if their own costs were below the State average. It is also true that some districts in States using one-half the national average do not benefit if their own costs are above such average.

Districts, in other States (not listed above) that use comparable district rates, also benefit from these minimum rates of payment.

Q9. Would you provide for the record the State by State and school district breakdown of estimated entitlements under present law and under the Administration proposal for the fiscal year 1971?

IMPACT AID—1971 ESTIMATED ENTITLEMENTS AND 1970 APPROPRIATION

State or territory	1970 appropriation	1971 Reform Act	1971 existing law
Alabama.....	\$9,528,000	\$10,076,000	\$13,761,000
Alaska.....	14,681,000	20,143,000	21,440,000
Arizona.....	9,158,000	10,329,000	13,374,000
Arkansas.....	2,732,000	2,553,000	3,990,000
California.....	74,734,000	67,419,000	109,126,000
Colorado.....	12,883,000	12,426,000	18,814,000
Connecticut.....	3,255,000	2,497,000	4,751,000
Delaware.....	2,109,000	2,281,000	2,569,000
Florida.....	17,676,000	19,901,000	25,564,000
Georgia.....	16,803,000	16,810,000	22,900,000
Hawaii.....	9,490,000	12,989,000	13,859,000
Idaho.....	2,699,000	2,872,000	3,942,000
Illinois.....	12,830,000	10,815,000	18,736,000
Indiana.....	4,146,000	3,103,000	6,055,000
Iowa.....	2,596,000	1,585,000	3,792,000
Kansas.....	8,642,000	8,817,000	12,611,000
Kentucky.....	9,477,000	8,489,000	11,251,000
Louisiana.....	3,486,000	3,216,000	5,007,000
Maine.....	2,586,000	2,825,000	3,776,000
Maryland.....	25,785,000	27,443,000	37,655,000
Massachusetts.....	13,994,000	9,186,000	20,046,000
Michigan.....	4,536,000	4,388,000	6,624,000
Minnesota.....	3,368,000	1,329,000	4,918,000
Mississippi.....	2,585,000	3,266,000	3,775,000
Missouri.....	8,371,000	6,080,000	12,226,000
Montana.....	4,191,000	5,353,000	6,120,000
Nebraska.....	4,610,000	4,944,000	6,731,000
Nevada.....	3,543,000	3,857,000	5,174,000
New Hampshire.....	2,059,000	1,998,000	3,007,000
New Jersey.....	10,287,000	8,795,000	15,020,000
New Mexico.....	10,187,000	14,575,000	14,876,000
New York.....	16,997,000	10,985,000	24,427,000
North Carolina.....	11,995,000	13,016,000	41,962,000
North Dakota.....	2,651,000	3,696,000	3,872,000
Ohio.....	10,686,000	6,991,000	15,606,000
Oklahoma.....	12,559,000	13,944,000	18,340,000
Oregon.....	3,301,000	2,076,000	4,798,000
Pennsylvania.....	8,759,000	5,400,000	12,790,000
Rhode Island.....	3,443,000	3,348,000	5,027,000
South Carolina.....	8,485,000	9,596,000	11,835,000
South Dakota.....	3,410,000	4,266,000	4,970,000
Tennessee.....	6,741,000	5,448,000	9,846,000
Texas.....	30,111,000	33,047,000	43,972,000
Utah.....	7,047,000	7,219,000	10,291,000
Vermont.....	136,000	17,000	198,000
Virginia.....	35,182,000	40,958,000	50,588,000
Washington.....	12,257,000	11,516,000	17,899,000
West Virginia.....	519,000	136,000	758,000
Wisconsin.....	2,089,000	1,238,000	3,050,000
Wyoming.....	1,691,000	2,054,000	2,470,000
District of Columbia.....	5,418,000	5,447,000	7,909,000
Guam.....	2,003,000	2,803,000	2,926,000
Puerto Rico.....	6,473,000	6,087,000	6,440,000
Virgin Islands.....	24,000	-----	36,000
Wake Island.....	396,000	500,000	500,000
Total.....	505,400,000	500,148,000	725,000,000

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equivalent of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
ALABAMA							
Bd of Sch Comrs of Mobile Co.	2	\$784,134	\$28,229,079	---	\$289,862	---	\$289,862
Dallas Co. Bd of Ed.	3	120,622	4,842,975	---	11,012	\$12,750	23,762
Tomball City Bd of Ed.	4	28,211	312,164	---	10,313	7,655	17,968
Wilcox Co. Bd of Ed.	2	55,518	2,331,066	---	---	8,897	8,897
Total	1	988,485	---	---	311,187	92,302	340,489
2d:							
Montgomery Co. Bd of Ed.	7	1,248,390	13,794,057	---	778,122	194,387	972,509
Baldwin Co. Bd of Ed.	2	165,279	4,829,608	---	---	70,687	70,687
Florida City Bd of Ed.	7	14,286	1,713,287	---	7,342	5,912	13,254
Covington Co. Bd of Ed.	2	30,582	1,713,287	---	---	---	---
Opp City S D.	2	17,350	1,584,984	---	---	3,560	3,560
Pike Co. Bd of Ed.	2	34,722	1,267,354	---	---	9,375	9,375
Total	---	1,512,599	---	417,685	785,464	284,021	1,487,170
3d:							
Ozark City Schs.	29	546,326	2,329,546	---	538,209	---	538,209
Maroon Co. Bd of Ed.	7	187,715	1,892,702	---	103,045	46,816	149,861
Enterprise City Bd of Ed.	20	451,510	2,023,983	---	376,388	44,642	421,030
Dothan City Bd of Ed.	4	181,024	3,283,551	---	52,833	62,520	115,353
Dale Co. Bd of Ed.	9	107,782	1,023,752	---	66,992	20,315	87,307
Phenix City Bd of Ed.	---	109,048	2,594,657	---	20,889	36,266	57,155
Elba City Schs.	5	44,849	2,565,013	---	17,393	16,156	33,549
Corfee Co. Bd of Ed.	7	78,666	1,752,156	---	40,991	2,632	43,623
Russell Co. Bd of Ed.	5	133,099	1,651,431	---	52,790	47,080	99,870
Geneva Co. Bd of Ed.	5	155,523	1,986,053	---	86,045	39,757	125,802
Eufaula City Bd of Ed.	6	5,606	819,998	---	---	---	---
Daleville City S D.	28	183,288	548,027	---	156,009	19,298	175,307
Total	---	2,207,416	---	1,152,208	1,511,584	335,482	2,999,274
4th:							
Selma City Sch Bd.	6	182,108	2,344,721	---	86,832	48,382	135,214
Talladega City Schs.	2	51,540	1,375,569	---	---	24,029	24,029
Anniston City Bd of Ed.	6	200,554	4,188,651	---	88,930	27,851	116,781

Calhoun Co Bd of Ed.	7	469,287	4,843,665	272,382	100,032	372,414
Talladega Co. Bd of Ed.	3	128,036	3,750,742	---	53,021	53,021
St Clair Co. Bd of Ed.	3	58,773	2,070,524	---	17,363	17,363
Jacksonville City Schs.	16	144,251	1,256,714	129,221	129,221	129,221
Piedmont Bd of Ed.	5	35,083	412,121	---	12,944	26,841
Cleburne Co. S. D.	3	41,774	1,119,031	---	13,897	19,353
Clay Co. Bd of Ed.	3	20,435	957,955	4,589	14,804	1,276
Elmore Co. Bd of Ed.	1	71,071	2,429,576	---	22,479	22,479
Autauga Co. Bd of Ed.	4	129,236	2,559,794	30,109	47,931	78,040
Total	---	1,532,148	430,107	625,960	370,112	1,426,179

5th:	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tuscaloosa Co. Bd of Ed.	1	72,155	4,238,806	---	---	---
Marion City Bd of Ed.	2	10,368	360,034	---	---	---
Tuscaloosa City Bd of Ed.	1	90,964	4,926,810	---	3,167	3,167

Total	---	173,487	---	---	3,167	3,167
-------	-----	---------	-----	-----	-------	-------

7th Congressional District:

Russellville City Schs.	1	14,466	946,156	---	---	---
Marshall County Bd of Ed.	5	315,028	4,715,836	---	---	---
Cullman City Bd of Ed.	2	20,796	1,167,786	112,921	107,790	220,711
Total	---	350,290	---	112,921	107,790	220,711

8th Congressional District:

Huntsville City Bd of Ed.	17	2,740,494	13,611,184	2,201,737	266,533	2,468,270
Hudson Co Bd of Ed.	7	284,290	4,979,271	198,791	85,914	284,705
Decatur City Bd of Ed.	5	207,427	1,603,612	74,072	101,283	175,355
Tusculum Pub Schs.	4	44,305	1,100,885	10,794	11,493	22,287
Sheffield City Bd of Ed.	4	62,752	1,328,633	18,310	17,869	36,179
Florence City of Bd Ed.	5	159,865	2,891,675	53,358	48,673	102,031
Lauderdale Co Bd of Ed.	4	161,673	2,863,003	39,330	65,083	104,413
Colbert Co Bd of Ed.	3	70,528	3,542,000	---	---	---
Morgan Co Bd of Ed.	3	141,419	2,974,875	---	81,921	81,921
Athens City Bd of Ed.	10	140,318	1,196,361	95,266	21,125	116,391
Scottsboro City Schs.	3	30,381	1,255,746	---	5,266	5,266
Jackson Co Bd of Ed.	2	75,773	1,950,662	---	36,760	36,760
Limestone Co Bd of Ed.	2	137,801	1,220,592	27,662	85,727	113,389
Lawrence Co Bd of Ed.	4	60,039	1,998,924	---	20,061	20,061
Muscle Shoals Bd of Ed.	5	43,402	589,058	17,917	13,704	31,612
Total	---	4,460,467	---	2,737,237	861,412	3,598,649

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equivalents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
ALABAMA—Continued							
97th Congressional District: Jefferson Co Bd of Ed.		\$117,547	\$33,121,159				
Birmingham Pub Schs.		127,132	27,365,132				
Total.....		244,679					
Total.....		11,469,571		\$2,000,000	\$6,084,353	\$420,469	\$10,075,639
ALASKA							
99th Congressional District:							
Alaska Dept of Ed.	84	16,152,325	18,138,030		6,559,860	0	16,559,860
Greater Sitka Boro SD.	26	272,610	1,728,803		240,002		240,002
Nenana Pub Schs.	16	9,972	255,665		6,402		6,402
Kodiak Island Boro SD.	21	216,648	2,194,310		176,518		176,518
Nome Sch Bd.	14	67,597	760,829		47,721		52,380
Greater Haines Boro SD.	3	8,034	371,738			4,659	599
Klawock City SD.	32	13,575	67,850		11,567		12,218
Greater Juneau Boro SD.	10	271,224	3,493,659		142,731	58,620	201,351
Cordova City SD.	5	13,021	3,486,234		3,820		3,820
99th:							
Hoonah Pub Schs.	54	88,694	284,773		90,890	0	82,959
Petersburg Pub SD.	7	29,366	610,395		13,504	3,654	17,158
Wrangell Pub Schs.	5	16,622	467,391		5,219	2,055	7,274
Kake City SD.	21	21,886	189,750		14,311	3,780	18,091
Craig Pub SD.	19	9,695	115,979		6,241	1,134	7,375
Unalaska City SD.	30	15,237	95,617		11,836	1,489	13,325
King Cove City SD.	42	20,501	64,347		16,947	2,267	19,214
Yakutat City SD.	22	7,479	112,979		5,326		6,725
Hydaburg City SD.	20	8,034	53,291			1,642	6,968
Bristol Bay Boro SD.	49	67,874	351,959		67,196		67,196
North Star Boro SD.	12	625,286	7,475,388		356,317	119,461	475,778
Kenai Peninsula Boro SD.	8	216,925	3,791,091		124,332	16,771	141,103
Dillingham City SD.	46	64,273	345,426		62,300		62,300
Matanuska Sustina Boro SD.	12	131,718	1,966,991		84,627	7,351	91,978
Greater Anchorage Area Boro SD.	12	2,432,713	32,159,069		1,596,101	391,431	1,789,552
Gateway Borough SD.	6	126,270	2,677,732		54,715	20,000	74,715
Total.....		20,909,139			19,507,208	635,584	20,142,792
Total.....		20,909,139			19,507,208	635,584	20,142,792

ARIZONA

1st:

Mesa HSD No. 207	4	158,960	5,494,496	42,151	6,919	49,070
Mesa ESD No. 4	6	373,942	8,712,400	187,669		187,669
Gila Bend SD No. 24	18	37,253	308,189	43,761		43,761
Chandler ESD No. 80	5	76,498	1,910,105	34,003	4,291	38,294
Cartwright SD No. 83	5	261,733	5,861,297	113,779	20,728	134,507
Glendale HSD No. 5	2	97,202	6,912,633			20,623
Horse Mesa Accom. Sch. and Union Terr.	72	13,744	76,280	14,091		7,444
Gila Bend HSD	11	9,935	188,166	7,444		1,805
Gila Bend ESD No. 45	2	2,893	54,420			90,389
Fowler ESD No. 218	30	98,276	588,997	90,389		
Dysart HSD No. 218	1	35,712	2,887,095			
Tempe HSD	1	93,314	12,104,900			
Scottsdale Common SD No. 48						
Total		1,189,460		533,287	33,743	567,030

2d:

Sunnyside Elem SD No. 12	6	123,153	3,527,237	66,245		66,245
Antelope UHSD	8	11,278	338,184	6,891		6,891
Yuma Co SD No. 27	61	215,384	721,827	220,818		306,377
Indian Oasis SD No. 40	99	268,371	780,174	275,141		397,873
Tucson SD No. 1	8	1,286,153	29,447,704	1,101,872	95,327	1,197,199
Tucson HSD No. 1	6	726,414	15,956,187	256,480	150,810	407,290
Amphitheater HSD No. 4	2	26,582	1,929,741			
Amphitheater HSD	39	99,619	847,084	91,194		91,194
Northridge HSD	2	46,115	2,826,472			
For Huachuca Accommodation Schools	100	564,230	1,003,453	578,466		839,507
Wellton ESD No. 24	12	15,191	299,577	15,442		15,442
Yuma SD No. 1	13	334,920	2,972,287	321,920		321,920
Yuma UHSD	6	93,314	3,000,345	57,443		57,443
Crane SD No. 13	6	41,050	846,788	24,697		24,697
Buena ESD No. 68	25	215,202	1,146,320	203,514		203,514
CSD No. 1 Twin of Camden	9	8,861	161,000	6,137		6,137
Tombstone SD No. 1	18	45,752	337,510	41,196		41,196
Bisbee ESD No. 2	3	27,487	1,260,515	2,277		2,277
Bisbee HSD	3	15,036	692,625	1,183		1,183
Douglas SD No. 27	2	35,987	1,610,000	3,787		3,787
Benson ESD No. 9	2	21,338	552,520	12,625		12,625
Sonolita SD No. 25	9	2,531	52,756	6,237		6,237
Patagonia UHSD	10	11,278	210,482	1,476		1,476
Sunnyside HSD No. 12	5	59,610	1,660,909	20,875	5,517	26,332
Nogales Elem SD No. 1	1	15,733	1,334,171			
Nogales HSD No. 10	2	10,741	754,686			
Benson UHSD No. 9	7	16,111	387,061			
Naco SD No. 23	4	6,148	234,798	6,740		8,370
Flowing Wells SD No. 8	3	40,327	1,794,696	1,452		1,452
Flowing Wells HSD No. 8	2	11,945	1,013,904	4,433		4,433

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equivalents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
ARIZONA—Continued							
Douglas HSD No. 50.....	3	\$21,212	\$1,004,447	---	---	---	\$1,123
Tanque Verde SD No. 13.....	7	9,946	65,044	---	\$6,740	\$1,123	8,645
Casa Grande UHSD.....	8	57,194	1,303,653	---	37,826	1,905	37,826
Mariopita ESD No. 20.....	17	23,509	260,953	---	29,224	---	29,224
Buena Vista HSD No. 21.....	52	294,561	953,587	---	301,992	---	275,489
Specular ESD No. 18.....	9	64,922	1,068,291	---	64,636	---	64,636
Coolidge HSD No. 84.....	96	154,077	434,317	---	157,965	---	226,956
Tombstone HSD.....	9	33,296	761,253	---	21,227	---	21,227
Sumter SD No. 11.....	19	28,730	259,633	---	17,555	5,982	21,537
Patagonia ESD No. 6.....	4	13,924	337,370	---	6,036	1,141	7,177
Mariopita HSD No. 820.....	11	4,520	67,099	---	3,923	---	3,923
Eleven Mile Corner, Acorn SD.....	13	8,055	141,991	---	6,237	---	6,237
Ajo Pub SD No. 15.....	26	16,999	193,551	---	23,138	---	23,138
Mt Lemmon Accommodation SD.....	4	19,169	705,235	---	8,501	---	8,501
Mohavik Valley SD No. 17.....	49	8,319	74,647	---	8,529	---	11,921
Catalina Foothills SD No. 16.....	2	277,535	704,867	---	---	---	---
Total.....		5,664,201	---	---	4,007,462	278,874	4,286,336
3d:							
Bullhead City ESD No. 15.....	14	9,584	129,324	---	11,468	---	11,468
Window Rock SD No. 8.....	98	617,217	1,800,085	---	632,790	---	915,410
Mohave Co. UHSD.....	2	12,351	1,576,154	---	---	---	---
Roosevelt SD No. 3.....	47	5,786	32,574	---	8,048	---	8,048
Flagstaff HSD No. 1.....	7	79,212	2,001,141	---	38,480	709	39,189
Flagstaff SD No. 1.....	8	150,641	3,175,214	---	121,575	---	121,575
Grand Canyon S D No 4 & 3.....	81	72,699	187,604	---	74,533	---	103,115
Tuba City ESD No 15.....	98	323,346	936,948	---	331,504	---	479,359
Grand Canyon HSD.....	85	35,980	144,311	---	36,888	---	34,556
ESD No 20.....	99	285,731	667,068	---	292,940	---	424,884
Gendale ESD No 40.....	4	109,771	3,634,000	---	29,778	7,312	37,091
Agua Fria UHS D.....	4	23,629	866,608	---	4,477	1,820	6,297
Holbrook ESD.....	8	44,668	9,485,637	---	39,133	---	39,133
Holbrook HSD.....	5	11,545	594,074	---	3,923	---	3,923
Keams Canyon ESD No 25.....	100	60,944	130,548	---	62,481	---	90,741
Williams S D No 2.....	2	3,423	443,498	---	---	---	---
Winslow HSD.....	3	11,814	621,000	---	---	---	---
Williams HSD.....	5	28,586	1,127,000	---	3,169	793	3,962
Winslow ESD No 1.....	3	26,584	1,127,000	---	4,044	---	4,044
McNary Elem S D No 23.....	97	7,649	202,663	---	76,943	---	110,459
Fredonia Pub ESD.....	12	27,606	161,059	---	3,773	---	3,773
Eagar S D No 3.....	100	50,220	215,103	---	18,561	---	18,561
Alchesay HSD No 20.....	5	46,980	239,617	---	92,496	---	92,496
Prescott HSD No 1.....	5	46,296	1,317,744	---	13,380	7,255	20,635
Yavapai Co S D No 1.....	96	364,398	1,800,647	---	10,261	22	10,283
Ganado S D No 19.....	96	364,398	10,41,946	---	373,592	---	538,411

Kayenta E S D No 27	191,331	514,978	196,159	284,698
Chinle C S D No 24	100	2,128,420	687,857	998,455
Tuba City S D	100	142,927	145,902	142,198
Puerto S D No 18	99	124,419	127,558	178,012
Payson S D No 10	13	21,701	19,818	19,818
Elmton E S D No 61	57	28,753	29,478	39,033
ES S D No 5	86	71,432	73,235	105,379
Rice S D No 20	94	317,197	325,201	464,822
Camp Verde E S D No 28	14	22,424	23,490	23,490
Shimik Low E S D No 83	9	9,398	5,432	6,003
Apache Co H S D No 10	5	13,020	6,036	10,290
Fort Thomas Common S D No 7	29	108,480	94,463	94,463
Fort Thomas H S D No 7	76	234,932	85,472	122,631
Alpine S D No 7	53	50,480	51,754	50,149
Peach Springs S D No 8	93	35,083	10,011	12,273
Payson H S D	14	14,231	5,969	52,010
Monument Valley H S D No 27	100	93,443	8,149	9,541
Springerville S D No 2	10	13,924	95,800	93,558
US H D No 60	6	27,656	11,016	11,099
St Johns Elem S D No 1	6	8,137	11,066	16,941
Snowflake E S D No 5	3	12,116	5,634	5,634
SaTord S D No 1	1	2,685	1,740	1,740
Pinetop Lakeside E S D No 32	17	41,955	38,832	38,832
Pinetop Lakeside H S D	15	23,360	13,380	18,951
Sitgreaves S D No 33	19	16,637	17,001	17,001
Page S D No 8	82	232,925	238,802	336,708
Navajo Compressor Stat SD No. 5	100	12,658	12,977	18,611
Total		4,947,304	4,650,685	4,692,127
78th:			41,442	
Isaac SD No. 5	1	34,178	256,601	372,220
Williams AFB Accommodation SD	100	250,286	15,794	15,794
Litchfield SD No. 79	7	24,413	52,714	55,075
Chandler HSD	11	77,063	2,361	44,974
Avondale SD No. 44	6	66,369	38,530	44,974
Pendergast SD No. 92	6	5,064	114,937	2,767
Dysart SD No. 89	35	293,869	407,078	407,078
Alhambra SD No. 68	2	88,612		
Littleton SD No. 65	1	5,786		
Gilbert ESD No. 41	2	6,328		
Gilbert HSD No. 204	2	89,517		
Temple ESD No. 3	2	6,328		
Tolleson HSD	2	12,082		
Phoenix UHSD No. 210	3	239,539		
Osborn ESD No. 8	1	28,753		
Kyrene SD No. 28	2	8,319		
Tolleson ESD No. 17	4	5,425	436	436
Total		1,241,241	773,484	783,397
Total		13,042,206	9,964,918	10,328,890

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equivalents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
ARKANSAS							
1st: Gasnell SD No. 6.....	70	\$411,459	\$807,533	-----	\$421,480	-----	\$421,840
Blytheville SD No. 5.....	4	102,889	2,367,709	-----	21,114	\$34,431	55,545
Total.....		514,358	-----	-----	442,954	34,431	477,385
2d: Pulaski Co Special SD.....	12	1,220,870	9,517,920	-----	1,105,043	-----	1,105,043
N Little Rock Spec SD.....	4	238,350	5,858,121	-----	52,326	68,862	121,188
Little Rock SD.....	3	351,016	13,893,291	-----	-----	73,150	73,150
Conway SD No. 1.....	2	26,584	1,086,750	-----	4,849	4,849	4,849
Cabot Pub SD No. 4.....	5	42,721	1,595,766	-----	15,422	15,384	30,806
Vilonia SD No. 17.....	2	5,786	209,132	-----	-----	1,603	1,603
Bebebe SD.....	1	7,414	414,311	-----	-----	-----	-----
Heber Springs CSD No. 1.....	3	10,850	302,946	-----	-----	4,791	4,791
Greenbrier SD No. 47.....	2	6,148	300,075	-----	-----	146	146
Quitman SD No. 21.....	2	3,575	207,999	-----	207,999	-----	207,999
Morrilton SD No. 32.....	1	15,733	878,392	-----	-----	-----	-----
Dewitt SD No. 1.....	1	3,978	1,051,608	-----	-----	4,116	4,116
Stone Co SD No. 1.....	3	8,319	210,129	-----	-----	1,338	1,338
Big Flat SD No. 32.....	4	2,893	77,740	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total.....		1,944,237	-----	-----	1,172,791	174,239	1,347,030
3d: Charleston SD No. 9.....	2	5,786	258,890	-----	-----	608	608
Special SD of Fort Smith.....	2	118,089	5,936,070	-----	-----	-----	-----
Greenwood SD No. 25.....	2	36,967	423,328	-----	-----	28,500	28,500
Lavaca SD No. 3.....	2	5,967	217,597	-----	-----	1,615	1,615
Mansfield SD No. 76.....	1	5,244	269,903	-----	-----	-----	-----
Co Line SD No. 1.....	1	2,350	225,101	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ashdown SD No. 31.....	8	66,911	758,437	-----	40,208	11,534	51,742
Van Buren SD No. 42.....	1	14,829	977,500	-----	-----	-----	-----
Russellville SD No. 14.....	3	42,678	1,291,761	-----	-----	16,843	16,843
Dardanelle SD No. 15.....	2	11,574	452,893	-----	-----	2,516	2,516
Dover SD No. 17.....	2	11,755	281,732	-----	-----	6,120	6,120
Plainview Rover SD No. 7.....	9	13,202	142,037	-----	8,859	1,502	10,361
Hector SD.....	5	12,297	170,918	-----	5,095	3,784	8,879
Paris SD No. 7.....	1	6,872	444,603	-----	-----	-----	-----

Mineral Springs SD No. 3.....	5	8,319	125,938	3,764	2,036	5,800
Saratoga SD No. 11.....	9	25,137	251,120	16,616	3,499	20,155
Harford SD No. 94.....	3	4,701	151,208	---	1,677	1,677
Lockesburg SD No. 16.....	4	6,435	112,057	---	4,174	4,174
Murrensboro SD No. 16.....	2	5,064	3,064,797	---	---	---
Ozark SD No. 14.....	5	27,668	451,583	12,072	6,564	18,636
De Queen SD No. 17.....	2	11,392	3,676,015	---	1,013	1,013
Fayetteville SD No. 1.....	2	3,254	86,986	---	1,514	1,514
Coal Hill SD No. 30.....	4	5,786	135,892	---	2,606	2,606
Gillham SD No. 47.....	4	6,793	463,522	---	3,516	3,516
Horatio SD No. 17.....	3	9,042	430,629	---	36	36
Clarksville SD No. 17.....	2	11,031	487,623	---	1,281	1,281
Lake Hamilton SD No. 5.....	2	33,068	1,276,890	---	7,130	7,130
Hope SD No. 1A.....	2	4,882	161,682	---	---	---
Blennis SD.....	3	5,064	461,089	2,662	1,750	1,750
Madison SD.....	4	14,829	118,435	---	3,285	5,947
Pleasant View SD No. 4.....	3	3,917	590,304	---	1,248	1,248
Meigs SD.....	2	11,755	250,845	7,436	645	8,081
Dierks SD No. 2.....	1	3,659	129,400	---	3,955	3,955
Oden SD No. 43.....	9	19,069	697,339	8,078	2,707	10,785
Waldron SD No. 45.....	3	15,733	247,403	4,039	1,346	5,385
Mount Ida SD No. 20.....	6	8,137	137,622	---	2,250	2,250
Norman SD No. 28.....	6	5,064	140,698	8,583	2,482	11,065
Hayan SD No. 86.....	4	---	450,418	---	---	---
Foreman SD No. 25.....	5	20,073	---	---	---	---
Total.....		676,773	---	117,412	127,736	245,148
4th:						
White Hall SD No. 27.....	8	68,020	564,478	38,097	18,633	56,730
Watson Chapel SD No. 24.....	4	65,780	1,229,383	13,265	27,927	41,192
Dollarway SD No. 2.....	5	81,379	1,194,288	33,369	24,124	57,493
Texarkana SD No. 7.....	9	285,731	2,735,837	187,226	43,788	231,014
Sheridan SD No. 37.....	2	14,647	754,245	---	---	---
Pine Bluff SD No. 3.....	3	155,886	4,598,034	22,216	41,709	63,925
Jefferson Co SD.....	3	2,712	95,305	---	808	808
Plum Bayou Tucker SD No. 1.....	4	5,425	228,971	---	846	846
Woodlawn SD No. 6.....	2	2,531	150,529	---	---	---
Fouke SD No. 15.....	6	18,988	260,562	10,190	3,587	13,777
Bismarck Pub SD No. 25.....	4	11,976	241,422	3,764	3,384	7,148
Rison Pub SD No. 36.....	2	6,435	318,516	---	65	65
Arkadelphia SD No. 1.....	3	35,987	1,278,417	---	10,419	10,419
Total.....		755,497	---	308,127	175,288	483,415
Total.....		3,890,865	---	2,041,284	511,694	2,552,978

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equivalents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
CALIFORNIA							
1st:							
Sausalito SD.	14	\$50,031	\$1,360,596		\$47,589		\$47,589
Tamapais UHSD.	2	100,324	8,171,929				
Petaluma City SD.	5	104,801	2,171,764		38,106	\$23,260	61,366
Two Rock UHSD.	54	37,523	3,896,049		38,470		44,618
Petaluma City HSD.		120,670	3,896,049		25,783	25,966	51,749
St. Helena UHSD.	3	21,141	1,112,186				
Old Abode UHSD.	6	43,778	747,219		20,321	8,513	28,834
Arena UHSD.	22	34,490	272,232		34,916		34,916
Klamath Trinity UHSD.	27	203,771	1,216,134		167,240	12,208	179,448
Reservation SD.	72	5,685	34,311		5,828		6,642
Cotati SD.	3	38,281	1,059,898		3,506	11,577	17,083
Ferridale SD.	7	13,833	288,367		3,638		9,658
Cinnabar SD.	4	6,633	120,351			4,226	4,226
Sonoma Valley UHSD.	5	111,331	2,880,865		42,870	10,844	53,714
Willmar UHSD.	3	8,338	296,760			2,403	2,403
Round Valley UHSD.	17	35,536	460,896		55,914		26,318
Napa Jr Col Dist.	4	60,557	1,841,961		10,401	13,317	23,718
Point Arena UHSD.	8	12,284	252,384		4,982	2,254	7,236
Novato UHSD.	21	1,036,225	7,922,230		1,039,886		1,039,886
Round Valley UHSD.	8	780,897	11,628,171		380,321	167,813	548,134
Diablo Valley UHSD.	3	56,453	3,294,928				
Diablo Jr Col UHSD.	3	27,858	3,258,730				
City of Santa Rosa SD.	1	35,564	88,591			33,792	33,792
Oneck SD.							
Total		2,955,004			1,897,790	316,577	2,214,367
2d:							
Herlong SD.	60	93,809	257,173		96,177		98,937
Lassen UHSD.	17	142,636	1,050,227		68,478	53,153	121,631
Shasta UHSD.	1	50,162	4,951,147				
Mannoh UHSD.	14	13,075	261,672		12,629		12,639
Mariposa Co Unified SD.	25	141,920	1,205,623		126,817		126,817
Perry SD.	5	8,148	231,564		3,103	414	3,517
Auburn UHSD.	2	19,898	1,356,006				
Loomis UHSD.	5	34,490	738,496		12,367	7,353	19,720
Weaverville Elem SD.	6	13,075	303,501		5,987	1,018	7,005
Eureka UHSD.	5	18,951	360,626		6,774	4,964	11,738
Roseville City SD.	4	68,982	2,307,450		15,819	7,014	22,833
Rockville UHSD.	12	235,794	2,124,841		107,109	86,188	193,297
Trinity Co Jr UHSD.	4	19,898	488,345		5,768	4,363	10,131
Placer Jr UHSD.	8	31,734	719,330		11,144	6,203	17,347
Janesville UHSD.	30	94,864	2,863,045		5,681	31,922	37,603
Long Valley SD.	20	23,499	132,680		18,485	2,360	20,845
Pollock Pines SD.	23	8,906	55,261		6,774	1,027	7,801
El Dorado UHSD.	6	10,612	440,881		6,118		6,118
	3	62,787	2,252,489			17,737	17,737

Grass Valley SD	23,121	1,212,374	1,366	1,366
Nevada USD	27,981	1,330,735	2,345	2,345
Dry Creek JT ESD	4,737	119,591	3,367	3,367
Newcastle ESF	5,875	125,402	1,414	1,414
Placer Hills USD	13,455	602,040	10,051	10,051
Shasta Lake USD	25,962	874,539	1,009	1,009
Round Valley SD	23,499	139,073	19,709	20,718
Bishop USD	64,055	926,213	46,541	46,541
Bishop USD	70,636	607,394	29,235	58,488
Carrie Creek SD	4,737	28,578	5,419	5,419
Sierra Crest SD	7,769	47,809	8,653	8,653
Leiwiston ESD	51,817	2,327,783	5,261	5,261
Sierra Jr Col Dist	7,769	583,858	1,524	1,524
Mother Lode Union SD	18,762	861,915	3,192	3,192
Placerville USD	14,213	225,292	6,555	2,253
Rescue USD	5,117	143,193	1,896	1,896
Shasta USD	1,231	313,891	2,927	2,927
Buckeye School District	5,875	198,950	8,741	8,741
Pleasant Ridge USD	13,645	535,900	1,867	1,867
Ready Shingis USD	11,939	159,889	6,774	7,765
Optima Valley Unit SD	2,842	103,842	15,776	15,776
Deer Valley Unit SD	16,868	208,971	3,465	3,465
Bold Trail USD	7,201	186,814	1,824	10,389
Gold Trail USD	20,088	484,926	8,941	32,811
Buckeye SD	47,189	718,904	6,913	8,740
Sierra Valley SD	3,600	134,343	8,549	15,304
Big Oak Flat Groveland USD	8,338	29,066	15,304	2,972
Co Bar SD	15,916	30,579	2,972	8,915
French Gulch Whiskeytown USD	9,213	496,178	26,613	27,746
Mono Co HSD	10,345	184,000	1,133	1,101
Alpine Co Unit SD	57,352	1,480,278	2,260	2,018
Fall River JT Unit SD	2,842	87,056	2,018	3,984
Shafter Union SD	3,411	57,535	1,493	5,768
Johnstonville SD	2,464	22,280	2,491	3,409
Bellevue, SD	6,822	141,919	5,768	3,532
Montague, SD	7,391	277,676	3,409	12,603
Mad River JT SD	8,946	277,676	7,009	3,495
Surprise Valley JT Unit SD	17,814	203,793	1,266	4,697
Yreka USD	16,788	593,677	3,71	41,498
Herlong Richmond & Riverside SP ED	17,168	593,677	18,162	5,079
Lassen Jr Col Dist	16,193	1,208,823	5,079	4,108
Long Pine Unit SD	67,4	133,653	4,108	17,218
Western Placer Unit SD	7,862	302,988	17,218	17,237
Newcastle Sch for Exceptional Child	52,360	1,895,471	981	3,496
Georgetown Divide USD	23,499	313,105	299,849	1,081,991
Modoc Tule Lake JT Unit Dist	23,499	298,188	671	1,358
Hayfork Valley Union SD	1,246,716	8,366,270	782,143	8,609
Owens Valley Unit SD	19,791	955,993	2,491	3,46
Fairfield Suisun Unit SD	19,791	225,844	8,609	8,609
Yreka USD	8,321	686,189	969	3,46
Oakhurst USD	8,321	122,710	2,491	3,46
Sierra Pumas Joint Unit SD	3,096	25,962	969	3,46
Lee Vining USD	3,979	1,845,750	969	3,46
Benton ESDD	23,391	1,845,750	969	3,46
Tahoe Truckee Unified SD	23,391	1,845,750	969	3,46
Total	3,279,101	1,620,901	657,913	2,278,814

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equivalents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
CALIFORNIA—Continued							
3d:							
Folsom Cordova Jt Unif SD.....	24	\$1,471,830	\$8,708,982	---	\$1,191,961	\$105,689	\$1,297,650
Elverta Jt SD.....	8	26,720	311,949	---	15,251	5,230	20,481
N Sacramento SD.....	5	193,872	3,641,852	---	79,665	41,370	121,035
Robla SD.....	6	43,966	1,003,262	---	20,889	3,012	23,901
Rio Linda USD.....	14	969,553	1,467,835	---	687,357	138,839	826,196
Del Paso Heights SD.....	16	71,447	1,467,835	---	33,693	5,012	38,705
Grant Jt Unif SD.....	11	885,509	10,817,981	---	325,784	343,487	669,271
Sacramento City Unif SD.....	4	1,262,681	39,673,000	---	481,793	---	481,793
Center Jt SD.....	73	338,850	39,673,000	---	347,399	---	402,040
Elk Grove Unif SD.....	4	193,424	6,123,557	---	28,842	42,111	70,953
Arcohe USD.....	3	4,737	6,123,557	---	---	1,898	1,898
San Juan Unif SD.....	6	1,969,338	39,332,665	---	1,007,547	175,138	1,182,685
Galt Jt USD.....	1	8,717	39,332,665	---	---	48,758	48,758
Los Rios Jr Col Dist.....	3	358,348	15,479,820	---	3,103	---	3,103
Co Supt of Schs of Sac Co.....	6	13,324	519,323	---	---	---	---
Galt Jt Union HSD.....	2	13,991	717,407	---	---	---	---
Total.....		7,826,287	---	---	4,223,284	910,544	5,133,828
4d:							
Vallejo Unif SD.....	18	1,698,542	12,919,112	---	1,187,504	252,656	1,440,160
Benicia Unif SD.....	9	92,889	1,376,758	---	47,065	18,289	65,354
Wheatland SD.....	89	1,083,261	---	\$1,849,560	1,110,593	---	1,318,036
70		364,441	---	747,738	372,635	---	349,486
Midtown Unif SD.....	2	3,598	279,107	---	---	---	---
Washington Unif SD.....	3	98,736	4,585,933	---	2,972	7,017	7,017
Dixon Unif SD.....	3	36,885	1,630,716	---	13,023	1,299	4,271
Yuba Co Jr Col.....	4	64,614	2,698,245	---	---	---	---
Travis Unif SD.....	98	1,745,549	3,047,646	---	1,789,591	---	1,806,296
East Nicholas Jt Unif SD.....	3	6,141	241,500	---	---	1,311	1,311
Winters Jt Unif SD.....	4	25,865	1,011,807	---	4,807	1,822	5,629
Yuba City Unif SD.....	2	107,957	5,399,762	---	---	---	---
Marysville Jt Unif SD.....	8	470,067	6,896,095	---	232,615	99,530	332,145
Solano Co Jr Col Dist.....	9	195,092	2,454,595	---	74,640	71,360	146,000
Vacaville Unif SD.....	14	526,071	4,364,464	---	310,314	128,468	438,782
Co Superintendent of Schs Solano Co.....	16	16,788	203,319	---	6,031	6,691	12,722
Willows Unif SD.....	2	29,238	1,496,393	---	---	---	---
Mt Baldy SD.....	30	13,833	56,178	---	11,581	1,128	12,709
Stony Creek Jt Unif SD.....	18	22,040	218,500	---	17,655	15	17,670
Total.....		6,601,607	---	---	5,182,026	588,586	5,770,612

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District		Percent of total Federal equiva- lents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total cur- rent expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment					
11th: CALIFORNIA—Continued													
Brisbane SD.....	2		\$8,148	\$785,181									
S San Francisco Unif SD.....	2		173,407	12,535,105									
Bayshore SD.....	14		39,797	481,354									
Millbrae SD.....	2		16,487	3,525,820		\$28,318	\$1,852	\$30,170					
Laguna Salada USD.....	2		100,252	6,405,110									
San Bruno Park SD.....	2		47,947	4,546,426									
Jefferson SD.....	2		132,090	8,099,766									
Ravenswood City SD.....	2		85,281	5,684,866									
San Mateo SD.....	1		86,607	11,870,306									
San Mateo USD.....	1		142,636	15,724,393									
Belmont SD.....	1		19,520	2,946,760									
San Mateo Jr Col Dist.....	1		75,539	12,197,156									
Total.....			927,711			28,318	1,852	30,170					
12th:													
Paso Robles USD.....	5		38,091	1,082,550		12,367	4,073	16,440					
Paso Robles Jr USD.....	4		28,322	764,019		2,972	10,070	13,042					
Pacific Grove Unif SD.....	6		150,016	3,176,052		59,825	26,670	86,495					
Carmel Unif SD.....	6		103,909	3,704,371		38,806		38,806					
San Miguel Jr USD.....	15		15,729	140,237		13,197		13,197					
Washington USD.....	5		14,993	280,106		5,200	4,191	9,391					
Cayucos SD.....	5		4,927	165,906			1,609	15,164					
Cambria USD.....	16		15,539	201,521		15,164	1,609	15,164					
San Antonio USD.....	13		5,305	72,499		4,108		4,108					
Coast Jr USD.....	4		7,166	368,874									
Salinas City SD.....	2		82,628	4,641,309									
Salinas USD.....	2		16,487	1,354,824									
North Monterey Co. USD.....	1		119,092	9,127,195									
Central USD.....	2		43,020	2,071,530		38,500		38,500					
Lemoore USD.....	77		639,994	1,387,417		656,142		787,911					
Templeton Unif SD.....	22		228,287	1,524,799		125,594	72,197	197,791					
Templeton USD.....	2		4,948	400,927									
Lemoore USD.....	17		129,437	2,295,625		95,222	16,385	111,607					
Hanford USD.....	5		97,599	2,295,625		39,723	11,963	51,686					
Island USD.....	6		9,854	2,158,712		4,632	2,048	6,680					
Reef Sunset USD.....	2		10,044	867,406									
Hanford Jr USD.....	2		48,114	2,163,593			4,842	4,842					
Armona USD.....	6		21,983	397,824		10,663	3,364	14,027					
Monterey Peninsula Jr Col Dist.....	8		162,005	2,938,280		58,340	44,899	103,239					
Atascadero USD.....	1		26,540	2,140,158									
Monterey Co Superintendent of Schs.....	11		26,066	886,624		9,177		9,177					
Lucia Mar Unif SD.....	3		112,230	5,069,791			10,834	10,834					
Monterey Peninsula Unif SD.....	36		3,319,940	14,983,227		2,935,198	85,077	3,020,275					
Total.....			5,482,265			4,124,830	298,222	4,423,052					

