

Mr. Chairman, this particular hardship caused by the present amendment in Fort Knox and Camp Breckenridge would almost destroy those school systems.

Chairman PERKINS. How much money does it take away from the counties surrounding Fort Knox?

Mr. SPARKS. At present it would take away \$1.8 million from the foundation program without any local base to meet the local support level of the foundation programs. We do not see how the local support funds can be made available. If they are made available, Fort Knox would be divided into three different school districts which would almost destroy the present fine program that they have at Fort Knox.

I wish to correct that. I said Camp Breckenridge. I meant Fort Campbell. Fort Campbell would likewise face a number of handicaps if it were transferred into the Christian County school system.

I hardly see how we could maintain the present fine level that they have in those two dependent school systems which are now in existence.

Chairman PERKINS. Let me say, Doctor, that that is one area of Kentucky where I am impressed with these funds. When we were writing the act, we took evidence back in 1949 in the field. We went to the city of Louisville, and Hardin and Meade Counties in Kentucky.

At that time they were operating in the counties around Fort Knox in old NYA buildings, similar to some of the buildings we have today in east Kentucky, which were completely unfit and unsuitable. Today you have so many modern buildings in that area that have been constructed with 815 funds. It is a different picture altogether.

Would you proceed?

Mr. SPARKS. I will not go into a detailed analysis of the progress report on the utilization of title I funds, title II, and title III. I would like, however, to submit this information for the record.

Chairman PERKINS. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The balance of Mr. Sparks' statement follows:)

PROGRESS REPORT ON UTILIZATION OF TITLE I FUNDS

As of March 1, 1967, 190 Title I project applications have been received at the State Department of Education. Exhibit I indicates that the 187 project applications which have been approved represent grants amounting to \$24.1 million or 95.3 per cent of Kentucky's tentative allocation. When this figure is combined with the \$298.5 thousand representing 3 projects that have not been finally approved, it can be seen that approved projects and plans that have been made will utilize \$24.4 million of Kentucky's tentative allocation of \$25.3 million for the fiscal year of 1967.

Exhibit 2, which will be referred to later, identifies the areas of instruction receiving the greatest attention. Of the total amount approved, \$13.1 million or 51.7 per cent of Kentucky's allocation is specifically earmarked to upgrade the instructional program. Construction of permanent facilities, a dire need in countless districts, accounts for a total expenditure of approximately \$2.6 million or 10.3 per cent of the total amount approved.

It is estimated that 80 per cent of Kentucky's 197 eligible districts will conduct summer school programs of a remedial, enrichment and/or recreational nature.

Now that the eligible districts have been notified concerning the total final amounts of the grant, the eligible districts are being urged to conduct summer school programs with their remaining funds. In the development of summer school programs, the districts will not be confronted with personnel shortages or a lack of classroom space or a lack of time for appropriate planning. Furthermore, those youngsters who were able to get a "Head Start" last summer will be provided an opportunity to have their experiences strengthened and increased.

Program and project participation

A study of the 187 project allocations approved as of March 1, 1967, indicates that a majority of the Title I funds are being used to develop remedial classes