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District		Percent of total Federal equivalent of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (Sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
CALIFORNIA—Continued								
15th:								
	Tracy SD	\$6	\$106,317	\$2,162,376		\$51,129	\$11,940	\$63,069
	Tracy Jt UHSD	6	106,465	2,301,627		27,924	32,508	60,432
	Stockton Unit SD	3	599,617	24,220,768		12,760	102,442	115,202
	Riverbank ESD	4	26,532	665,935		5,900	7,313	13,213
	Modesto City SD	2	143,462	9,103,148				
	Modesto HSD	1	98,276	7,575,879				
	Oakdale Jt UHSD	2	32,417	1,965,974				
	Jefferson SD	3	4,737	206,879			599	599
	Lincoln Unit SD	2	62,300	3,316,832				
	Lammersville SD	7	5,875	117,053		2,884	650	3,534
	Manteca Unit SD	5	252,577	5,324,199		89,235	56,858	146,093
	Empire UESD	3	10,802	441,667			1,969	1,969
	Ceres Unit SD	2	46,107	3,534,822				
	Ceres UESD	2	20,657	1,368,799				
	Oakdale UESD	2	35,250	1,710,495			1,040	1,040
	Sylvan UESD	2	76,470	7,663,265				
	Lodi Unit SD	1	125,484	10,553,079				
	San Joaquin Delta Jr College		38,909	1,464,450			9,620	9,620
	Escalon Unit SD	3						
	Total		1,792,254			189,832	224,939	414,771
16th:								
	Atwater SD	39	618,573	2,362,787		635,354		635,354
	Merced UHSD	8	352,156	4,522,507		124,545	137,161	261,706
	Union Hill ESD	4	29,032	73,306			1,566	1,566
	Riverdale Jt UESD	6	29,793	525,580		13,897	5,345	19,242
	Merced Jr Col. Dist	3	69,921	1,774,588		15,426	19,003	34,429
	Coolidge Jr Col. Dist	2	19,353	1,460,687				
	Los Banos Unit SD	2	36,990	2,443,225				
	Riverdale Jt UHSD	2	7,213	596,912				
	Laton Unit SD	1	7,847	345,753				
	North Fork UESD	15	20,846	347,253		17,873		17,873
	Total		1,167,154			807,095	163,075	970,170
17th:	Lawndale SD (total)	1	48,894	4,906,911				

18th:	China Lake It SD.....	100	980,545	2,176,720	1,005,284	17,189	1,209,004
	Indian Wells Valley Jt. USD.....	16	140,986	1,013,581	103,325	135,187	120,714
	Kern Co. Jr. USD.....	5	707,383	18,497,579	202,494		337,431
	Kernville USD.....	4	9,664	415,159	3,496		3,496
	Mojave Unit SD.....	5	34,069	1,409,600	13,066		13,066
	Muroc Unit SD.....	77	1,479,252	3,163,141	1,516,574		1,501,707
	Three Rivers USD.....	20	15,729	142,416	15,994		15,994
	Woodlake USD.....	4	14,673	53,620	4,401		4,401
	South Fork USD.....	4	2,822	65,937	1,502		1,502
	Kern Jr. Col. Unit.....	3	138,594	6,160,965	7,691		15,375
	Southern Kern Unit SD.....	11	66,700	843,580	44,399		49,198
	Hot Springs Elem SD.....	14	7,011	112,180	5,594		5,594
	Co Supt. of Schs. of Kern Co.....	7	21,648	1,813,079	6,031		6,031
	Total.....		3,618,446		2,923,898	170,762	3,094,660
19th:	ABC Unit SD.....	2	185,103	12,256,946		0	0
	Northwalk La Mirada Unit SD.....	1	233,684	23,922,413			
	Total.....		418,787			0	0
20th:	Burbank Unit SD (total).....	1	99,186	13,646,054			
23d:	Compton City SD.....	3	281,048	13,731,684		6,414	6,414
	Compton USD.....	2	147,414	1,516,675			
	Paramount Unit SD.....	2	114,330	7,981,112			
	Belflower Unit SD.....	2	163,961	9,857,955			
	Downey Unit SD.....	1	170,483	16,670,722			
	Total.....		877,836			6,414	6,414
24th:	Claremont Unit SD.....	3	138,321	6,277,619		12,769	12,769
	Pomona Unit SD.....	3	412,715	18,015,765	4,414	87,986	92,400
	Bonita Unit SD.....	1	64,549	5,252,119			
	Total.....		615,585		4,414	100,755	105,169
25th:	Valle Lindo SD.....	1	72,006	829,576		55,414	55,414
	Los Angeles City Jr. Col. Dist.....	1	252,841	57,347,143			
	Glendora Unit SD.....	1	69,948	7,262,244			
	Walnut SD.....	1	20,088	2,006,237			
	Total.....		414,883			55,414	55,414

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equiva- lents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total cur- rent expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
CALIFORNIA—Continued							
27th:							
Palmdale SD.....	10	\$218,509	\$3,450,000	-----	\$137,174	\$12,335	\$149,509
Lancaster SD.....	14	555,844	4,545,890	-----	395,179	69,747	464,926
Antelope Valley UHSD.....	11	658,246	6,204,488	-----	239,651	294,505	534,156
Keppel USD.....	6	29,943	819,359	-----	14,508	-----	14,508
West Side USD.....	5	63,107	1,486,373	-----	26,045	7,335	33,380
East Side USD.....	10	38,849	472,965	-----	24,341	5,049	29,390
Hughes Elizabeth Lakes USD.....	3	2,652	271,829	-----	-----	598	598
Wilsona ESD.....	5	3,032	121,698	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sulphur Springs USD.....	2	25,015	1,285,834	-----	1,139,274	23,544	50,201
Wm S. Hart UHSD.....	1	17,061	5,139,274	-----	26,657	-----	26,657
Antelope Valley Jr Col Dist.....	6	93,332	2,156,563	-----	863,555	413,113	1,276,668
Total.....	-----	1,705,590	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
28th:							
Manhattan Beach City SD.....	2	42,640	3,736,912	-----	-----	-----	-----
El Segundo Unif SD.....	1	30,363	3,771,753	-----	-----	-----	-----
South Bay UHSD.....	2	109,877	7,748,125	-----	-----	-----	-----
Redondo Beach City SD.....	2	83,196	7,630,004	-----	-----	-----	-----
Hermosa Beach City SD.....	2	16,487	1,569,855	-----	-----	-----	-----
Palos Verdes Peninsula Unif SD.....	2	203,771	15,700,534	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	-----	486,334	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
31st:							
Centinela Valley UHSD.....	1	84,626	7,648,898	-----	-----	-----	-----
Saugus Union SD.....	1	19,898	2,719,239	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	-----	104,524	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
32d:							
Long Beach Unif SD.....	5	2,310,081	75,430,967	-----	1,502,843	-----	1,502,843
Total.....	-----	2,310,081	-----	-----	1,502,843	-----	1,502,843

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 374) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal entitlements of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
35th: CALIFORNIA—Continued							
Deluz SD	8	\$9,425	\$38,187	---	---	\$8,661	\$8,661
Carlsbad USD	---	104,611	2,145,868	---	---	4,491	61,694
Vista Unif SD	13	701,503	6,138,319	---	---	173,201	578,737
Fallbrook USD	18	469,738	1,403,935	---	---	360,838	441,659
Fallbrook USD	33	643,418	1,898,128	---	---	356,374	605,455
Oceanside Carlsbad UHSD	18	537,447	3,737,500	---	---	254,203	482,697
Oceanside USD	38	2,215,473	6,367,764	---	---	739,720	2,089,118
San, Dieguito USD	2	44,019	3,651,532	---	---	---	---
Encinitas USD	2	24,447	884,531	---	---	6,756	6,756
Alpine USD	9	25,774	455,228	---	18,398	---	19,398
Cardiff SD	3	18,004	532,874	---	---	7,347	350,377
Grossmont UHSD	4	693,393	17,160,811	---	105,273	244,904	350,377
Escondido USD	4	158,622	5,193,793	---	45,710	9,036	54,746
Escondido UHSD	3	124,892	3,934,535	---	4,152	42,049	46,201
Solana Beach SD	2	9,476	530,037	---	---	---	---
Rich Mar USD	2	38,091	1,086,134	---	11,493	4,875	16,368
Vallecitos SD	4	3,032	95,358	---	---	1,125	1,125
Valley Center USD	5	10,422	435,817	---	---	---	---
El Mar USD	3	10,422	401,529	---	4,370	2,391	4,370
Tustin SD	23	14,136	6,559,229	---	---	10,951	2,391
San Joaquin SD	9	519,078	3,840,484	---	545,289	---	545,289
Santa Ana Jr Col Dist	1	31,214	3,465,186	---	---	---	---
Bonsall USD	4	12,318	259,676	---	9,046	59,210	9,046
Tustin UHSD	4	200,647	5,133,743	---	38,762	---	97,972
Indheim City SD	1	119,583	7,591,274	---	7,342	5,002	12,344
Ramona City SD	1	34,186	1,092,108	---	---	---	---
Range Coast Jr Col Dist	1	68,361	9,556,233	---	---	---	---
Mountain Empire Unif SD	15	60,951	614,217	---	46,104	2,563	48,667
Orange Glen SD	4	23,309	769,404	---	5,768	2,153	7,921
Palomar Jr Col Dist	3	66,487	2,598,255	---	---	14,522	14,522
Orange Unif SD	1	210,968	15,952,419	---	---	---	---
Janulo SD	4	7,201	200,490	---	---	3,191	3,191
Palmdale SD	9	5,875	211,272	---	4,589	---	4,589
Julian UHSD	11	13,991	67,765	---	6,424	6,212	12,636
Atterton UHSD	2	319,056	23,365,992	---	---	---	---
Wagar USD	22	10,044	116,801	---	9,483	---	9,483
Oceanside Carlsbad Jr Col Dist	9	81,783	1,220,977	---	31,595	25,768	57,363
Julian USD	4	4,927	184,599	---	---	1,235	1,235

Poway Unit SD.....	10	291,036	3,658,705		64,999	217,862
Capistrano Unit SD.....	3	120,328	5,420,132		11,925	11,925
Newport Mesa Unit SD.....	1	131,348	23,073,810			
Total.....		8,318,036		3,530,176	2,290,720	5,820,896
36th:						
Coronado Unit SD.....	36	703,528	3,408,278		59,877	635,362
Santee SD.....	7	181,932	3,586,542		92,863	110,201
Capito Valley Unit SD.....	4	245,989	9,019,639		17,338	65,596
Lakeside Unit SD.....	4	77,890	2,095,980		52,527	35,970
Grossmont Jr College Dist.....	3	93,020	4,879,735		23,948	
Total.....		1,302,359		744,823	102,306	847,129
37th:						
Chula Vista City SD.....	12	1,146,938	9,799,348		171,955	950,951
National SD.....	11	368,415	4,180,840		239,913	284,798
S Bay Unit SD.....	21	792,736	4,726,967		44,885	698,197
Sweetwater Unit SD.....	100	1,091,958	16,608,300		606,993	759,792
Lennox Cove SD.....	7	156,728	2,799,505		1,119,509	0
La Mesa Spring Valley SD.....	4	279,533	10,726,477		83,991	100,738
Sweetwater Jr Col Dist.....	8	196,966	3,305,145		16,747	65,003
Total.....		4,033,274		66,905	20,735	130,864
38th:						
Sealey USD.....	51	103,095	415,194		409,484	3,350,059
Perris SD.....	2	16,108	590,798		105,697	121,093
Perris UHSD.....	2	13,308	1,328,720		4,292	4,292
Elsinore USD.....	4	21,225	842,465		661	4,376
San Ysidro SD.....	2	10,802	894,161		3,715	
Corona Unit SD.....	2	172,283	9,380,182		1,802	1,902
Riverside Jr Col Dist.....	3	88,962	4,358,011		32,600	32,600
Palm Springs Unit SD.....	4	144,843	5,978,983		54,251	64,040
Alvord Unit SD.....	3	173,182	5,457,088		9,789	
Elsinore UHSD.....	2	8,531	773,227		5,878	5,878
El Centro SD.....	3	62,160	2,814,087			
Beaumont Unit SD.....	1	17,542	1,565,061			
San Jacinto Unit SD.....	1	22,716	1,501,049			
Temecula USD.....	3	3,979	86,717		2,272	2,272
Ctr UHSD.....	7	56,303	1,832,244		4,851	19,658
San Pasqual Valley Unit SD.....	36	114,481	4,557,405		14,807	103,333
Moreno Valley Unit SD.....	37	1,202,834	4,223,258		102,040	1,118,369
Banning Unit SD.....	3	44,532	2,319,755		1,011,043	
Jurupa Unit SD.....	2	121,453	6,751,711		132,782	320,211
Riverside Unit SD.....	4	746,486	21,313,771		4,429	12,470
Coachella Val Jr College Dist.....			1,592,758			
Total.....		3,189,150		1,467,477	327,821	1,794,998

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District		Percent of total Federal equivalent of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
CALIFORNIA—Continued								
48th:	Mill Valley SD.....	2	\$36,196	\$3,250,188				
	San Rafael SD.....	2	41,314	4,571,751				
	San Rafael HSD.....	2	94,522	4,673,930			\$1,043	\$1,043
	Fairfax SD.....	2	9,476	882,683				
	Larkspur SD.....	3	24,068	1,583,364				
	Dixie SD.....	4	105,369	3,888,380				
	Reed USD.....	2	17,814	2,088,159		\$25,477	2,124	27,601
	Marin Jr Col Dist.....	3	92,396	4,686,441				
	Total.....		421,155			25,477	3,167	28,644
60th:	San Diego Co Supt of Schs (total).....	12	37,995	541,154		11,231	15,941	27,172
62d:	Los Angeles Unif SD (total).....	1	5,634,070	527,846,102		3,832,840		3,832,840
64th:	San Lorenzo Unif SD.....	3	349,964	12,544,226		33,125	65,954	99,079
	Castro Valley Unif SD.....	3	166,660	7,846,834			9,723	9,723
	Total.....		516,624			33,125	75,677	108,802
71st:	Merced City SD.....	6	217,562	4,262,572		99,112	33,199	132,311
	Winton SD.....	14	75,426	604,593		52,921	10,413	63,334
	Livingston USD.....	2	11,370	704,720				
	McSwain USD.....	5	11,181	272,119		3,540	2,199	5,739
	Weaver USD.....	2	7,011	584,294				
	Newman Gustine Jt Unif SD.....		3,485	2,136,847				
	Ballico Cressey Unif SD.....	1	2,652	265,012				
	Total.....		328,687			155,573	45,811	201,384
81st:	San Francisco Unif SD.....	4	2,392,494	103,990,197		1,609,384		1,609,384
	Total.....		2,392,494		\$25,000	1,609,384		1,634,384
83d:	Evergreen SD.....	1	25,015	1,896,692				
	Total.....		25,015					
84th:	San Diego Unif SD.....	11	8,526,227	114,242,394		6,564,833		6,564,833
	Total.....		8,526,227			6,564,833		6,564,833

85th:	Santa Ana Unif SD	3	480,189	19,288,985		94,409	94,409
	Saddleback Junior College Dist.	1	18,104	1,513,721			
	Total		498,293			94,409	94,409
87th:	La Canada Unif SD	5	141,245	4,320,107	41,734	13,109	54,843
	Total		141,245		41,734	13,109	54,843
90th:	Enterprise City SD	3	54,959	2,453,380		5,891	5,891
	Total		54,959			5,891	5,891
92d:	Hawthorne SD	2	46,809	4,297,404			
	Total		46,809				
94th:	Torrance Unif SD (total)	2	388,200	28,487,320			
95th:	Hayward Unif SD	13	574,877	21,281,300	24,166	125,085	149,251
	Livermore Valley Jt U SD	16	1,116,692	8,871,846	686,003	253,252	939,255
	Total	4	1,691,569	56,889,671	710,169	378,337	1,088,506
96th:	Oakland Unif SD (total)		1,729,130		842,973		842,973
	Total		106,399,321	25,000	56,753,642	10,640,262	67,418,904
COLORADO							
2d:	Jefferson Co SD No R 1	4	1,648,941	40,594,488		332,141	837,051
	Englewood SD No 1	1	1,76,458	5,170,843			
	Adams Arapahoe Jt SD No 28	13	1,541,119	11,210,391	857,132	459,779	1,316,911
	Adams Co SD No 14	3	175,244	5,454,117	9,920	56,242	66,162
	SD No 6	1	155,341	10,263,750			
	SD No 27J	2	49,104	2,114,965		6,805	6,805
	Cherry Creek SD No 5	2	135,044	5,463,702		25,770	25,770
	Westminster SD No 50	3	252,911	9,451,368		63,884	63,884
	SD No 12	3	216,737	6,967,154		65,071	77,394
	Mapleton Pub SD No 1	2	109,196	4,858,598	12,323	12,024	12,024
	Clear Creek SD No Re 1	9	59,501	840,973		19,696	42,682
	Boulder Valley SD No Re 2	5	909,470	18,071,437	22,986	361,966	548,041
	St Vrain Valley SD Re 1J	4	251,657	5,596,695	186,075	97,203	139,723
	Sheridan SD No 2	1	20,744	1,434,289	42,520		
	Total		5,601,467		1,635,866	1,500,581	3,136,447

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equivalents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
COLORADO—Continued							
Manitou Springs SD No. 14.....	6	\$53,282	\$813,672	-----	\$15,907	\$21,102	\$37,009
Colorado Springs SD No. 11.....	13	2,546,661	18,259,097	-----	1,325,683	855,796	2,181,479
SD No. 1.....	3	2,636,959	75,604,840	-----	1,044,649	80,213	1,124,862
SD No. 60.....	5	806,255	14,777,904	-----	193,416	317,281	510,697
Pueblo Co SD No. 70.....	7	198,494	2,730,305	-----	75,907	67,981	143,888
Cheyenne Mt SD No. 12.....	7	145,876	1,955,391	-----	37,801	68,967	106,768
Manitoula Pub S E No. 3 JT.....	8	16,065	234,370	-----	8,784	2,594	11,378
Harrison SD No. 2.....	17	530,722	2,672,459	-----	316,694	160,579	477,273
El Paso Co SD No. 8.....	66	1,018,969	1,914,890	-----	1,044,678	258,057	980,671
El Paso Co SD No. 3.....	19	853,674	3,700,717	-----	521,603	779,650	1,299,253
Lewis Palmer Cons SD No. 38.....	13	52,426	397,670	-----	26,788	17,085	44,473
Air Academy SD No. 20.....	57	1,278,818	2,565,322	-----	1,311,083	0	1,275,512
Falcon SD No. 49.....	6	8,724	125,132	-----	2,884	3,337	6,221
Peyton Cons SD Jt No. 23.....	6	6,794	87,170	-----	2,185	5,051	7,236
Fremont SD Re 2 J.....	3	30,243	887,343	-----	-----	10,311	12,496
Huerfano SD Re 1.....	2	12,137	683,273	-----	-----	-----	-----
Elizabeth SD Re 1.....	2	5,859	194,942	-----	5,288	7,979	13,267
Rocky Ford SD No. R 2.....	3	40,726	1,372,952	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fremont SD Re 1.....	5	11,489	511,710	-----	3,802	11,140	3,802
Woodland Park SD Re 2.....	2	39,508	529,086	-----	17,786	28,926	28,926
Fowler SD R4J.....	8	148,070	984,400	-----	96,096	32,286	128,382
Las Animas SD No. Re 1.....	18	24,747	1,686,388	-----	-----	-----	-----
East Otero SD No. R1.....	2	8,025	217,794	-----	8,609	3,669	3,669
Cripple Creek SD Re 1.....	4	29,257	641,990	-----	-----	7,808	16,417
Crowley Co SD Re 1J.....	5	6,804	250,700	-----	-----	1,790	1,790
McClave SD No. Re 2.....	4	6,822	294,147	-----	-----	1,639	1,639
Big Sandy SD No. 100 J.....	2	5,144	190,979	-----	-----	1,324	1,324
Cheraw Cons SD No. 31.....	3	40,833	1,697,015	-----	-----	3,693	3,693
Douglas Co SD Re 1.....	2	4,170	178,789	-----	-----	6,893	6,893
Huerfano Co SD Re 2.....	4	4,482	129,950	-----	-----	6,594	6,594
Ellicott SD No. 22.....	4	9,965	562,889	-----	-----	1,883	1,883
Washington Co SDR 1.....	1	14,105	1,178,080	-----	-----	-----	-----
Trinidad Pub SD No. 1.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	-----	10,629,246	-----	-----	6,059,643	1,947,219	8,006,862

4th:	Mesa Co Valley SD No. 51	3	222,615	8,908,884	44,437	44,437
	Archuleta Co SD No. 50 Jt.	12	65,038	2,432,317	19,859	56,392
	SDR	3	101,145	781,438	43,200	52,901
	Aspen SD No. 1	5	46,550	1,807	22,356	30,921
	Plateau Valley SD No. 50	6	11,850	239,613	4,851	6,658
	West Grand SD No. 1 Jt.	13	35,398	350,435	17,262	27,588
	East Grand SD No. 2	12	64,405	357,457	29,454	52,456
	Ignacio United SD No. 11 Jt.	51	275,049	955,471	281,988	261,339
	Mancos SD Re 6	14	42,609	270,213	20,146	37,205
	Bayfield SD No. 10 Jt R.	14	24,051	271,591	17,059	21,195
	Eagle Co SD No. Re 50 J.	2	20,708	1,351,979	12,482	20,479
	Dolores Co SD Re 1 J.	6	23,382	608,380	16,793	35,191
	Park SD R 3	9	47,359	8,955,497	18,398	
	Poudre SD R 1	2	123,421	3,763,819		
	Thompson SD R 2 J.	1	46,955	1,195,993		
	Gunnison Watershed SD Re 1 J.	1	40,955	1,195,993		
	Roaring Fork SD Re 1	6	104,634	1,179,403	38,806	71,046
	Montrose Co SD Re 1 J.	5	126,393	2,536,900	44,705	75,655
	Dolores SD Re 4A.	9	24,956	323,650	15,645	18,483
	Garfield SD Re 2	1	10,273	1,214,386		
	Montezuma Cortez SD Re 1	15	250,865	2,342,550	170,517	204,014
	Lake Co SD R 1	1	23,828	1,932,608		
	Chaffee Co SDR 31	16	7,053	523,940		
	West End Pub SD Re 2	1	127,734	872,377	66,380	110,286
	South Conejos SD No. Re 10	1	2,170	477,571	43,906	
	Summit SD Re 1	5	31,584	561,143	15,423	20,361
	Steamboat Springs SD No. Re 2	5	47,419	914,616	19,120	29,127
	Park County SD No. 1	3	7,454	174,671	3,961	3,961
	Delta County Jt Sch Dist No. 50	3	74,465	2,324,773	17,001	27,970
	San Miguel Co SD No. R 21	4	22,649	363,376	5,921	16,671
	South Routt Re 31	10	17,375	238,875	10,750	10,750
	Moffat Co SD Re 1	4	51,433	1,550,423	7,747	20,423
	Meeker SDR 1	3	21,571	706,382	8,128	7,443
Total.			2,116,836	839,295	443,665	1,282,960
Total.			18,347,549	8,534,804	3,891,465	12,426,269

CONNECTICUT

1st:	Windsor Bd of Ed.	1	62,378	3,968,762		
	Hartford Bd of Ed.	1	176,006	29,037,500		
Total.			238,384			

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equivalents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (Sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
CONNECTICUT—Continued							
2d: New London Bd of Ed.....	4	\$153,186	\$4,184,466	---	\$29,148	\$40,349	\$69,497
Town of Groton Bd of Ed.....	33	1,739,054	6,762,814	---	1,206,644	397,154	1,603,798
Town of Ledyard Bd of Ed.....	10	263,202	2,507,772	---	118,427	94,620	213,047
Town of East Lyme Bd of Ed.....	4	83,309	2,374,790	---	10,313	25,500	35,813
Town of Waterford Bd of Ed.....	5	140,209	3,639,272	---	47,720	19,704	67,424
Montville Bd of Ed.....	5	122,792	2,743,475	---	39,811	28,111	67,922
Town of Norwich Acting SD.....	2	77,072	3,505,189	---	---	6,968	6,968
Town of Stonington Bd of Ed.....	2	51,390	2,707,584	---	---	---	---
Old Lyme Bd of Ed.....	2	22,062	1,193,515	---	---	---	---
Town of Preston Bd of Ed.....	5	22,424	535,024	---	6,337	5,387	11,724
Town of North Stonington Bd of Ed.....	5	36,572	643,089	---	8,172	15,538	23,710
Old Saybrook Bd of Ed.....	1	15,001	1,843,028	---	---	---	---
Town of Bozrah Acting as SD.....	2	3,918	266,258	---	---	---	---
Town of Voluntown Bd of Ed.....	3	7,188	204,125	---	---	---	---
Town of Lisbon Bd of Ed.....	2	5,877	259,630	---	---	3,105	3,105
Town of Colchester Bd of Ed.....	1	13,423	1,350,139	---	---	684	684
Griswold Bd of Ed.....	2	21,336	859,403	---	---	---	---
Town of Portland Bd of Ed.....	1	7,838	1,554,105	---	---	4,148	4,148
Middletown Bd of Ed.....	---	12,087	4,806,775	---	---	---	---
Town of East Haddam Bd of Ed.....	1	4,429	838,558	---	---	---	---
Canaan Ct Bd of Ed.....	2	6,313	420,860	---	---	---	---
Town of Salem SD.....	3	6,842	218,060	---	---	---	---
Town of Lyme SD.....	2	6,228	286,005	---	---	2,481	2,481
Total.....	---	2,821,752	---	---	1,466,572	644,257	2,110,829
3rd: Milford Pub Schs.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Town of Stratford acting as ASD.....	3	262,012	9,124,239	---	---	79,527	79,527
City of West Haven Bd of Ed.....	4	347,283	8,162,686	---	66,162	117,867	184,029
Orange Co Bd of Ed.....	2	151,806	6,419,874	---	---	23,409	23,409
Orange Co Bd of Ed.....	2	17,417	1,895,880	---	---	---	---
Total.....	---	778,518	---	---	66,162	220,803	286,965
4th: Bridgeport Bd of Ed (total).....	2	238,300	14,786,914	---	---	---	---

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equivalents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
FLORIDA—Continued							
2d:							
Clay Co Bd of Pub Inst.	16	\$593,164	\$3,450,000	-----	\$484,065	\$40,099	\$524,164
Columbia Co Bd of Pub Inst.	3	103,984	4,123,999	-----	9,308	12,157	21,465
Divle Co Bd of Pub Inst.	3	56,384	1,144,815	-----	12,892	-----	12,892
Bradford Co Bd of Pub Inst.	3	56,061	717,683	-----	-----	41,707	41,707
Alachua Co Bd of Pub Inst.	1	152,811	13,846,785	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	-----	932,604	-----	-----	506,265	93,963	600,228
3d: Duval Co Bd of Pub Inst. (total)	5	2,715,357	72,193,997	-----	2,209,079	-----	2,209,079
4th:							
Seminole Co Bd of Pub Inst.	4	305,986	10,271,582	-----	52,222	48,332	100,554
Vollusia Co Bd of Pub Inst.	2	361,790	22,086,046	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	-----	667,776	-----	-----	52,222	48,332	100,554
5th:							
Brevard Co Bd of Pub Inst.	19	6,415,067	40,818,968	-----	4,872,506	726,182	5,598,688
Orange Co Bd of Pub Inst.	5	1,596,238	39,861,374	-----	1,170,373	-----	1,170,373
Bd of Pub Inst. of Osceola Co.	1	30,020	2,394,724	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	-----	8,041,325	-----	-----	6,042,879	726,182	6,769,061
6th: Bd of Pub Inst. of Hillsborough Co (total)	3	1,390,864	54,522,105	-----	971,364	-----	971,364
8th: Pinellas Co Bd of Pub Inst.	2	730,605	50,600,000	-----	224,574	-----	224,574
9th:							
Bd of Pub Inst. of Hendry Co.	2	20,254	2,451,809	-----	-----	-----	-----
Glades Co Bd of Pub Inst.	10	30,923	877,762	-----	28,318	-----	28,318
Total	-----	51,177	-----	-----	28,318	-----	28,318
10th: Broward Co Bd of Pub Inst. (total)	-----	104,165	64,634,682	-----	-----	-----	-----
12th: Monroe Co Bd of Pub Inst. (total)	32	1,214,721	6,819,640	-----	1,320,483	-----	1,320,483
82d: Dade Co Bd of Pub Inst. (total)	2	1,757,794	39,947,683	-----	1,405,567	-----	1,405,567
Total	-----	24,248,387	-----	700,000	18,261,270	939,583	19,900,853

GEORGIA

1st Congressional District:

Dublin Pub Schs.....	4	83,911	1,915,257	28,055	17,551	45,606
Liberty Co SD.....	15	271,892	1,570,966	208,799	31,674	240,473
City of Savannah Bd of Pub Ed.....	4	740,009	19,850,519	307,342	35,637	342,989
Long Co Bd of Ed.....	5	24,775	465,589	8,959	6,354	15,463
McIntosh Co Bd of Ed.....	2	22,243	903,668	---	4,170	4,170
Evans Co Bd of Ed.....	3	16,999	785,928	---	1,280	1,280
Laurens Co Bd of Ed.....	2	71,613	707,255	3,234	54,234	57,468
Bryan Co Bd of Ed.....	2	21,338	1,370,584	---	---	---
Total.....		1,252,780	530,040	556,389	151,070	1,237,499

2d:

Moultrie Bd of Sch Commissioners.....	1	24,593	1,000,982	---	4,573	4,573
Dougherty Co Bd of Ed.....	11	991,923	11,358,977	800,934	---	800,934
Clay Co Bd of Ed.....	1	24,972	515,479	---	14,662	14,662
Worth Co Bd of Ed.....	2	45,752	2,234,171	---	1,069	1,069
Colquitt Co Bd of Ed.....	1	29,658	1,878,710	---	---	---
Turner Co Bd of Ed.....	1	5,425	988,400	---	---	---
Total.....		1,122,323	---	800,934	20,304	821,238

3d:

Houston Co Bd of Ed.....	24	1,785,281	7,483,035	---	76,797	1,635,620
Peach Co Bd of Ed.....	11	225,692	1,971,030	1,558,823	186,271	1,862,711
Muscogee Co SD.....	12	2,475,740	23,145,033	1,552,775	33,496	2,012,839
Hawkinsville City Bd of Ed.....	7	27,885	461,150	1,803,412	209,427	18,662
Crawford Co Bd of Ed.....	3	25,490	1,271,389	14,640	70	70
Macon Co Bd of Ed.....	2	32,890	1,671,304	---	7,873	7,873
Taylor Co Bd of Ed.....	3	28,573	1,035,000	---	127	127
Twiggs Co Bd of Ed.....	3	32,533	1,620,280	---	1,789	1,789
Marion Co Bd of Ed.....	2	15,733	697,222	17,393	9,417	26,810
Stewart Co Bd of Ed.....	5	45,210	920,000	---	---	---
Harris Co Bd of Ed.....	1	19,349	1,291,840	---	7,011	21,825
Pulaski Co Bd of Ed.....	5	35,625	689,977	14,814	---	---
Total.....		4,750,009	4,469,960	3,561,857	350,029	8,381,846

4th:

De Kalb Co Bd of Ed.....	2	685,032	43,052,518	182,928	---	182,928
City Sols of Decatur.....	2	39,423	2,320,180	---	---	---
Total.....		724,455	---	182,928	---	182,928

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 87-4) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equivalents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
GEORGIA—Continued							
6th:							
Clayton Co Bd of Ed.	4	\$400,928	\$10,560,133		\$82,331	\$107,394	\$189,725
Bibb Co Bd of Pub Ed & ORPH.	6	1,097,355	19,374,636		556,520	153,522	710,042
Henry Co Bd of Ed.	2	70,890	3,095,396			8,982	8,982
Butts Co SD.	1	18,807	1,184,767				
Carroll Co Bd of Ed.	2	53,167	3,143,109				
Carrollton City Pub Schs.	1	10,488	1,108,679				
Total		1,651,815			638,851	269,898	908,749
7th:							
Polk School District.	2	60,762	6,734,624				
Cobb Co Bd of Ed.	11	2,145,521	21,255,923		1,508,743	211,660	1,720,403
Marietta Pub Schs.	12	133,762	2,487,812		219,199	44,807	264,006
Douglas Co Bd of Ed.	2	73,602	3,478,279			28,597	4,036
Barlow Co Bd of Ed.	3	77,762	1,977,525		9,614	17,305	38,211
Cartersville Sch Bd.	4	53,348	1,462,001		17,305	6,803	24,108
Paulding Co Bd of Ed.	6	116,100	1,597,350		56,592	27,561	84,133
Calhoun City Bd of Ed.	3	29,839	2,323,003		4,807		4,807
Gordon Co SD.	2	27,307	1,346,667			374	374
Haralson Co Bd of Ed.	2	19,349	1,297,562				
Murray Co Schs.	1	9,946	2,234,602				
Total		2,927,298			1,816,260	323,838	2,140,098
8th:							
Glynn Co Bd of Ed.	8	397,003	6,506,229		271,202	65,628	271,202
City of Augusta Bd of Ed.	4	149,738	2,276,158		38,587		104,215
Wayne Co Bd of Ed.	1	30,200	2,619,488				
Lanier Co Bd of Ed.	5	38,610	648,186		16,999	8,647	25,646
Conner Co Pub Schs.	7	45,045	977,500		24,254	1,241	25,495
Bd of Ed. of Wilkes Co.	2	46,296	3,065,314				
Dodge Co Bd of Ed.	4	81,740	1,690,976		25,084	22,836	47,920
Berrien Co Bd of Ed.	3	33,817	778,007			18,257	18,257
Wilcox Co Bd of Ed.	5	44,849	1,073,037		16,519	6,869	23,388
Bleckley Co Bd of Ed.	9	41,413	403,208		26,133	7,216	33,349
Total		908,711			418,778	130,694	549,472

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equivalent of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increase	Reform with increase
IDAHO—Continued							
Meadows Valley SD No. 11	16	\$40,110	\$161,000	---	\$14,902	\$21,988	\$36,890
Boundaries Co SD No. 101	5	39,800	761,300	---	15,077	9,497	24,574
Class SD No. 271	2	39,605	1,975,994	---	---	85	85
Counin SD No. 13	11	33,145	263,465	---	15,994	11,882	27,876
Elm SD No. 72	28	15,631	51,750	---	7,167	7,429	14,596
Elm SD No. 422	13	23,956	189,233	---	13,197	6,974	20,171
Garden Valley SD No. 71	22	20,505	82,455	---	10,881	7,975	18,856
Griffin Jt SD No. 171	9	132,818	1,349,993	---	83,642	22,176	105,818
SD No. 394	12	13,148	1,172,291	---	5,069	4,702	9,770
Jt SD No. 302	4	13,278	225,400	---	---	8,770	8,770
Kootenai SD No. 274	6	10,265	206,799	---	---	1,322	6,129
Kendrick Jt SD No. 283	2	9,900	243,800	---	4,807	5,024	5,024
Lakeland SD No. 272	2	10,330	480,298	---	---	724	724
ISD No. 1	3	105,612	2,850,850	---	13,023	35,572	48,595
Pollatch SD No. 285	3	12,940	356,500	---	---	5,810	5,810
Horseshoe Bend SD No. 73	6	8,782	99,087	---	2,753	4,047	6,800
Elk River SD No. 172	12	17,661	104,650	---	5,288	10,280	15,568
Marsing SD No. 363	4	8,542	266,800	---	---	3,206	3,206
Cambridge SD No. 432 J	6	19,484	235,750	---	3,715	11,054	14,769
Jt SD No. 305	2	6,214	276,805	---	---	678	678
Jt SD No. 281	2	23,329	1,355,375	---	---	5,007	5,007
Post Falls SD No. 273	1	1,989	473,384	---	---	---	---
Tammany ESD No. 343	5	6,847	92,000	---	---	---	---
Total		2,199,708	---	---	1,385,773	288,423	1,674,195
2d:							
Arco Jt Class ASD No. 111	15	68,177	560,850	---	51,741	5,219	56,960
Pocatello SD No. 25	3	176,864	5,170,055	---	29,935	43,528	73,463
Snake River SD No. 52	6	49,529	854,357	---	23,380	32,432	32,432
SD No. 55	17	283,742	1,791,395	---	266,483	266,483	266,483
Jt SD No. 182	7	11,211	230,000	---	5,856	755	6,611
Idaho Falls SD No. 91	9	442,160	4,824,480	---	273,824	71,846	345,670
Swan Valley SD No. 92	13	11,034	103,568	---	8,085	878	8,963
Firth SD No. 59	3	12,297	418,370	---	---	3,930	3,930
Jt SD No. 60	6	49,912	754,750	---	23,729	11,088	34,817
Salmon SD No. 291	8	47,217	590,870	---	28,886	6,514	35,400
Jt SD No. 93	9	189,885	1,715,685	---	121,661	33,910	155,571
Class BSD No. 161	18	34,187	190,900	---	14,771	15,598	30,369
Jt SD No. 181	11	33,372	313,375	---	20,408	6,696	27,104
Jt Class ASD No. 381	7	48,445	825,802	---	27,050	4,879	31,929
Blaine Co SD No. 61	2	11,476	767,263	---	---	---	---

Class ASD No. 351.....	2	9,222	450,800	206
Fremont Co Jt SD No. 215.....	5	55,337	1,163,663	32,964
Jt SD No. 233.....	2	4,797	210,048	12,180
Jt SD No. 251.....	4	75,049	1,584,137	19,089
Jt SD No. 252.....	5	11,755	258,980	4,233
Jt SD No. 312.....	2	6,872	298,854	6,893
Teton Co SD.....	3	11,935	351,900	4,897
Total.....		1,644,475	944,142	1,198,301
Total.....		3,844,183	2,329,915	2,872,497

ILLINOIS

4th: Park Forest SD No. 163.....	1	27,153	3,863,443	
Rich Twp HSD No. 227.....	1	21,644	2,154,578	
Lemont Community Cons SD No. 113.....	3	14,766	3,327,800	3,816
Cook Co SD No. 102.....	1	40,743	3,385,850	
Lemont Twp HSD No. 210.....	4	19,986	441,799	11,150
Total.....		123,694	14,966	14,966
10th: Melrose Park Broadview SD No. 89.....	2	73,042	4,723,101	
Proulx Twp HSD No. 209.....	2	140,842	9,889,126	
Comm Cons SD No. 181.....	1	37,694	2,055,847	
Total.....		251,578		

12th: North Chicago SD No. 64.....	68	1,251,527	3,303,361	1,185,460
Waukegan Twp HSD No. 119.....	5	250,615	4,883,223	152,951
Community HSD No. 123.....	32	360,079	1,536,722	329,345
Waukegan City SD No. 61.....	5	386,876	7,413,237	172,156
Highwood Highland Park SD No. 111.....	31	343,443	1,565,983	238,611
Zion Benton Twp HSD No. 126.....	3	62,197	2,027,672	126,127
Beach Park Comm Cons SD No. 3.....	3	24,596	833,750	80,382
North Chicago SD No. 63.....	11	61,759	603,078	21,644
Comm Cons SD No. 50.....	5	52,930	1,023,500	7,921
Winthrop Harbor SD No. 1.....	3	13,970	16,082	22,297
Spaulding SD No. 58.....	4	13,183	465,558	32,460
			3,583	1,383
				3,873

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equiva- lents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total cur- rent expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
ILLINOIS—Continued							
Diamond Lake SD No. 76	1	\$6,886	\$502,283				
Warren Twp HSD No. 121	3	38,034	992,964			\$18,175	\$18,175
Lake Villa Comm Cons SD No. 41	2	17,709	946,752				
Mundelein Cons HSD No. 120	2	27,203	1,369,716				
Gurnee Grade SD No. 56	3	10,035	689,577				
Literlyville Pub SD No. 70	2	22,432	1,684,742				
Lake Bluff SD No. 65	2	18,981	1,012,760				
Twp HSD No. 113	4	253,417	6,311,237		28,361	98,831	127,192
Highland Park ESD No. 107	1	15,854	1,624,681				
Zion ESD No. 6	5	101,531	1,690,731		40,728	26,983	67,716
Mundelein ESD No. 75	3	31,286	1,265,000			5,986	5,986
Grayslake Community HSD No. 127	2	19,052	1,079,488				
Round Lake Comm HSD No. 116	1	25,057	1,811,879				
Auricht Comm HSD	1	21,564	1,414,230				
Communi Tiv HSD No. 128	2	34,961	1,356,451			7,832	7,832
Grant Comm HSD No. 124	1	13,954	765,039				
Oak Grove SD No. 68	2	4,131	264,331				
Hawthorn Sch Dist No. 73	5	13,774	356,500		4,501	2,143	6,644
Total		3,497,046			1,938,646	728,009	2,666,655
13th:							
Comm Cons S D No. 34	8	208,363	3,486,599		95,878	42,753	138,631
Chicago Pub Schs No. 299	1	4,502,326	360,211,512		1,952,866		1,952,866
Total		4,710,689			2,048,744	42,753	2,091,497
14th:							
Reed Custer Twp HSD No. 206	9	28,829	221,116		6,424	17,983	24,407
Braidwood Comm Cons SD No. 5	11	25,186	231,157		15,732	4,831	20,563
Elwood Comm Cons SD No. 203	16	41,809	145,588		19,796	19,102	38,898
Channahon Comm Pub SD No. 17	7	26,868	182,850		3,015	3,166	6,181
Caraway Community Cons SD 70C	4	20,660	138,341		12,848		12,848
Chaney SD No. 88	3	243,550	243,550		5,331	12,081	17,449
Homter Comm Cons	2	7,536	248,483			1,518	1,518
Center Cons SD No. 66	2	9,292	268,474			2,446	2,446
Lockport ESD No. 96	7	101,631	3,198,518		4,064	37,711	37,711
Leslie ESD No. 70	1	10,821	1,127,000			1,993	6,057
Maercker SD No. 60	1	6,492					
Downers Grove SD No. 99	2	81,297	4,362,008				

Downers Grove SD No 58.....	2	87,909	4,282,307		2,263	2,263
Naperville Comm HSD.....	2	44,814	2,469,036			
Naperville ESD No 78.....	2	59,366	3,198,150			
Lace Marion Hills SD No 61.....	1	12,396	5,000			
Westmont ESD No 57.....	1	6,492	936,209			
Lockport Twp HSD No 205.....	3	151,445	3,587,240		79,700	79,700
Listle Comm HSD No 109.....	1	10,260	497,876		302	302
Central Kelvin Grove SD No 91.....	4	18,299	491,250		4,978	8,474
Goodrich SD No 68.....	1	14,758	737,061		17	17
Total.....		782,204		70,706	188,028	258,734
15th:						
Gardner Comm Cons Grade SD No 72C.....	7	9,247	167,700	4,589	1,304	5,893
Gardner S Wilmington HSD No 73.....	8	21,813	218,500	5,026	12,417	17,443
Graceville Common SD No 75.....	12	12,593	119,564	8,216	1,986	10,202
S Wilmington Cons Grade SD No 74.....	7	5,902	120,750	2,709	778	3,487
Gal City Comm Unit SD No 1.....	7	37,976	585,460	19,010	7,657	26,667
Kaneland Comm Unit SD No 302.....	1	22,604	1,531,833			
Kaneland Comm Unit SD No 302.....	1	18,693	776,250			
Morris Comm HSD No 154.....	3	9,051	784,501		3,168	3,168
Sargea Comm Cons SD No 101.....	2	6,690	132,250			
Sargea Comm Cons SD No 60C.....	4	17,280	236,197		4,045	4,045
Minooka Comm CSD No 201.....	2	17,519	239,144		2,136	2,136
Minooka Comm HSD No 111.....	3	6,574	300,462		6,736	6,736
Mazon Twp HSD No 97.....	2	26,473	2,248,112		565	565
Oswego Comm Unit SD No 308.....	1					
Total.....		196,415		39,550	40,812	80,362
16th:						
Galena Unit Sch Dist No 120.....	2	8,854	842,895			
Elizabeth Comm Unit SD No.....	3	7,082	316,250		757	757
Hanover Comm Unit SD No 208.....	17	42,108	364,550			
Thomson Comm Unit SD No 301.....	4	10,625	345,000	29,803	5,014	34,817
Savanna Comm Unit SD No 300.....	11	103,227	1,104,000	2,753	3,972	3,725
Mount Carroll Comm Unit SD No 304.....	2	8,854	575,000	59,257	21,890	81,147
Total.....		180,750		91,813	28,633	120,446

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equivalents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
ILLINOIS—Continued							
17th: Paxton Comm Unit SD No. 2.....	11	\$142,580	\$1,202,900	---	\$61,399	\$57,123	\$118,522
Wilmette Comm Unit SD No. 2.....	14	171,646	1,229,413	---	101,515	45,543	147,058
Gibson City Comm Unit SD No. 1.....	2	22,103	1,288,023	---	---	---	---
Buckley Lodge Comm Unit SD No. 8.....	2	30,399	408,250	---	7,298	14,936	22,234
Bourbonnais ESD No. 35.....	2	14,954	655,500	---	---	---	1,844
Bradley ESD No. 61.....	3	26,367	1,072,428	---	---	---	4,918
Bradley Schoolbonds Comm HSD 307.....	2	37,010	970,566	---	---	---	17,599
Henschel SD No. 7.....	2	45,395	1,811,250	---	---	---	9,170
R U C Comm Unit SD No. 3.....	5	20,625	479,680	---	4,152	6,879	11,031
R U C Comm Unit SD No. 111.....	1	94,537	5,924,954	---	---	---	---
Kankakee Pub SD No. 111.....	1	10,035	208,961	---	4,064	1,792	5,856
Maintain Pub SD No. 11A.....	5	13,629	121,992	---	4,676	6,513	11,189
Armstrong Ellis Cons SD No. 61.....	10	23,292	235,750	---	4,108	14,469	18,577
Rankin ESD No. 8.....	3	3,738	168,475	---	---	---	368
New Lenox SD No. 122.....	4	29,712	648,383	---	4,676	12,068	16,744
Potomac Comm Cons SD No. 59.....	5	13,049	192,108	---	2,972	6,235	9,207
Custer Park Comm Cons SD No. 44C.....	6	11,539	142,485	---	---	---	8,689
Plainfield Comm Cons SD No. 202.....	9	9,247	97,520	---	5,463	1,534	7,237
Lincoln Way Comm HSD No. 210.....	3	59,030	2,038,720	---	---	---	18,236
Manteno Comm Unit SD No. 5 SD.....	3	39,813	1,109,954	---	8,041	10,215	17,614
Pentone Comm Unit SD No. 207U.....	4	27,941	805,000	---	7,516	17,614	11,841
Dwight Township HSD No. 230.....	4	44,420	1,017,221	---	6,468	17,608	24,076
Dwight Grade SD No. 232.....	3	15,232	453,445	---	---	---	6,163
Cattlin Comm Cons SD No. 143.....	4	28,457	529,690	---	5,026	12,837	17,863
Danville Comm Cons SD No. 118.....	2	5,902	293,250	---	---	---	37
Comm Unit SD No. 1.....	2	111,370	7,518,807	---	---	---	---
Georgetown ESD No. 177.....	2	10,768	634,959	---	---	---	---
Westville Comm Cons SD No. 154.....	2	547,247	547,247	---	---	---	---
Westville Comm Cons SD No. 154.....	1	5,706	497,171	---	---	---	---
Total.....		1,078,334	---	---	227,374	278,779	506,153
18th: Hanna City Comm Cons SD No. 204 (total).....	8	7,870	144,020	---	5,419	---	5,419
19th: Rock Island SD No. 41.....	4	234,350	7,277,440	---	44,836	43,965	88,801
Moline SD No. 40.....	2	201,569	9,835,082	---	---	---	4,867
East Moline Pub SD No. 37.....	2	53,717	3,142,760	---	---	---	---

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equivalent daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total cur- rent expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
ILLINOIS—Continued							
22d:							
Rantoul City SD No. 137	60	\$1,440,767	\$3,339,514		\$1,477,119		\$1,477,119
Rantoul Twp HSD No. 193	39	523,064	1,256,950		251,057		497,925
Comm Unit SD No. 1	6	40,651	723,002		10,007		26,191
Gifford Comm Cons Grade SD No. 188	15	34,546	205,873		18,529		30,429
Ludlow Community Cons SD No. 142	21	35,494	167,484		17,262		32,144
Champaign Comm Unit SD No. 4	1	137,366	11,729,483				
Urbana SD No. 116	1	74,173	5,442,249				
Thomasboro Comm Cons Grade SD No. 13	12	22,828	143,750		9,789		19,953
Penfield Common Cons Grade SD No. 22	6	6,551	104,367				
Madonnet Comm Unit SD No. 3	1	8,397	850,943				
Comm Unit SD No. 7	1	16,275	1,372,707				
Total		2,340,112			1,783,763	304,462	2,088,225
23d:							
Wesolin Community SD No. 3	14	141,092	670,539		72,717		127,681
Aviston ESD No. 21	6	11,215	166,750		5,419		7,880
Highland Comm Sch Unit No. 5	1	16,331	1,557,918				
St Bernard ESD No. 63	11	14,954	131,922		9,362		2,964
Tower Leomin Cons Grade ESD No. 1	2	3,147	172,500				
Danversville ESD No. 82	6	4,328	63,250				
Shelbville ESD No. 1	1	13,970	1,610,000				
Germantown ESD No. 60	5	10,035	99,384		4,064		3,063
Herrick Comm Cons Grade Sch.	3	3,075	149,863				
Community Unit SD No. 2	4	27,892	323,573				
Aviston Comm HSD No. 71	8	11,816	184,590				
Total		247,855			91,552	87,058	178,610
24th:							
Ofallon Comm Cons SD No. 90	18	154,068	809,959		110,692		137,869
Mascoutah Comm Cons SD No. 10	62	736,698	1,706,625		755,235		749,105
Ofallon Twp HSD No. 203	11	113,170	3,435,295		44,312		105,064
Selleysville Common SD No. 118	6	21,028	3,435,970		57,997		132,315
Summerfield Comm Cons SD No. 1	10	9,247	5,050,867		5,463		7,453
Belleville Twp HSD No. 210	4	252,773	21,403,972		32,819		151,756
Comm Cons SD No. 70	12	34,483	1,016,198		21,588		26,444
Mascoutah Comm HSD No. 18	52	46,342	2,094,330		426,847		396,018
Madison Comm Unit SD No. 12	2	33,450					

Harmony Enge SD No. 175.....	3	22,824	985,198	-----	-----	3,120	3,120
Lebanon Community HSD No. 8.....	1	41,050	196,415	-----	-----	37,322	37,322
Lebanon Grade SD No. 3.....	17	64,932	430,100	-----	-----	10,183	56,330
Shiloh Village SD No. 85.....	14	15,938	124,892	-----	46,147	2,296	13,440
Granite city Comm Unit SD No. 9.....	3	267,799	10,470,138	-----	11,144	41,666	48,396
Belle Valley SD No. 119.....	16	57,019	546,250	-----	6,730	17,769	56,094
Freeburg Comm HSD No. 77.....	3	15,009	449,650	-----	38,325	6,016	6,016
Pontiac SD No. 105.....	7	29,908	427,021	-----	15,339	6,029	21,368
High Mount SD No. 16.....	11	20,267	210,998	-----	12,455	16,227	16,227
Central Elem Common SD No. 104.....	6	11,609	184,000	-----	4,851	3,772	7,929
Ward Community SD.....	2	24,005	1,342,967	-----	-----	3,078	-----
Whiteside SD No. 15.....	7	7,870	139,032	-----	3,977	1,112	5,089
Volinsville Comm Unit SD No. 10.....	1	64,932	4,986,400	-----	4,108	2,349	6,457
Wolf Branch SD No. 113.....	7	8,067	80,500	-----	-----	4,072	4,072
Marissa Twp HSD No. 200.....	3	7,883	190,557	-----	-----	3,924	3,924
Canoka Unit SD No. 187.....	2	24,694	1,038,502	-----	-----	5,112	5,112
Canoka Cons SD No. 110.....	3	113,554	5,422,102	-----	-----	3,345	3,345
Millstead Cons SD No. 160.....	1	19,085	787,015	-----	-----	-----	-----
East St Louis SD No. 189.....	1	5,706	448,500	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fayetteville SD No. 31.....	16	151,314	23,999,291	-----	4,501	1,370	5,871
New Athens Comm Unit SD No. 60.....	1	6,492	31,050	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total.....		2,943,496	-----	1,602,150	440,965	2,043,115	-----
58th:							
Joliet Pub SD No. 85.....	5	381,436	8,377,870	-----	91,595	122,284	213,879
Joliet Twp HSD No. 204.....	5	355,203	7,714,200	-----	44,268	156,651	200,919
Mokena Pub SD No. 159.....	2	6,296	539,389	-----	-----	-----	-----
Troy Comm Cons SD No. 30 C.....	4	32,072	1,039,785	-----	8,696	2,580	11,276
Union SD 81.....	9	15,348	149,500	-----	8,784	3,574	12,358
Richland SD No. 88A.....	3	4,525	70,038	-----	-----	3,124	3,124
Total.....		794,880	-----	153,343	288,213	441,556	-----
Total.....		18,272,769	-----	8,216,847	2,598,123	10,814,970	-----

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equivalents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
INDIANA							
5th:							
Metropolitan Sch Dist Taylor Twp.....	1	\$17,902	\$1,403,629		\$28,755	\$13,850	\$42,605
Peru Comm Schs.....	4	88,794	2,309,459				805,586
Maconaquah Sch Corp.....	42	863,086	2,875,000		713,369		7,362
Southeastern Sch Corporation.....	3	34,623	1,363,051				
Mississinewa Comm Sch Corp.....	2	33,094	1,656,691				
Eastbrook Comm Sch Corp.....	1	13,382	1,104,386				
Marion Comm Schs.....	2	149,873	8,809,000				
North Miami Cons SD.....	1	9,222	874,077				
Total.....		1,209,976			742,114	113,439	855,553
6th:							
Mooresville Cons Sch Corp.....	1	20,435	1,842,739				
Metropolitan SD of Martinsville.....	2	12,839	2,827,738				
Metropolitan SD of Warren Twp.....	1	165,460	7,576,718			13,926	13,926
Center Grove Community Sch Corp.....	1	17,355	1,075,291				
Edinburg Comm Sch Corp.....	2	11,355	731,075				
Franklin Comm Sch Corp.....	2	31,157	2,837,541				
Nineveh Hensley Jackson, US Corp.....	2	12,052	1,000,368				
Mt Vernon Community Sch Corp.....	3	27,024	1,094,351			21,124	21,124
Greenfield Central Comm Sch Corp.....	1	20,294	2,438,835			1,008	1,008
Comm Sch Corp of Southern Hancock C.....	2	13,242	2,931,300				
Clark Pleasant Comm Sch Corp.....	1	14,647	707,300				
Greenwood Comm Sch Corp.....	1	13,202	1,696,250			500	500
Franklin Twp Community Sch Corp.....	1	17,722	1,431,438				
Shelby Eastern Sch.....	1	3,767	1,642,205				
Southwestern Cons SD.....	1	3,978	736,815				
Total.....		399,761				36,558	36,558
7th:							
Shoals Comm SD.....	8	47,561	572,666		29,017	7,091	36,198
Rockville Cons Sch.....	1	4,701	143,247			1,836	1,836
Linton Stockton Sch Corp.....	5	38,338	823,830		15,514	6,347	21,861
Worthington Jefferson Cons S Corp.....	6	13,202	309,579		5,812	1,298	7,010
Avon Comm Schs.....	1	7,595	854,565				

Central SD.....	5	11,935	403,474	4,763	8	4,763
Washington Stafford Cons Sch Corp.....	4	9,042	322,811	2,578		2,586
Eastern Sch SD.....	7	33,636	504,954	18,223	5,314	23,537
Bloomfield SD.....	11	62,752	745,616	42,345	5,495	47,840
South Vermillion Comm Sch Corp.....	2	17,360	1,318,100			22,479
North Vermillion Comm Sch Corp.....	2	40,681	910,077		22,479	1,145
Metropolitan SD of Shakamak.....	3	13,924	638,942			
Brownburg Comm Sch Corp.....	1	16,457	1,408,750	147,444		147,444
Logansport Comm Sch Corp.....	23	155,344	752,225			19,171
Covington Comm Sch Corp.....	1	8,861	822,619		19,171	
Northwest Sch Corp.....	2	34,914	787,147			
Mill Creek Comm Sch Corp.....		4,159	550,852			
Total.....		520,462	265,696	70,084		335,780
8th:						
Marengo Liberty Jt SD.....	7	11,574	178,355	6,031	1,976	8,007
Milltown Wiskey Rum Twp St SD.....	5	8,680	201,230	3,015	1,640	4,655
Jennings Twp SD.....	8	14,647	198,875	9,002	1,667	10,669
Central Sch Corporation.....	5	39,785	985,542	13,678	6,396	20,074
Washington Comm Schs.....	3	40,869	1,748,000		5,909	5,909
South Central Sch Corp.....	7	26,764	350,552	15,776	3,977	19,753
North Knox Sch Corp.....	3	32,009	729,477		17,419	17,419
Cannelton City Schs.....	4	11,755	358,800	3,715		4,579
Tell City SD.....	4	18,446	380,000			
Orleans Comm Schs.....	2	8,499	327,139			
Springs Valley Community Schs.....	2	24,775	986,794	5,900	10,952	16,852
North Davies Comm Schs.....	4	63,086	821,176	55,455	7,715	63,170
Barr Reeve Community S Corp.....	6	31,286	521,176	16,082	4,720	20,802
Metropolitan SD of Mount Vernon.....	1	13,592	1,888,048			
North Central Sch Corp.....	4	35,692	564,499	10,226	12,482	22,708
Northwest Dubois Co Sch Corp.....	1	7,414	592,653			
Paoli Comm Schs.....	1	11,935	766,436			
Total.....		418,644	138,880	75,717		214,597

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equivalents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
INDIANA—Continued							
9th:							
Clarksville Comm Sch Corp.....	9	\$96,389	\$1,873,350	-----	\$61,399	-----	\$61,399
New Albany Floyd Co Cons Sch Corp.....	5	318,464	6,396,145	-----	135,645	-----	186,541
Madison Cons SD.....	4	116,306	2,610,980	-----	14,203	\$50,896	64,696
Metropolitan SD of Vernon Twp.....	3	16,308	532,080	-----	-----	1,666	1,666
Rising Sun Ohio Co Comm Sch Corp.....	1	16,148	528,100	-----	-----	-----	-----
South Western Jefferson Co Cons S Corp.....	7	48,912	828,194	-----	27,225	6,123	33,348
Milan Comm Schs.....	2	10,127	667,250	-----	-----	-----	-----
Switzerland Co Sch Corp.....	2	14,466	968,619	-----	-----	-----	-----
South Ripley Comm Sch Corp.....	4	20,615	654,311	-----	4,239	3,290	7,529
Metropolitan SD of Mitchell.....	4	47,923	1,185,694	-----	13,470	8,739	24,209
North Lawrence Comm Schs.....	3	122,069	4,003,593	-----	26,637	15,340	41,997
West Washington Sch Corp.....	3	18,988	746,854	-----	-----	4,051	4,051
East Washington S Corp.....	7	41,050	588,800	-----	21,894	7,380	29,274
Scott Co SD No. 1.....	5	36,711	404,828	-----	12,236	16,378	28,614
Scott Co SD No. 2.....	8	104,888	1,369,329	-----	61,792	15,709	77,501
Salem Comm Schs.....	2	27,126	1,380,741	-----	-----	-----	-----
South Dearborn Comm Sch Corp.....	1	16,999	1,840,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Flat Rock Hawcreek Sch Corp.....	1	6,691	792,677	-----	-----	-----	-----
West Clark Comm Schs.....	9	168,545	1,897,500	-----	108,813	21,782	130,595
Lawrenceburg Comm Sch Corp.....	2	16,275	1,590,956	-----	-----	-----	-----
Greater Clark Co Comm Sch Corp.....	12	668,214	6,809,150	-----	485,900	46,131	532,031
Sunman Dearborn Comm SFHS.....	2	16,999	478,247	-----	-----	7,434	7,434
Total.....		1,935,823	-----	-----	975,473	255,412	1,230,885
11th:							
Metropolitan SD of Lawrence Twp.....	8	265,296	4,633,426	-----	186,118	-----	186,118
Indianapolis Pub Schs.....	1	1,154,719	82,768,016	-----	243,977	-----	243,977
Total.....		1,420,015	-----	-----	430,095	-----	430,095
Total.....		5,904,681	-----	-----	2,552,258	551,210	3,103,468

IOWA

1st:

West Burlington ISD.....	8	43,034	590,491	15,744	15,480	31,224
New London Comm SD.....	13	72,404	491,934	33,049	29,516	62,565
Keokuk Comm SD.....	2	42,162	3,312,081	---	---	---
Wapello Comm SD.....	4	29,658	984,972	4,995	4,964	9,959
Bedford Comm SD.....	3	147,714	5,075,755	12,666	33,533	46,199
Burlington Comm SD.....	8	569,050	5,245,900	237,406	226,726	464,132
Mt Pleasant Community SD.....	6	120,090	1,325,607	37,776	55,802	93,578
Danville Community SD.....	10	46,233	1,413,085	19,401	18,570	37,971
Winfield Mt Union Comm SD.....	3	13,376	683,438	---	---	---
Fort Madison Community Sch.....	5	159,636	3,261,820	39,471	54,929	94,400
Harmony Comm SD.....	6	36,347	615,817	11,551	12,480	24,031
Medapolis Comm SD.....	3	35,183	974,893	2,319	13,366	15,685
Iowa City Comm SD.....	2	114,565	9,092,669	2,453	4,306	6,759
Morning Sun Comm SD.....	4	12,793	301,682	---	---	---
Pleasant Valley Community SD.....	2	29,077	2,109,048	3,211	8,446	11,657
Central Comm HSD.....	3	35,766	1,205,455	---	---	---
Total.....		1,507,088	420,042	478,118	898,160	

2d:

Schula Comm HSD.....	4	11,921	176,196	---	8,397	8,397
Bellevue Comm HSD.....	3	15,993	509,932	---	5,794	5,794
Total.....		27,914	---	14,191	14,191	

3d: Waverly Shell Rock Community SD (total)

	3	43,906	1,697,492	---	9,956	9,956
--	---	--------	-----------	-----	-------	-------

4th:

Pleasantville Community Schs.....	3	15,993	584,075	---	4,311	4,311
Knoxville Comm SD.....	9	165,742	1,753,620	68,327	62,343	130,670
Twin Cedars Comm SD.....	4	25,007	598,000	4,955	8,052	13,047
The Davenport Community SD.....	3	604,235	18,135,696	23,237	218,284	241,521
Melcher Dallas Comm SD.....	3	13,376	400,079	---	5,374	5,374
South Tama Co Comm SD.....	4	60,190	1,267,295	11,373	23,471	34,844
Albia Community SD.....	3	46,524	1,505,738	---	16,409	16,409
Centerville Comm SD.....	1	14,538	1,775,747	---	---	---
Charlton Community SD.....	2	25,388	1,478,061	---	---	---
Norwalk Comm Sch.....	1	8,432	663,517	---	---	---
Total.....		979,625	107,932	338,244	446,176	

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equivalents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
IOWA—Continued							
5th: Ames Comm SD.....	4	\$195,983	\$4,584,346	---	\$31,844	\$72,452	\$104,296
Nevada Comm SD.....	2	31,113	1,208,218	---	---	6,949	6,949
Ballard Comm SD.....	1	1,340	886,425	---	---	---	---
Roland Comm SD.....	3	9,013	346,110	---	---	2,091	2,091
Story City Comm SD.....	2	13,866	576,939	---	---	2,127	2,127
Maxwell Comm Schs.....	2	7,268	350,640	---	---	255	255
Gilbert Comm Schs.....	2	7,895	390,723	---	---	1,781	1,781
Cole Comm SD.....	3	237,671	367,294	---	---	505	505
Des Moines Ind Comm SD.....	1	9,883	43,762,946	---	---	---	---
Nesco Comm SD.....	2	15,191	613,383	---	---	---	---
Boone Comm SD.....	1	---	2,343,367	---	---	---	---
Total.....	---	544,980	---	---	31,844	86,160	118,004
6th: Sergeant Bluff Luton Comm SD.....	16	66,006	632,598	---	---	---	---
Westwood Comm SD.....	1	10,758	1,048,729	---	41,879	11,475	53,354
Sioux City Comm SD.....	2	257,338	14,184,918	---	---	---	---
Total.....	---	334,102	---	---	41,879	11,475	53,354
7th: Lewis Central Comm Schs.....	5	91,885	2,343,353	---	---	---	---
Council Bluffs Comm SD.....	1	168,359	8,803,865	---	19,312	25,706	45,018
Total.....	---	260,244	---	---	19,312	25,706	45,018
Total.....	---	3,697,859	---	---	621,009	963,850	1,584,859
KANSAS							
1st: Otis Bison Unif SD No. 403.....	5	11,304	593,768	---	---	---	---
Unif SD No. 273.....	2	11,094	793,597	---	4,540	---	4,540
Eastern Hgts Unif SD No. 324.....	2	8,769	293,158	---	---	2,906	2,906
Waconda Unif SD No. 272.....	2	33,829	838,713	---	---	17,055	17,055
Unif SD No. 277.....	2	2,152	289,800	---	---	---	---
Unif SD No. 279.....	2	3,349	299,329	---	---	---	---
Saline Unif SD No. 307.....	---	18,181	261,743	---	---	12,946	12,946
Total.....	---	88,678	---	---	4,540	32,907	37,447

2d:

Powhattan CSD No. 80	5	3,558	191,761		78,497	46,972	125,469
Unif SD No. 383	6	182,746	2,863,863		1,575,187		1,537,923
Unif SD No. 475	51	1,536,422	4,738,293		9,262	61,832	78,194
Riley Co Unif SD No. 378	6	81,337	512,126		513,792	4,400	588,526
Unif SD No. 453	22	661,491	4,664,929			4,506	4,894
Herrington Unif SD No. 487	3	14,652	507,305		26,150	7,674	3,894
Easton Unif SD No. 449	12	41,656	391,575		1,078,932	0	1,003,570
Unif SD No. 437	52	1,052,399	2,341,435		1,128,790	0	1,074,761
Unif SD No. 207	99	1,101,010	1,329,463				
Unif SD No. 323	3	10,676	495,728		79,586	761	232,246
Unif SD No. 501	4	496,746	13,225,000		3,397	152,660	5,591
Rural Vista Unif SD No. 481	5	16,536	547,246		24,632	4,840	29,592
Unif SD No. 473	6	57,775	1,409,126			9,296	9,286
Unif SD No. 343	3	22,614	666,388		2,860	2,795	5,655
McLouth Unif SD No. 342	4	11,304	282,438			11,513	11,513
Unif SD No. 340	2	18,794	364,033		5,312		5,312
Unif SD No. 337	4	15,908	350,177		8,581	13,395	21,976
Oakaloosa Unif Sch Dist No. 341	7	28,417	322,064				
Bonner Springs Unif SD No. 204	2	26,166	1,643,675		2,137		5,542
Unif SD No. 339	4	13,606	403,740		3,405	37,233	37,233
Blue Valley Unif SD No. 384		43,919	833,281				
Unif SD No. 417	1	3,920	151,025		7,759		7,759
Abilene Unif SD No. 435	3	36,950	1,962,652				
Shawnee Heights Unif SD No. 450	3	13,431	566,119		7,099		7,099
Unif SD No. 464	3	13,431	566,119		393		393
Basehor Linwood Unif SD No. 458	2	12,978	699,267		14,211		69,917
Unif SD No. 469	15	82,057	606,999		55,706	4,030	4,030
Unif SD No. 409	2	31,399	1,368,443			1,382	1,382
Warrego Unif SD No. 320	3	15,699	1,715,874				
Unif SD No. 377	1	7,953	816,500				
Unif SD No. 379	2	46,565	1,451,300		17,539		17,539
Total		5,718,743	20,000	4,596,089	462,771	5,078,860	

3d:

Lenexa CSD No. 46	3	23,863	1,101,684			1,829	1,829
Shawnee Mission Rural HSD No. 6	2	264,386	13,357,638				
Anniston SD No. 10	2	96,292	4,238,779			11,516	11,516
Artichoke CSD No. 61	3	16,327	636,109			3,605	3,605
Shawnee Common SD No. 27	2	26,585	1,252,015			1,545	1,545

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equiva- lents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total cur- rent expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
KANSAS—Continued							
Roseland CSD No. 92	2	\$ 16,117	\$1,277,402				
Prairie SD No. 44	2	21,351	1,703,395				
Valley View CSD No. 49	3	63,661	2,188,450				
Olathe Unit SD No. 233	6	141,508	2,846,682	\$ 4,495	\$20,397	\$24,892	\$24,892
Unit SD No. 287	3	19,886	522,920	61,018	23,556	84,574	84,574
Wellsville Unit SD No. 289	4	25,957	406,366	4,404	5,024	9,428	9,428
Loutsburg Unit SD No. 416	2	10,257	553,955	11,622	6,208	17,830	17,830
Unit SD No. 230	3	12,350	467,429				
Oswatimie USD No. 367	2	37,375	714,577				
Unit SD No. 231	2	32,864	1,474,070				
De Sota Unit SD No. 232	19	124,342	1,978,818	103,421	3,383	3,383	3,383
Piper Unit SD No. 203	9	85,675	1,054,850	48,124	17,024	104,766	104,766
Unit SD No. 368	1	11,513	1,382,354				
Unit SD No. 300	1	275,898	16,926,130				
Eudora Unit SD No. 491	13	49,611	5,795,810	31,735	16,340	48,075	48,075
Lawrence Unit SD No. 497	3	132,297	5,795,810	8,354	8,003	16,357	16,357
Stanley Unit SD No. 229	2	9,838	502,648				
Total		1,487,501		273,173	125,859	399,032	
4th:							
Haysville Unit SD No. 261	10	222,520	2,783,063				
Valley Center Unit SD No. 262	3	28,050	2,988,184	130,752	36,107	166,859	166,859
Marion Unit SD No. 266	3	14,652	478,941		8,286	8,286	8,286
Nearby Unit SD No. 373	1	30,980	2,344,574		5,073	5,073	5,073
Unit SD No. 439	2	4,395	4,350,270				
Unit SD No. 259	2	1,775,977	44,484,530	988,494	6,577	988,494	988,494
Cheney Unit SD No. 268	5	6,698	6,043				
Unit SD No. 264	4	16,956	533,368				
Unit SD No. 331	4	10,885	1,306,683	3,0405	2,884	6,289	6,289
Burton Mt Hope Unit SD No. 369	1	3,977	469,896				
Total		2,115,090		1,122,651	58,927	1,181,578	
5th:							
Leon Unit SD It No. 205	4	13,815	544,123				
Remington Unified SD No. 206	2	7,953	713,669	3,133		3,133	3,133
Douglas Unit SD No. 396	8	27,213	384,009	14,392	5,141	19,531	19,531
Rose Hill Unit SD No. 394	13	46,890	402,945	30,418	8,413	38,831	38,831
Baldwin Unit SD No. 348	5	28,678	547,058	10,215	7,522	17,737	17,737

Independence Unit SD No. 446	47,727	1,566,218	16,403	16,403
Osgay City Unit SD No. 420	13,815	444,061	4,934	4,934
Unit SD No. 260	856,170	3,438,892	731,167	731,167
Unit SD No. 305	751,084	4,825,843	20,067	7,693
Unit SD No. 385	40,819	652,967	7,693	21,760
Unit SD No. 465	26,585	1,895,331	4,239	10,595
Lyndon Unit SD No. 421	15,699	255,193	6,356	6,356
Unit SD No. 359	5,233	354,584	3,130	9,577
Armadillo Unit SD No. 265	25,329	787,595	6,447	33,797
Bellevue Unit SD No. 357	42,494	434,855	26,332	3,923
Unit SD No. 358	11,513	379,518	12,371	22,404
Unit SD No. 402	43,541	1,056,874	10,033	6,119
Unit SD No. 375	23,026	845,368	12,498	18,038
Unit SD No. 434	30,980	647,105	10,578	21,675
Unit SD No. 353	49,820	1,407,256	6,038	6,716
Unit SD No. 463	12,559	292,139	4,722	1,994
Cir Unit SD No. 462	6,279	327,169	327,169	6,395
Unit SD No. 454	3,140	269,690	5,130	3,374
Unit SD No. 356	15,280	444,257	3,371	87,788
Elk Valley Unit SD No. 283	8,654	264,132	66,284	21,504
Unit SD No. 263	105,034	864,800	13,711	3,848
West Elk Unit SD No. 282	10,885	734,862	6,628	10,476
Unit SD No. 361	9,420	1,369,535	6,148	19,859
Unit SD No. 505	14,862	219,781	4,294	4,229
Consolidated Unified SD No. 101	41,467	1,079,365	5,514	16,549
Pittsburg Unit SD No. 250	41,028	1,836,688	11,078	88,794
Unit SD No. 504	24,281	384,795	65,104	2,339
Parsons Unit SD No. 503	122,040	2,952,680	2,339	116
Arkansas City Unit SD No. 470	27,094	75,803	116	28,417
Fredonia Unit SD No. 484	17,373	412,850	7,079	13,387
Northeast Unit SD No. 246	8,305	257,424	8,399	7,764
Frontenac Unit SD No. 249	4,824	1,321,741	6,311	25,347
Labette Co Unit SD No. 506	18,840	1,284,466	18,160	4,157
Unified SD No. 413	29,306	795,938	5,988	13,387
Unit SD No. 247	14,403	333,969	1,453	7,764
Marais Des Cygnes Valley D No. 456	34,540	459,650	4,157	4,157
Unified Sch Dist No. 447	21,858	885,031	542,470	4,157
Eureka Unit SD No. 389	8,373	542,470		
Unified Sch Dist 508				

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equivalents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
KANSAS—Continued							
Unifed SD No. 493.....	4	\$32,655	\$1,086,842	---	\$4,767	\$6,151	\$10,918
El Dorado Unif SD No. 490.....	1	20,953	1,902,979	---	---	---	---
Prairie View Unif SD No. 362.....	2	8,163	764,750	---	---	---	---
Grard Unif SD No. 248.....	2	15,071	473,500	---	---	1,569	1,569
Burlington Unif SD No. 244.....	3	16,232	471,500	---	---	6,912	6,912
Neodesha Unif SD No. 461.....	3	13,397	555,313	---	---	2,291	2,291
Total.....		2,869,255	---	---	1,867,394	253,126	2,120,520
Total.....		12,279,267	---	20,000	7,863,847	933,590	8,817,437
KENTUCKY							
1st: Christian Co D.....	5	180,661	2,939,888	---	77,873	43,990	121,863
Trigg Co SD.....	3	77,164	2,967,370	---	---	57,817	57,817
Union Co Bd of Ed.....	7	85,539	1,714,748	---	55,193	---	55,193
Hopkinsville ISD.....	5	91,325	1,601,345	---	37,582	21,716	59,298
Murray ISD.....	2	19,349	782,081	---	---	3,707	3,707
Paducah ISD.....	4	127,855	3,031,945	---	37,975	23,241	67,216
McCracken Co Bd of Ed.....	5	154,982	3,051,296	---	59,432	34,524	93,956
Mayfield ISD.....	1	13,744	3,831,106	---	---	---	---
Benton Ind Bd of Ed.....	1	5,244	356,109	---	---	---	---
Ballard Co Bd of Ed.....	3	24,413	795,492	---	---	8,593	8,593
Lyon Co Bd of Ed.....	2	42,869	502,541	---	502,541	37,818	37,818
Carlisle Co Bd of Ed.....	3	13,744	529,894	---	---	3,146	3,146
Todd Co Bd of Ed.....	2	24,051	934,967	---	---	5,352	5,352
Muhlenberg Co Bd of Ed.....	3	81,559	2,765,065	---	11,406	14,852	26,258
Greenville ISD.....	8	42,136	2,595,917	---	24,996	5,222	30,218
Central City ISD.....	2	29,115	458,565	---	13,634	6,310	19,944
McLean Co Bd of Ed.....	2	22,424	947,689	---	---	3,470	3,470
Russellville ISD.....	1	9,584	770,721	---	---	---	---
Total.....		1,045,758	---	1,855,375	318,091	270,668	2,444,134
2d: West Point Bd of Ed.....	11	17,180	97,748	---	12,105	3,120	15,225
Larue Co Bd of Ed.....	5	58,773	1,010,074	---	21,151	17,421	38,572
Hardin Co Bd of Ed.....	13	548,315	3,478,463	---	400,030	78,716	478,746
Meade Co Bd of Ed.....	11	190,246	1,422,171	---	130,532	31,271	161,803
Bullitt Co Bd of Ed.....	2	74,146	2,537,545	---	---	23,395	23,395
Elizabethown ISD.....	10	121,707	1,602,140	---	80,408	9,256	89,664

3d:									
Breckinridge Co Bd of Ed.	4	56,784	1,345,204	-----	-----	13,318	29,880	-----	-----
Edmonson Co Bd of Ed.	2	13,324	762,940	-----	-----	9,338	9,338	-----	-----
Grayson Co Bd of Ed.	2	29,839	1,025,042	-----	-----	11,528	11,528	-----	-----
Leitchfield ISD.	3	14,121	129,659	-----	-----	8,405	8,405	-----	-----
Hart Co Bd of Ed.	1	14,829	321,212	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Hancock Co Bd of Ed.	1	5,967	611,634	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Caverna ISD.	1	6,872	460,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total.	-----	1,152,703	19,390	660,788	205,768	-----	885,946	-----	-----
3d:									
Jefferson Co SD.	3	1,192,298	48,843,112	-----	-----	642,303	642,303	-----	-----
Louisville Pub Schs.	4	1,091,930	31,954,439	-----	-----	551,232	551,232	-----	-----
Total.	-----	2,284,228	-----	-----	1,193,535	-----	1,193,535	-----	-----
4th:									
Trimble Co SD.	2	14,647	686,456	-----	-----	918	918	-----	-----
Silver Grove ISD.	1	2,531	206,200	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Covington ISD.	1	52,082	4,094,658	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total.	-----	69,260	3,625,235	-----	-----	918	3,626,153	-----	-----
5th:									
Rockcastle Co Schs.	3	41,955	1,182,420	-----	-----	18,307	18,307	-----	-----
Wayne Co SD.	-----	18,688	1,150,971	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Russell Co Bd of Ed.	-----	39,060	1,121,460	-----	-----	16,631	16,631	-----	-----
Irvine Ind SD.	6	15,191	251,895	-----	-----	3,248	3,248	-----	-----
Estill Co Bd of Ed.	3	39,061	884,872	-----	-----	6,162	6,162	-----	-----
Jackson Co Bd of Ed.	3	42,136	1,033,782	-----	-----	15,692	15,692	-----	-----
Clay Co Bd of Ed.	1	32,913	2,197,490	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total.	-----	229,004	-----	-----	18,835	69,080	87,915	-----	-----
6th:									
Berea Ind Sch Dist.	5	24,593	386,861	-----	-----	5,887	16,856	-----	-----
Richmond City ISD.	3	21,520	765,803	-----	-----	6,124	6,124	-----	-----
Madison Co Bd of Ed.	5	103,623	1,716,246	-----	-----	30,929	69,298	-----	-----
Payette Co Bd of Ed.	3	428,236	17,829,991	-----	-----	71,636	71,636	-----	-----
Clark Co Bd of Ed.	3	88,431	2,299,887	-----	-----	31,464	42,433	-----	-----
Bourbon Co Bd of Ed.	3	37,795	1,301,700	-----	-----	8,527	11,761	-----	-----

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equivalents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
KENTUCKY—Continued							
Georgetown ISD	3	\$13,744	\$508,657	---	---	---	---
Paris ISD	5	43,221	779,741	---	---	---	---
M. Sterling ISD	1	7,233	508,548	---	\$18,616	\$3,571	\$3,571
Montgomery Co Bd of Ed	2	22,243	1,146,016	---	---	9,010	27,626
Nicholas Co Bd of Ed	2	10,308	665,022	---	---	---	---
Powell CofEd of Ed	2	18,807	824,921	---	---	2,309	2,309
Total	2	819,754	656,190	---	82,157	169,537	251,694
7th: Menifee Co Bd of Ed (total)	2	7,775	---	---	---	---	---
Total	---	5,608,482	---	5,500,000	2,273,406	715,971	8,489,377
LOUISIANA							
1st: St. Bernard Parish Sch Bd (total)	2	107,240	5,767,055	---	---	---	---
2d: Jefferson Parish Sch Bd (total)	1	348,826	31,155,228	---	---	---	---
4th: Bossier Parish Sch Bd	18	1,466,637	8,711,529	---	1,456,067	---	1,456,067
Webster Parish Sch Bd	7	384,652	5,039,346	---	244,052	39,813	283,865
Total	---	1,851,289	---	---	1,700,119	39,813	1,739,932
6th: Iberville Parish Sch Bd	1	21,520	5,716,184	---	---	---	---
St. Tammany Parish Sch Bd	4	333,112	7,646,892	---	107,622	72,552	180,174
Total	---	354,632	---	---	107,622	72,552	180,174
8th: Vernon Parish Sch Bd	17	662,789	5,079,620	---	585,250	---	585,250
Rapides Parish Sch Bd	4	598,711	13,932,598	---	146,034	84,025	230,059
Beauregard Parish Sch Bd	4	133,462	3,768,949	---	41,468	16,615	58,083
Giant Parish Sch Bd	2	36,711	2,178,218	---	---	---	---
Total	---	1,341,673	---	185,000	772,752	100,640	1,058,392
79th: Orleans Parish Sch Bd (total)	1	698,053	58,934,772	---	237,650	---	237,650
Total	---	4,701,733	---	185,000	2,818,143	213,005	3,216,148

MAINE

South Portland Bd of Ed	1	40,316	3,687,144	203,161	58,349	261,510
Kittery Sch Dist	23	287,866	1,317,814	50,168	39,860	50,028
Town of York Suptg Sch Committee	11	105,875	792,350	2,725	2,255	2,255
Town of Chelsea SD	3	4,701	123,418	4,589	18,773	2,362
Bath Bd of Ed	3	48,030	1,233,418	2,813	2,813	2,813
Old Orchard Beach Sch Dept	2	16,322	675,428	12,213	12,213	25,703
Town of Wells Sch Dept	6	37,891	608,380	77,811	435,801	435,801
Town of Brunswick Suptg Sch Committee	25	473,672	1,893,543	357,990	1,930	1,930
Town of Whitefield SD	3	3,797	93,369	1,987	3,166	3,166
Town of Windsor SD	4	4,701	76,769	5,987	23,358	29,345
Sanford Sch Committee	3	60,486	1,557,031	8,688	26,067	35,725
Augusta Bd of Ed	3	85,535	2,490,494	106,497	6,961	106,497
Town of Topsham Sch Dept	22	101,271	572,468	5,506	4,423	4,423
City of Saco Sch Dept	1	10,728	940,492	7,123	9,529	16,652
Town of Harswell Sch Dept	1	18,885	319,905	2,447	1,050	3,497
Town of Bowdoinham Sch Dept	4	8,137	185,686	8,172	10,910	19,082
Freeport Superintending Sch Comm	1	5,384	746,570	2,229	3,639	435
Biddeford Suptg Sch Committee	4	43,040	1,319,384	1,051	294	5,868
Arundel Suptg Sch Comm	5	5,606	105,444	68,653	19,501	88,154
Maine Sch Administrative Dist No. 11	4	50,454	1,568,880	8,172	10,910	19,082
Bowdoin Sch Dept	2	2,893	772,893	2,229	3,639	435
Maine Sch Admin Dist No. 16	3	21,358	1,526,568	2,229	3,639	435
Cape Elizabeth Sch Dept	1	18,659	183,314	294	294	294
Boothbay Harbor Sch Committee	3	10,829	983,743	68,653	19,501	88,154
Maine Sch Admin Dist No. 35	11	3,354	265,492	8,172	10,910	19,082
Boothbay Harbor Comm SD	3	1,863	786,497	2,229	3,639	435
Sch Admin Dist No. 57	2	2,712	83,071	1,051	1,051	1,051
Town of Jefferson Sch Committee	2	6,861	688,535	1,184	1,184	1,184
Winthrop Sch Dept	2	5,606	221,076	8,172	10,910	19,082
Manchester Sch Dept	2	7,595	549,179	8,172	10,910	19,082
Sch Administrative Dist No. 63	2	33,094	1,016,025	8,172	10,910	19,082
Maine Sch Admin Dist No. 60	4	39,536	1,171,336	8,172	10,910	19,082
Sch Admin Dist No. 71	3	39,536	1,171,336	8,172	10,910	19,082
Total		1,679,515	854,205	345,909	1,200,114	

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equiva- lents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total cur- rent expense	Sec. 6 money (Sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
MAINE—Continued							
Limestone School Dept.	72	\$889,249	\$1,065,288	---	\$911,685	---	\$867,943
City of Caribou Bd of Ed.	5	87,321	1,887,557	---	35,878	\$13,592	49,570
City of Bangor Sch Committee	12	435,288	4,030,076	---	277,670	77,016	354,686
Town of Easton Sch Dept.	2	3,916	224,250	---	---	---	---
Maine Sch Admin SD No. 20	2	18,714	1,546,170	---	160,393	---	---
Town of SW Harbor SD	8	11,401	11,401	---	6,730	1,463	8,193
Town of Winter Harbor Sch Comm.	48	38,453	93,150	---	36,621	---	36,621
Brewer Sch Dept.	2	27,698	1,178,001	---	---	4,138	4,138
Heron Sch Dept.	2	7,595	492,801	---	---	---	---
Caswell Plantation Sch Committee	22	16,818	136,275	---	17,174	---	17,174
Unorg Territory of Connor Twp.	13	8,137	112,700	---	7,385	---	7,385
Town of Cutler Suplg Sch Committee	50	19,169	53,936	---	19,653	---	22,462
Sch Administrative Dist No. 19	5	12,297	325,887	---	4,195	1,584	5,779
Maine Sch Admin Dist No. 1	7	124,318	2,155,208	---	84,953	---	84,953
Woodlawn Dept Sch.	3	5,786	167,251	---	---	2,441	2,441
Town of East Machias Sch Dept.	9	9,946	72,600	---	5,987	2,507	8,494
Town of Machias Sch Dept.	6	16,637	285,455	---	8,434	2,494	10,928
Town of Machiasport Sch Dept.	21	14,466	71,706	---	14,814	---	14,814
Stockholm Sch Dept.	8	4,159	58,696	---	2,535	450	2,985
Lisbon Sch Dept.	4	34,429	719,257	---	7,779	12,265	20,044
Town of Veazie Sch Dept.	3	6,517	213,818	---	---	2,241	2,241
Jonesport Sch Dept.	3	5,606	146,931	---	---	2,667	2,667
Calais Sch Dept.	2	10,308	515,649	---	---	---	---
Orrington Sch Committee	2	5,786	350,802	---	---	900	900
Town of Ono Sch Comm.	2	15,656	737,812	---	---	1,056	1,056
Drifftun Sch Department.	2	3,617	128,058	---	---	---	---
Sch Admin Dist No. 22	2	18,807	962,585	---	---	---	---
Sch Admin Dist No. 23	2	4,701	327,750	---	---	---	---
Sch Admin SD No. 24	1	44,668	1,357,763	---	16,169	5,344	21,513
Town of Clifton Sch Comm.	3	4,701	140,688	---	---	1,887	1,887
Town of Gouldsboro Sch Comm.	3	7,076	165,715	---	2,753	1,009	3,762
Maine Sch Admin SD No. 43	1	1,808	479,535	---	---	---	---
Sch Admin Dist No. 42	2	9,403	642,850	---	---	---	---
Town of Bar Harbor Sch Committee	4	14,871	430,000	---	2,797	3,474	6,271
Vancaboro Sch Dept.	4	3,073	55,130	---	2,316	---	2,316
Flanders Bay Comm. SD	8	14,275	202,400	---	5,637	4,590	10,227
Sch Admin Dist No. 68	4	26,221	920,000	---	10,925	---	10,925
Town of Mt Desert Sch Dist.	3	5,463	239,575	---	---	671	671

2d:

Mt. Desert Island JHSD.....	3	12,375	612,577	123
Town of Tremont SD.....	4	2,893	114,442	604
Total.....		2,003,622	1,482,090	1,624,706
Total.....		3,683,137	2,336,295	2,824,820

MARYLAND

1st: Bd of Ed of Cecil Co.....	10	580,948	8,868,941	426,780	426,780
St Marys Co Bd of Ed.....	23	1,037,449	6,774,077	896,400	903,967
Calvert Co Bd of Ed.....	7	208,417	3,445,424	79,605	59,304
Bd of Ed of Worcester Co.....	2	60,428	4,358,038		139,509
Total.....		1,887,242	1,402,785	65,471	1,468,256
2d: Bd of Ed of Harford Co (total).....	17	2,144,901	18,452,534	1,740,825	1,775,850
5th: Prince Georges Co Bd of Ed.....	14	13,880,069	111,983,213	8,483,445	11,640,405
Bd of Ed of Charles Co.....	14	1,085,267	9,391,971	600,210	897,428
Total.....		14,965,336	9,083,655	3,454,178	12,537,833
6th: Bd of Ed of Frederick Co.....	6	828,075	13,807,053	312,615	239,319
Bd of Ed of Washington Co.....	4	463,197	16,494,333	170,325	551,934
Allegany Co Bd of Ed.....	2	182,181	10,561,911		170,325
Carroll Co Bd of Ed.....	1	105,101	10,175,325		
Total.....		1,608,854	482,940	239,319	722,259
8th: Bd of Ed of Montgomery Co (total).....	11	8,626,969	112,936,894	5,029,470	6,368,231
76th: Bd of Ed of Howard Co (total).....	6	605,266	10,502,243	206,775	1,188,446
77th: Bd of Ed of Baltimore Co.....	2	1,746,235	99,512,119	668,430	668,430
Baltimore City Pub Schs.....	1	1,601,782	81,650,000	563,130	563,130
Total.....		3,348,017	1,231,560		1,231,560
78th: Bd of Ed of Anne Arundel Co (total).....	11	3,535,747	42,783,930	2,943,765	2,943,765
Total.....		36,722,332	22,121,775	5,321,200	27,442,975

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equivalents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
MASSACHUSETTS							
1st:							
Norhampton Sch Committee.....	3	\$125,254	\$3,327,870	-----	\$12,236	\$46,461	\$58,697
City of Holyoke Sch Committee.....	2	106,852	4,756,691	-----	-----	11,718	11,718
Pittsfield Pub Sch Committee.....	5	546,555	9,067,399	-----	-----	236,336	365,207
Wilmington Sch Comm.....	2	7,293	441,572	-----	128,871	-----	-----
Town of Lenox Sch Committee.....	4	42,150	877,450	-----	5,900	18,701	24,601
Town of Cheshire Sch Committee.....	5	17,570	472,550	-----	6,249	1,870	8,119
Lanesborough Sch Committee.....	6	16,411	280,441	-----	5,987	4,815	10,802
Dutton Sch Committee.....	4	25,072	691,351	-----	6,817	4,428	11,245
Town of Hatfield Sch Committee.....	3	17,437	414,000	-----	-----	9,157	9,157
Town of Hadley Sch Committee.....	2	12,624	732,505	-----	-----	-----	-----
Westfield Sch Committee.....	1	50,788	4,179,728	-----	-----	-----	-----
Adams Sch Committee.....	3	30,642	1,460,194	-----	-----	1,438	1,438
Richmond Sch Committee.....	6	18,381	1,226,207	-----	4,807	9,050	13,857
Amherst Pelham Reg Sch Comm.....	1	22,035	1,657,725	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ctr Berkshire Reg Sch Committee.....	5	44,535	1,765,377	-----	5,375	23,852	29,227
Mt Greylock Reg Sch Committee.....	2	22,191	1,214,291	-----	-----	-----	-----
Town of Easthampton Sch Committee.....	2	21,968	1,453,025	-----	-----	-----	-----
Town of Lee Sch Committee.....	1	18,615	994,175	-----	-----	-----	-----
Town of Deerfield Sch Comm.....	1	2,566	317,723	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oxford Sch Comm.....	1	20,879	1,466,195	-----	-----	-----	-----
North Adams Public Schools.....	1	30,567	2,040,595	-----	-----	-----	-----
Berkshire Hills Regional Sch Dist.....	1	36,535	1,496,150	-----	-----	6,612	6,612
Total.....	-----	1,236,520	-----	-----	176,242	374,438	550,680
2d:							
Ludlow Sch Committee.....	3	70,828	2,777,467	-----	-----	15,279	15,279
City of Springfield Sch Committee.....	2	516,923	19,710,846	-----	-----	122,706	122,706
Sch Comm of the city of Chicopee.....	22	1,882,200	8,628,812	-----	1,160,366	549,258	1,709,624
Town of Granby Sch Comm.....	6	81,888	1,160,402	-----	24,341	34,339	58,680
Town of S Hadley Sch Comm.....	3	95,220	2,215,773	-----	-----	50,905	50,905
Town of West Springfield Sch Comm.....	1	24,097	4,236,783	-----	-----	-----	-----
Wilbraham Sch Committee.....	1	8,230	1,600,593	-----	-----	-----	-----
Town of Belchertown Sch Committee.....	2	19,737	717,507	-----	-----	5,387	5,387
Hampden Wilbraham Reg SO.....	2	22,256	1,067,469	-----	-----	907	907
Total.....	-----	2,721,379	-----	-----	1,184,707	778,781	1,963,488

	68	1, 604, 408	2, 185, 000	1, 644, 888	1, 560, 709
Town of Ayr Sch Committee		21, 659	744, 495	---	6, 777
Harvard Sch Committee	3	50, 903	1, 528, 434	3, 321	17, 013
Town of Sutton Sch Committee	3	74, 746	603, 750	26, 788	35, 883
Town of Shirley Sch Committee	10	24, 753	1, 627, 403	---	62, 671
Lynnburg SD	2	31, 390	1, 541, 585	---	558
Town of Action Sch Comm.	3	84, 023	1, 897, 500	13, 984	46, 077
Westford Sch Committee	4	64, 410	1, 596, 488	---	32, 480
Action Foxborough Reg SD	3	34, 839	1, 966, 593	3, 627	28, 853
Twn of Groton Sch Committee	3	36, 404	2, 242, 500	---	32, 480
Holliston Sch Comm.	1	48, 924	3, 965, 531	---	15, 507
Leominster Sch Comm.	1	3, 476	3, 435, 390	---	---
Towsend Sch Committee	3	93, 734	8, 556, 952	---	768
Waltham Sch Committee	1	50, 436	4, 491, 851	---	---
Fitchburg Sch Committee	1	199, 657	661, 778	---	---
Town of Stow Sch Committee	1	14, 092	16, 312, 230	---	---
Newton Committee SD	1	25, 324	1, 213, 584	---	---
Maynard Sch Committee	2	1, 265, 000	---	52	52
Town of Clinton Sch Committee	2	5, 368	---	---	---
Dunstable Sch Committee	1	29, 946	989, 000	---	333
North Middlesex Reg Sch Committee	3	17, 268	660, 325	---	333
Nashoba Reg Sch Committee	2	34, 545	1, 904, 245	---	10, 166
Town of Hudson Sch Dept	2	7, 209	378, 051	---	4, 061
Town of Lancaster Sch Committee	2	53, 869	3, 118, 596	---	---
Marlborough Sch Committee	2	---	---	---	---
Total		2, 623, 030	1, 196, 555	1, 692, 608	3, 041, 223
					152, 060

4th:					
	Sudbury Sch Comm	1	41,882	2,311,837	
	Framingham Sch Committee		200,708	11,047,345	
	Town of Wayland Sch Committee	1	52,416	3,643,229	
	Crafton Pub Schs.	3	54,083	1,573,666	3,146
	Ashland Sch Committee	1	27,230	1,800,556	19,474
	Westboro Sch Committee	2	71,461	5,343,596	
	Watertown Sch Committee	1	17,461	1,177,070	
	Wachusett Reg Sch Committee	1	17,070	1,543,703	
	Northridge Sch Committee	2	24,786	1,226,718	252
	Northborough Sch Committee	2	28,431	1,399,041	450
	Southborough Sch Committee	1	6,119	632,142	
	Northboro Sch Committee	2	16,978	1,054,162	

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equivalents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
MASSACHUSETTS—Continued							
Northboro Southboro Reg Sch Comm	2	\$21,471	\$837,306	---	---	---	\$4,725
Town of Douglas Sch Comm	2	6,317	236,216	---	---	---	393
Milford Pub Schs	1	10,157	1,536,665	---	---	---	---
Sutton Pub Schs	2	13,918	686,658	---	---	---	185
Worcester Pub Schs	1	228,335	26,266,735	---	---	---	---
Shrewsbury Sch Comm	1	30,230	3,070,252	---	---	---	---
Total	---	888,861	---	---	\$3,146	25,479	28,625
5th:							
Town of Bedford Sch Committee	11	411,176	3,006,100	---	130,051	221,003	351,054
Sch Committee of Twin of Billerica	3	146,396	4,884,630	---	---	43,103	49,103
Pepperell Sch Committee	2	8,489	500,172	---	---	---	---
Lexington Sch Committee	3	267,464	9,562,287	---	---	71,218	71,218
Concord Sch Committee	3	97,524	2,616,314	---	---	40,198	40,198
Burlington Sch Committee	2	141,124	5,140,590	---	---	38,312	38,312
Tewksbury Sch Committee	3	95,165	3,542,037	---	---	24,324	24,324
Town of Lincoln Sch Committee	3	31,292	1,026,224	---	---	10,768	10,768
Town of Carlisle Sch Comm	2	13,138	520,373	---	---	2,731	2,731
Wilmington Sch Committee	2	52,433	2,457,514	---	---	3,283	3,283
Woburn Sch Comm	2	105,248	5,743,100	---	---	---	---
Town of Reading Sch Committee	1	60,848	3,264,144	---	---	---	---
Town of Wakefield SD	2	94,517	4,185,891	---	---	10,799	10,799
North Reading Sch Comm	2	44,138	2,256,276	---	---	---	---
Town of Chelmsford Sch Committee	3	163,821	5,256,413	---	8,696	49,997	58,693
Dracut Sch Committee	2	71,826	2,523,381	---	---	21,358	21,358
Lowell Sch Committee	2	160,944	10,538,863	---	---	---	---
Concord Carlisle Reg Sch Comm	3	53,499	1,586,557	---	2,360	19,408	21,768
Tyngsborough Sch Committee	3	18,604	513,889	---	---	8,326	8,326
Methuen Sch Comm	2	66,322	3,405,047	---	---	---	---
Andover Pub Schs	2	71,913	4,220,040	---	---	---	---
City of Lawrence Pub Schs	1	69,076	4,459,088	---	---	---	---
Total	---	2,234,957	---	---	141,107	570,828	711,935
6th:							
Amesbury Sch Committee	2	30,389	1,367,350	---	---	3,042	3,042
Newburyport Sch Committee	2	32,611	2,242,500	---	---	---	---
Town of Salisbury Sch Committee	3	25,788	713,958	---	---	11,509	11,509
Nahant Sch Committee	4	26,696	586,500	---	4,414	10,552	14,966
Middleton School Comm	1	4,843	350,818	---	---	---	---
City of Peabody Sch Committee	2	140,851	8,405,625	---	---	---	---

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equivalent of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (Sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
MASSACHUSETTS—Continued							
8th:							
City of Somerville Sch Committee.....	1	\$99,379	\$7,447,789				
Cambridge Sch Committee.....	1	124,392	9,461,695				
Town of Brookline Sch Comm.....	2	105,712	8,730,342				
Total.....		329,483					
10th:							
Town of Natick Sch Comm.....	2	112,694	6,391,921				
Westwood Sch Committee.....	1	15,716	3,521,456				
Town of Easton Sch Committee.....	1	30,336	2,306,025				
Rehoboth Sch Committee.....	3	15,003	738,197		\$239		\$239
Swansea Sch Comm.....	2	29,392	1,834,517				
Raynham Sch Comm.....	2	12,674	911,346				
Needham Sch Committee.....	1	106,166	5,567,248				
Dover Sherborn Reg Sch Committee.....	1	10,968	552,000				
Somerset Sch Committee.....	1	53,141	2,236,775		6,605		6,605
Town of Dover Sch Committee.....	1	4,798	506,875				
Fall River Public Schools.....	2	114,902	8,684,800				
Total.....		505,790			6,844		6,844
11th:							
Town of Weymouth Sch Comm.....	2	200,831	8,053,199				
Town of Braintree Sch Comm.....	2	133,145	6,011,050			39,767	39,767
Quincy Sch Dept.....	3	411,999	12,588,744			12,924	12,924
Randolph Sch Comm.....	2	64,340	3,974,231		\$24,297	135,927	160,224
Stoughton Sch Committee.....	2	55,653	3,802,615				
Town of Holbrook Sch Committee.....	2	34,427	2,164,266				
Brookline Sch Committee.....	1	15,278	2,327,245				
Dorchester Sch Committee.....	2	170,827	9,553,960				
Dedham Sch Committee.....	1	53,073	3,543,380				
Avon Sch Committee.....	2	23,100	1,042,979		2,240		2,240
Sharon Pub Sch Committee.....	1	33,133	2,828,821				
Total.....		1,195,806			24,297	190,858	215,155
12th:							
Falmouth Sch Comm.....	6	244,110	3,271,783		68,740	109,934	178,674
Town of Hingham Sch Comm.....	2	77,956	4,528,741				
Bourne Sch Committee.....	57	1,951,461	3,071,650		2,000,699		1,890,028

Town of Barnstable Sch Committee	2	66,218	3,297,050	277	277
Town of Mashpee Sch Committee	11	20,335	268,968	2,501	14,896
Town of Sandwich Sch Committee	5	44,888	576,804	24,918	33,352
Town of Truro Sch Committee	18	44,062	238,060	14,042	39,301
Town of Wellfleet Sch Comm	14	14,806	178,613	134	11,234
Norwell Sch Committee	1	24,395	1,756,911	3,789	3,789
Town of Hanover Sch Committee	2	50,159	2,318,485	19,460	19,460
Town of Marshfield Sch Committee	2	80,643	3,059,151	19,460	19,460
Schuate Sch Committee	1	45,488	3,059,000	19,867	19,867
Hull Sch Committee	3	53,373	1,675,320		
Town of Cohasset Sch Committee	1	15,011	1,414,290		
Town of Rockland Sch Committee	2	41,817	2,217,182		
Town of Abington Sch Committee	2	39,520	1,839,736	2,725	2,725
Town of East Bridgewater Sch Comm	1	19,549	1,431,328		
Hanson Sch Dept	2	14,723	680,887	1,105	1,105
Town of Provincetown Sch Comm	3	12,099	422,888	3,641	3,641
Nantucket Sch Committee	6	40,977	603,423	15,843	28,909
Town of Eastham Sch Comm	4	3,553	150,225	548	548
Wareham Sch Committee	4	66,580	1,519,344	24,001	36,193
Plymouth Sch Committee	1	18,686	1,438,466		
Marion Sch Committee	2	28,886	1,722,257		
Bridgewater Sch Comm	2	20,729	1,138,967		
Mattapoisett Sch Comm	2	4,810	313,910		
Town of Kingston Sch Committee	2	6,643	376,799	4,228	4,228
Silver Lake Reg Sch Committee	2	7,705	460,000		
Town of Pembroke Sch Committee	2	40,999	1,836,350	4,155	4,155
Whitman Hanson Reg Sch Comm	2	15,323	932,630	5,759	7,944
West Bridgewater Sch Committee	4	24,994	941,354	211	211
Eastham Orleans Wellfleet Reg SD	1	10,986	559,056		
Bridgewater Raynham Reg Sch Comm	1	71,728	877,410		
Town of Halifax Sch Committee	1	14,371	3,624,000		
Old Rochester Reg Sch Comm	1	15,120	956,695		
New Bedford Sch Committee	2	117,683	8,695,524		
Middleborough Sch Committee	1	22,465	1,867,756		
Fairhaven Sch Committ	1	21,138	2,212,534		
Plymouth Carver RE SD	2	25,250	1,478,645		
Total		3,396,355	2,154,130	257,138	2,411,268

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equivalents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
MASSACHUSETTS—Continued							
46th: Salem Pub Schs.....	1	\$59,172	\$5,060,000	---	---	---	---
Manchester Pub Schs.....	1	14,161	925,750	---	---	---	---
Total.....	---	73,333	---	---	---	---	---
6th: Sch Commit of the City of Boston (total).....	1	836,966	76,369,497	---	\$78,005	---	\$78,005
73d: Acushnet Pub Schs (total).....	1	6,209	786,439	---	---	---	---
75th: Lincoln Sudbury Reg Dist Sch Comm (total).....	2	40,379	1,739,541	---	---	5,588	5,588
79th: Goshen Center Sch Comm (total).....	4	6,182	87,833	---	---	4,425	4,425
Total.....	---	18,380,945	---	\$1,200,000	6,351,560	2,527,821	10,079,381
MICHIGAN							
2d: Milan Area SD (total).....	2	27,508	---	1,641,075	---	---	---
3d: SD of the City of Battle Creek.....	5	287,659	9,616,559	---	109,091	---	109,091
Lakeview SD.....	4	105,317	4,635,982	---	21,013	---	21,013
Pennfield SD.....	3	33,010	1,397,805	---	---	5,054	5,054
Harper Creek Comm SD.....	2	33,795	2,294,244	---	---	---	---
SD of the City of Springfield.....	26	183,127	1,608,988	---	200,585	---	200,585
Galesburg Augusta Comm SD.....	3	26,525	1,141,638	---	4,306	---	4,306
Gulf Lake Comm Schs.....	1	18,665	2,395,513	---	---	---	---
Total.....	---	688,098	---	---	334,995	5,054	340,049
8th: Algonac Comm Schs.....	1	19,059	1,624,147	---	---	---	---
Port Austin Pub Schs No 9.....	9	16,309	284,050	---	11,560	---	11,560
North Huron SD.....	2	8,449	476,100	---	---	---	---
Port Hope Comm Sch Dist.....	5	4,911	170,200	---	---	1,507	1,507
Total.....	---	48,728	---	---	11,560	1,507	13,067
9th: Holton Pub Schs.....	1	5,502	409,222	---	---	---	---
Glen Lake Community SD.....	7	24,757	663,644	---	14,274	---	14,274
Reeths Puffer SD No 14.....	2	34,974	3,150,640	---	---	---	---
Oakridge Pub Schs.....	1	16,897	1,480,243	---	---	---	---
Baldwin Comm Schs.....	2	8,449	585,247	---	---	---	---
Total.....	---	90,579	---	---	14,274	---	14,274

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District		Percent of total Federal equiva- lents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total cur- rent expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
12th:								
MICHIGAN—Continued								
Mount Clemens Community SD.....		16	\$425,987	\$5,281,491	-----	\$437,767	-----	\$437,767
Fraser Pub Schs.....		1	17,133	4,470,533	-----	-----	-----	-----
Clintondale Pub Schs.....		2	38,119	3,609,060	-----	-----	-----	-----
L Anse Creuse Pub Schs.....		2	56,784	5,167,119	-----	-----	-----	-----
Warren Cons SD.....		1	246,854	22,483,644	-----	-----	-----	-----
Anchor Bay SD.....		27	260,740	1,723,775	-----	294,559	-----	294,559
Chippewa Valley SD.....		1	15,129	1,830,470	-----	-----	-----	-----
Utica Comm SD.....		2	180,769	13,340,000	-----	-----	0	0
Lake Shore Pub Schs.....		1	23,382	6,504,191	-----	-----	-----	-----
Richmond Comm Schs.....		1	4,616	1,130,846	-----	-----	-----	-----
New Haven Comm SD.....		1	12,379	1,112,057	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total.....		-----	1,281,952	-----	-----	732,326	0	732,326
16th:								
Grosse Ile Township Schs (total).....		2	26,246	1,848,454	-----	-----	-----	-----
52d:								
S D of the City of Detroit.....		1	972,455	229,563,351	-----	250,754	0	250,754
Total.....		-----	972,455	-----	-----	250,754	0	250,754
Total.....		-----	6,459,678	-----	-----	4,208,609	\$179,806	4,388,415
MINNESOTA								
1st:								
S D No 192.....		1	12,054	1,145,325	-----	-----	-----	-----
S D No 194.....		1	12,666	1,605,320	-----	-----	-----	-----
S D No 196.....		2	55,163	3,084,875	-----	-----	-----	-----
S D No 191.....		2	66,604	5,545,115	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total.....		-----	146,487	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2d:								
S D No 501.....		13	13,484	241,314	-----	12,696	-----	12,696
Total.....		-----	13,484	-----	-----	12,696	-----	12,696

3d:

I S D No 14.....	2	64,561	4,038,350	45,448	45,448
I S D No 12.....	6	98,680	3,363,750	75,187	155,494
Anoka Hennepin I S D No 11.....	4	468,273	15,638,972	80,307	11,332
I S D No 16.....	3	80,497	3,458,232	4,298	7,034
I S D No 15.....	4	42,496	1,276,029	12,893	4,082
Brooklyn Center I S D No 286.....	1	19,084	2,086,811	---	---
I S D No 281.....	1	126,057	19,278,658	---	---
I Sch Dist No 271.....	1	150,779	21,124,258	---	---
Total.....		1,050,427	---	137,826	91,423
					229,249

4th:

I S D No 261.....	3	168,962	9,688,682	---	---
I S D No 625.....	2	531,813	40,468,296	---	---
North St Paul Maplewood S D No 622.....	2	114,820	9,005,121	---	---
I S D No 624.....	2	94,389	7,603,073	---	---
Independent Sch Dist No 831.....	2	45,764	2,547,516	---	---
I S D No 833.....	2	71,916	6,463,092	---	---
I S D No 623.....	1	86,013	10,803,784	---	---
Total.....		1,113,677	---	---	---

5th:

Unorg Territory S D.....	100	51,893	110,975	53,202	53,202
Special S D No 1.....	1	511,791	54,289,226	---	---
Total.....		563,684	---	53,202	53,202

6th:

Redwood Co Unorg Territory SD.....	63	10,215	20,700	---	---
Vineland ISD No. 478.....	88	35,958	71,570	10,473	11,560
ISD No. 742.....	2	115,025	7,748,117	36,865	45,300
ISD No. 47.....	1	12,258	1,166,431	---	---
ISD No. 739.....	1	5,312	606,802	---	---
ISD No. 912.....	2	14,505	1,156,337	---	---
Princeton ISD No. 477.....	1	28,807	1,204,601	4,715	4,715
CSD No. 1911.....	3	11,032	242,788	6,176	6,176
Total.....		233,112	---	47,338	58,229

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equivalents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
MINNESOTA—Continued							
7th:							
ISD No. 115	19	\$85,991	\$685,159		\$62,639		\$62,639
ISD No. 195	1	17,774	1,582,076				
ISD No. 386	13	43,108	559,818		38,087		38,087
ISD No. 119	9	35,549	634,675		29,936		29,936
Redlake ISD No. 38	95	288,687	926,747		295,971		370,006
ISD No. 433	50	22,269	73,177		22,831		25,639
Blackduck ISD No. 32	2	7,968	690,000				
Ponsford ISD No. 25	97	47,399	92,000		48,596		60,960
White Earth ISD No. 55	100	36,366	94,300		37,284		46,930
Beltrami Co. Unorg Territory SD	9	12,462	126,500		10,621		10,621
ISD No. 435	4	12,871	585,097		2,409		3,409
ISD No. 118	11	34,528	632,911		26,577		26,577
Bemidji ISD No. 31	1	34,536	2,581,638				
ISD No. 819	3	52,587	1,260,170				
ISD No. 162	2	9,780	1,002,642			\$3,394	3,394
ISD No. 37	2	7,764	218,500				
ISD No. 23	2	5,312	971,290				
Total		704,651			575,951	3,394	579,345
8th:							
Hermantown ISD No. 700	12	109,204	1,923,617		96,775		96,775
ISD No. 317	17	81,110	1,094,592		83,782		83,782
ISD No. 166	9	40,044	977,500		32,139		23,139
ISD No. 707	99	53,528	125,823		54,578		69,160
ISD No. 576	12	39,840	523,038		32,703		32,703
ISD No. 381	3	61,087	3,412,309		4,742		4,742
ISD No. 696	1	25,333	1,671,793				
Spec. SD No. 3	4	383,282	17,882,500		80,226		80,226
ISD No. 704	2	39,022	2,236,832				
ISD No. 137	3	16,548	676,068				
ISD No. 911	3	30,850	2,101,001			3,027	3,027
Taylor Falls Dist. No. 140	2	3,882	310,974				
ISD No. 136	3	11,645	514,702			1,351	1,351
ISDist. No. 139	3	12,871	611,937			632	632
ISD No. 138	3	24,925	947,161		2,915	3,067	5,982
ISD No. 314	2	11,645	842,883				
ISD No. 578	2	19,613	1,234,243				
ISD No. 93	1	6,128	1,097,144				
Total		970,657			388,180	8,077	396,257
Total		4,796,179			1,215,193		1,328,978

46-893-70-20

MISSISSIPPI

1st:	Columbus Mun Sep SD.....	15	506,935	4,124,392	518,413	113,795	518,413
	Lowndes County, SD.....	3	63,114	1,480,059	5,069	28,444	33,613
	Total.....	5	570,049	2,856,743	523,482	28,444	551,926
2d:	Vicksburg Mun Separate SD (total).....		142,865		57,072	28,658	85,730
4th:	Lauderdale County, SD.....	7	140,334	2,387,155	102,171	22,963	102,171
	Meridian Mun Separate, SD.....	3	130,207	3,362,203			22,963
	Total.....		270,541		102,171	22,963	125,134

5th:

Biloxi Mun Separate SD.....	31	1,185,968	4,755,642	1,260,002	1,260,002
Ocean Springs Mun Separate SD.....	14	195,309	1,209,170	144,472	171,126
Gulfport Mun Sep SD.....	10	494,243	4,402,691	333,475	406,189
Long Beach Mun Sep SD.....	13	183,218	1,368,494	133,722	72,714
George Co Bd of Ed.....	1	4,159	1,855,853		155,848
Jackson Co Unit SD.....	8	192,778	1,853,264	117,728	155,713
Harrison Co SD.....	8	321,357	2,616,045	194,771	269,036
Pass Christian Mun Separate SD.....	7	64,922	2,392,189	34,688	57,078
Hancock Co Unit SD.....	3	37,756	614,300	3,059	25,470
Pearl River County Unit SD.....	4	18,446	3,938,463	3,146	3,146
Total.....		2,698,156		2,225,073	278,535
Total.....					2,503,608

MISSOURI

1st:	SD of Riverview Gardens.....	2	116,752	6,408,030			
	SD of Jennings.....	2	28,210	2,622,427			
	Total.....		144,962				
2d:	Pattonville SD R 3.....	1	87,101	9,266,929		2,757	2,757
	SD of Berkeley.....	3	80,306	3,877,442			

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equiva- lents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total cur- rent expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
MISSOURI—Continued							
2d—Continued							
Ferguson Reorganized SDR 2.....	3	\$263,569	\$12,628,428			\$11,000	\$11,000
Ritenour Cons SD.....	2	173,173	9,021,295				
Kirkwood SDR 7.....	1	62,391	9,723,697				
Brentwood SD.....	1	12,971	1,640,154				
Hazelwood SDR.....	3	301,869	10,904,331			83,782	83,782
Normandy SD.....	3	145,786	6,686,355		\$19,927		19,927
Parkway SD.....	1	102,132	11,179,064				
Total.....		1,229,298			19,927	97,539	117,466
4th:							
Cons SD No. 2.....	4	302,899	9,787,535		46,715	60,433	107,148
Reorganized SD No. 7.....	5	153,817	3,327,604		56,242	31,023	87,265
Grain Valley SD No. 65.....	5	18,119	326,516		6,948	4,641	11,589
Grandview Cons SD No. 4.....	9	264,588	3,177,295		147,837	53,215	201,052
Dark Grove SDR 6.....	5	24,709	450,256		9,090	6,614	15,704
Oak Grove SDR.....	5	108,516	2,202,509		36,883	27,583	64,466
SD of the City of Independence.....	5	381,969	9,007,401		103,307	98,514	201,821
Blue Springs Reorganized SD No. 1.....	8	616,299	7,653,919		313,373	149,848	463,221
Blue Springs Reorganized SD No. 4.....	5	75,776	1,438,098		17,262	22,586	47,014
Reorganized SD No. 7.....	6	40,359	679,927		21,632	9,498	26,760
Reorganized SD No. 7.....	6	51,890	944,634		21,632	11,365	32,997
SD of Harrisonville R9.....	4	32,739	799,027		8,085	8,673	16,758
Lone Jack SD No. C6.....	4	7,001	168,084			3,639	3,639
Lexington Reorganized SDR 5.....	5	41,388	874,628		14,989	23,895	38,884
Wellington Napoleon SDR R9.....	8	19,767	270,250		10,532	8,906	19,438
Knob Noster Reorg SDR 8.....	69	610,533	1,281,957		625,938	3,830	654,801
Sedalia SD No. 200.....	3	80,306	2,595,047		5,244	23,161	28,405
Marshall HSD.....	2	19,893	1,563,218				
Centerview SDRV.....	3	3,073	125,350			566	566
Leeton Pub Schs R 10.....	4	5,971	166,642			2,638	2,638
La Monte SDR 4.....	11	21,338	163,875		14,465	3,995	18,060
Holden Pub Schs R 3.....	4	25,944	577,461		6,686	8,109	14,795
Adrian SDR 3.....	5	14,286	307,131		4,720	3,423	8,143
Henry Co SDR 1.....	6	20,796	428,021		9,221	3,015	12,236
Kingsville SDR 1.....	6	9,060	152,223		4,152	1,864	6,016
Midway Reorganized SD No. 1.....	6	17,297	51,903,995		6,774	6,448	13,222
SD of Kansas City.....	3	1,466,347	2,160,918		529,207		529,207
Belton SD 124.....	35	606,003	2,160,918		589,251		589,251
Strasburg Cons SD No. 3.....	9	7,775	933,421		4,851	4,851	9,726
Raymore Peculiar SDR 2.....	7	51,065	848,571		24,822	9,272	34,094

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District		Percent of total Federal equiva- lents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total cur- rent expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
7th:								
MISSOURI—Continued								
Lebanon Pub SDR III	4	\$45,210	\$2,334,414			\$10,838		\$10,838
Noesho Reorganized SDR 5	4	63,475	1,986,231			15,557	\$8,193	23,750
Springfield Reorg SDR 2	4	10,308	262,200			2,360	2,704	5,064
Gasconade SDC 4	6	5,064	67,935			2,404	1,301	3,705
Branson SD No. R 4	2	7,956	480,387					
Reeds Spring SDR IV	3	6,691	437,575					
Diamond SDR 4	2	5,967	379,437					
Manes ESDR 5	7	5,425	48,892					
Reorganized Seneca RTSD	7	4,159	722,378			2,709	1,738	4,447
Carl Junction SDR 1	1	9,584	643,957					
Webb City SDR 7	2	19,893	1,133,795					
Cedar Co SDR 1	8	38,519	444,577					
McDonald Co Reorganized SDR 1	1	3,254	1,086,704			23,511	6,116	29,627
SD of Springfield R 12	1	185,322	15,524,609					
Joel E. Barber SDC 5	2	3,436	98,343				1,469	1,469
Willard SDR 2	1	12,839	764,980					
Republic SDR 3	2	16,275	486,817				6,539	6,539
East Newton SDR 6	1	9,042	747,500					
Lockwood SDR 1	3	6,872	311,565				641	641
Greenfield SDR 4	2	5,425	351,496					
Fair Grove SD No. R10	1	4,159	349,124					
Total		468,875				57,379	28,701	86,080
8th:								
Rolla Pub HSD No. 31	4	55,337	2,041,195			12,455	2,058	14,513
Waynesville Reorg SDR 6	69	1,407,830	3,194,739			1,443,351		1,501,314
Laurens SDR 5	14	26,945	184,000			23,265	3,731	27,000
Richland Pub SDR 4	11	31,647	357,937			21,182	3,091	24,273
Big Piney SDR 7	3	7,233	253,933			6,105	3,552	9,655
Licking Reorg SD No. 8	7	23,509	378,607			12,074	3,826	15,903
Swedesburg SDR 3	12	8,680	59,672			6,074	1,411	7,484
Success SDR 6	13	12,297	98,372			9,002	1,324	10,326
Fox Cons SD No. 6	14	63,186	3,026,310			36,053	8,660	44,713
Crocker HSDR 2	12	48,465	706,350			46,278	6,179	52,457
Dixon SDR 1	6	96,016	993,009			5,606	5,606	11,212
Houston Reorganized SD No. 1	3	33,577	456,514			16,562		16,562
Maries Co SDR 1	6	10,127	456,514				997	997
Plato SDR 5	21	55,156	339,114			44,181	4,193	48,374

Raymondville SDR 7	3	3,436	135,700	722	722
Iberia SDR 5	7	24,775	549,845	12	13,778
Laclede Co SDR 1	2	7,233	548,911		
Newburg SDR 2	8	27,487	357,098	16,650	3,695
Dent Phelps SDR III	2	2,681	217,365		
Phelps Co SD No. R3	20	22,062	96,643	17,436	2,693
Timber SD No. 13		875	445,608		
Dunklin SD No. R5	2	14,001	1,221,674		
Total		1,958,787	1,720,804	48,753	1,769,557

9th:					
SD of the City of St Charles					
Reorg SD No. 111	2	89,366	5,377,400		
Wentzville SDR IV	2	36,446	2,072,578		
Gasconade Co SDR I	1	18,532	1,085,309		
St. Charles Co Reor SD No. 5	2	11,574	584,650		
Fort Zumwalt SDR 2	2	17,297	879,652		
Lincoln County SDR 3	3	64,862	1,884,779		
Kirkville SDR III	1	11,031	280,321	27,166	27,166
Osage Co S D R 2	1	10,308	1,716,226	5,425	5,425
Kirkville SDR III	3	3,978	223,259		
Clark Co S D R 1	3	23,690	964,330	3,059	1,344
Winfield SDR IV	2	7,414	454,010	393	4,403
Luray I S D	7	4,520	86,147	2,404	2,797
Total		299,018	5,463	34,328	39,791

10th:					
Carter Co S D R I	7	13,202	283,288	8,303	8,303
Puxico S D R 8	3	8,758	377,643	1,205	1,205
Winona Pub S D No R 3	10	28,205	335,816	18,747	2,742
Eminence S D R 1	2	5,425	4,312,300		
Fredericktown SDR I	2	18,626	988,885		
Doniphan S D R 1	1	8,043	870,412		
Total		82,259	27,050	3,947	30,997

45th:					
Lindbergh S D	2	112,016	7,016,241		
Webster Groves S D	2	78,247	5,925,474		
Total		190,263			

78th:					
St Louis Pub H S D	1	976,322	79,180,818	206,308	206,308
Mehlville S D No R 9	2	122,929	6,694,090		
S D of Alton	1	37,064	1,516,679	6,730	6,730
Total		1,136,315	206,308	6,730	213,038
Total		11,922,713	4,830,220	1,249,716	6,079,936

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equivalents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
MONTANA							
1st: Gardiner S D No 7.....	39	\$33,647	\$123,696	---	\$28,973	\$2,200	\$31,173
Grego S D No 33.....	24	13,708	87,697	---	10,161	---	13,954
J T S D No 8.....	33	39,225	140,049	---	42,403	3,793	42,403
Target Range S D No 23.....	6	10,432	189,538	---	5,634	---	6,461
Chester S D No 33.....	9	13,359	730,894	---	9,949	3,952	8,881
Helena S D No 1.....	4	52,354	2,053,716	---	---	---	---
Helena H S D No 1.....	4	37,356	2,053,637	---	9,004	---	9,004
Columbia Falls S D No 6.....	7	67,129	926,578	---	41,799	4,790	46,589
Columbia Falls H S D No 6.....	7	30,761	283,574	---	13,895	6,562	22,457
Enreka S D No 13.....	17	42,452	283,765	---	39,133	---	39,133
Enreka Co H S D.....	16	42,912	283,765	---	20,132	15,704	37,836
Hot Springs ESD No 14.....	21	27,658	133,740	---	20,132	---	20,132
Hot Springs H S D No 14.....	11	12,099	141,056	---	17,929	4,349	24,977
Hamilton H S D No 3.....	8	20,456	339,534	---	17,364	1,341	13,665
Hamilton ESD No 3.....	8	41,207	521,814	---	26,008	4,363	30,771
Kessler S D No 2.....	9	7,908	161,375	---	7,042	---	7,042
Libby HSD No. 4.....	12	88,104	646,717	---	47,735	27,435	75,170
SD No. 4.....	13	186,952	1,493,259	---	139,331	17,736	157,067
Troy HSD No. 1.....	14	22,172	168,211	---	12,474	6,334	18,808
Troy ESD No. 1.....	14	30,017	233,694	---	23,742	9,597	26,339
Lolo S D No. 7.....	6	5,314	85,033	---	3,613	---	3,613
Browning ESD No. 9.....	63	588,159	1,075,966	---	602,988	---	566,640
Swan Valley SD No. 33.....	25	12,204	17,166	---	8,149	---	8,149
HSD No. 9.....	60	223,519	441,276	---	229,159	3,712	214,683
Seely Lake SD No. 34.....	6	5,927	121,463	---	5,332	---	5,332
ESD No. 23.....	4	18,153	202,738	---	8,766	8,766	14,098
HSD No. 23.....	4	11,202	322,000	---	2,666	2,096	4,762
Elmo ESD No. 22.....	79	14,279	30,186	---	14,640	---	13,675
Glacier Co SD No. 50.....	41	22,191	36,256	---	15,945	---	21,466
Babb SD No. 8.....	87	39,033	105,008	---	40,018	5,521	44,415
Missoula Co HSD.....	2	37,266	2,790,952	---	---	---	18,164

Missoula SD No. 1	3	107,617	4,472,639	18,164	18,164	81,996
Heart Butte SD No. 1	100	85,890	194,700	88,057	0	20,070
Lakeside SD No. 30	38	20,855	48,742	119,600	7,405	1,256
Somers SD No. 29	2	2,362	119,600	310,644	4,175	3,230
East Helena SD No. 9	3	13,618	160,612	78,516	5,935	1,256
Fairfield SD No. 21	3	4,468	106,569	19,919	4,679	24,588
ESD No. 38	12	7,036	33,482	6,640	4,759	11,399
Jt SD No. 8	37	26,729	79,417	3,370	9,832	7,277
Warland SD No. 7	43	12,069	8,865	101,200	2,958	9,832
Noxon ESD No. 10	9	8,865	154,946	10,362	11,613	3,768
West Yellowstone Grade SD No. 69	12	11,856	171,397	4,763	4,363	11,613
HSD No. 3	6	6,867	142,423	4,769	9,477	4,363
FSD No. 3	9	15,041	79,466	2,953	2,953	9,477
Sunburst ESD No. 2	4	7,211	35,647	9,104	14,463	2,953
SD No. 6	10	11,066	80,862	12,374	4,989	23,567
Olney Brissell SD No. 58	9	3,666	76,960	6,137	3,382	17,363
Dixon HSD No. 9	43	25,184	158,771	9,356	11,782	6,137
Dixon SD No. 9	32	18,902	96,543	9,054	6,524	3,382
Valier ESD	7	7,870	83,490	2,086,350	1,122	11,782
HSD No. 1	8	5,313	66,365	3,018	4,140	11,836
SD No. 6	17	13,452	2,086,350	2,612	3,613	6,524
SD No. 14	21	13,163	1,172,500	5,432	2,612	4,140
SD No. 7	3	48,251	218,500	34,606	10,047	2,612
SD No. 7	3	28,799	80,868	17,454	2,612	10,047
Bozeman HSD No. 7	5	7,063	379,715	14,485	3,921	2,612
HSD No. 2	3	6,982	258,464	9,456	4,890	4,615
SD No. 2	3	11,664	145,174	8,890	12,170	6,06
West Yellowstone ESD No. 69	19	11,664	104,574	8,249	13,881	35,212
St. Ignatus Cons ESD No. 28	15	42,806	256,406	13,330	551	35,212
St. Ignatus Cons ESD No. 28	14	25,799	182,899	7,444	11,192	20,430
Phillipsburg SD No. 1	39	25,321	17,389	3,748	40,089	7,932
Gardiner SD No. 1	8	16,780	1,735	15,643	18,598	3,466
Phillipsburg ESD No. 1	6	6,981	446,091	2,955	2,955	4,890
SD No. 8	7	17,298	66,165	1,822,679	262,829	8,249
SD No. 8	7	17,298	66,165	1,822,679	262,829	8,249
Darby Cons SD No. 9	11	17,389	66,165	1,822,679	262,829	8,249
Darby Cons HSD No. 9	11	17,389	66,165	1,822,679	262,829	8,249
SD No. 30	13	13,482	66,165	1,822,679	262,829	8,249
SD No. 30	13	13,482	66,165	1,822,679	262,829	8,249
Kootenai Sch Dist No. 3	41	19,921	66,165	1,822,679	262,829	8,249
Total		2,562,180		1,822,679	262,829	2,085,508

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equiva- lent average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total cur- rent expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
MONTANA—Continued							
2d: SD No. 21	83	\$71,717	\$125,781	---	\$73,527	0	\$69,201
Colstrip SD No. 19	32	30,644	125,956	---	---	\$10,268	28,125
Elm & HSD No. 9	11	21,505	341,652	---	17,857	236	14,672
HSD No. 45	8	15,768	377,423	---	14,436	---	10,513
Lame Deer SD No. 6	87	121,287	214,510	---	10,313	---	124,241
Glasgow SD No. 1A	14	49,990	605,365	---	124,348	---	37,883
Glasgow ESD No. 1	16	78,004	1,261,169	---	36,496	1,415	82,995
Havre SD No. 16	12	95,807	1,412,584	---	82,496	---	101,908
Harlem ESD No. 12	37	68,159	268,914	---	57,308	---	67,301
Harlem HSD No. 12	37	44,477	222,519	---	32,645	7,382	40,027
Nashua ESD No. 13	9	9,164	189,833	---	32,645	---	6,288
Nashua HSD No. 13E	17	16,476	172,682	---	8,048	4,974	13,022
Brockton SD No. 55	85	52,330	140,093	---	53,650	---	49,528
Stockett Sand Coulee SD No. 5	5	5,855	149,132	---	---	2,871	2,871
Box Elder ESD No. 13	57	40,665	99,392	---	41,691	2,413	38,677
Dodson SD 2A	14	9,559	78,146	---	5,583	5,801	7,996
Miles City SD No. 1	3	23,452	882,568	---	---	0	24,883
SD No. 2	100	26,079	59,800	---	26,738	---	154,280
HSD No. 1A	10	181,058	4,384,055	---	164,280	---	1,055,847
ESD No. 1	17	934,196	8,740,589	---	1,055,847	---	2,871
SD No. 29	45	23,969	108,678	---	24,144	---	2,413
ESD No. 27	35	114,102	223,540	---	116,981	---	118,106
ESD 17H	61	193,510	637,443	---	214,630	---	210,630
Blaine Co SD No. 50	83	127,277	324,300	---	130,488	---	120,799
Ashland Elem SD No. 32	26	14,741	48,177	---	11,116	2,661	13,777
SD No. 2	62	51,262	151,289	---	52,558	0	48,236
Frazier HSD No. 2	47	21,984	85,470	---	11,318	8,957	20,975
Wolf Point ESD No. 45	18	45,770	412,870	---	52,413	---	52,413
Poplar Pub Grade SD No. 9	56	178,775	522,537	---	183,285	---	191,844
Poplar HSD No. 9	42	78,885	292,040	---	50,049	22,995	73,044
Malden SD No. 3	78	13,892	24,148	---	14,242	---	16,146
Custer Co HSD	2	10,304	556,947	---	---	---	---
SD No. 27	2	29,535	64,823	---	30,280	0	28,239
Harve HSD A	65	12,406	771,037	---	---	2,555	2,555
Vaughn SD No. 74	4	4,611	102,780	---	---	---	---

SD No. 1.....	7	63,941	917,158	28,872	16,726	45,598
Box Elder HSD No. G.....	78	80,741	489,452	82,070	0	78,189
Pergus HSD.....	4	30,365	48,458	3,382	3,105	8,483
Herndon SD No. 1.....	28	85,288	458,593	98,382	16,723	78,883
ESD No. 2.....	60	67,184	188,892	68,899	0	63,980
ESD No. 1.....	2	113,282	7,290,618	0	0	0
Billings HSD.....	2	46,173	3,628,383	2,969	1,566	4,524
Fluid ESD No. 65.....	8	6,899	118,739	34,107	0	31,577
Brookton HSD No. 55.....	86	33,288	84,549	6,941	1,644	8,585
SD No. 14.....	5	15,724	356,932	11,770	3,472	15,242
SD No. A.....	10	21,715	323,631	0	0	0
SD No. 1.....	2	5,147	268,869	35,212	0	32,617
Edgar SD No. 4.....	60	34,345	86,388	0	0	0
Total.....		3,406,691	3,152,125	115,760	3,267,885	5,353,393
Total.....		5,968,871	4,974,804	378,589	5,353,393	

NEBRASKA

1st:

SD of the City of Lincoln.....	2	496,443	19,227,105	111,901	111,901	111,901
Macy SD No. 16.....	74	92,979	187,335	95,324	0	89,232
SD of Crete.....	1	15,219	791,385	0	0	0
Niobrara Pub SD No. 1R.....	12	22,138	246,351	14,727	2,484	17,211
SD of Walthill No. 13.....	11	30,163	220,905	16,650	9,095	25,745
Central Public SD.....	2	8,854	670,501	0	0	0
Total.....		665,796	126,701	123,480	250,181	

2d:

Plattsmouth SD No. 1.....	9	119,544	85,631	50,124	67,707	117,831
SD of Omaha.....	2	912,913	36,247,407	109,337	78,628	187,965
Papillon Pub SD No. 27.....	10	219,166	1,800,013	92,426	90,740	183,166
Raiston SD.....	3	57,834	1,781,362	0	22,207	22,207
SD of the City of Bellevue.....	56	3,363,586	8,348,085	3,448,452	0	3,196,624
Springfield SD No. 46.....	4	22,415	588,429	2,841	7,805	10,646
Westside Comm SD No. 66.....	2	133,104	6,419,234	0	4,719	4,719
SD No. 37.....	1	7,194	535,226	1,631	1,631	1,631
Murray SD No. 56.....	4	3,874	112,142	769	769	769
Dectatur SD No. 7.....	2	3,874	155,250	0	0	0
Total.....		4,843,504	3,703,180	274,206	3,977,386	

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal entitlements of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
NEBRASKA—Continued							
3d.							
Sutton Public Sch Dist No. 2	2	\$7,748	\$436,893		\$107,589	\$122,604	\$230,193
SD of Grand Island No. 2	7	316,018	4,291,226		21,500	44,601	66,101
SD of the City of Hastings	4	126,186	3,004,239		6,162	10,012	16,174
Harvard SD No. 11	6	21,584	270,501		3,146	6,633	7,814
SD of Clay Center	5	12,728	245,692		5,244	11,877	16,174
Wood River ESD	6	14,665	139,395		11,009	0	23,578
Sidney SD No. 166	100	23,798	411,071		24,398	9,284	13,086
Gibson Pub Schs.	4	21,307	51,750		3,802	6,436	9,313
SD No. 12	12	7,471	821,100		2,853	9,313	9,313
Central SD No. 4	3	25,735	247,638		2,841	2,445	5,286
Crawford City SD No. 71	4	10,239	451,906		6,162	8,949	12,188
St Paul Pub SD No.	3	17,987	248,400		5,550	3,079	9,894
Doniphan SD No. 26	7	17,156	266,237		183,224	0	130,284
Gilliner Pub SD 2R	6	15,219	403,880		141,853	6,508	9,505
Elba Cons SD No. 103	7	10,239	285,689			4,714	4,714
Winnebago SD No. 17	70	138,362	490,932				
SD of Loup City	4	16,327	82,475				
Northwest HSD No. 82	4	15,219	783,772				
Seeding Mile SD No. 74	5	6,364	120,750		2,491	5,885	8,376
SD of Chadron	1	11,622	51,175		3,758	3,795	7,553
Engleman ESD No. 30	5	10,791	160,397			6,754	6,754
SD No. 38	10	8,577	174,444		2,753	2,889	5,642
Palmer Pub SD No. 49	4	9,962	678,178			6,360	6,360
SD No. 15	6	9,131	370,363		9,133	6,981	23,351
Aurora Pub Schs.	2	19,924	106,375			2,852	2,852
Shelton Pub SD	8	23,521	480,610			3,361	3,361
Stolley Park SD No. 1	3	12,973	287,500		7,516	2,230	9,746
Sandy Creek Pub SD No. 1C	2	15,496	228,664		2,928	5,389	5,389
Sandhills Pub SD No. 9R	11	9,962	350,924		2,185	10,721	12,906
SD No. 43	5	19,924	144,900			976	976
Ravenna Pub SD	2	3,874	568,960		8,128	10,367	18,515
Anselmy Pub SD No. 44	2	29,886	20,125		2,928	2,480	5,408
Centuria Pub SD No. 100	17	5,811	292,699			1,894	1,894
Cedar Hollow SD No. 3	2	7,748	66,700			2,263	2,263
SD No. 3	2	3,997	293,762				
Farwell Public Schs.	9	4,703	383,397		-6,817	4,331	11,148
North Loup Sec'd SD No. 11	7	18,816					
Wood River Rural Jr and Sr HSD No. 8							
Total		1,055,650			383,963	332,158	716,121
Total		6,564,950			4,213,844	724,844	4,943,688
NEVADA							
99th.							
Ormsby Co SD	5	85,573	2,637,813		42,739		42,739
Clark Co SD	10	3,270,565	44,934,258		2,602,422		2,602,422
Mineral Co SD	54	417,118	1,531,629		427,642		444,648

Churchill Co SD.....	19	214,699	2,177,447	196,213	196,213
Washoe Co SD.....	4	484,272	18,668,773	140,321	140,321
Lander Co SD.....	21	65,043	48,421,084	54,669	54,669
Humboldt Co SD.....	16	108,021	1,263,167	97,538	97,538
Nye Co SD.....	18	104,062	991,731	94,960	94,960
Elko Co SD.....	10	147,545	2,899,446	118,777	118,777
Pershing Co SD.....	7	22,256	661,825	12,280	12,280
Lincoln Co SD.....	10	40,100	771,233	25,215	25,215
Lyon Co SD.....	5	46,623	1,743,877	20,626	20,626
White Pine County SD.....	3	36,838	739,984	22,038	22,038
Total.....		5,045,715		23,990	3,857,392

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1st: City of Portsmouth Bd of Ed.....	37	1,316,029	3,823,408	891,349	1,239,561
Oyster River Cooperative SD.....	4	48,732	11,569,989	4,152	4,152
Rollinsford SD.....	5	15,921	267,213	3,846	10,777
Somersworth SD.....	5	48,045	717,326	10,532	33,698
City of Dover No. 11.....	12	248,729	2,818,916	73,809	118,942
Rye SD.....	7	84,314	690,297	32,906	70,608
North Hampton SD.....	7	28,340	376,244	9,658	37,602
New Castle SD.....	4	16,437	102,179	7,123	14,393
Rochester SD No. 54.....	4	86,632	2,116,975	11,537	44,292
SD of Farmington.....	2	6,328	429,591	5,725	27,454
SD of town of Exeter.....	4	51,243	1,189,446	14,765	20,724
Greeland SD.....	10	25,951	261,327	13,698	18,216
Newfields SD.....	6	53,706	957,583	13,860	34,554
Newington SD.....	6	10,243	129,874	3,865	7,646
Stratham SD.....	10	12,599	108,222	3,889	10,395
Newmarket SD.....	5	15,037	219,852	4,064	10,640
Eppling SD.....	6	27,921	339,701	7,211	21,127
Northwood SD.....	3	9,556	382,331	2,309	2,309
Barrington Sch Bd.....	3	5,399	128,415	2,831	2,831
Brentwood SD.....	6	16,147	234,134	6,438	11,464
Hampton Falls SD.....	3	4,307	173,426	6,838	8,838
Seabrook SD.....	5	6,479	328,499	3,909	3,909
Raymond SD.....	2	8,599	322,946	2,100	2,100
Nottingham Sch Bd.....	2	7,404	105,031	4,425	4,425
Winnacunnet Cooperative SD.....	4	5,148	99,673	3,007	3,007
Kensington SD.....	6	57,810	161,872	27,942	39,217
Londonderry SD.....	2	4,503	40,754	1,268	1,268
Derry Cooperative SD No. 1.....	2	18,166	910,287		
Manchester Sch Dept No. 37.....	3	26,049	7,620,905	111,641	111,641
Gorham SD.....	3	19,555	1,104,519	3,514	3,514
Milton Sch Bd.....	3	17,797	314,174		
Merrimack SD.....	2	17,541	1,115,674		
Candia SD.....	2	5,606	291,663		
Sanborn Reg SD.....	1	13,744	890,976		
Hooksett SD.....	2	12,801	682,106		
Gifford SD.....	1	10,650	614,100		
Total.....		2,600,414		1,115,663	829,747
					1,945,410

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equivalents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued							
2d:							
Lebanon SD	2	\$27,811	\$1,256,577			\$2,679	\$2,679
New Boston SD	2	4,092	225,964				
Hanover SD	3	19,609	585,549			7,898	7,898
Hollis SD	1	7,069	754,950				
Dresden SD	2	23,219	900,485			5,209	5,209
Nashua SD No. 42	2	141,814	5,872,508			24,364	24,364
Gorham SD	3	16,903	576,990			5,363	5,363
Concord USD	2	91,638	4,203,247			7,573	7,573
Total		332,155				53,086	53,086
Total		2,932,569			\$1,115,663	882,833	1,998,496
NEW JERSEY							
1st:							
Borough of Audubon Bd of Ed.	2	36,358	1,337,363			9,611	9,611
Audubon Park Bd of Ed.	3	8,701	212,757			4,446	4,446
Gloucester Twp Bd of Ed.	3	71,613	2,239,856			26,816	26,816
Borough of Clementon Bd of Ed.	2	6,910	275,802			1,394	1,394
Somerdale Bd of Ed.	2	12,208	512,078			1,966	1,966
Brooklawn Bd of Ed.	4	15,227	326,497			8,697	8,697
Black Horse Pike Reg SD.	2	60,467	2,081,238			18,842	18,842
National Park Bd of Ed.	5	16,584	292,645		6,253	4,478	10,731
Deptford Twp Bd of Ed.	2	110,630	3,958,766			31,455	31,455
W Deptford Twp Bd of Ed.	3	103,793	2,532,923		6,253	46,882	53,135
Berlin Twp Bd of Ed.	1	7,371	430,008			150	150
Westville Boro SD.	2	5,758	280,408				
Woodbury Heights Bd of Ed.	5	13,360	249,687		4,185	4,181	8,366
Pine Hill Borough Bd of Ed.	2	8,061	470,121			7,016	7,016
Clayton Bd of Ed.	2	25,171	907,759			3,820	3,820
Clearview Reg HSD.	2	30,619	1,339,957				
Mantua Twp Bd of Ed.	2	17,506	888,929		31,842	54,161	86,003
Washington Twp Bd of Ed.	5	142,016	2,800,658			23,063	23,063
Boro of Barrington Bd of Ed.	3	35,426	618,141				
Waterford Twp Bd of Ed.	1	3,686	324,883			1,379	1,379
Woodbury City Bd of Ed.	2	40,398	1,950,969			23,746	23,746
Sterling HSD.	3	48,199	1,222,664				

Haddon Heights Bd of Ed.	2	22,685	1,702,327	6,982	6,982	6,982
Runnemede Pub Schs.	2	21,902	745,991	6,448	6,448	6,448
Berlin Boro Bd of Ed.	2	10,828	518,975	6,757	6,757	6,757
Bellmawr Bd of Ed.	2	30,024	1,163,340	8,559	8,559	8,559
Stratford Bd of Ed.	2	26,377	1,700,916	21,487	21,487	21,487
Gloucester City Bd of Ed.	2	55,936	1,622,764	5,215	5,215	5,215
Merchantville Pub Schs.	1	5,282	386,770	3,814	3,814	3,814
Magnolia Bd of Ed.	3	15,911	583,782	9,341	9,341	9,341
Voorhees Twp Bd of Ed.	2	13,750	2,086,184	3,143	3,143	3,143
Monroe Twp Bd of Ed.	2	50,394	2,081,500	7,838	7,838	7,838
Lawnside Bd of Ed.	2	19,522	571,500	2,766	2,766	2,766
Gibbstown Bd of Ed.	4	2,016	327,973	5,837	5,837	5,837
Bd of Ed of Boro of Wenonah	2	3,016	215,545	3,143	3,143	3,143
Gateway Reg HSD	2	31,653	1,191,233	7,838	7,838	7,838
Mount Ephraim Bd of Ed.	2	13,363	529,748	2,766	2,766	2,766
Camden City Bd of Ed.	2	22,260	14,093,400	2,766	2,766	2,766
Glassboro Bd of Ed.	1	22,064	2,260,883	3,143	3,143	3,143
Kingsway Reg HSD	1	3,130	744,989	3,143	3,143	3,143
Harrison Twp Bd of Ed.	1	2,394	349,140	3,143	3,143	3,143
Total		1,395,527	51,227	348,453	399,680	399,680
Pleasantville Bd of Ed.	2	58,422	2,130,902	15,804	15,804	15,804
Somers Point Bd of Ed.	5	31,253	520,605	10,451	10,451	10,451
Cape May City Bd of Ed.	12	20,500	289,508	14,710	14,710	14,710
Bd of Ed City of Northfield	16	63,985	805,403	24,164	24,164	24,164
Bridgeton Bd of Ed.	3	18,334	735,508	3,624	3,624	3,624
Egg Harbor Twp Bd of Ed.	3	34,207	1,149,580	8,569	8,569	8,569
Liggett Bd of Ed.	8	58,816	622,041	11,215	11,215	11,215
Hamilton Twp Bd of Ed.	2	18,703	856,107	18,188	18,188	18,188
Lower Twp Bd of Ed.	2	27,871	703,064	1,581	1,581	1,581
Upper Twp Bd of Ed.	5	15,848	634,365	5,537	5,537	5,537
Oldmans Twp SD	3	10,876	363,400	3,161	3,161	3,161
Egg Harbor City Bd of Ed.	4	6,152	380,625	1,155	1,155	1,155
Galloway Twp Bd of Ed.	2	26,824	831,717	10,190	10,190	10,190
Bd of Ed of the City of Margate	3	17,402	1,325,281	5,681	5,681	5,681
Lower Cape May Reg HSD	1	33,054	1,193,105	3,511	3,511	3,511
Absecon City Bd of Ed.	4	41,019	760,717	5,002	5,002	5,002
Greaser Egg Harbor Reg HSD	4	65,725	2,491,292	15,899	15,899	15,899
Mainland Reg HSD	3	85,443	1,196,750	43,134	43,134	43,134
Mainland Twp Bd of Ed.	6	29,832	1,598,615	18,374	18,374	18,374
Ocean City Bd of Ed.	2	21,132	1,581,216	305,200	305,200	305,200
Total		685,398	117,220	187,980	305,200	305,200

2d:

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equivalents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
NEW JERSEY—Continued							
3d: Toms River Reg SD.....	5	\$455,571	\$10,941,022	---	\$96,777	\$139,974	\$236,751
Tinton Falls Bd of Ed.....	5	70,136	1,143,440	---	28,764	18,503	47,267
Red Bank Bd of Ed.....	3	46,302	3,306,902	---	---	---	---
Borough of Easttown Bd of Ed.....	52	884,882	1,763,389	---	671,395	153,803	628,571
Middletown Twp Bd of Ed.....	4	395,886	8,731,321	---	58,153	14,793	211,956
Wall Twp Bd of Ed.....	3	53,156	3,744,814	---	28,812	10,895	14,793
Bd of Ed Boro of Oceanport.....	10	53,156	5,672,425	---	83,165	92,943	39,707
Bd of Ed City of Long Branch.....	6	276,264	5,672,425	---	7,792	12,158	176,108
Shrewsbury Bd of Ed.....	3	32,629	1,943,899	---	3,223	13,167	19,950
Little Silver Bd of Ed.....	5	41,330	1,943,899	---	---	---	16,390
Fair Haven Bd of Ed.....	3	20,671	1,943,899	---	86,340	2,823	2,823
Twp of Ocean Bd of Ed.....	7	257,618	3,865,686	---	---	94,024	180,364
Twp of Neptune Bd of Ed.....	5	336,551	5,041,026	---	89,803	145,927	235,730
Lakewood Twp SD.....	2	81,728	6,084,757	---	---	---	---
Asbury Park Bd of Ed.....	1	34,182	2,850,985	---	---	---	---
West Long Branch Pub SD.....	1	52,910	725,829	---	55,253	13,140	58,393
Plumsted Twp Bd of Ed.....	8	73,028	720,512	---	29,293	29,325	58,618
Jackson Twp Bd of Ed.....	9	58,733	4,008,363	---	---	---	---
Bd of Ed of the Boro of Rumson.....	1	11,812	4,925,880	---	---	---	---
Spring Lake Heights Bd of Ed.....	2	20,509	602,204	---	2,838	5,677	8,465
Borough of Neptune City Bd of Ed.....	4	44,438	775,735	---	11,352	17,571	28,923
Howell Twp Bd of Ed.....	5	45,527	3,110,893	---	---	---	---
Atlantic Highlands Elem Bd of Ed.....	2	5,988	354,095	---	---	---	---
Bradley Beach Bd of Ed.....	3	19,266	748,031	---	748,031	4,305	4,305
Highlands Bd of Ed.....	3	6,679	187,253	---	2,934	2,934	2,934
Avon by the Sea Bd of Ed.....	6	15,227	274,425	---	5,435	4,303	9,738
Belmar Bd of Ed.....	2	12,740	783,262	---	---	---	---
Brielle Bd of Ed.....	3	15,227	690,161	---	---	---	---
Upper Freehold Reg SD.....	2	26,724	1,213,007	---	---	1,424	1,424
Rumson Fair Haven Reg HS Bd of Ed.....	3	43,378	1,322,500	---	---	2,464	2,464
Monmouth Beach Bd of Ed.....	4	7,874	221,111	---	---	16,928	16,928
Bd of Ed Boro of Keansburg.....	1	17,713	1,182,016	---	---	3,452	3,452
Berkeley Twp Bd of Ed.....	1	23,035	803,839	---	4,570	2,388	6,958
Colls Neck Twp Bd of Ed.....	7	43,805	915,826	---	24,435	1,053	25,488
Boro of Sea Bright Bd of Ed.....	5	3,936	128,191	---	---	1,372	1,372
Monmouth Reg HSD.....	23	301,899	1,931,979	---	136,652	126,607	263,259
Shore RHD.....	10	114,362	1,130,414	---	34,007	57,747	91,754
Henry Hudson Reg SD.....	2	16,004	925,900	---	---	---	---
Boro of Freehold Pub Scls.....	2	15,995	1,106,286	---	---	---	---

Bd of Ed of the Boro of Manasquan.....		3	22,064	820,020	5,664	5,664
Spring Lake Bd of Ed.....		2	6,214	471,960	2,485	2,485
Farmingdale Bd of Ed.....		4	5,413	146,377	---	---
Total.....		---	3,855,771	---	1,428,049	997,799
Total.....		---	---	---	---	2,425,848
4th:						
Stanhope Bd of Ed.....		4	29,832	637,639	5,820	17,259
Sparta Twp Pub SD.....		4	91,672	2,990,624	14,719	17,442
Tabernacle Twp Bd of Ed.....		2	6,152	259,555	---	31,861
Byram Twp Bd of Ed.....		2	15,538	707,515	---	1,388
Hopatcong Bd of Ed.....		3	43,817	1,366,806	---	16,481
Franklin Bd of Ed.....		3	23,617	1,098,853	3,078	3,078
Andover Regional Bd of Ed.....		4	23,306	1,000,883	---	3,288
Hardyston Twp Bd of Ed.....		2	10,876	659,928	---	4,730
Hamburg Boro Bd of Ed.....		3	12,740	400,511	---	---
Medford Twp Bd of Ed.....		1	13,289	1,012,570	---	7,455
Hackettstown Pub Schs.....		2	33,961	1,325,277	---	7,903
Evesham Twp Bd of Ed.....		2	36,358	1,772,760	---	---
Mansfield Twp Bd of Ed.....		2	7,140	487,992	---	10,914
Ogdensburg Bd of Ed.....		4	22,685	364,884	4,473	---
Green Township Schs.....		2	4,971	325,173	---	15,387
Bd of Ed of the Twp of Ewing.....		1	60,597	5,278,696	---	---
Hamilton Twp Bd of Ed.....		1	167,809	11,147,675	---	---
Trenton Bd of Ed.....		1	135,179	15,357,039	---	---
Frankford Twp Cons SD.....		2	6,397	451,661	---	---
Newton Bd of Ed.....		2	23,617	2,424,626	---	---
Total.....		---	769,554	---	28,090	74,521
Total.....		---	---	---	---	102,611
5th:						
Rockaway Twp Bd of Ed.....		3	86,701	3,103,986	4,666	19,955
Denville Twp Bd of Ed.....		5	105,574	2,801,863	38,913	24,621
Millsboro Twp Bd of Ed.....		2	28,301	1,861,005	---	10,624
Millsboro Borough SD.....		4	19,887	502,111	3,271	6,574
Millsboro Twp Bd of Ed.....		7	46,924	913,723	15,729	12,921
Dover Bd of Ed.....		5	120,263	2,919,868	30,255	31,611
Rockbury Twp Bd of Ed.....		5	181,793	3,482,471	47,186	64,959
Netcong Pub Schs.....		2	19,887	683,945	3,271	2,856
Jefferson Twp Bd of Ed.....		4	66,191	2,353,320	---	15,112
Bd of Ed of the Boro of Wharton.....		8	42,328	920,351	21,405	8,517
Boro of Victory Gardens Bd of Ed.....		5	9,633	1,663,381	---	29,922
Mt. Olive Twp Bd of Ed.....		2	23,378	1,063,381	---	4,964
East Hanover Twp Bd of Ed.....		4	24,116	1,158,082	4,906	2,110
Rockaway Borough Bd of Ed.....		2	66,242	2,747,626	---	4,906
Morris Hills Reg HSD.....		3	60,705	2,747,626	6,154	6,154
Chester Twp Bd of Ed.....		2	35,759	1,024,512	---	---
West Morris Reg HSD.....		2	31,897	1,824,661	---	---
Washington Twp Bd of Ed.....		1	4,306	1,016,579	---	---
Total.....		---	904,166	---	169,602	186,357
Total.....		---	---	\$5,000	---	360,959

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equiva- lents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total cur- rent expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
NEW JERSEY—Continued							
Borough of Lakehurst Bd of Ed.	45	\$230,582	\$461,605	---	\$167,532	\$53,818	\$221,350
Pemberton Borough Bd of Ed.	13	26,724	191,527	---	12,602	10,291	22,893
Pemberton Twp Bd of Ed.	46	1,876,048	4,477,295	---	1,350,889	435,613	1,786,502
Bd of Ed N Hanover Twp.	83	936,390	1,810,135	---	960,220	---	1,024,097
Bd of Ed Twp of Mt Holly	10	160,947	1,721,220	---	87,061	39,462	126,523
Southampton Township Bd of Ed	6	37,898	551,141	---	13,853	13,022	26,875
Manchester Twp Bd of Ed.	10	78,000	704,155	---	33,285	30,632	63,917
Burlington City Bd of Ed.	4	82,039	1,864,869	---	12,362	32,380	44,742
Brick Twp Bd of Ed.	2	142,016	5,093,651	---	54,882	40,143	44,742
Rancocas Valley Reg HSD.	9	189,727	1,889,989	---	20,154	97,045	151,927
Lumberton Twp Bd of Ed.	5	40,113	452,792	---	31,217	10,903	31,057
Burlington Twp Bd of Ed.	5	114,358	1,847,220	---	46,197	46,197	77,414
Twp of Bordentown Bd of Ed.	4	26,332	744,668	---	6,686	4,753	11,439
City of Beverly Bd of Ed.	2	14,916	491,814	---	---	5,080	5,080
Riverside Twp Bd of Ed.	2	19,577	1,010,962	---	---	---	---
Bd of Ed Cinnaminson Twp	2	76,447	2,633,473	---	32,612	23,378	23,378
Westampton Twp Bd of Ed.	13	56,355	541,098	---	---	12,921	45,553
Mansfield Twp Bd of Ed.	2	28,376	274,062	---	---	---	---
Palmyra Bd of Ed.	2	28,376	1,397,250	---	---	334	---
Chesterfield Twp Bd of Ed.	2	30,346	222,762	---	---	---	---
Maple Shade Twp Bd of Ed.	1	19,534	1,941,567	---	---	---	---
Bordentown City Bd of Ed.	1	37,912	504,552	---	---	3,443	---
Moorestown Twp Bd of Educ.	4	64,327	4,079,013	---	12,987	26,376	39,363
Edgewater Park Twp Bd of Ed.	4	19,933	1,248,187	---	10,342	5,141	13,483
Easthampton Twp Bd of Ed	2	50,653	2,222,496	---	---	9,253	9,253
Boro of Point Pleasant S D.	2	16,488	2,070,000	---	---	4,291	4,291
Medford Lakes S D.	2	14,765	523,695	---	---	4,290	4,290
Hainesport Twp Bd of Ed.	2	808,594	388,648	---	4,425	324,945	622,876
Willingboro Twp Bd of Ed.	8	34,453	9,285,902	---	297,931	4,523	4,523
Mount Laurel Twp S D.	3	105,161	1,496,497	---	---	58,791	58,791
Lenape Reg H S D.	3	645,090	2,318,515	---	---	58,791	58,791
Springfield Twp Bd of Ed.	49	27,346	261,786	---	661,366	752	752
Northern Burlington Co Reg S D.	2	32,007	1,721,855	---	---	0	610,653
Florence Twp Bd of Ed.	2	12,740	1,295,263	---	---	1,441	1,441
Delfran Twp Bd of Ed.	2	32,007	1,295,263	---	---	5,474	5,474
New Hanover Twp Bd of Ed.	2	12,740	1,326,647	---	---	7,426	7,426
Pennsauken Bd of Ed	1	76,447	1,111,804	---	3,078	---	10,504

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equivalents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
NEW MEXICO—Continued							
2d:							
Alamogordo Mun SD No. 1.....	38	\$1,557,239	\$5,730,739	---	\$1,871,286	---	\$1,871,286
Rosewell I SD.....	5	200,554	6,522,478	---	90,854	---	90,854
Belen Cons SD No. 2.....	4	63,114	1,906,288	---	24,988	---	24,988
Cloudcroft Mun SD No. 11.....	31	49,370	1,285,067	---	57,190	\$6,939	57,190
Tularosa Municipal SD No. 4.....	45	269,274	230,922	---	346,636	---	346,636
Farmington Municipal SD No. 5.....	10	322,804	4,188,928	---	249,698	---	249,698
Clovis Mun SD No. 1.....	18	659,534	7,035,438	---	733,274	---	733,274
Aztec Mun SD #2.....	9	75,954	1,482,374	---	54,350	---	54,350
Las Cruces SD No. 2.....	16	1,121,407	8,656,397	---	1,118,239	---	1,118,239
Carrizozo Mun SD No. 7.....	5	10,850	350,387	---	4,766	---	4,766
Grants Mun SD No. 3.....	15	288,444	3,337,830	---	340,298	---	340,298
Gadsden I SD No. 16.....	4	70,528	2,140,150	---	18,252	9,473	27,725
Hatch Valley Mun SD No. 11.....	5	22,243	689,552	---	9,227	---	9,227
Ruidoso Mun SD No. 3.....	12	36,891	618,684	---	39,039	---	39,039
Socorro Cons SD No. 1.....	8	81,921	243,369	---	57,190	19,864	77,054
Los Lunas Mun SD No. 1.....	14	182,018	1,726,420	---	181,455	---	181,455
Gallup McKinley Co Bd of Ed.....	57	2,200,316	8,063,168	---	2,255,832	---	3,148,064
Bloomfield Mun SD No. 6.....	34	223,159	1,150,076	---	281,537	---	281,537
Portales Municipal SD No. 1.....	1	18,988	1,768,958	---	153,215	---	153,215
Magdalena Mun SD No. 12.....	47	107,420	1,576,695	---	---	---	---
I SD No. 2.....	5	4,159	219,756	---	---	---	---
Total.....		7,586,277	---	---	7,880,387	36,276	7,916,663
99th:							
I SD No. 22.....	82	1,088,239	2,990,000	---	1,095,191	---	1,569,368
Truth or Consequences Mun SD #6.....	3	17,722	1,100,183	---	---	---	---
Melrose Mun S D No 12.....	4	5,425	1,295,333	---	---	---	---
Total.....		1,091,386	---	---	1,095,191	---	1,095,191
Total.....		14,507,743	---	---	4,517,799	57,602	14,575,401
NEW YORK							
1st:							
U F S D No 2 Town of Southampton.....	36	413,148	2,054,802	---	305,082	66,970	372,052
U F S D No 10 Twn of Brookhaven.....	13	89,666	1,007,693	---	50,551	18,961	69,512
Central S D No 5 Twn of Brookhaven.....	2	138,447	10,256,468	---	---	---	---
U F S D No 9 Town of Babylon.....	1	8,667	2,920,929	---	---	---	---

U F S D No 24 Town of Brookhaven.....	3	207,715	9,900,176	4,223	5,488	9,711
U F S D No 33 Town of Brookhaven.....	8	47,746	1,331,762	19,462	1,649	21,111
U F S D No 31 Town of Brookhaven.....	6	37,612	515,085	17,687	9,623	27,310
U F S D No 2 Town of Brookhaven.....	8	52,142	1,373,905	10,832	13,832	24,664
U F S D No 9 Town of B'p.....	4	82,720	5,284,434			
U F S D No 3 Town of Brookhaven.....	2	66,212	1,545,405	12,118	23,186	35,304
U F S D No 3 Town of Southampton.....	1	56,261	5,628,650			
U F S D No 10 Town of Southold.....	1	41,211	1,158,246	14,688	3,356	18,046
U F S D No 5 Town of Southold.....	6	40,448	902,537	16,340	6,057	22,397
U F S D No 5 Town of Southampton.....	3	33,613	1,196,148			
U F S D No 17 Town of Southampton.....	6	23,721	546,490	9,241	3,550	12,791
U F S D No 1 Town of Smithtown.....	1	13,891	129,555	70,747	11,755	82,522
U F S D No 4 Town of Brookhaven.....	6	192,205	5,484,127	7,630	7,119	7,769
U F S D No 9 Town of Southampton.....	5	19,159	569,480	11,628	7,545	19,173
U F S D No 9 Town of Southold.....	5	35,736	828,153		4,999	4,999
Contract C S D No 31 Brookhaven.....	10	6,062	53,156	5,141	7,727	12,868
U F S D No 3 Town of Southampton.....	7	18,776	295,406			
U F S D No 6 Town of East Hampton.....	15	77,047	550,748	31,028	35,004	66,032
U F S No 32 Town of Brookhaven.....	4	142,457	4,123,854	25,826	34,154	59,980
Central S D No 2 Twn of Riverhead.....	6	204,673	5,013,826	77,724	26,672	104,396
U F S D No 11 Town of Brookhaven.....	3	260,023	3,702,680		185,969	185,969
U F S D No 3 Town of Brookhaven.....	5	94,886	2,642,651	14,749	185,764	764
U F S D No 6 Town of Brookhaven.....	5	52,004	332,960	8,813	6,741	15,554
U F S D No 21 Twn of Brookhaven.....	7	22,213	372,840	3,672	8,315	11,987
U F S D No 1 Town of Southampton.....	5	19,444	4,149,486	55,447	14,420	69,867
U F S D No 12 Town of Riverhead.....	6	152,857	4,429,809	19,584	12,520	32,104
U F S D No 1 Town of Brookhaven.....	11	40,700	429,809	3,550	5,524	9,074
U F S D No 30 Town of Brookhaven.....	7	11,727	132,970	7,834	18,633	26,467
Union Free S D No 8 Town of Southold.....	6	35,221	712,348			
U F S D No 5 Town of E Hampton.....	1	6,994	226,265	6,732	8,480	15,212
U F S D No 4 Town of Southold.....	11	19,937	273,171	3,182	4,454	7,636
U F S D No 2 Town of Southold.....	5	13,099				
Total.....		2,914,104		813,531	556,179	1,369,710

U F S D No 21 Town of Oyster Bay.....	1	78,970	8,280,286			
U F S D No 22.....	1	112,780	17,648,397			
U F S D No 4 Town of Huntington.....	2	169,871	12,872,573			
U F S D No 2 Town of Babylon.....	1	64,778	9,373,414			
U F S D No 1 Town of Huntington.....	1	17,943	5,839,286			
C S D No 6 Town of Huntington.....	1	63,809	7,246,242			
U F S D No 10 Town of Huntington.....	1	60,672	18,172,630			
U F S D No 1 Town of Babylon.....	1	14,634	3,910,443			
C S D No 3 Town of Huntington.....	1	22,646	4,258,835			
Total.....		606,103				

2d:

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equivalents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
NEW YORK—Continued							
4th: Union Free SD No 3 Town of Hempstead (total)	5	\$461,960	\$20,497,961	---	\$172,829	---	\$172,829
5th: City SD of the City of Peekskill (total)	3	94,028	4,684,715	---	---	\$334	334
25th:							
Cir SD No 3 Town of Putnam Valley	1	6,751	1,761,304	---	---	---	---
Cir SD No 3 Town of Cortlandt	1	59,389	4,519,202	---	---	---	---
Total	---	66,140	---	---	---	---	---
27th:							
Cir SD No 2 Town of Blooming Grove	28	639,568	4,942,346	---	613,285	---	613,285
CSD No 1 Town of Highland Falls	27	329,690	1,729,863	---	201,593	93,500	295,093
Cir SD No 1 Town of Cornwall	7	152,972	2,884,249	---	69,340	25,947	95,287
Cir SD No. 1 Towns of Montgomery	4	152,364	4,791,959	---	32,191	24,334	56,525
CSD of the City of Newburgh	4	462,569	13,913,337	---	125,154	59,148	184,202
Total	---	1,737,163	---	\$1,417,375	1,041,563	202,929	2,661,867
28th:							
Cir SD No 1 Town of Shawangunk	2	32,236	2,618,277	---	---	---	---
City SD of the City of Beacon	1	12,316	4,027,191	---	---	---	---
Central SD No 1 Town of New Lebanon	4	29,804	1,158,232	---	5,998	641	6,639
Total	---	74,356	---	---	5,998	641	6,639
29th:							
UFSD No 14 Town of Rotterdam	7	77,854	1,855,816	---	45,533	---	45,533
Cir SD No. 2 Town of Guilderland	3	56,566	6,442,225	---	43,880	---	43,880
CSD No 1 Town of Niskayuna	2	144,186	6,698,038	---	---	10,225	10,225
City SD of City of Schenectady	2	204,133	14,526,987	---	---	---	---
Duanesburg Central SD #1	3	3,193	1,017,302	---	---	---	---
CSD No. 22 Town of Colonie	1	7,036	261,625	---	3,305	---	3,305
Cir SD No 1 Town of Ballston	4	198,591	6,315,185	---	53,672	18,615	72,287
Cir SD No 2 Town of Glenville	3	111,612	5,413,884	---	7,405	---	7,405
Central SD No. 1 Town of Colonie	2	126,515	9,847,207	---	---	---	---
Cir SD No. 1 Town of Rotterdam	2	56,115	3,922,720	---	---	---	---
Central SD No. 3 Twn of Rotterdam	3	83,633	4,386,217	---	---	---	---

City SD of the City of Watervliet.....	3	37,406	1,581,603	5,774	5,774
Ctr SD No. 5 Twn of Colonie.....	2	75,118	7,140,694		
Ctr SD No. 6 Twn of Bethlehem.....	1	837,990	6,837,351		
City SD of the City of Albany.....	2	162,613	13,821,320		
City SD of the City of Chocoma.....	3	48,699	2,368,249	1,294	1,294
Ctr SD No. 3 Twn of New Scotland.....	1	15,813	1,739,904		
Total.....		1,492,833	153,795	35,908	189,703
30th:					
Central SD No. 1 Town of Galway.....	2	16,117	1,220,240		
Ctr SD No. 1 Town of Malta.....	4	99,113	3,168,294		
CSD No. 2 Town of Clifton Park.....	3	145,370	6,086,280	19,094	16,683
Central SD No. 4 Town of North Greenbush.....	2	41,902	6,620,583	24,044	24,044
Central SD No. 1 Twn of Sand Lake.....	2	17,706	3,553,991	2,491	2,491
Ctr SD No. 1 Town of Willisboro.....	2	12,468	3,718,920		
City SD of the City of Troy.....	2	94,886	6,701,471		
Central SD No. 2 Towns of Brunswick.....	3	40,144	1,833,394	3,476	3,476
UFSD No. 1 Towns of Watervliet.....	2	17,934	1,464,387		
Ctr SD No. 1 Twn of East Greensbush.....	1	47,442	5,426,713		
CSD No. 1 Town of Brunswick.....	3	7,387	276,324		
Ctr SD No. 1 Twn of Schaghticoke.....	2	30,412	1,506,738	1,861	1,861
Ctr SD No. 1 Twn of Lansingburgh.....	1	31,932	3,182,617	277	277
City SD of Saratoga Springs.....	2	63,257	5,336,367		
Central SD No. 1.....	2	26,762	2,426,110		
Total.....		695,911	19,094	48,832	7,926
31st:					
Central SD No. 1 Twn of Antwerp.....	1	27,066	2,498,188		
CSD No. 1 Twn of Albany.....	8	86,674	1,570,968		
Central SD No. 1 Town of Peru.....	42	944,906	4,204,608	42,289	12,966
City SD of the City of Pittsburgh.....	13	253,941	954,414	208,386	208,386
Central SD No. 1 Towns of Saratoga.....	1	13,077	3,283,888		
Central SD No. 1 Town of Moores.....	1	8,819	1,951,840		
Ctr SD No. 1 Town of Wilna.....	6	149,627	908,270		
CSD No. 1 Towns of Stillwater, Et A.....	2	17,943	3,925,315	66,769	4,352
Central SD No. 1 Town of Champlain.....	2	27,066	1,373,442		
Ctr SD No. 1 Town of Adams.....	3	42,576	959,934	7,867	7,867
Central SD No. 2 Town of Denmark.....	1	2,737	2,513,616		
City SD of the City of Watertown.....	1	62,444	1,055,636		
Total.....		1,636,776	1,271,858	25,185	1,297,043

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equivalents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
NEW YORK—Continued							
32d:							
Holland Patent CSD No. 1	5	\$105,834	\$2,735,297	—	\$33,170	\$17,958	\$51,128
Central SD No. 1 Twn of Remsen	1	5,777	774,163	—	—	—	—
Central SD No. 1 Twn of Boonville	2	37,710	2,299,131	—	—	—	—
CSD No. of the City of Rome	19	1,575,352	12,184,992	—	1,245,420	86,232	1,331,652
CSD No. 1 Twn of Coudersport	2	49,876	3,024,522	—	—	—	—
UFSD No. 4 Twn of New Hartford	2	23,494	1,133,052	—	—	—	—
CSD No. 1 Twn of Westfield	3	47,442	1,840,718	—	—	—	—
CSD No. 1 Twn of Westport	3	59,840	1,412,074	—	5,814	4,814	10,628
CSD No. 2 Twn of Whitesboro	4	76,942	6,745,511	—	7,344	4,255	11,599
Central SD No. 1 Twn of Kirkland	1	75,849	2,803,377	—	—	—	—
City SD of the City of Sherrill	3	77,246	3,461,628	—	—	—	—
City SD of the City of Oneida	2	38,799	3,955,876	—	—	—	—
City SD of the City of Utica	2	203,761	14,707,219	—	—	—	—
Ctr SD No. 1 Twn of New Hartford	1	41,360	4,589,346	—	—	—	—
UFSD No. 8 Twn of New Hartford	2	8,819	435,860	—	—	—	—
Total		2,378,301	—	—	1,291,748	121,705	1,413,453
33d:							
CSD No. 1 Twn of Dickinson	1	37,710	4,409,583	—	—	—	—
Ctr SD No. 1 Twn of Vesta No. 1	3	190,988	8,556,748	—	—	—	—
CSD No. 1 Twn of Triangle	2	28,293	2,190,160	—	—	19,853	19,853
Central SD No. 1 Twn of Union	2	119,824	7,922,882	—	—	—	—
CSD No. 1 Twn of Barker	2	33,453	2,459,172	—	—	—	—
Ctr SD No. 1 Twn of Maine	2	91,540	6,069,010	—	—	—	—
Central SD No. 2 Twn of Union	3	112,220	5,405,443	—	5,692	—	5,692
Total		614,018	—	—	5,692	19,853	25,545
34th:							
Central SD No. 3 Twn of Clay	3	215,622	14,262,685	—	—	—	—
Syracuse SD	1	135,030	28,143,851	—	—	—	—
Total		350,652	—	—	—	—	—

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equivalents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
NORTH CAROLINA							
1st: Craven Co. Bd of Ed.....	28	\$961,180	\$4,617,471	---	\$1,026,775	---	\$1,026,775
New Bern City Admin Unit.....	7	202,181	2,497,347	---	109,512	\$42,722	152,234
Camden Co Bd of Ed.....	2	23,509	112,441	---	---	21,260	21,260
Currituck Co Schs.....	4	34,178	402,500	---	---	15,334	21,590
Dare Co Bd of Ed.....	4	33,817	669,315	---	10,794	3,169	26,138
Jones Co Bd of Ed.....	5	68,177	1,564,000	---	17,262	3,169	20,438
Perquimans Co Sch Admin Unit.....	1	16,275	225,400	---	24,953	11,944	36,897
Pamlico Co Bd of Ed.....	6	80,656	391,018	---	40,641	---	36,897
Gates Co Bd of Ed.....	1	14,105	918,344	---	---	11,767	11,767
Kinston City Sch Bd of Ed.....	1	41,050	918,344	---	---	32,195	72,836
Elizabeth City Pasquotank Pub Schs.....	6	175,960	2,915,582	---	78,398	81,506	159,904
Total.....	---	1,651,088	802,792	---	1,308,335	219,897	1,528,232
3d: Carteret Co Bd of Ed.....	11	382,663	3,433,186	---	261,938	52,061	313,999
Onslow Co Bd of Ed.....	16	1,132,352	6,580,504	---	905,071	145,851	1,050,922
Goldsboro City Schs.....	16	227,403	1,411,917	---	125,026	68,811	193,837
Wayne Co Bd of Ed.....	17	827,408	6,433,885	---	856,214	---	856,214
Pender Co Bd of Ed.....	3	79,209	2,143,524	---	7,953	28,386	36,339
Duplin Co Bd of Ed.....	2	103,260	5,730,000	---	---	---	---
Harnett Co Bd of Ed.....	3	195,140	5,265,416	---	21,894	65,938	87,832
Total.....	---	3,014,287	25,483,023	\$2,700,689	2,178,096	361,047	5,239,832
5th: Forsyth Co Schs (total).....	---	111,579	---	---	---	---	---
7th: Fayetteville City Bd of Ed.....	15	904,033	1,789,094	---	732,893	135,358	868,251
New Hanover Co Bd of Ed.....	3	271,445	9,027,500	---	---	84,121	90,895
Cumberland Co Bd of Ed.....	16	2,406,296	11,500,000	---	1,838,896	337,400	2,176,296
Hoke Co Bd of Ed.....	3	63,475	2,472,500	---	---	14,025	14,025
Red Springs City Schs.....	3	23,690	624,572	---	---	11,199	11,199
Brunswick Co Bd of Ed.....	3	75,954	2,676,436	---	---	22,425	22,425
St Pauls City Admin Unit SD.....	2	15,371	806,150	---	---	---	---
Total.....	---	3,760,264	---	2,844,311	2,578,563	604,528	6,027,402

8th:	Sanford City Schs.....	28,573	2,507,000		41,562	41,562
	Moore Co Bd of Ed.....	61,486	6,038,716		5,820	5,820
	Rowan Co Admin Unit.....	103,441	2,267,893			
	Salisbury City Bd of Ed.....	51,178	105,512,500			
	Lee Co Bd of Ed.....	13,406				
Total.....		258,084			47,382	47,382
11th:	Swain County Bd of Ed.....	80,474	287,535	71,275	3,448	74,723
	Graham Co Bd of Ed.....	58,988	805,000	52,659		52,659
	Transylvania Co Pub Schs.....	56,603	552,668		45,550	45,550
	Buncombe Co Bd of Ed.....	122,069	8,185,177			
	Asheville City Bd of Ed.....	69,624	4,079,844			
Total.....		387,758		123,934	48,998	172,932
Total.....		3,776,028		3,588,474	107,424	3,695,898
OHIO						
1st:	Marion County City Sch Dist (total).....	1	17,375	2,012,845		
2d:	Greenhills Forest Park City SD.....	1	48,827	3,861,332		
	Finneytown Local SD.....	1	28,235	2,335,675		
Total.....			77,062			
3d:	Mad River Twp Local SD.....	34	1,063,804	4,976,800	1,043,338	1,043,338
	Dayton City Bd of Ed.....	3	1,148,953	48,300,000	255,558	255,558
	Vandalia Butler City Schs.....	3	63,837	3,061,133	2,614	2,614
	Northridge Local SD.....	2	28,031	2,415,000		
	Kettering City SD.....	4	526,965	12,801,915	112,746	158,181
	Wayne Twp Local SD.....	10	488,866	5,175,000	203,555	270,927
	Washington Twp Local Schs.....	3	151,220	3,972,613	8,863	365,366
	Jefferson Township Local SD.....	2	108,687	1,493,780	63,203	63,203
	Northmont Local SD.....	2	45,210	2,608,305	64,720	78,811
	Total.....		3,605,573		1,688,482	399,900
4th:	Bethel Local SD.....	5	30,519	638,250	11,012	6,742
	Tipp City Exempted Village Schs.....	2	24,831	1,254,418		
	Total.....		55,350		11,012	6,742

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equivalents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
OHIO—Continued							
5th: Port Clinton City SD.....	1	\$27,691	\$2,332,202	-----	-----	-----	-----
Benton Carroll Salem Local SD.....	1	5,425	205,764	-----	-----	\$1,310	\$1,310
Total.....	-----	33,116	-----	-----	-----	1,310	1,310
6th: Union Scioto Local SD.....	7	47,199	736,000	-----	\$28,842	3,637	32,479
Chillicothe City SD.....	4	175,383	3,622,500	-----	20,058	82,875	102,933
Huntington Local SD.....	4	22,604	566,490	-----	5,637	5,637	11,274
Clay Local SD.....	3	14,105	633,527	-----	-----	1,434	1,434
Portsmouth City SD.....	2	47,380	3,588,652	-----	-----	-----	-----
Paint Valley Local SD.....	3	18,807	588,914	-----	3,015	4,014	7,029
Valley Local SD.....	3	20,435	718,750	-----	-----	6,060	6,060
Western Local SD.....	4	4,882	428,458	-----	-----	-----	-----
Waverly Local Bd of Ed.....	1	75,591	1,236,250	-----	37,801	13,065	50,866
Maumet Local SD.....	2	15,371	971,750	-----	-----	-----	-----
Washington Local SD.....	1	16,637	1,195,650	-----	-----	-----	-----
Felicity Franklin Local SD.....	2	7,595	565,389	-----	-----	-----	-----
Scioto Valley Local SD.....	4	25,137	1,143,918	-----	4,020	10,533	4,020
Eastern Local Bd of Ed.....	2	11,935	70,076	-----	-----	-----	-----
Scioto Valley Local SD.....	2	12,116	762,389	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fairfield Local Bd of Ed.....	1	1,537	414,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Adena Local SD.....	5	36,169	690,000	-----	15,688	6,681	22,369
Zane Trace Local Bd of Ed.....	2	10,850	747,217	-----	-----	-----	-----
Miami Trace Local SD.....	1	29,592	2,070,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Wash Court House City Bd of Ed.....	1	16,999	1,322,500	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	-----	610,324	-----	-----	115,051	133,936	248,997
7th: Fairborn City SD.....	16	720,840	5,405,000	-----	565,609	47,131	612,740
Northwestern Local Bd of Ed.....	3	26,945	1,086,750	-----	-----	5,210	5,210
Springfield Local SD.....	3	43,944	1,828,387	-----	-----	7,376	7,376
New Carlisle Bethel Local SD.....	9	263,307	3,722,537	-----	164,443	24,413	188,856
Xenia City SD.....	5	227,681	5,290,000	-----	95,048	26,833	121,881
Yellow Springs Expt Village SD.....	8	65,972	1,024,650	-----	25,783	19,696	45,479
Beavercreek Local Bd of Ed.....	9	368,558	5,155,464	-----	233,096	32,353	265,449
Springfield City SD.....	3	342,079	11,155,000	-----	-----	118,979	118,979

5	49,912	1,421,728	18,048	3,429	21,477
13	203,447	1,887,500	147,444	18,053	165,497
3	515,913	515,051	2,578	3,034	5,612
2	17,722	1,052,250			
2	16,444	1,590,488			
2	28,054	1,746,950			
2	15,552	2,167,073			
1	18,416	1,621,000			
1	17,250	1,989,851			
Total	2,422,036	1,252,049	306,507	1,558,556	
2	16,275	949,102			
1	30,949	2,070,000			
2	33,393	1,495,000		3,498	3,493
Total	80,617			3,493	3,493
3	43,944	1,955,000		4,844	4,844
4	16,637	470,028	5,375	1,861	7,236
6	30,635	586,500	17,699	6,016	23,715
3	20,254	962,550		1,003	1,003
3	60,401	5,543,475			
1	26,401	1,863,650	3,452	5,315	8,767
4	79,004	1,278,441	15,251	38,184	53,435
2	5,606	361,250			
2	20,073	1,041,046			
1	13,202	1,000,500			
1	9,222	581,900			
1	12,472	974,050			
3	13,924	511,750		3,689	3,689
3	18,626	582,002	2,360	4,626	6,986
2	30,742	1,610,000			
1	7,058	920,000			
1	13,575	876,458			
Total	426,230		44,137	65,538	102,675
1	50,170	774,525		34,679	34,679
4	111,066	1,189,737	6,817	80,454	87,271
Total	161,236		6,817	115,133	121,950

10th:

11th:

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equivalents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
OHIO—Continued							
12th: Whitehall City SD.....	7	\$286,696	\$3,450,000	-----	\$103,307	\$114,389	\$217,696
Canal Winchester Local SD.....	4	22,604	258,800	-----	6,511	4,317	10,828
Reynoldsburg Local SD.....	8	185,002	2,553,469	-----	108,070	25,863	133,933
Plain Twp Local SD.....	5	21,338	517,500	-----	7,910	3,078	10,988
Big Walnut Local SD.....	3	26,040	1,204,050	-----	1,959	1,959	1,959
Westerville City SD.....	4	114,493	3,687,442	-----	17,917	22,807	40,724
Total.....		656,153	-----	-----	243,715	172,413	416,128
13th: Columbia Local SD.....	2	15,913	1,047,598	-----	-----	-----	-----
N Royalton Bd of Ed.....	1	23,620	2,518,500	-----	-----	-----	-----
N Ridgeville City SD.....	1	22,785	1,707,831	-----	-----	-----	-----
Avon Local Bd of Ed.....	1	9,042	1,075,250	-----	-----	-----	-----
Avon Lake Local SD.....	1	35,836	3,159,288	-----	-----	-----	-----
Berlin Miland Local SD.....	2	24,434	1,217,145	-----	-----	91	91
Sheffield Lake Local SD.....	1	19,711	1,768,430	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total.....		151,341	-----	-----	-----	91	91
14th: Brunswick City SD.....	1	36,169	3,335,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Green Local Bd of Ed.....	-----	1,989	2,224,874	-----	-----	-----	-----
Akron City SD.....	1	293,483	38,572,411	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total.....		331,641	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
15th: Jefferson Local SD.....	6	225,880	3,450,000	-----	72,761	84,119	156,880
Scioto Darby Local SD.....	1	23,871	3,010,617	-----	-----	-----	-----
S Western City SD.....	1	85,719	9,200,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total.....		335,470	-----	-----	72,761	84,119	156,880
17th: Lakewood Local Bd of Ed.....	5	59,678	1,197,094	-----	20,189	15,547	35,736
Johnstown Monroe Local SD.....	5	42,316	818,257	-----	17,262	8,689	25,951
Southwest Licking Local Bd of Ed.....	5	53,348	1,172,162	-----	22,112	7,793	29,905

Centerburg Local Sch Bd of Ed	2	8,719	415,369		412	412
Linburg Heights Local SD	5	31,104	546,250		7,331	20,179
Northridge Local SD	5	36,891	851,118		5,317	19,869
Grady Exempted Village SD	4	50,226	966,000		20,287	30,906
Guth City SD	9	136,016	1,552,500		46,583	104,966
Newark City SD	3	174,513	6,524,845		17,971	44,016
Licking Valley Local SD	2	21,520	1,020,677		1,106	1,106
North Fork Local SD	3	40,508	1,100,410	5,681	12,919	18,500
Total		654,839	187,691		143,855	331,546
19th: Newton Falls Exempted Village SD	2	18,084	1,381,526		3,411	3,411
Maplewood Local SD		13,957	527,275			
Total		32,041			3,411	3,411
23d: Berea City SD	2	248,414	13,007,650		23,579	23,579
Olmsted Falls Local SD	3	57,827	2,712,422		10,220	10,220
Strongsville City SD	2	58,370	2,407,496		58,022	58,022
North Olmsted City SD	3	156,922	2,945,000		3,095	3,905
Westlake City Schs	2	2,411,064	2,411,064			
Westlake City SD	2	32,826	18,848,500			
Parma City SD	1	221,809	18,848,500			
Bay Village City SD	2	49,410	2,875,000		13,839	13,829
Fairview Park City SD	3	71,515	2,905,893			
Rocky River City Bd of Ed	1	44,524	4,283,951			
Total		961,347			109,555	109,555
24th: Miamisburg City Schs	3	66,730	2,645,000		13,830	13,830
Madison Twp Local SD	2	49,732	3,795,000			
Lebanon City Bd of Ed	1	19,893	2,127,500			
Wilmington City SD	6	171,854	2,742,750	53,401	63,598	116,999
Ross Local SD	2	18,446	1,258,699			
Southwest Local SD	2	48,053	1,712,557		13,802	13,802
Wayne Local SD	2	15,371	869,285			
Blanchester Local SD	1	12,297	1,237,952		5,205	5,205
West Carrollton City SD	2	78,460	3,662,750			
Clinton Massie Local Bd of Ed	2	19,169	1,035,000		10,791	10,791
Carlisle Local SD	2	41,266	1,523,750			
Franklin City Bd of Ed	3	34,178	2,508,585			
East Clinton Local SD	1	30,562	1,144,250		3,132	7,677
Valley View Local SD	1	14,105	1,214,630	4,545		
Cincinnati Pub Schs	1	414,296	62,221,900			
Total		1,034,412	57,946		110,358	168,304

Kellyville ISD No 31	4	12,682	251,452	2,972	4,681	7,653
White Eagle Dependent SD No 90	69	10,308	55,200	10,569		13,285
Mannford ISD No 3	2	6,148	243,900		1,272	1,272
Keystone Dep SD No 15		4,143	77,579		2,591	2,591
Oilton ISD No 20	2	3,024	144,900		126	126
Lone Star Dep SD No 8	4	5,967	124,775		3,471	3,471
Glenpool ISD No 13	2	3,920	137,310		1,174	1,174
Garber ISD No 47	2	9,070	320,850		2,653	2,653
Bristow ISD No 2	7	14,321	759,000			14,807
Jet Nash ISD No 4	4	20,413	280,280	4,326	10,481	13,355
Pioneer Pleasant Vale ISD 56		19,140	289,225		13,355	
Total		2,127,379		650,991		1,042,539
Pryor ISD No 1	1	14,647	1,029,250			71,978
Muskogee ISD No 20	3	145,578	680,000	11,318	60,660	51,081
Burdauld ISD No 1	9	59,660	428,950	30,983	20,098	
Boley ISD No 13	3	6,148	308,200			12,686
Caloosa ISD No 2	3	28,096	770,300	3,409	9,277	60,618
Clarendon ISD No 19	6	79,570	947,600	40,160	20,458	4,479
Chicot ISD No 17	2	14,829	312,250		4,479	2,866
Cove ISD No 17	2	11,031	373,500		2,866	28,770
Leaves ISD No 4	6	36,360	301,300	13,678	15,092	
Beard ISD No 4	2	5,786	201,048		2,414	8,095
Chicot ISD No 6	6	12,116	124,200	5,681	3,659	6,106
Foyil ISD No 7	5	23,398	243,600	2,447	4,928	20,442
India ISD No 5	9	2,893	63,825	15,514	1,616	1,616
Justus ISD No 9	5	7,595	80,500		1,283	1,283
Verdigris Dep SD No 8	3	37,711	339,785		699	799
Haskell ISD No 2	11	7,376	378,500	20,364	6,757	27,121
Weslark ISD No 31	10	61,125	289,800	2,753	5,610	5,610
Slickham ISD No 15	22	14,191	87,975	59,782	2,857	59,782
Picher ISD No 15	8	10,882	181,125			12,431
Briggs ISD No 46	5	8,501	230,000	5,069	3,719	7,239
Sequoyah ISD No 6	8	37,232	138,000	3,540	3,719	6,741
Ralston ISD No 69	19	11,109	103,500	33,955	672	33,955
Quapaw ISD No 14	14	11,109	103,500			343
Bearden ISD No 29	12	7,872	52,900	8,696	3,536	8,696
Twin Hills Dep SD No 11	17	14,647	247,250	3,278		10,182
Colcord ISD No 4	13	46,761	478,975	40,423		40,423
Pawnee ISD No 1	1	5,786	538,852			5,637
Cleveland ISD No 6	7	7,508	100,786	5,367		4,150
Preston ISD No 5	6	65,645	1,224,750	33,168	7,982	8,565
Tahlequah ISD No 35	15	8,861	76,475	8,865		5,462
Wilson ISD No 7	4	10,488	251,275	4,020	1,442	5,363
Wyandotte ISD No 1	27	49,370	213,325	55,368		6,364
Hulbert ISD No 16	8	8,319	97,750	5,900	464	

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equivalents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
OKLAHOMA—Continued							
Jay ISD No. 1.....	10	\$44,849	\$538,325	---	\$40,510	---	\$40,510
Vian ISD No. 2.....	13	50,816	355,925	---	44,443	---	44,443
Dahlgren ISD No. 29.....	54	18,590	57,063	---	19,059	---	24,035
Salina ISD No. 16.....	17	33,275	299,000	---	35,441	---	35,441
Greasy ISD No. 32.....	37	31,828	94,875	---	38,019	---	38,019
Bell ISD No. 33.....	44	40,508	83,375	---	50,255	---	50,255
Belfonte ISD No. 50.....	44	26,945	64,975	---	32,862	---	32,862
Muldrow ISD No. 3.....	2	10,127	402,500	---	---	\$2,077	2,077
Wagoner ISD No. 19.....	5	32,551	538,034	---	11,493	9,897	21,390
Leach Dep SD No. 14.....	17	3,906	49,450	---	5,026	---	5,026
Kansas ISD No. 3.....	17	32,311	308,200	---	35,484	---	35,484
Gore ISD No. 6.....	15	20,721	207,000	---	23,030	---	23,030
Lost City ISD No. 17.....	43	10,781	62,738	---	24,996	---	24,996
Graham ISD No. 32.....	19	10,850	84,525	---	10,794	---	10,794
Roland ISD No. 5.....	9	20,335	245,150	---	16,781	---	16,781
Henderson ISD No. 62.....	8	16,938	39,675	---	17,427	---	21,850
Ft Gibson ISD No. 5.....	4	12,477	340,400	---	---	5,669	5,669
Carlisle ISD No. 27.....	40	10,850	34,050	---	13,197	---	13,179
Chelsea ISD No. 3.....	---	3,393	333,500	---	---	---	---
Cave Springs ISD No. 30.....	22	22,233	17,100	---	25,521	---	25,521
Castle Dep SD No. 19.....	15	3,978	35,313	---	3,977	---	3,977
Okmulgee ISD No. 1.....	1	26,040	1,457,695	---	---	---	---
Stillwell ISD No. 8.....	8	33,817	629,375	---	27,662	---	27,662
Oktaha ISD No. 8.....	2	3,797	129,375	---	---	1,209	1,209
Gans ISD No. 4.....	2	2,893	126,200	---	---	409	409
Webbers Falls ISD No. 6.....	5	8,319	166,098	---	2,709	2,289	4,998
Morris ISD No. 3.....	2	6,328	296,700	---	---	394	394
Salinas ISD No. 1.....	5	37,253	734,400	---	13,547	8,618	22,165
Warner ISD No. 74.....	2	6,509	224,750	---	---	1,794	1,794
Tenkiller ISD No. 66.....	11	6,328	39,100	---	5,856	---	5,856
Briggs ISD No. 44.....	16	14,829	63,700	---	13,460	95	13,555

Ryal DSD No. 3.....	71	17,541	51,750	17,945	21,894
Skelly DSD No. 1.....	48	15,913	43,700	19,665	19,665
Hcmity ISD No. 38.....	6	24,531	465,750	10,619	15,216
Rocky Mountain Dep SD No. 24.....	37	13,744	36,906	4,597	17,043
Maryetta DSD No. 22.....	27	18,807	86,250	23,030	23,030
White Oak SD No. 1.....	9	9,229	115,000	6,861	6,029
Kenwood Dep SD No. 30.....	23	5,786	36,225	6,074	39,374
Peavine DSD No. 19.....	39	32,370	113,850	39,374	13,926
Alluwe DSD No. 50.....	2	18,204	213,900	12,455	13,926
Hildale DSD No. 29.....	31	3,501	154,100	11,201	23,686
Indian Camp Dep SD No. 23.....	45	35,680	101,200	12,673	12,673
Wickliffe DSD No. 35.....	2	10,127	34,500	7,947	7,947
Prue DSD No. 50.....	2	1,745	96,325	2,098	2,098
Dologan Talala ISD No. 14.....	5	16,296	417,450	3,086	8,485
Osage Dep SD No. 49.....	39	12,765	172,500	5,419	6,861
Porum ISD No. 88.....	5	11,533	26,700	2,404	581
Terrestia Dep SD No. 47.....	3	3,789	26,700	581	581
Stone Chapel Dep SD No. 39.....	5	1,697	62,000	276	2,680
Central High ISD No. 7.....	3	7,856	21,936	1,663	1,663
Shady Grove Dep SD No. 26.....	19	6,188	224,950	2,205	2,205
Porter ISD No. 3.....	12	9,827	81,081	1,494	1,494
Bowling DSD No. 7.....	4	7,659	47,955	2,925	2,925
Keys DSD No. 6.....	3	5,890	30,245	2,360	6,694
Cum Springs Dep SD No. 69.....	3	12,839	301,300	3,933	5,285
Westville ISD No. 11.....	5	3,254	89,700	2,880	6,813
Midway ISD No. 77.....	7	3,436	51,750	2,401	1,460
Marion City DSD.....	6	5,244	58,881	1,007	2,401
Grant View DSD No. 34.....	2	2,531	23,000	2,071	4,066
Woodall DSD No. 21.....	2	6,546	165,025	3,059	2,071
Romona Ochelata ISD No. 31.....	2			3,245	3,245
Total.....		1,799,457		1,144,754	1,425,498
				280,744	

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal entitlement of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (Sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
OKLAHOMA—Continued							
3d: McAlister I S D No 80	10	\$197,661	\$1,771,000	---	\$132,193	\$30,048	\$162,241
Tallinn I S D No 52	9	24,775	270,250	---	16,956	2,414	19,370
Haywood I S D No 88	13	15,952	109,250	---	9,439	4,328	13,767
Canadian I S D No 2	4	10,245	114,129	---	---	7,962	7,962
Crowder I S D No 28	8	11,557	141,450	---	6,118	2,960	8,728
Kiowa I S D No 14	14	27,940	209,300	---	18,878	4,876	23,754
Fanshawe DSD No 39	---	5,922	72,450	---	---	4,473	4,473
LeFlore I S D No 16	7	12,406	183,685	---	4,676	4,056	8,732
Savanna I S D No 30	16	36,530	218,500	---	29,148	3,012	32,160
Hartshorne I S D No 1	16	82,464	436,540	---	64,021	9,712	73,733
Indianola I S D No 25	5	6,328	149,500	---	2,185	1,153	3,338
Hodgen I S D No 14	7	6,513	70,620	---	---	5,101	5,101
Strother I S D No 14	20	25,115	167,325	---	20,801	967	21,768
Haileyville I S D No 11	9	17,902	156,217	---	11,406	3,372	14,778
Albion I S D No 15	3	17,902	524,997	---	---	7,402	7,402
Calvin I S D No 48	12	20,176	202,400	---	11,974	4,154	16,128
Caney I S D No 26	2	4,701	184,000	---	---	1,021	1,021
Krebs I S D No 9	7	9,042	87,400	---	4,763	2,531	7,294
Quinton I S D No 17	7	17,180	198,950	---	9,483	3,718	13,201
Wilburton I S D No 1	3	15,913	404,593	---	---	7,821	7,821
Pittsburg I S D No 63	15	15,913	98,325	---	11,755	2,191	13,946
Arkoma Dep S D No 91	2	3,073	120,750	---	---	658	658
Ardmore I S D No 19	2	48,104	2,304,600	---	---	2,012	2,012
Davis I S D No 10	1	1,446	258,175	---	---	5,444	5,444
Sulphur I S D No 1	3	19,819	718,750	---	---	2,491	2,491
Wetumka I S D No 5	3	8,195	285,200	---	---	27,181	27,181
Sasakwa I S D No 10	24	24,587	144,900	---	15,470	15,470	15,470
New Lima I S D No 6	12	17,360	211,600	---	14,831	18,354	18,354
Justice DSD No 54	57	14,466	33,736	---	7,298	---	7,298
Dustin I S D No 9	10	9,640	121,900	---	---	---	---
Holdenville I S D No 35	2	10,669	598,000	---	---	---	---
Kriston I S D No 3	5	23,386	218,500	---	5,200	13,816	19,016
Central High I S D No 34	10	14,108	154,100	---	8,740	2,286	11,026
Big Pasture I S D No 333	12	19,224	166,750	---	9,221	6,688	15,889
Calbert I S D No 4	2	7,307	225,400	---	---	2,799	2,799
Pontotoc Dep SD No 43	33	5,786	32,775	---	6,992	6,992	6,992
Tishomingo I S D No 20	3	21,125	263,350	---	---	15,858	15,858

Panama I S D No. 20	5,244	429,525		6,795	6,795
Wister I S D No. 49	9,840	152,260		6,651	4,540
Bathfist I S D No. 71	8,680	207,000			22,374
Smithville I S D No. 14	22,424	155,250			9,119
Conmerville D S D No. 40	9,803	304,590		932	1,512
Pocalla I S D No. 7	5,606	200,700			8,172
Konawa I S D No. 4	13,114	247,104		5,725	9,976
Stigler I S D No. 20	19,349	468,625		4,457	3,227
Tannehill Dep S D No. 56	4,009	39,100		2,272	5,053
Whitesboro I S D No. 62	7,595	127,075		2,081	10,276
Kinta I S D No. 3	13,542	163,300		5,867	
Caddo I S D No. 5	2,893	176,525			
Seminole I S D No. 1	32,046	752,675		9,432	16,992
Coalgate I S D No. 10	13,202	287,500		3,388	7,452
Rava D S D No. 10	1,912	57,709		4,064	758
Dow Dep S D No. 19	3,436	28,750		2,185	2,861
Frink Chambers Dep S D No. 29	3,177	152,900			2,119
Stringtown I S D No. 7	4,520	126,852		2,119	1,983
Broken Bow I S D No. 74	18,988	694,350		5,901	5,901
Laketown I S D No. 13	4,020	184,000		340	340
Conobia I S D No. 33	5,786	26,450			7,429
Calera I S D No. 48	4,339	133,975		5,933	1,659
Heavener I S D No. 3	3,730	333,500			
Idabel I S D No. 5	31,286	801,049		3,715	15,265
Buffalo Valley I S D No. 3	7,414	133,400		1,075	4,746
Valliant I S D No. 11	13,010	377,200		3,446	7,466
Lufkin I S D No. 9	3,254	32,775		2,598	2,598
Potau I S D No. 29	6,414	598,000			
Hugo I S D No. 39	3,980	672,980			
Alderson Dep S D No. 18	3,254	37,950		2,495	2,495
Keota I S D No. 43	28,803	230,070		15,524	24,308
Clayton I S D No. 10	3,097	164,444		2,288	2,288
Tushka I S D No. 19	5,860	85,170		1,083	1,083
Sile I S D No. 1	12,297	291,950		4,858	7,858
Haworth I S D No. 6	4,339	255,775		7,508	2,223
Lane D S D No. 22	3,797	42,550		2,946	2,946
Forest Grove S D D 1	3,073	176,500		543	543
Wapanucka I S D No. 37	7,233	492,200			
Antlers I S D No. A	12,297	1,000,500			
Durant I S D No. 72	3,254	91,425		1,425	1,425
Tom D S D No. 24	1,919	29,478		1,329	1,329
Summerfield D S D No. 56	2,350	105,205		246	246
Coleman I S D No. 35					
Total	1,218,366		547,392	275,362	872,754

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equivalents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
4th: OKLAHOMA—Continued							
Medicine Park D S D No. 7.....	15	\$6,691	\$29,845	---	\$5,244	---	\$6,094
Cache I S D No. 1.....	33	80,474	334,358	---	83,686	---	83,686
Lawton ISD No. 8.....	26	2,247,697	8,372,607	---	2,121,504	---	2,121,504
Choctaw ISD No. 4.....	13	216,366	1,231,650	---	148,449	43,284	191,733
Geronimo ISD No. 4.....	13	16,094	126,500	---	13,329	235	13,564
Shawnee ISD No. 93.....	8	174,513	1,829,650	---	100,772	37,148	137,920
Guthrie ISD No. 1.....	51	931	1,264,195	---	4,632	22,015	26,647
Norman ISD No. 29.....	6	272,678	3,674,250	---	123,278	75,915	199,193
Sterling ISD No. 3.....	14	26,764	193,107	---	20,482	2,450	22,902
Elgin ISD No. 16.....	28	74,868	304,750	---	73,853	---	73,853
Tecumseh ISD No. 92.....	10	51,540	482,401	---	33,582	8,330	41,882
Apache ISD No. 9.....	18	30,020	167,900	---	24,865	1,797	26,662
Fletcher ISD No. 6.....	26	73,421	327,750	---	74,203	---	74,203
McCloud ISD No. 1.....	16	49,007	301,188	---	39,286	---	39,286
Bethel ISD No. 3.....	13	41,050	241,721	---	34,673	3,697	38,368
Harrish ISD No. 7.....	14	149,310	662,500	---	53,982	2,173	56,155
Dale ISD No. 2.....	10	26,384	173,950	---	19,796	78,173	97,969
Paden ISD No. 14.....	8	21,858	249,500	---	10,313	2,453	12,766
Cyril ISD No. 64.....	13	11,958	343,820	---	9,766	2,266	12,032
Chandler ISD No. 1.....	22	16,798	123,820	---	11,930	2,365	14,295
Stuart ISD No. 54.....	6	21,638	83,363	---	21,588	---	21,588
Acme Dep SD No. 24.....	6	16,708	253,353	---	6,074	5,505	11,579
Tuttle ISD No. 97.....	5	19,202	202,250	---	6,249	2,928	9,177
Wellston ISD No. 4.....	5	18,499	192,050	---	3,715	2,943	4,658
Dibble ISD No. 2.....	5	12,402	229,425	---	3,409	4,404	7,813
Luther ISD No. 3.....	5	13,924	268,525	---	5,113	3,400	8,513
Lexington ISD No. 57.....	9	2,712	43,125	---	---	1,849	1,849
Harjo ISD No. 5.....	28	24,775	576,984	---	5,026	8,209	13,235
Wewoka ISD No. 2.....	4	565,495	2,829,000	---	601,574	---	601,574
Altus SD No. 18.....	24	45,924	236,325	---	46,672	---	46,672
Fort Cobb ISD No. 7.....	3	9,291	184,000	---	2,884	---	2,884
Wanette ISD No. 115.....	6	7,072	228,850	---	---	2,727	5,611
Washington ISD No. 5.....	7	4,631	44,850	---	---	2,495	2,495
Middleburg Dep SD No. 96.....	9	8,680	118,450	---	5,987	3,734	3,734
Macomb ISD No. 4.....	6	15,727	269,100	---	6,861	3,324	6,311
Grandfield ISD No. 249.....	11	5,064	31,050	---	3,715	3,484	10,345
Pleasant Grove Dep SD No. 29.....	15	122,972	868,312	---	119,651	778	4,443
Anadarko ISD No. 13.....	15	---	---	---	---	---	119,651

Gracemont ISD No. 86	23	12,328	144,325	20,801	20,801
Boone DSD No. 56	83	19,349	44,275	19,837	24,254
Earlshoro ISD No. 34	14	11,755	109,654	9,701	9,701
Indianahoma ISD No. 2	38	33,456	221,275	36,927	36,927
Binger ISD No. 15	13	23,329	221,950	20,015	20,015
Cordell ISD No. 78	16	26,438	404,800	12,061	18,342
Allen ISD No. 1	7	14,720	244,950	7,822	9,821
Burns Flat ISD No. 7	84	513,594	899,070	526,553	649,775
Bowlegs ISD No. 3	13	18,446	197,800	16,256	16,256
Butner ISD No. 15	18	13,885	216,200	9,920	9,920
Mason ISD No. 2	22	19,439	94,875	18,966	18,966
New Model D SD No. 32	31	6,509	46,000	7,604	7,604
Sentinel I SD No. 1	4	14,314	351,900	2,316	7,276
Little Axe D SD No. 70	48	23,612	65,475	27,487	27,487
Asher I SD No. 112	5	5,967	119,026	2,316	3,586
St Louis I SD No. 66	10	4,758	43,700	1,270	3,884
Vamosca D SD No. 8	32	6,148	71,782	7,429	7,429
Pleasant Grove I SD No. 5	27	21,610	115,000	21,413	21,413
Olustee I SD No. 35	4	5,548	151,800	2,512	2,512
Snyder I SD No. 4	4	10,932	261,683	5,698	5,698
Canute I SD No. 11	7	8,242	186,140	2,334	4,519
Maud I SD No. 117	7	13,464	184,000	6,686	9,764
Bishop D SD No. 49	24	44,305	132,250	36,140	41,660
Vernum I SD No. 7	9	10,850	144,900	8,653	8,653
Vernum I SD No. 7	9	10,850	144,900	8,653	8,653
South Rock Creek D SD No. 32	8	8,680	86,250	3,200	6,958
Grove Dep SD No. 27	14	9,042	50,600	6,774	8,030
Falls D SD No. 31	10	4,056	40,250	1,756	3,281
Cement I SD No. 160	4	7,775	230,000	3,175	3,175
Lookaba Sickles I SD No. 12	9	15,552	281,750	12,979	12,979
North Rock Creek Dep St No. 10	13	9,377	64,400	6,118	8,089
Washita D SD No. 20	16	18,880	87,400	17,132	17,132
Dewar I SD No. 8	3	6,916	107,100	12,500	13,374
McClush I SD No. 22	13	4,798	108,000	3,374	3,833
Cottonwood D SD No. 4	10	4,582	158,071	9,833	9,833
Navajo ISD No. 1	4	5,729	143,244	712	3,858
Marietta ISD No. 16	2	2,723	290,560	2,864	2,864
Chickasaw ISD No. 1	2	30,555	1,723,375	2,008	2,008
Amber Pockets ISD No. 128	3	18,000	1,723,375	2,008	2,008
Ada ISD No. 19	1	18,934	1,327,000	609	2,794
Onley ISD No. 1	5	18,648	1,327,000	3,614	3,614
Bying ISD No. 16	2	11,618	400,200	2,185	3,614
Total		5,621,198	4,720,800	407,985	5,128,865

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equivalents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
OKLAHOMA—Continued							
5th: Moore ISD No. 2	7	\$298,288	\$2,989,557	---	\$167,065	\$71,432	\$238,497
El Reno ISD No. 34	8	123,265	1,380,000	---	---	25,570	95,665
Crooked Oak ISD No. 53	10	146,663	1,435,200	---	96,490	21,496	117,959
Jones ISD No. 9	9	30,020	400,200	---	21,675	341	22,016
Putnam City ISD No. 1	3	264,935	6,729,387	---	16,082	114,285	130,347
Bethany ISD No. 88	3	13,202	411,700	---	---	4,968	4,968
Edmond ISD No. 12	3	96,806	2,189,600	---	---	13,014	13,014
Oklahoma City ISD No. 89	4	2,037,946	34,264,250	---	981,633	371,028	1,352,661
Noble ISD No. 40	4	33,275	395,025	---	20,233	5,141	25,374
Newcastle ISD No. 1	6	32,839	186,300	---	3,943	5,070	9,113
Purcell ISD No. 15	7	20,133	166,300	---	4,676	7,071	11,747
Blanchard ISD No. 29	7	21,153	266,500	---	11,275	4,597	15,872
Wayne ISD No. 10	2	8,367	227,500	---	---	4,793	4,793
Crutcho DSD No. 74	6	8,368	80,500	---	3,452	3,396	6,788
Pleasant ISD No. 45	8	18,850	172,500	---	8,172	7,298	15,470
Schwartz ISD No. 6	10	4,844	32,650	---	2,972	1,159	4,131
Millwood DSD No. 37	7	37,154	414,000	---	16,650	12,224	28,874
Western Heights ISD No. 41	6	111,498	1,219,000	---	41,559	45,559	86,118
Total		3,245,531	---	---	1,467,972	713,285	2,181,257
6th: Enid ISD No. 57	7	316,319	4,666,264	---	170,037	52,957	222,994
Yukon ISD No. 27	3	39,402	937,250	---	3,540	17,117	20,657
Minco ISD No. 2	4	10,787	250,700	---	3,496	2,277	5,773
White Rock DSD No. 5	13	6,145	32,511	---	3,715	1,780	5,495
Marlow ISD No. 3	3	12,116	473,800	---	---	2,640	2,640
Meeker ISD No. 95	11	30,200	297,025	---	21,850	3,209	25,059
Prague ISD No. 103	8	26,221	290,950	---	15,120	5,282	20,402
Blair ISD No. 54	6	11,392	184,000	---	5,900	7,712	13,612
Calumet ISD No. 76	10	19,843	177,100	---	8,959	7,342	16,301
Walters ISD No. 1	9	34,303	417,450	---	22,899	3,055	25,954
Broxtown ISD No. 68	46	33,998	111,550	---	40,991	---	40,991
Carnegie ISD No. 33	34	106,696	483,000	---	124,327	---	124,327
Mountain View ISD No. 39	14	25,913	220,800	---	21,588	---	21,588
Red Rock ISD No. 3	19	22,359	138,000	---	13,766	5,833	19,599
Temple ISD No. 101	5	12,186	316,250	---	3,933	1,928	5,861

Geary ISD No. 80.....	11	24,047	249,550	16,475	2,581	19,056
Longdale Dep SD No. 70.....	8	12,650	72,765	2,709	8,486	11,195
Marland ISD No. 5.....	12	17,897	133,285	9,177	6,054	15,231
Rush Springs ISD No. 68.....	2	5,240	248,285	---	274	274
Watonga ISD No. 42.....	5	23,092	546,250	8,784	3,383	12,167
Canton ISD No. 105.....	23	50,782	287,500	41,865	3,167	45,032
Chattanooga ISD No. 132.....	9	15,443	155,250	6,511	5,827	12,338
Sellings ISD No. 8.....	13	45,053	365,779	25,696	12,041	37,737
Verden ISD No. 99.....	10	21,124	170,200	10,750	6,970	17,720
Dill City ISD No. 3.....	13	18,233	162,880	13,634	1,341	14,975
Kingfisher ISD No. 7.....	3	18,357	719,785	---	1,341	3,961
Hammon ISD No. 66.....	26	41,981	236,166	34,785	2,473	37,258
Clinton ISD No. 99.....	4	42,501	1,137,350	10,007	19,754	17,754
Elk City ISD No. 6.....	3	27,736	783,150	---	12,073	12,073
Langston Dep SD No. 6.....	5	1,989	60,950	---	770	770
Hobart ISD.....	8	42,431	633,640	28,187	1,571	29,758
Reynold ISD No. 6.....	---	4,533	148,694	---	1,559	1,559
Crawford Dep SD No. 11.....	---	1,911	78,363	---	344	344
Stroud ISD No. 54.....	2	7,903	343,850	---	1,026	1,026
Mustang ISD No. 69.....	7	84,163	690,000	20,277	50,086	70,363
Weatherford ISD No. 26.....	4	20,396	564,310	4,370	4,740	9,110
Keyes ISD No. 11.....	10	29,160	276,000	9,439	14,201	23,640
North End ISD No. 42.....	3	20,136	273,700	---	14,662	14,662
Drummond ISD No. 85.....	3	7,710	155,250	---	4,605	4,605
Arapaho ISD No. 5.....	4	7,708	142,600	---	4,856	4,856
Butler ISD No. 46.....	---	2,695	135,125	---	---	---
Custer City ISD No. 1.....	6	14,468	201,250	4,152	6,291	10,443
Thomas ISD No. 6.....	3	9,003	200,100	---	5,001	5,001
Davenport ISD No. 3.....	3	6,535	207,000	---	2,395	2,395
Newkirk ISD No. 29.....	7	19,169	327,750	13,591	13,591	13,591
Union City ISD No. 57.....	8	14,031	145,475	4,851	6,270	3,273
Gage ISD No. 39.....	3	5,953	133,975	---	3,273	3,273
Morrison ISD No. 6.....	3	5,374	162,150	---	2,131	2,131
Laforma Dep SD No. 61.....	4	7,735	127,650	---	5,182	5,182
Lawrence Dep SD No. 75.....	7	2,531	36,800	---	1,795	1,795
Comptche Dep SD No. 94.....	3	8,819	287,500	---	3,069	3,069
Comptche Gas ISD No. 94.....	28	6,328	65,350	5,244	5,244	5,244
Law City ISD No. 84.....	---	7,292	233,000	---	---	---
Washita Heights ISD No. 9.....	6	---	---	---	---	---
Total.....	---	1,409,989	---	734,820	317,437	1,052,257
75th. Midwest City ISD No. 52 (total).....	19	2,464,463	8,662,665	1,412,734	878,476	2,291,210
Total.....	---	17,886,383	---	10,679,543	3,264,837	13,944,380

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District		Percent of total Federal equivalent daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increase	Reform with increase							
Ist:															
OREGON															
1st:	Tillamook SD No. 9	2	\$36,995	\$2,114,023		\$69,012	\$2,059	\$71,071							
	Astoria SD No. 1C	9	113,727	2,132,796											
	Warrenton SD No. 30	2	9,225	601,748											
	Stacade Grade School Dist No. 108	5	44,525	1,031,942		18,130	5,756	23,886							
	Benton Sch Dist 7 J	14	30,312	263,688		15,314	9,724	25,038							
	Hebo SD No. 13 J	47	35,012	106,703		29,146	3,732	32,878							
	Nesucca UHSD No. 103	4	7,766	287,816		2,010	2,010	2,010							
	Cloverdale Grade SD No. 22	4	3,870	162,316			624	624							
	Tillamook County Sch Dist No. 8	4	3,654	148,431			685	685							
	Lewis & Clark SD No. 5	2	12,190	604,602			98	98							
	Corvallis SD No. 509 J	5	228,549	8,266,001		70,346		70,346							
	Three Lynx SD No. 123	98	35,894	118,908		36,800		33,516							
	Welches Grade SD No. 13	7	7,955	196,196		4,397		4,397							
	Total		569,674			243,145	24,688	267,833							
2d:	Administrative SD No. 129 J	12	64,249	671,349		30,480	20,342	50,822							
	Stanfield SD No. 61	8	30,971	405,522		11,066	11,795	22,861							
	Sisters SD No. 6	19	28,994	247,107		15,857	8,195	24,052							
	Hermiston Unif SD No. 8 R	9	157,573	2,229,887		76,570	36,405	112,975							
	Detroit SD No. 123 J	20	29,324	216,442		17,982	7,013	24,995							
	Madras SD No. 6 R	8	35,914	397,090		14,326	13,646	27,972							
	UHSD No. 30	7	21,501	294,311		14,227	1,388	15,615							
	Chenoweth SD No. 9	4	24,555	601,343		12,202	10,126	22,328							
	Wasco Co SD No. 12	4	7,270	1,068,483		4,397	2,733	7,130							
	Coron Admin SD No. 25	4	47,415	2,524,560		10,226	18,582	28,788							
	Petersburg SD No. 14 C	4	6,590	253,096		28,593	8,351	36,894							
	Sherman Co SD No. 3	4	19,438	202,141			1,501	1,501							
	Hood River Co SD 1 R	8	4,118	141,757		13,091	2,305	15,396							
	Wasco Co SD	2	61,659	3,225,503			1,283								
	Wasco Co SD No. 42	11	432,435	5,329,408		278,715	47,132	395,847							
	Klamath Co UHSD	21	9,121	60,963		5,839	2,073	7,902							
	Klamath Falls SD No. 1	5	14,369	250,959		5,335	4,015	9,350							
	Klamath Falls UHSD No. 2	3	74,135	1,915,338		29,482	6,336	35,823							
	Albany UHSDUJ 8	3	53,028	1,945,974		3,211	10,898	14,109							
	SD No. 24 J	2	40,938	2,981,429											
	Harney Co SD No. 1	1	153,327	18,227,415											
	Baker SD No. 5 J	4	25,880	665,142		18,970		18,970							
	Grand Prairie SD No. 14	2	75,908	2,209,150		11,164	20,561	31,725							
	Morrow Co SDR 1	3	3,654	2,225,606											
			26,307	1,460,903											

Sweet Home SD No. 55.....	2	49,327	2,950,939	3,024	3,024	3,024
Wasco SD No. 7.....	5	3,654	31,497			
Sherman Co SD.....	2	4,659	384,872			
Egin SD No. 230.....	34	26,688	458,642	7,657	9,858	17,515
Ukiah SD No. 808.....	6	31,252	127,104	12,202	16,508	28,710
Baker SD No. 30.....	12	16,145	270,136	8,052	2,690	10,742
Vale ESD No. 5.....	1	5,374	404,432			
Vale ESD No. SD 509.....	26	301,444	2,046,732	258,016	2,503	260,519
Jefferson SD No. 1.....	3	52,068	2,010,174		11,865	11,865
Union Co SD No. 4.....	13	48,434	327,511	21,934	19,944	41,878
Grant Co SD No. 5.....	5	23,722	365,726	5,928	10,478	16,406
Union Co SD No. 17.....	18	20,524	130,150	8,892	8,627	17,519
Long Creek SD No. 14.....	35	13,060	453,637	6,620	3,936	10,556
Allen SD No. 298.....	2	38,913	2,320,142	4,397		4,397
Alameda SD No. 3.....	2	55,904	2,650,518	28,652	14,242	42,894
Redwood Unif SD.....	9	7,578	287,275	1,832	1,832	1,832
Duff SD No. 3.....	4					
Duff SD No. 29.....						
Total.....		2,278,279	\$60,000	964,043	340,147	1,364,190
3d: Bonneville SD No. 46.....	39	29,853	102,298	15,808	11,999	27,807
SD No. 1 Mullinmah Co.....	1	553,700	57,253,498			
David Douglas SD No. 40.....	1	7,538	8,538,052			
Corbett SD No. 39.....	2	7,248	464,600			
Parkrose SD No. 3.....	1	53,164	5,145,956			
Total.....		728,503		15,808	11,999	27,807
4th: Lane Co SD No. 76.....	13	120,029	1,280,058	69,852	24,576	94,428
Eagle Point SD No. 9.....	16	60,289	1,653,969	14,375	12,835	27,210
McKenzie River SD No. 68.....	16	68,203	1,768,200	36,655	16,184	52,839
Albany ESD No. 5.....	3	40,138	1,972,199		694	
SD No. 24.....	2	127,702	8,184,069			
Jackson Co SD No. 91.....	25	31,630	215,175	17,784	9,542	27,326
Lowell SD No. 71.....	17	30,312	552,390	10,473	8,702	19,264
Powers SD No. 31.....	11	26,029	415,781	12,399	8,711	17,713
Blachly SD No. 90.....	9	15,815	210,910	6,373	5,224	11,597
Administrative SD No. 15.....	19	44,480	326,221	23,959	13,697	37,956
N Douglas SD No. 22.....	5	31,630	657,920	7,953	11,519	18,472
Roseburg SD No. 4.....	3	50,410	6,517,113	29,541	21,491	24,491
Prospect SD No. 59.....	24	15,486	279,809	4,693	15,273	44,814
Elkton SD No. 34.....	7	32,336	323,731	29,541	14,318	9,011
Suslaw SD No. 971.....	3	33,277	1,238,442	4,693	7,567	7,567
Mapleton SD No. 32.....	7	543,720	543,720	11,955	10,448	22,403
Coos Co SD No. 13.....	3	51,245	3,045,323			
Medford Sch Dist No. 5490.....	2	110,163	8,051,983			
Total.....		1,044,007		246,012	169,773	415,785
Total.....		4,620,463	60,000	1,469,008	546,607	2,075,615

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equivalents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
PENNSYLVANIA							
6th: Pine Grove Area, JT SD.....	2	\$23,765	\$1,493,324				
Williams Valley SD.....	4	44,656	1,120,181		\$12,944	\$9,308	\$22,252
Total.....		68,421			12,944	9,308	22,252
7th: Springfield Twp SD.....	1	50,223	5,102,378				
SD of the Twp of Upper Darby.....	2	177,128	10,115,129				
Interboro Sch Sys.....	1	35,311	3,021,158				
Yeadon SD.....	2	31,009	1,201,403			6,981	6,981
Collingdale Borough SD.....	1	13,751	1,089,103				
Ridley SD.....	1	92,138	6,450,158				
Darby Twp SD.....	3	25,453	1,255,063			352	352
Folcroft Borough SD.....	3	26,329	1,104,144			4,246	4,246
Lansdowne Aldan H Sch System.....	1	31,985	2,412,871				
Darby Colwyn JT System.....	1	20,519	1,732,350				
Total.....		503,846				11,579	11,569
8th: Bristol Twp SD.....	1	114,719	13,326,673				
Lower Moreland Twp SD.....	1	32,325	2,581,289				
Bensalem Twp SD.....	2	62,853	4,280,732				
Centennial SD.....	2	554,610	7,977,525			395,059	395,059
Neshaminy SD.....	1	143,356	11,854,278				
Pennsbury SD.....	1	66,705	11,912,027				
Council Rock SD.....	2	72,103	6,160,398				
Total.....		1,053,381				395,059	395,059
9th: Columbia Boro SD.....	1	14,565	1,576,972				
Coatesville Area SD.....	2	128,613	7,813,753				
Phoenixville Area SD.....	3	91,018	4,645,906				
Total.....		234,196					

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal entitlements of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
OKLAHOMA—Continued							
16th:							
Elizabethhanna Area SD.....	2	\$37,756	\$2,920,439				
Donegal SD.....	1	18,207	2,419,660				
Palmyra Area SD.....		45,998	1,990,598				
Annville Cleona SD.....	2	22,231	1,564,664			\$6,186	\$6,186
Cornwall Lebanon Sub Jt Sch Sys.....	6	57,880	2,687,335				
Middletown Area SD.....	2	106,292	2,470,137				
West Perry SD.....	2	22,615	1,394,982		\$44,798	4,133	4,133
Lebanon SD.....	2	56,767	3,638,310			12,091	56,889
Central Bucks SD.....	2	102,125	7,349,887				
Eastern Lebanon Co SD.....	1	17,057	2,334,770				
Northern Lebanon SD.....	4	59,989	1,652,516		19,967	6,972	26,939
Total.....		546,917			64,765	29,382	94,147
17th:							
Susquehanna Twp SD.....	1	7,333	2,695,010				
Steelton Highspire Sch Dist.....	4	46,277	1,722,992				
SD of the City of Harrisburg.....	2	168,093	10,872,378		6,610	5,207	11,817
Lewisburg Area Schs.....	2	32,339	1,588,563				
Upper Dauphin Area SD.....	2	21,273	1,083,187			568	568
Lower Dauphin SD.....	3	57,305	2,968,553				
Ctr Dauphin SD.....	2	141,348	8,667,829				
Total.....		473,968			6,610	5,775	12,385
18th: Fox Chapel Area SD (total).....	1	38,607	5,484,925				
19th:							
S Middletown SD.....	4	36,989	1,301,431				
Camp Hill SD.....	3	45,072	1,715,306		6,656	4,304	10,960
Franklin Twp SD.....	2	8,815	550,695			10,766	10,766
Cumberland Twp SD.....	3	11,587	601,935				
Fairfield Area SD.....	2	8,624	741,339				
Northern York Co Jt Sch System.....	3	29,132	1,563,556				
South Eastern SD.....	3	25,490	1,350,039				
Carlisle Area SD.....	6	181,884	4,656,183		100,337		100,337
Berndtman Springs Jt Sch System.....	1	10,924	824,601				
Bedfordburg Area SD.....	5	114,420	3,421,226		47,139		47,139
Big Spring SD.....	3	59,030	2,097,023		8,492	8,598	17,090
Gettysburg Area SD.....	1	18,398	1,710,250				
East Pennsboro Area SD.....	3	50,597	1,446,874		3,993	17,667	21,660

Cumberland Valley SD	4	120,773	5,141,420	22,399	22,399
Shippensburg Area SD	7	133,719	2,609,606	76,194	87,527
West Shore SD	4	274,833	7,280,435	72,889	11,333
Total		1,136,307		338,099	56,355
				109,023	447,122
23d: Warren Co SD (total)		39,164	514,470		28,875
26th: Peters TWP SD (total)	2	28,309	3,092,408		
27th:					
Moon USD	2	47,723	4,390,751		
South Park SD	2	19,548	1,108,399		
West Jefferson Hills SD	3	93,076	4,119,139	3,488	7,205
SD of the TWP of Upper St Clair	1	32,086	3,419,066		10,693
Bethel Park SD	2	78,679	5,535,947		
West Allegheny SD	1	13,332	1,888,599		
Total		289,444		3,488	7,205
					10,693
57th:					
Baldwin Whitehall SD	2	127,706	7,142,340		
Brentwood Boro SD	2	28,027	1,642,102		
Chartiers Valley SD	1	34,113	4,735,433		
SD of Pittsburgh	1	634,500	72,675,243		
Carynton SD	1	26,740	2,896,494		
Montour SD	1	28,750	3,228,232		
Total		878,836			
63d: Hatboro Horsham SD (total)	3	90,652	3,548,104	19,700	19,700
66th: SD of Philadelphia (total)	3	4,871,467	283,665,000	2,626,765	955,897
67th:					
Derry Twp SD	3	42,860	2,196,030		
Hallifax Area SD	1	8,815	745,430		
Total		51,675			
Total		12,474,076		3,646,846	1,753,401
					5,400,247
1st:					
Newport Sch System	18	783,299	5,084,524	413,291	681,609
Town of Middletown Sch Comm	41	819,494	3,517,249	707,101	42,048
Tiverton Sch Dist	5	85,870	1,884,106	27,050	749,149
Sch Comm of the Twp of Portsmouth	27	475,337	2,523,519	308,272	48,188
Town of Johnston Sch Committee	11	31,424	380,837	21,668	116,595
Bristol Sch Committee	2	19,309	1,641,243		2,139
Warren School Department	2	2,261,987		1,477,382	23,807
Total				450,238	1,927,620

RHODE ISLAND

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equivalents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
RHODE ISLAND—Continued							
2d:							
Town of East Greenwich Sch. Dept.	5	\$95,442	\$2,267,723	---	\$23,868	\$26,220	\$50,088
Town of North Kingstown Sch. Dept.	36	1,250,028	4,561,853	---	874,084	284,707	1,158,791
Coventry Sch. Dept.	5	139,623	4,174,500	---	46,613	9,520	56,133
Warwick Sch. Committee	3	371,563	15,965,770	---	---	52,248	52,248
Town of Westerly Sch. Committee	1	14,096	2,869,000	---	---	---	---
Town of Charlestown Sch. Committee	2	6,404	2,247,596	---	---	1,452	1,452
Town of Richmond Sch. Committee	1	3,602	333,346	---	---	---	---
Town of Narragansett Sch. Committee	4	33,622	990,035	---	4,165	9,656	13,821
West Warwick Sch. Dept.	4	109,320	2,503,652	---	26,348	32,899	59,247
Town of Smithfield Dept. of Pub. Schs.	1	9,859	2,112,552	---	---	---	---
Town of Johnston Pub. Schs.	2	42,371	2,609,420	---	---	23,389	23,389
South Kingstown Sch. Comm.	3	54,447	1,552,896	---	---	---	---
Charlton Reg. HSD	1	11,068	968,875	---	---	---	---
Exeter West Greenwich Reg. SD	3	20,999	803,267	---	2,340	2,594	4,934
Cranston School Department	2	199,404	10,346,481	---	---	---	---
Total	---	2,361,848	---	---	977,418	442,685	1,420,103
79th: Pub. Schs. of the City of Providence (Total)	1	27,114	24,630,172	---	---	---	---
Total	---	4,902,949	---	---	2,454,800	892,923	3,347,723
SOUTH CAROLINA							
1st:							
Summerville SD No. 2	14	353,515	1,956,056	---	269,848	50,546	320,394
Beaufort Co. SD No. 1	15	693,033	4,025,000	---	576,359	41,194	617,553
Attendale SD No. 1	2	23,509	1,437,500	---	---	---	---
Berkley Co. Bd. of Ed.	18	1,251,433	6,095,000	---	1,147,737	---	1,147,737
St. George SD No. 1	2	19,893	767,750	---	---	4,138	4,138
Harleyville Ridgeville SD No. 3	3	75,764	667,000	---	2,316	11,108	13,424
SD of Colleton Co.	3	117,367	2,990,000	---	4,326	53,241	57,567
Charleston Co. SD	13	3,441,772	21,750,652	---	3,005,162	7,597	3,012,759
Total	---	5,941,306	---	\$955,575	5,005,748	167,824	6,129,147
2d:							
Sunter SD No. 17	6	341,069	4,417,722	---	163,088	89,627	252,715
Richland Co. SD No. 2	12	435,012	3,565,000	---	331,115	33,597	364,712
SD No. 1 of Richland Co.	4	713,424	19,092,179	---	208,886	122,694	331,580

Blackville SD No. 19.....	18,988	609,500	6,798	6,798
Alken Co Bd of Ed.....	902,225	11,714,874	155,196	667,928
Denmark SD No. 2.....	14,105	636,261	1,380	1,380
Bamberg SD No. 1.....	24,593	678,500	11,023	11,023
Springfield Norway Neesses SD No. 1.....	9,584	804,166	614	614
Orangeburg Co SD No. 6.....	8,319	385,250	4,558	4,558
Branchville SD No. 8.....	10,308	287,500	11,489	11,489
Holly Hill SD No. 3.....	32,189	1,035,000		
Total.....	2,510,816	543,523	1,215,821	2,916,320
3d: McCormick SD No. 4.....	55,533	796,352	14,596	40,606
SD of Edgefield Co.....	35,625	1,538,157	4,462	4,462
SD No. 4 of Anderson Co.....	26,584	839,500	9,794	9,794
Total.....	118,742		14,596	40,266
4th: SD of Greenville Co (total).....	104,346	23,066,464		683,337
5th: Sumter Co SD No. 2 (total).....	704,744	3,817,837	688,337	532,192
6th: Horry Co Bd of Ed (total).....	207,788	8,824,911	500,902	31,290
Total.....	9,590,742	2,000,000	6,919,502	676,356
9,590,742				9,595,858
1st: Flandreau ISD No. 3.....	24,956	657,162	13,871	13,871
Andes Central ISD No. 103.....	67,100	365,177	53,877	59,736
Chamberlain ISD.....	22,607	1,527,701	3,613	5,859
Yankton ISD No. 1.....	22,785	1,058,866	76,311	6,440
Sisseton ISD No. 1.....	110,201	1,058,866	20,338	9,689
Gettysburg ISD No. 1.....	38,494	733,360		
Mobridge ISD No. 13.....	11,825	99,493	9,990	10,837
Browns Valley ISD No. 103.....	8,805	261,832	8,254	3,568
Highmore ISD No. 1.....	23,918	276,670	28,098	7,683
Joe Creek ISD No. 20.....	23,865	326,756	22,880	28,098
Wilmot ISD No. 1.....	23,395	1,876,786	4,510	27,390
Waubay ISD No. 184.....	23,395	960,243		
Brookings ISD No. 122.....	176,643	11,052,507		
Lennox ISD No. 65.....	43,785	2,983,048		
Sioux Falls ISD No. 1.....	5,772	2,209,973	1,573	1,573
Aberdeen ISD No. 32.....	7,799	138,270	5,034	5,034
Vehlen ISD.....	3,367	161,000	147	147
Hayward SD No. 10.....	5,534	470,777		
Harrisburg Pub Schs.....				
West Central ISD No. 154.....				
Total.....	664,030		237,232	50,184
				287,416

SOUTH DAKOTA

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equivalents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
SOUTH DAKOTA—Continued							
2d: Hot Springs ISD No 10	14	\$95,238	\$732,448	---	\$56,776	\$23,813	\$80,589
Piedmont SD No 34	4	4,025	55,323	---	---	2,919	2,919
Pierre ISD No 1	6	109,698	1,477,381	---	45,715	34,435	80,150
Rapid City ISD No 1	6	377,906	6,812,440	---	---	152,546	241,567
Sturgis ISD No 12	12	148,629	1,525,098	---	89,111	49,016	138,127
Todd Co ISD	70	588,504	1,384,595	---	603,352	---	561,692
Douglas ISD No 3	83	1,595,381	1,985,323	---	1,635,633	---	1,555,675
Newell ISD No 7	4	13,709	132,187	---	3,613	7,452	11,065
Custer ISD No 1	5	27,424	434,017	---	8,965	9,779	18,744
New Underwood ISD No 23	8	10,316	198,983	---	4,192	2,944	7,136
Rapid Valley SD No 4	5	15,851	172,500	---	4,237	8,164	12,401
Hill City ISD No 10	5	8,658	146,480	---	3,300	2,428	5,728
Shannon Co ISD No 1	73	378,409	920,000	---	387,957	0	360,009
Upree ISD No 12	45	31,953	167,210	---	26,760	1,849	38,609
Washburn ISD No 10	25	26,570	99,219	---	20,248	4,438	24,686
Eagle Butte ISD No 3	63	152,721	317,275	---	156,575	0	146,375
Interior ISD No 55	26	5,334	41,400	---	3,300	1,406	4,706
Benning Co ISD	4	4,780	195,500	---	---	870	---
White River ISD No 29	35	51,178	273,700	---	58,560	---	58,560
Marble ISD No 2	9	20,631	506,000	---	12,711	---	12,711
Timber Lake ISD No 2	6	10,819	233,025	---	5,129	629	5,758
Wood ISD No 1	5	4,777	131,069	---	---	1,656	---
McLaughlin ISD No 21	32	82,826	416,139	---	91,385	---	91,385
Nemo SD No 55	43	5,876	16,000	---	5,129	335	5,464
McIntosh ISD No 1	30	77,493	294,000	---	57,891	13,622	71,513
Smear ISD No 4	88	59,407	31,750	---	60,999	---	77,113
St Charles CSD No 104	63	19,000	15,319	---	19,479	---	18,464
Elvira Twin ISD	39	15,933	134,577	---	4,450	---	14,450
Blackpipe CSD No 8	89	32,402	88,550	---	33,014	0	30,910
North River SD No 16	59	32,456	28,679	---	33,275	---	30,685
Victory CSD No 8	71	11,573	88,550	---	11,864	---	11,016
Wall ISD No 58	5	8,302	175,714	---	2,584	2,423	4,787
Keystone CSD No 2	19	8,302	37,712	---	4,995	7,948	7,948
CSD No. 3	47	28,179	86,793	---	23,995	2,829	26,443
Evergreen SD No 17	9	3,271	72,014	---	---	1,829	---
Duncan Common SD No. 2	21	4,025	21,850	---	2,230	1,358	3,588
Spearfish ISD No 104	2	13,202	794,488	---	---	---	---
New Ideal SD No 112	45	10,566	20,700	---	9,366	---	10,152
Platte ISD No 97	---	15,757	249,550	---	---	10,766	10,766

14	Reliance SD No. 9	7,045	105,800	5,352	9,596	5,352
3	Deadwood ISD No. 102	18,759	458,152	17,024	0	16,145
64	Lower Brule CSD No. 14	16,605	23,000	17,795	2,834	17,795
7	East Charles Mix ISD No. 102	24,956	570,400	17,795	2,834	2,834
4	Isabel ISD No. 1	4,780	97,287			
	Total	4,182,526		3,625,852	352,894	3,978,746
	Total	4,846,556		3,863,084	403,078	4,266,162
TENNESSEE						
2	Hawkins Co Bd of Ed	83,006	2,241,501		38,176	38,176
3	Sullivan Co Bd of Ed	297,124	7,245,000		113,331	152,224
2	Kingsport City Sch System	75,773	4,773,219	38,893		
5	Rogersville Bd of Ed	15,371	2,328,646	6,074	2,724	8,798
4	Bristol City SD	70,210	2,792,146	11,930	2,937	14,867
4	Bristol City Pub Sch System	104,346	3,140,981	21,500	20,026	41,526
1	Johnson City Bd of Ed	40,327	2,290,199			
2	Savner Co Bd of Ed	70,890	3,844,203			
	Washington Co Bd of Ed			78,397	171,194	255,591
	Total	757,547				
8	City of Lenoir City SD	78,485	693,702	46,934	17,677	64,611
12	Roane Co Bd of Ed	302,912	1,803,885	214,217	52,617	266,834
3	Loudon Co Bd of Ed	363,114	1,434,918	9,439	24,977	
4	Knox Co Bd of Ed	395,152	10,917,146	62,098	95,706	157,804
2	Blount Co SD	491,686	4,128,500		9,116	9,116
2	Knoxville Bd of Ed	444,331	20,468,674		34,958	34,958
2	Morgan Co Bd of Ed	36,349	1,448,960		7,370	7,370
3	Alcoa City SD	24,593	968,115		5,231	5,231
	Total	1,417,622		332,688	247,652	580,340
2	Rhea Co Bd of Ed	39,242	1,234,209		14,558	14,558
1	City of Chattanooga Bd of Ed	140,153	12,650,000		1,998	1,998
5	Richard City Depford ISD	3,254	62,790		28,164	28,164
3	Marion Co Bd of Ed	68,719	2,027,751			
1	Sweetwater City Bd of Ed	6,872	382,860		2,803	2,803
2	City of Dayton SD	6,691	194,402		5,693	9,408
4	Meigs Co SD	21,520	605,606	3,715		
2	Hamilton Co Bd of Ed	271,987	15,827,924			
	Total	558,438		3,715	53,216	56,931

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District		Percent of total Federal equiva- lents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total cur- rent expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
TENNESSEE—Continued								
4th:	Anderson Co Bd of Ed.	8	\$330,218	\$3,452,933	---	\$202,287	\$58,872	\$261,159
	Rutherford Co Sch Commission	15	678,522	4,746,272	---	616,694	---	616,694
	Harriman City Bd of Ed.	16	325,870	991,332	---	33,256	22,327	55,583
	Tullahoma City Sch System	16	323,870	733,613	---	253,067	---	311,207
	Campbell Co Bd of Ed.	1	104,888	1,654,045	---	---	11,044	11,044
	Manchester Bd of Ed.	18	104,888	490,976	---	81,457	---	95,068
	Moore Co Bd of Ed.	3	13,563	377,065	---	---	6,022	6,022
	Corfsee Co Bd of Ed.	6	92,048	1,441,988	---	45,361	---	69,608
	Rockwood Bd of Ed Mayor & Comm.	5	48,646	942,258	---	20,889	14,912	35,801
	Clinton City SD.	12	51,359	351,373	---	36,446	7,886	44,332
	Fayetteville City Sch.	5	73,421	2,356,339	---	6,948	23,346	30,294
	Cannon Co Bd of Ed.	5	31,647	711,245	---	12,892	12,117	25,009
	Cannon Co Bd of Ed.	2	18,084	711,245	---	---	3,819	3,819
	Dekalb Co Bd of Ed.	1	13,202	983,722	---	---	659	659
	Smith Co Bd of Ed.	2	20,796	1,006,830	---	---	---	---
	Warren Co Bd of Ed.	1	19,530	1,464,686	---	---	---	---
	Grundy Co Sch System.	1	14,105	741,089	---	---	---	---
	Total	---	1,955,443	---	---	1,309,297	257,002	1,566,299
5th:	Metropolitan Pub Schs (total).	1	477,064	52,268,679	---	---	---	---
6th:	Stewart Co Bd of Ed.	7	76,751	802,953	---	29,148	31,544	60,692
	Murfreesboro City Bd of Ed.	7	130,387	1,850,167	---	67,591	25,693	93,384
	Franklin Co Bd of Ed.	5	158,599	2,639,931	---	67,591	44,052	105,800
	Humphreys Co Bd of Ed.	3	49,188	1,107,493	---	3,889	23,149	27,038
	Dickson Co SD.	2	47,199	1,788,276	---	---	11,413	11,413
	Sumner Co Bd of Ed.	1	95,666	3,997,616	---	541,705	105,642	647,347
	Clarksville Montgomery Co Bd of Ed.	11	786,847	6,975,015	---	---	---	---
	Cheatham Co Bd of Ed.	1	17,541	974,244	---	---	---	---
	Bedford Co Sch System.	2	57,689	1,859,486	---	---	20,499	20,499
	Total	---	1,419,867	---	---	704,181	277,706	981,887

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equiva- lents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total cur- rent expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
TEXAS							
1st: Clarksville ISD.....	6	\$33,348	\$1,081,000	---	\$23,860	\$7,968	\$31,728
New Boston ISD.....	24	171,958	704,238	---	141,112	15,761	157,873
Atlanta ISD.....	9	98,558	1,080,632	---	62,098	14,848	76,946
Malta CSD No. 8.....	24	9,836	40,520	---	7,385	1,641	9,026
Mead ISD.....	21	52,625	271,055	---	42,476	4,728	47,204
Red Lick CSD No. 10.....	23	13,924	52,696	---	11,231	1,639	12,870
Simms CSD No. 6.....	22	49,732	218,040	---	40,160	5,211	45,371
Spring Hill CSD No. 52.....	16	9,764	61,381	---	7,560	8,556	16,116
Hubbard CSD No. 55.....	20	17,541	40,998	---	6,774	1,652	8,426
Leary CSD No. 67.....	26	182,832	59,973	---	14,596	1,746	16,342
Hooks ISD.....	30	436,374	585,805	---	163,613	7,503	171,116
Texaskana ISD.....	13	47,018	3,714,633	---	312,324	49,757	362,081
Redwater ISD.....	23	47,018	177,445	---	38,412	5,057	43,469
Pleasant Grove CSD No. 42.....	12	45,391	385,856	---	31,988	5,686	37,674
Marietta CSD No. 42.....	21	11,755	57,452	---	9,396	1,210	10,606
Dekalb ISD.....	21	135,431	766,070	---	108,114	12,016	120,130
Karnack ISD.....	19	42,363	384,848	---	30,983	3,683	34,666
Detroit ISD.....	2	3,064	239,300	---	---	278	278
Pewitt Cons ISD.....	10	58,050	626,084	---	38,937	6,591	45,528
Avery ISD.....	18	36,169	206,991	---	28,361	3,668	32,029
Queen City ISD.....	13	49,732	408,908	---	36,227	5,327	41,554
Dangerfield ISD.....	3	33,625	990,830	---	4,763	11,045	15,808
McLeod ISD.....	7	165,193	1,020,163	---	125,113	1,795	126,908
Liberty Eylau Rural Hsd No. 708.....	13	32,456	1,020,050	---	22,670	2,670	25,340
Hughes Springs ISD.....	7	43,836	316,769	---	18,485	8,636	27,121
Linden ISD.....	8	46,678	566,157	---	27,531	7,984	35,515
Linden Kidare Cons ISD.....	5	196,967	3,131,996	---	83,511	50,425	133,936
Bloomburg Rural HSD No. 708.....	7	2,509	96,163	---	3,190	854	4,044
Avenger ISD.....	5	6,509	160,427	---	2,928	372	3,300
Cason ISD.....	10	1,302	665,668	---	7,211	---	7,211
Harleton ISD.....	3	16,326	226,418	---	---	1,880	1,880
Talco Bogata Cons ISD.....	1	5,667	526,418	---	---	---	---
Elysian Fields ISD.....	2	6,328	381,869	---	---	---	---
Jefferson ISD.....	4	39,785	976,497	---	12,498	7,758	20,256
New Diana ISD.....	1	2,893	325,062	---	---	---	---

Mt Pleasant ISD									
Hallsville ISD									
3	39,061	1,497,416					9,113		9,113
1	10,127	890,230							
Total	2,155,745		1,441,837	279,378				1,721,215	
2d:									
Zavalla ISD									
Brookeland ISD									
Broadus ISD									
3	9,676	184,582					956		956
1	9,567	152,397					6,628		6,628
1	45,391	291,465					3,738		3,738
Conroe Independent SD									
1	4,062,449	4,062,449							
Montgomery ISD									
1	3,617	398,046							
3	5,244	353,603							
New Waverly ISD									
2	7,775	479,714					964		964
4	8,137	249,410	2,185						3,149
Total	94,055		2,185	12,286					14,471
3d:									
Grand Prairie ISD									
9	436,012	4,494,225					71,866		346,127
2	231,297	9,917,313					32,951		32,951
6	3,797	37,272					3,052		3,052
Liberty Chapel Common SD									
3	35,083	1,766,400							
Total	706,189		274,261	107,869					382,130
4th:									
Bonham ISD									
3	24,846	1,077,911					3,288		3,288
2	28,211	3,593,499					15,341		15,341
10	300,741	3,498,548					4,229		230,770
Sherman ISD No. 906									
7	271,770	2,848,544	226,541				41,321		164,205
Denison ISD									
3	3,294	35,262	122,844				2,782		2,782
Savoy ISD									
19	62,209	35,262	50,211				5,492		55,703
Pottsboro CSD									
2	3,917	199,312							
Van Alstyne ISD									
2	7,750	1,385,733							
S&S Cons Rural ISD									
2	4,159	242,763							
Whitesboro ISD									
2	3,254	182,492					230		230
Whitewright ISD									
2	5,244	250,720							
Bells ISD									
2	23,329	1,418,688							
Howe ISD									
1									
Terrell ISD									
Total	690,159		399,636	73,683					473,319
5th:									
Duncanville ISD									
4	76,135	1,501,284	17,130				23,979		46,109
5	15,275	447,056	5,943				1,391		7,334
3	23,860	749,086					10,873		10,873
De Soto ISD									
Total	118,270		23,073	41,248					64,321

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equiva- lents average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total cur- rent expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
TEXAS—Continued							
6th: Granbury ISD.....	9	\$39,861	\$445,697	-----	\$24,778	\$6,169	\$30,947
Everman ISD.....	6	85,357	1,744,512	-----	41,865	8,602	50,467
Joshua ISD.....	4	15,733	346,035	-----	4,632	4,180	8,812
Alvarado ISD.....	4	17,902	462,912	-----	3,540	5,104	8,644
Godley ISD.....	4	5,244	136,074	-----	-----	2,523	2,523
Burleson ISD.....	5	66,369	1,130,664	-----	22,986	20,770	43,756
Grandview ISD.....	4	7,595	192,984	-----	-----	3,735	3,735
Rio Vista ISD.....	2	3,073	137,417	-----	-----	3,735	3,735
Cleburne ISD.....	2	50,093	828,583	-----	-----	13,521	13,521
Tolar ISD.....	7	5,720	111,476	-----	3,452	3,490	3,490
Lancaster ISD.....	2	30,200	942,664	-----	-----	11,347	11,347
Hubbard ISD.....	2	3,073	222,280	-----	-----	-----	-----
Blum ISD.....	3	3,254	115,000	-----	-----	954	954
Lipan ISD.....	11	8,580	134,067	-----	5,637	262	5,899
Midlothian ISD.....	4	15,371	475,211	-----	2,578	3,289	5,867
Italy ISD.....	2	2,893	235,750	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total.....		360,318	-----	-----	109,468	80,819	190,287
7th: Etoile Common Sch Dist No. 10 (total).....		3,580	35,535	-----	-----	2,869	2,869
8th: Humble ISD.....	2	17,360	1,128,862	-----	-----	-----	-----
Huffman ISD.....	3	8,861	357,658	-----	-----	1,708	1,708
Total.....		26,221	-----	-----	-----	1,708	1,708
9th: La Marque ISD.....	2	66,500	4,603,949	-----	-----	-----	-----
Friendswood ISD.....	15	111,760	833,337	-----	84,516	10,577	95,093
Clear Creek ISD.....	16	754,295	6,208,076	-----	574,699	55,434	630,133
Dickinson ISD.....	4	77,581	2,476,244	-----	21,719	6,337	28,056
Hitchcock ISD.....	2	15,913	944,134	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total.....		1,026,099	-----	-----	680,934	72,348	753,282
10th: Del Valle ISD No. 910.....	37	382,663	1,749,792	-----	442,026	-----	442,026
San Marcos ISD.....	8	149,014	2,127,487	-----	166,715	-----	166,715
Lockhart ISD.....	2	23,392	1,337,986	-----	-----	1,640	1,640
Florence ISD.....	9	15,733	154,739	-----	9,876	2,762	12,638

Austin ISD	3	702,936	24,183,467	199,141	20,126	219,267
Blanco ISD	2	4,701	254,410			
Eanes ISD	1	6,872	635,773			
Hays Cons ISD	3	16,094	683,325		2,427	2,427
Georgetown ISD	1	7,053	884,075			
Dripping Springs ISD	2	4,520	243,800			
Luling ISD	1	8,680	709,994			
Total		1,326,658		757,758	26,955	784,713
11th:						
Belton ISD	7	93,495	1,197,095	50,648	18,905	69,553
Temple ISD	6	219,543	3,528,467	103,001	45,973	148,974
Weatherford ISD	11	177,949	1,796,818	120,437	22,376	142,813
McGregor ISD	8	50,998	425,730	30,896	11,387	42,483
Killeen ISD	45	1,995,782	5,399,951	2,159,479		2,159,479
Aledo ISD No. 907	11	32,731	296,378	22,680	4,123	26,803
Gatesville ISD	10	98,671	838,813	56,329	25,966	81,895
Gartner ISD	20	5,606	39,606	4,632	182	4,614
Copperas Cove ISD		345,703	2,982,587		286,051	286,051
Reno CSD No. 78	5	3,254	33,600		2,382	17,822
Connally Cons ISD	23	166,195	875,324	171,523		171,523
La Vega ISD	4	88,070	1,638,979	26,701	28,189	54,890
Evant ISD	4	4,159	160,855		73,595	107,244
Waco ISD	3	303,262	9,100,922	33,649	73,328	5,048
Salado ISD	7	8,137	34,463	4,720	783	783
Moody ISD	3	3,972	38,118			
Oglesby ISD	4	3,584	1,258,916	11,275	1,292	1,292
Midway ISD	5	21,686	563,470		11,275	11,275
Robinson ISD	4	3,250	209,195	3,933	8,688	12,621
Valley Mills ISD No. 904	1	6,328	231,395		1,700	1,700
Crawford ISD No. 901	3	3,987	143,750		1,103	1,103
Academy ISD	4	8,319	187,228	2,709	1,865	4,574
Nacogdoches CSD No. 50	17	9,222	95,730	7,213		8,107
Avella Rural ISD	2	2,532	127,006			
Troy ISD	2	5,425	543,888			
Rogers Cons ISD	3	7,686	330,750		1,071	1,071
China Spring ISD	2	4,701	51,750		3,666	3,666
West ISD	2	9,653	460,922		435	435
Stiefgleville ISD	2	2,759	54,472		1,670	1,670
Jonesboro Rural HSD #709	3	2,893	110,999		673	673
Martin ISD	4	45,210	1,266,719	7,779	12,097	19,876
Mart ISD No. 161 908	1	4,339	399,050			
Lorena ISD	3	5,064	195,500		1,154	1,154
Bremond Independent SD	2	3,436	275,633			
Total		3,785,455		2,817,514	557,580	3,375,094

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District		Percent of total Federal equiva- lents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total cur- rent expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
TEXAS—Continued								
12th:								
	Fort Worth ISD.....	7	\$2,706,135	\$43,443,351	-----	\$2,162,932	-----	\$2,162,932
	Lake Worth ISD.....	6	57,326	777,109	-----	28,274	\$13,510	41,784
	Castleberry ISD.....	11	224,606	1,713,793	-----	157,888	32,442	190,330
	Birdville ISD.....	6	400,566	6,106,620	-----	186,818	91,616	278,434
	Kennedale ISD.....	4	17,360	346,840	-----	4,414	6,009	10,423
	Keller ISD.....	6	29,476	685,200	-----	13,503	2,269	15,772
	Azle ISD.....	12	148,652	1,085,805	-----	103,569	23,367	126,936
	White Settlement ISD.....	14	228,947	1,524,777	-----	170,561	27,890	198,451
	Mansfield ISD.....	5	49,188	851,598	-----	17,436	14,720	32,156
	Grapevine ISD.....	3	35,625	1,213,250	-----	-----	11,350	11,350
	Carroll ISD.....	3	7,595	55,200	-----	-----	6,491	6,491
	Crowley ISD.....	7	30,381	434,724	-----	16,606	5,051	21,687
	Hurst Euless Bedford ISD.....	6	432,938	6,675,322	-----	201,326	98,106	299,432
	Arlington ISD.....	8	762,795	9,475,848	-----	435,514	137,764	573,278
	Eagle Mountain Saginaw ISD.....	7	68,177	920,478	-----	35,004	14,763	49,767
	Total.....		5,199,767	-----	-----	3,533,845	485,388	4,019,233
13th:								
	Burkburnett ISD.....	40	535,178	1,119,707	-----	578,413	-----	578,413
	Iowa Park ISD.....	12	115,197	723,688	-----	81,151	19,532	100,683
	Northwest ISD.....	4	17,122	285,684	-----	2,283	7,706	8,989
	Boyd ISD.....	6	15,786	177,100	-----	2,821	2,821	11,430
	Alford ISD.....	3	13,924	477,683	-----	4,480	2,284	2,284
	Decatur ISD.....	5	6,509	156,072	-----	4,480	4,480	4,480
	Paradise ISD.....	3	2,893	82,053	-----	2,491	837	3,388
	Newark Bd of Ed.....	2	11,031	1,443,677	-----	-----	1,252	1,252
	Bridgeport ISD.....	7	16,637	1,237,225	-----	9,308	2,584	11,892
	Petrolia ISD.....	5	3,978	132,649	-----	-----	1,325	1,325
	Byers ISD.....	1	12,839	1,546,511	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Denton ISD.....	1	47,923	3,604,415	-----	-----	-----	-----
	City View ISD No. 906.....	18	111,037	424,580	-----	86,963	15,582	102,545
	Perrin Co Line ISD.....	13	18,053	172,462	-----	13,460	1,144	14,604

11	Wichita Falls ISD	890,651	9,907,072	666,163	26,347	692,510
3	Sunset ISD	3,934	55,615	---	2,822	2,822
2	Henrietta ISD	11,755	528,296	---	1,189	1,189
4	Jacksboro ISD	30,200	681,536	---	2,716	16,569
3	Bryson ISD	3,254	118,246	13,853	889	889
4	Holiday ISD	5,244	412,397	---	---	---
3	Midway ISD	3,436	146,365	---	509	509
3	Lake Dallas ISD	6,872	111,694	4,638	4,638	4,638
	Total	1,891,233	---	1,464,694	95,727	1,560,421
37	14th: Flour Bluff ISD	337,272	1,121,225	380,787	1,962	360,787
3	Stockdale ISD	8,861	1,344,932	---	---	1,962
3	Bishop ISD	16,999	1,165,159	---	---	---
1	Robstown ISD	32,370	2,331,749	---	---	---
5	Corpus Christi ISD	1,042,016	21,469,391	505,959	106,669	612,628
2	Pearland ISD	29,476	2,826,557	---	---	---
2	Alvin ISD	41,594	3,048,107	---	---	---
	Total	1,508,588	---	886,746	108,631	975,377
4	15th: Roma ISD	20,977	587,045	6,205	3,031	9,236
9	Kingsville	251,553	3,791,996	175,281	9,432	175,713
3	Los Fresnos Cons ISD	13,924	245,156	---	9,021	9,021
	San Perifita ISD	10,135	179,224	---	6,551	6,551
	Total	296,589	---	181,486	19,035	200,521
8	16th: Ysleta ISD	1,179,096	11,915,343	690,722	250,067	940,789
13	El Paso ISD	3,410,698	32,101,836	3,102,001	---	3,102,001
4	Socorro ISD	19,711	563,644	3,278	5,160	8,438
100	San Vicente USD No. 2	12,583	23,516	12,900	---	12,663
16	Anthony ISD No. 906	28,573	211,074	29,739	---	25,739
2	Maria ISD	8,680	304,453	---	2,591	2,591
2	Canutilo ISD	11,392	526,194	---	868	868
6	San Elizario ISD	7,414	112,125	3,234	1,937	5,171
3	Harmon ISD	3,797	213,672	---	---	---
4	Fl Hancock ISD	4,882	214,168	---	---	---
2	Fabens ISD	14,466	786,246	---	---	---
	Total	4,701,292	---	3,837,874	260,623	4,098,497

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equivalents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
TEXAS—Continued							
17th:							
Mineral Wells ISD	22	\$522,635	\$2,292,701		\$465,624	\$11,157	\$476,781
Stephenville ISD	3	23,871	841,989			7,031	7,031
Springtown ISD No. 902	9	34,902	406,012		22,506	4,276	26,782
Brook Rural ISD No. 52	9	8,680	99,243			1,495	6,695
Pootville ISD No. 901	12	7,764	100,229		6,123	636	7,759
Midway ISD No. 908	12	113,793	206,786		8,522	957	9,479
Clarksburg ISD	12	32,731	216,786		23,117	5,478	28,505
Big Rose ISD	4	11,211	270,878		363,103	2,690	5,793
Trinity ISD No. 810	13	430,044	4,487,888				368,828
Abilene ISD	13	9,831	83,396		763,046	865	8,163
Wylie ISD No. 11	11	903,672	9,403,641				763,046
Merkel ISD	1	3,753	268,016				
Coahoma ISD	2	8,137	517,636				
Clyde ISD	2	13,563	600,015			1,563	1,563
Santo ISD	2	7,053	360,571				
Progress Common School No. 11	16	17,160	145,041		13,154	1,105	14,259
Forsan Co Line ISD	11	3,494	17,582			3,142	3,142
Hawley ISD	9	18,590	375,788		11,755		11,755
Gladford ISD	2	3,978	216,743				
Gordon ISD	9	11,261	158,385		6,774	1,319	8,093
Gordon ISD	7	5,967	115,776		3,190	461	3,651
Strawn ISD	6	5,720	100,148		3,015	702	3,717
Burnet ISD	1	6,872	645,114				
Total		2,104,644			1,712,255	42,877	1,755,132
18th:							
Panhandle ISD	7	29,839	696,299		16,606		16,606
Middle Well Common SD No. 3	26	5,901	93,359		6,555		6,555
Potter Co Cons CSD No. 3	76	206,883	454,426		212,103		259,408
Amarillo ISD	3	392,790	15,864,598			75,498	15,198
River Road ISD	5	26,040	542,327		9,570	5,623	15,193
Gladde ISD	5	9,584	344,966		3,933		3,933
Groom Cons ISD	3	4,159	258,060				
Potter Co Cons CSD No. 4	4	5,064	31,748			4,429	4,429
Total		630,260			248,767	85,550	334,317
19th:							
Frederick Rural ISD	30	131,204	820,082		204,472		204,472
Lubbock ISD	1	224,968	20,460,579			0	0
Shallowater ISD	4	12,297	442,750		2,884	558	3,442
Smyer ISD	3	3,436	251,758				
Total		421,905			207,356	588	207,914

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equivalents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
TEXAS—Continued							
53d: Dallas ISD (Total)	1	\$640, 907	\$83, 591, 630	-----	\$145, 084	-----	\$145, 084
56th: Houston ISD (Total)		577, 431	111, 236, 005	-----	85, 739	-----	85, 739
86th: Harlandale ISD	9	745, 796	7, 116, 160	-----	471, 742	\$131, 731	603, 473
Southside ISD No. 917	5	48, 104	815, 517	-----	18, 267	13, 527	31, 794
Southwest ISD	16	214, 479	1, 017, 834	-----	164, 399	29, 723	194, 124
San Antonio ISD	6	83, 911	1, 186, 698	-----	40, 029	20, 148	60, 177
North East ISD	8	2, 912, 476	36, 497, 121	-----	2, 259, 465	-----	2, 259, 465
Randolph Field ISD	10	1, 317, 260	13, 386, 435	-----	878, 326	171, 205	1, 049, 531
Lackland ISD	96	864, 951	940, 240	-----	886, 775	-----	846, 146
Somerset ISD	100	605, 101	636, 791	-----	620, 368	-----	592, 365
Fort Sam Houston ISD	8	30, 381	299, 817	-----	18, 354	6, 031	24, 385
Northside ISD	96	916, 318	1, 041, 694	-----	939, 437	-----	895, 484
Alamo Hts ISD	19	1, 606, 428	7, 323, 305	-----	1, 270, 053	189, 909	1, 459, 962
Judson ISD	5	129, 302	3, 300, 146	-----	52, 790	10, 509	63, 299
Adams ISD No. 916	18	200, 554	974, 534	-----	156, 228	24, 835	181, 063
Total		9, 675, 061	-----	-----	7, 776, 233	597, 618	8, 373, 851
Total		42, 883, 736	-----	-----	29, 345, 804	3, 701, 351	33, 047, 155
UTAH							
1st: San Juan Co SD	39	326, 782	1, 749, 877	-----	377, 087	-----	377, 087
Weber Co SD	35	1, 508, 953	10, 383, 350	-----	1, 299, 026	2, 260	1, 301, 286
Bd of Ed of Ocean City	12	1, 045, 452	11, 160, 895	-----	747, 314	74, 920	822, 234
Box Elder Co SD	12	522, 998	5, 301, 242	-----	379, 972	37, 001	416, 973
Davis Co SD	17	2, 671, 412	18, 112, 960	-----	2, 235, 211	73, 942	2, 309, 153
Logan City Bd of Ed	2	49, 551	2, 638, 002	-----	86, 570	-----	95, 727
Grand Co SD	11	123, 153	1, 371, 318	-----	11, 974	9, 157	11, 974
Kane Co SD	6	21, 882	626, 750	-----	104, 705	-----	104, 705
Duchesne Co SD	12	122, 249	1, 522, 946	-----	11, 187	909	12, 096
Emery Co SD	4	34, 359	1, 113, 140	-----	32, 775	-----	32, 775
Daggett SD	45	27, 307	247, 648	-----	249, 440	-----	249, 440
Uintah SD	16	260, 052	2, 655, 441	-----	6, 905	13, 860	20, 765
Cache Co SD	19	102, 718	4, 997, 672	-----	31, 071	-----	31, 071
Wayne SD	13	37, 795	828, 549	-----	49, 163	-----	49, 163
Garfield Co SD	13	62, 028	673, 897	-----	57, 640	8, 814	66, 454
Morgan Co SD	13	79, 932	673, 897	-----	57, 640	8, 814	66, 454

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equiva- lents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total cur- rent expense	Sec. 6 money (Sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
VIRGINIA							
1st: City Bd of Hampton	17	\$2,450,241	\$15,835,477	-----	\$2,013,303	\$120,228	\$2,133,531
Co of York Sch Bd	33	1,124,876	5,055,215	-----	988,144	35,628	1,023,772
Co Sch Bd of Accomack Co	3	89,155	3,378,585	-----	4,064	17,519	3,396,104
Sch Bd of the City of Va. Beach	18	3,700,047	21,564,800	-----	3,053,494	215,257	3,268,751
Gloucester Co Sch Bd	8	123,696	1,354,165	-----	75,251	21,362	196,617
Monterey Co Sch Bd	5	33,998	478,471	-----	13,722	5,307	43,229
Williamburg James City Co Sch Bd	8	162,035	2,927,552	-----	93,824	9,660	103,484
City of Newport News Sch Bd	13	1,874,200	18,473,130	-----	1,397,176	107,561	1,504,737
First Corp Sch Dist of York Co	14	89,155	673,687	-----	65,463	10,218	75,681
Total	-----	9,647,403	-----	-----	7,704,771	542,740	8,247,181
2d: Portsmouth City Sch Bd	14	1,790,164	14,318,437	-----	1,358,283	145,512	1,503,795
Sch Bd of the City of Norfolk	17	5,038,180	31,876,128	-----	3,928,149	472,508	4,400,657
Saltville Sch Bd	2	9,403	461,133	-----	-----	180	180
Total	-----	6,837,747	-----	-----	5,286,432	618,200	5,904,632
3d: Sch Bd of the City of Richmond	2	578,959	29,470,672	-----	-----	-----	-----
Co Sch Bd of Chesterfield Co	3	364,398	15,720,751	-----	-----	49,983	49,983
Henrico Co Pub Schs	1	233,809	20,617,831	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	-----	1,147,166	-----	-----	-----	49,983	49,983
4th: Co Sch Bd of Prince George Co	32	709,627	3,278,747	-----	788,829	-----	788,829
City of Hopewell Sch Bd	5	124,781	2,990,626	-----	53,882	11,086	64,968
Sch Bd of Nansemond Co	5	247,412	4,436,418	-----	103,176	55,308	158,484
Co Sch Bd of Dinwiddie Co	1	20,974	2,132,987	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sch Bd of Suffolk City	3	33,775	1,355,081	-----	2,622	3,551	6,173
City of Petersburg Sch Bd	5	226,776	6,181,028	-----	96,883	6,272	103,155
City Sch Bd of Colonial Heights	10,	167,460	1,690,500	-----	109,206	24,444	133,650

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equivalents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
VIRGINIA—Continued							
Co Sch Bd of Pulaski Co.....	8	\$274,881	\$2,999,400	---	\$165,230	\$49,663	\$214,893
Co Sch Bd of Wyrthe.....	3	83,911	2,497,427	---	11,187	22,775	33,962
Bland Co Pup S Bd.....	3	18,265	551,034	---	2,972	4,272	7,244
Giles Co Sch Bd.....	3	66,730	2,251,929	---	8,871	12,820	21,691
Bristol City Sch Bd.....	2	36,349	1,748,000	---	---	1,389	1,389
County Sch Bd of Smyth Co.....	1	28,031	2,860,513	---	---	---	---
Washington Co Sch Bd.....	2	70,347	4,493,655	---	---	---	---
Town of Abingdon Sch Board.....	2	8,861	592,380	---	---	---	---
Total.....		537,375	---	---	188,260	90,919	279,179
WASHINGTON							
Co Sch Bd of Arlington Co.....	15	2,996,993	27,055,600	---	1,496,507	959,374	2,455,881
Co Sch Bd of Fairfax Co.....	17	15,545,457	88,150,489	---	8,107,792	5,674,655	13,782,447
City of Alexandria Sch Bd.....	13	2,054,438	14,733,547	---	810,985	948,782	1,759,767
City of Falls Church Sch Bd.....	13	220,630	2,173,689	---	91,464	85,692	177,156
City of Fairfax Sch Bd.....	14	683,865	4,462,236	---	302,142	292,478	594,620
Total.....		21,501,383	---	---	10,808,890	7,960,381	18,769,871
Total.....		46,536,294	---	\$2,810,000	28,102,861	10,045,570	40,958,431
WASHINGTON							
Lake Washington SD No. 414.....	1	91,823	11,783,750	---	---	---	---
Yelm SD No. 2.....	7	44,450	962,496	---	22,768	2,432	25,200
Brambridge Island SD No. 303.....	4	43,280	1,674,374	---	9,964	---	9,964
Seattle SD No. 1.....	2	895,036	76,363,394	---	328,580	0	893,401
Shoreline SD No. 412.....	1	109,369	14,542,603	---	---	---	---
Total.....		1,183,958	---	---	361,312	2,432	363,744

Oak Harbor SD No. 201	44	845,517	3,196,565	849,266	849,266
Issaquah SD No. 411	1	30,412	3,813,261	---	---
Edmonds SD No. 15	1	194,865	2,728,453	---	---
Mukilteo SD No. 6	5	176,617	2,103,933	27,575	27,575
King Co SD No. 405	1	107,029	21,596,297	---	---
Coupeville Cons SD No. 204	14	27,868	1,595,424	32,513	35,642
Arlington SD No. 16	2	42,459	743,582	---	---
Blaine SD No. 503	2	24,750	1,096,526	31,071	31,071
Mount Baker SD No. 507	9	24,634	1,096,526	10,095	10,095
Cape Flattery SD No. 401	2	106,847	510,963	118,427	118,427
South Whidbey Cons SD No. 206	43	63,859	635,756	---	---
Marysville SD No. 25	3	94,477	2,607,255	11,214	11,214
Everett SD No. 2	1	54,877	12,474,050	---	---
Darrington JT Cons SD No. 330	16	54,877	430,218	40,073	46,373
Anacortes SD No. 103	3	42,695	2,232,183	2,578	2,578
Shimacum SD No. 49	7	18,325	463,450	10,750	10,750
Skykomish SD No. 404	5	17,992	147,016	6,861	6,861
Quilcena SD No. 68	9	12,281	279,021	7,560	7,560
Gullayute Valley SD No. 402	8	37,041	853,749	25,652	25,652
Port Townsend SD No. 50	2	20,275	1,378,936	---	---
La Conner SD No. 311	15	27,879	345,051	24,559	24,559
Ferndale SD No. 502	8	95,332	1,848,625	64,851	64,851
Crescent SD No. 102	10	25,149	439,989	16,912	16,912
Quarts Clearwater SD No. 20	50	13,451	68,615	13,790	14,814
Northshore SD No. 417	1	58,681	8,275,102	---	---
Newholm SD No. 100	16	4,679	106,950	3,758	3,758
Nooksack Valley SD No. 506	2	7,407	867,618	---	---
Sedro Woolley SD No. 101	1	17,740	2,367,821	---	---
Diablo SD No. 105	60	11,306	60,902	11,591	11,275
Port Angeles SD No. 21	5	140,366	3,350,656	54,319	73,353
Sultan SD No. 30	2	8,967	465,750	---	---
Sequim SD No. 323	2	15,596	977,860	---	---
Total		2,286,992	1,352,201	39,677	1,391,878

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equiva- lents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total cur- rent expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
WASHINGTON—Continued							
Morton SD No. 214	6	\$25,344	\$579,242	—	\$12,105	\$1,654	\$13,759
Olympia SD No. 11	2	65,818	6,563,213	—	—	—	—
Tumwater SD No. 33	1	15,956	1,826,541	—	—	—	—
Vancouver SD No. 37	3	203,532	8,326,193	—	—	30,948	30,948
Quinalt SD No. 97	24	42,500	3,301,423	—	37,364	—	37,364
N Thurston SD No. 3	5	147,775	4,041,153	—	19,600	17,352	66,952
Will ASD No. 31	39	12,086	1,338,000	—	19,600	—	13,110
White Pass SD No. 303	15	75,642	738,276	—	57,203	3,653	60,856
Columbia SD No. 400	2	2,534	241,493	—	—	—	—
N Mason SD No. 403	16	71,353	770,065	—	50,779	5,173	55,952
Stevenson SD No. 3	10	44,450	1,230,828	—	29,595	—	29,595
Carson SD No. 301	18	30,412	293,947	—	24,079	454	24,533
Granite Falls SD No. 332	2	12,671	347,134	—	—	5,728	5,728
Shelton Cons SD No. 309	3	31,387	2,269,657	—	—	—	—
Yacolt SD No. 104	3	3,704	172,553	—	—	253	253
Evergreen SD No. 114	2	55,367	3,116,691	—	—	—	—
Ridgfield SD No. 122	1	3,606	855,888	—	—	—	—
Griffin SD No. 324	2	2,729	121,768	—	—	294	294
Battle Ground SD No. 119	3	52,442	2,802,944	—	—	—	—
Taholah SD No. 77	81	41,330	94,410	—	42,372	—	46,846
Hood Canal SD No. 404	11	18,130	227,700	—	13,634	—	13,634
Pioneer Cons SD No. 402	3	3,509	119,911	—	—	1,111	1,111
Ocosia Cons SD No. 123	2	8,187	582,949	—	—	—	—
White Salmon Valley SD No. 505 17	7	39,380	816,892	—	20,277	2,765	23,042
Oakville SD No. 400	7	9,942	269,109	—	6,337	—	6,337
Montesano SD No. 66	2	11,112	742,325	—	—	—	—
Mary Knight SD No. 311	6	5,264	160,799	—	2,272	—	2,272
Tenino SD No. 402	2	8,772	602,715	—	—	—	—
Rochester SD No. 401	2	6,042	632,533	—	—	—	—
Grapeview SD No. 54	11	3,747	52,701	—	—	2,693	2,693
North Beach SD No. 64	17	45,033	612,789	—	41,428	—	41,428
Ocean Beach SD No. 101	3	10,722	585,158	—	—	—	—
Total		1,114,872	400,145	—	72,078	—	472,223

3d:

6	Pasco SD No. 1	170,780	4,150,097	73,416	14,362	87,778
3	Prosser Cons Sch Dist 116	23,149	1,128,557	---	2,578	2,578
3	Grandview SD No. 116 200	36,211	1,360,366	4,807	5,797	10,604
9	Kennwick SD No. 17	331,720	5,522,458	200,539	40,904	241,443
12	Sunnyside SD No. 201	41,720	2,300,017	---	---	---
12	Granger SD No. 204	60,631	2,684,671	51,653	---	51,653
2	Quincy SD No. 144 101	132,371	1,549,937	---	---	---
11	Toppensish SD No. 202	132,371	2,257,046	101,952	---	101,952
14	Klona Benton Cons SD No. 52	352,222	4,493,356	37,014	6,341	43,355
13	Moses Lake SD No. 161	302,569	4,048,315	256,563	---	256,563
18	Wapato SD No. 207	223,807	2,616,638	205,696	---	205,696
5	Ephrata Jt Cons SD No. 165	52,832	1,624,960	19,447	886	20,333
4	Soap Lake SD No. 156	9,162	1,392,335	---	1,315	1,315
4	Finley SD No. 53	11,112	457,245	2,797	---	2,797
6	Othello SD Nos. 147 163 55	56,731	564,652	29,803	26,928	56,731
2	Warden SD Nos 146 161	4,289	575,000	---	---	---
18	Grand Coulee SD No. 55	61,994	220,833	45,273	5,221	50,494
3	Coulee City SD No. 150 204 J	20,665	338,442	16,519	---	16,519
15	Lyle SD No. R 406	3,979	273,079	9,264	---	9,264
6	Touchet Pub SD No. 300	17,350	544,412	---	---	---
3	Royal SD No. 160	17,350	1,164,412	21,850	---	21,850
8	North Franklin SD Nos. J51 162	36,066	748,365	---	---	---
2	Gouldendale SD No. 404	18,325	925,382	---	---	---
9	Moxee SD No. 90	19,495	508,501	11,755	---	11,755
21	Trout Lake SD No. R 400	15,596	160,854	13,372	---	13,372
6	Naches Valley SD Jt No. 3	37,041	1,003,270	17,786	---	17,786
23	Glenwood Cons SD No 401	17,545	117,839	13,591	1,597	15,188
6	Mabton SD No. 120	15,791	530,999	7,779	---	7,779
1	Zillah SD No. 205	3,314	386,484	---	---	---
5	College Place SD No. 250	7,407	551,302	70,552	11,874	82,406
2	Walla Walla SD No 140	20,080	42,114	6,774	181	6,955
28	Wahluke SD No 73	123,015	1,406,376	---	---	---
2	Selah SD No. 119	10,722	9,279,655	---	---	---
10	Yakima SD No. 7	5,459	138,592	3,278	---	3,278
6	Kathlout SD No. 56	10,722	526,091	3,802	---	3,802
5	Watsburg Jt SD No. 401, 100	7,602	431,250	3,365	---	3,365
6	Prescott SD No. 402, 37	25,149	749,410	8,891	---	8,891
7	Dayton SD No. 2	30,607	683,317	15,208	1,290	10,161
55	Pomeroy SD No. 110	229,070	906,666	234,861	1,733	249,309
15	Mt Adams SD No. 209	4,497	92,957	2,491	147	2,638
5	Starbuck SD No. 35	23,199	756,971	7,648	412	8,060
3	Cle Elum Ashland AD No. 404	54,587	2,116,458	5,463	6,795	12,258
3	Clarkston SD No. 1250, 185	4,094	240,393	---	---	---
3	Klickitat AD No. 402	---	---	---	---	---
Total		2,570,934	---	1,503,159	128,361	1,631,520

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equiva- lents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total cur- rent expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
WASHINGTON—Continued							
5th: Bridgeport SD No 75.....	9	\$18,325	\$339,528		\$10,663	\$871	\$11,534
Mead SD No 354.....	1	23,394	2,951,332				
Brewster SD No 111.....	4	10,917	474,893		3,671		3,671
Coulee Dam SD No 401.....	36	130,930	506,797		112,702	8,092	120,794
Medical Lake SD No 326.....	77	632,512	1,579,715		668,975		763,221
Spokane SD No 81.....	2	367,878	11,958,120			128,716	128,716
Inchelium SD No 70.....	52	41,325	194,674		42,572		43,919
Reardan Cons SD No 260, 412.....	21	16,716	424,284				
Curlew Cons SD No 50.....	26	13,011	152,468		13,547		13,547
Naspelem SD No 14.....	56	46,008	138,700		47,169		51,085
Cheney SD No 360.....	26	272,865	1,735,800		281,647		281,647
Onak SD No 19.....	9	13,800	1,166,285		18,179	995	19,174
Entiat SD No 127.....	13	10,960	284,624		9,264		9,264
Winthrop SD No 103.....	78	40,330	740,131		13,285		13,285
Wellpint SD No 49.....	2	9,152	553,684		42,372		47,808
Lake Chelan SD No 129.....	3	6,822	908,636				
Republic Cons SD No 309.....	4	36,066	1,042,398		10,532	643	643
Colville SD No 115.....	3	5,264	1,349,346			4,648	15,180
Mason, SD No 19.....	11	27,879	415,718		18,878	687	19,565
Kettle Falls SD No 210.....	6	22,614	802,125		1,273		11,275
Okanogan SD No 105.....	58	8,187	47,309		8,384		8,609
Keller SD No 3.....	19	14,231	194,764		14,465		14,465
Columbia SD No 206.....	11	18,325	203,818		13,410	1,139	14,249
Cusick Cons SD No 59.....	10	21,640	297,218		13,295	3,492	15,696
Wilbur SD No 200.....	4	5,847	117,729				
Northport SD No 211.....	13	13,841	203,529		12,149		12,149
Mary Walker SD No 207.....	9	3,740	61,315		2,316	162	2,478
Orient SD No 65.....	10	34,701	528,032		22,855	1,282	24,140
Leavenworth SD No 128.....	3	17,155	730,262		2,360	1,990	2,590
Oroville SD No 410.....	7	16,571	346,379		8,609	1,034	9,643
Twisp SD No 403.....	3	10,137	469,200				
Newport Cons JT SD Nos. 56, 415.....	9	23,394	494,554		13,853	1,753	13,853
Selkirk Cons SD No 70.....	3	15,791	702,624			1,739	1,739
Tonascket SD No 404.....							
Total.....		2,014,063			1,418,137	154,847	1,572,984
6th: N Kitsap SD No. 400.....	18	263,968	1,993,729		200,277	23,816	224,093
Clover Park SD No. 400.....	37	2,311,381	11,125,344		2,337,163		2,337,163

Franklin Pierce SD No. 402	9	382,305	5,946,182	217,757	45,624	263,381
Eatonville SD No. 404	7	34,116	822,250	20,038		20,038
Peninsula SD No. 401	4	64,919	2,425,157	19,053		19,053
Bremerton Cons SD 100C	23	1,088,430	6,571,995	855,777	101,213	986,840
Central Kitsap SD No. 401	26	2,503,372	2,477,892	414,844	38,970	433,814
University Place SD No. 83	4	68,818	2,433,992	11,056	9,090	70,476
Steilacoom SD No. 1	21	78,371	334,995	99,996	71,471	148,781
Bethel SD No. 403	9	213,474	3,234,625	123,321	11,515	445,875
S Kitsap SD No. 402	17	525,967	4,005,579	378,274	25,460	594,313
Tacoma SD No. 10	6	1,145,162	33,393,754	524,313	67,651	656,855
Dupont Fort Lewis SD No. 7	91	555,815	873,501	583,839		
Sumner SD No. 10	2	35,871	2,423,775	6,861	8,675	15,536
Puyallup SD No. 3	3	163,761	7,411,251	7,995		8,915
Anderson Island SD No. 24	82	7,797	1,302,683			
Fife SD No. 417	2	21,250	2,461,409			
Enumclaw SD No. 216	2	27,294	505,401			
Orting SD No. 344	1	5,847				
Total		7,497,938	5,746,494	332,014		6,078,509
7th:						
Reunion SD No. 403	1	93,578	13,801,750			
South Central SD No. 406	1	18,910	1,983,906			
Kent SD No. 415	2	100,595	11,019,675			
Highline SD No. 401	1	242,913	23,146,572			
Wiercer Island SD No. 400	1	13,939	4,974,733			
Federal Way SD No. 210	2	165,321	10,744,480			
Auburn SD No. 408	3	114,243	6,019,459			
Rainoma SD No. 409	1	114,243	1,921,417			
Vashon Island SD No. 402	4	28,072	1,421,870	5,026		5,026
Total		788,098	5,026	5,026		5,026
2d:						
WEST VIRGINIA						
Monongalia Co Bd of Ed.	1	69,263	5,082,115			
Berkeley Co Bd of Ed.	4	142,503	3,767,111	33,299	33,862	67,161
Morgan Co Bd of Ed.	1	11,392	1,147,314			
Jefferson Co Bd of Ed.	3	73,602	2,917,550	7,123	8,128	15,251
Pendleton Co Bd of Ed.	3	18,265	792,406		2,417	2,417
Mineral Co Bd of Ed.	1	29,476	2,456,862			
Pocahontas Co Bd of Ed.	5	50,816	625,020	23,948	14,368	38,316
Tucker County Bd of Ed.	2	13,382	469,046		4,001	4,001
Randolph Co Bd of Ed.	1	30,923	1,117,503		8,573	8,573
Total		439,622	64,370	71,349		135,719

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District	Percent of total Federal equivalents of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
WEST VIRGINIA—Continued							
3d: Kanawha Co Bd of Ed (total).....		\$97,835	\$34,776,651				
4th: Wood Co Bd of Ed.....	1	121,888	9,310,029				
Bell C Bd of Ed.....	1	79,751	10,756,358				
Total.....		201,639					
Total.....		739,096			\$64,370	\$71,349	\$135,719
WISCONSIN							
2d: Wisconsin Dells Jt SD No. 1.....	6	48,303	1,345,213		25,926		25,926
Jt SD No. 1 City of Portage.....	2	41,670	1,943,639			2,797	2,797
Lodi Jt SD No. 1.....	4	26,009	1,171,718		4,666		4,666
Jt SD No. 8 City of Madison.....	1	253,191	26,287,275				
Jt SD No. 2.....	14	270,186	3,356,025		221,597		221,597
McFarland CSD Jt No. 8.....	1	21,751	78,680				
Jt SD No. 10 Village of Arlington.....	3	21,938	970,364			3,547	3,547
Jt Sch Dist No. 1.....	3	32,937	1,268,978		3,559	3,598	7,157
Total.....		746,287			255,748	9,942	265,690
3d: Joint SD No. 1 of Sparta.....	6	104,303	1,990,319		42,184	22,313	64,497
CSD Jt No. 1.....	12	252,522	1,700,141		141,943	96,576	238,519
Jt SD No. 1 City of Barboe.....	7	99,538	1,542,175		55,700	12,994	68,694
Jt SD No. 2 Richard Center.....	2	24,640	1,347,700				
Jt SD No. 1 City of Reedsburg.....	5	79,100	2,180,475		24,868	10,622	35,490
Jt SD No. 2.....	4	50,154	1,191,014		13,182	26,334	40,014
Jt SD No. 1 City of New Lisbon.....	9	53,648	681,680		20,696	13,318	29,133
Jt SD No. 9 City of Elroy.....	6	50,063	1,046,500		24,984	27,109	27,042
Jt SD No. 2 Spring Green.....	3	38,427	569,250			8,784	3,784
Jt SD No. 3 City of Hillsboro.....	3	18,214	771,481		13,709	14,132	27,821
Jt SD No. 1 City of Mauston.....	4	52,900	1,253,940		36,556	18,366	54,922
Jt SD No. 3 Vilg of Prairie Du Sac.....	4	97,315	2,119,640				
Jt SD No. 1 Cochran Fountain City.....	2	10,951	2,705,555				
Jt SD No. 1 Vill of Spring Valley.....	1	8,484	779,563				
Trempealeau Jt SD No. 1.....	2	6,453	542,294				

Jt SD No. 1 Village of Worewoc.....	5	19,962	459,161	6,301	4,478	10,779
Jt SD No. 1 Vill of Necedan Armenia.....	4	12,796	405,772	2,646	1,965	4,611
Jt SD No. 15.....	3	8,213	405,078	111	111	111
Jt SD No. 15.....	3	20,461	428,352	7,600	4,294	11,894
Jt SD No. 7 Riverdale.....	8	38,676	607,137	18,807	7,776	26,533
Jt SD No. 7 Riverdale.....	2	13,972	1,008,769			
Jt SD No. 1.....	1	6,487	568,086			
Total.....		1,067,209		417,126	253,052	670,178

7th:						
Jt SD No. 1 Wabeno.....	6	35,433	788,262	15,633	4,035	19,668
Laona Jt SD No. 1.....	10	30,116	438,150	24,916		24,916
Bowler Pub Schs.....	4	12,975	390,802	2,694	2,465	5,159
Florence CSD No. 1.....	13	36,430	376,366	27,321	1,582	28,093
Adams Freindship Area Schs It D.....	1	8,234	727,030			
Adams Freindship Area Schs It D.....	3	33,935	1,274,416		8,477	8,447
Total.....		157,123		70,564	16,529	87,093

8th:						
Seymour Community SD It No. 4.....	1	20,211	2,011,115			
Jt SD No. 1 City of Green Bay.....	1	107,796	16,785,079			
Jt SD No. 2.....	2	22,208	1,440,920			
Total.....		150,215				

10th:						
Jt SD No. 2 Village of Osceola.....	5	31,938	777,150	12,650	3,745	16,395
Fiambeau SD No. 1.....	43	70,205	303,017	78,740		78,740
Jt SD No. 1.....	7	63,629	1,240,093	38,191	636	38,827
Lakeland UHSD.....	7	17,404	861,744	12,795		12,795
Jt SD 1 City of Bayfield.....	11	351,302	351,302	17,845		17,845
CSD No. 1 Village of Webster.....	3	8,800	620,657			
Jt SD No. 1 Twin of Winter.....	3	9,481	580,279			
Unif SD No. 1 City of Ashland.....	6	74,608	1,869,728	34,103	3,110	37,213
Jt SD No. 1 Towns of Gordon.....	10	18,963	285,951	11,496	1,748	13,244
Total.....		316,148		205,820	9,239	215,059

55th: Milwaukee Bd of Sch Directors (total).....	1	538,482	91,407,376			
Total.....		2,975,464		949,258	288,762	1,238,020

FEDERAL ENTITLEMENTS UNDER IMPACT AID PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 874) BASED ON PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

State and Congressional District		Percent of total Federal equivalent of average daily attendance	1971 entitlement	1970 total current expense	Sec. 6 money (sec. 12 under impact aid reform)	Impact aid reform	2-percent increment	Reform with increment
99th: WYOMING								
SD No. 1	14	\$836,499	\$8,741,043			\$738,371		\$738,371
Jackson Wilson HSD	11	29,739	317,696			15,565		15,565
Jackson ESD No. 1	9	33,297	483,313			22,562	\$7,820	23,385
Wilson SD No. 1	24	20,133	116,786			21,230	1,069	23,631
SD No. 32	27	47,264	336,835			25,180		21,230
Sheridan SD No. 7	6	87,889	2,078,542			45,077	15,347	40,527
School District No. 1	2	47,817	2,859,873				1,241	46,318
Hanna Public SD No. 7	9	21,395	378,496			7,092		
Cons SD No. 19	2	14,712	1,145,725				6,733	13,825
Moran SD No. 3	76	22,342	43,700			22,905		
SD No. 14	83	288,674	402,500			275,453	0	21,468
Fl. Washakie CSD No. 21	93	283,527	324,149			290,704	0	260,624
Morton SD No. 26	33	47,174	321,025			35,272		277,044
Encampment SD No. 18	10	9,621	125,305			4,855	5,481	40,753
Chenoweth SD No. 8	11	10,564	170,200			5,236	2,260	7,115
SD No. 38	82	182,250	238,750			186,889	1,924	7,160
SD No. 2	16	25,932	231,856			24,324	0	177,115
SD No. 1	12	16,262	1,268,003			12,614	2,839	24,324
Fremont Co Vocational HS	16	135,895	1,895,463			13,137		15,453
Medicine Bow SD No. 6	9	24,444	187,459			66,545	45,331	15,137
SD No. 2	4	6,988	69,810			4,094	8,048	12,142
Woodlawn Park SD No. 4	5	4,839	196,675			13,471	2,944	16,415
Big Horn SD No. 1	21	9,099	331,454				5,572	5,572
Tongue River SD No. 24	1	44,152	330,050				905	905
SD No. 6	13	24,842	321,267			37,461	2,470	2,470
SD No. 4	100	18,256	21,626			19,716	100	37,561
Hot Springs Co SD No. 19	5	80,408	2,238,094			22,324	0	19,278
SD No. 4							13,322	17,823
Total		2,408,383		1,930,355		123,406		35,646
Total		2,408,383		1,930,355		123,406		2,053,761

GUAM					
99th:	Territory of Guam Dept of Ed	33	2,853,145	15,541,861	2,803,399

PUERTO RICO					
99th:	Dept of Ed Commonwealth of P R (total)		428,886	89,272,143	86,570
	Total		428,886	\$6,000,000	86,570
	Total		428,886	6,000,000	86,570

VIRGIN ISLANDS					
99th:	Virgin Islands Dept of Ed	1	34,678	10,602,868	
	Total		34,678		
	Wake Island				
	Total				
				1 500,000	500,000
				1 34,500,000	4 500,151
				2 933,266,483	3 72,334,548

1 Sec. 21.

2 Regular reform entitlement.

3 1st year hardship clause.

4 Total.

Senator PELL. When we close the hearings, I will make the announcement to that effect. There may be no more hearings; it may be we can consider the legislation on the basis of the information in hand.

I thank you all again for being here, and I wish you well and safe trips home.

(Whereupon, at 11:45 a.m. the subcommittee recessed sine die.)



