

1390 ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION AMENDMENTS

sitting with this committee in consideration of the legislation that is now before us.

We on the committee are, of course, honored by his presence not only because he is the majority leader, but also, as those of us who have had a chance to work with him know, because he is a strong supporter of education. I can only say with the combination of Oscar Rose and the majority leader working on this legislation, education in Oklahoma has no problem.

Mr. ROSE. Thank you.

Mr. ALBERT. I thank my distinguished colleague.

Mr. FORD. I have been keeping my eye on you since you have been working around the Hill, but I did not think you were going to start packing this committee.

Mr. ROSE. I will do anything to help education. Let's put it that way.

I also have a tabulation there which shows the valuation per pupil in each of these 10 districts. Again, it shows for the tax-exempt Federal property which, in a sense, is a primary basis for the original enactment of this legislation and also for its continuation it will show that two impact area school districts are far below the others and I will hasten to say this is not because of low assessments in those two places because they have nothing to do with their assessments in the State of Oklahoma.

Oklahoma has a State equalization board and, therefore, the percentage of assessment is very uniform. It may be too low and our levies may be too high. Frankly, we do have a policy of low assessments and high levies but it gets the same amount of money if you had high assessments and low levies.

I will now refer you to the tabulation on page 5.

(Tabulation III follows:)

TABULATION III

Since the tax levied represents the only factor over which local citizens have control it is a direct index to the effort made at the local level.

Schools:	Total tax levied for educational purposes (in mills)
Ponca City-----	38.22
Bartlesville-----	49.37
Enid-----	37.00
Tulsa-----	39.92
Norman-----	47.26
Oklahoma City-----	38.43
Putnam City-----	43.70
Lawton-----	31.96
Muskogee-----	38.60
Midwest City-----	53.79

It will be noted that the total effort, (tax levy) ranges from 31.96 mills to 53.79 mills for educational purposes. Again we find tremendous variation in the effort made among these 10 large school districts. However, it is pointed out that the school district receiving the greatest percentage from Public Law 874 funds makes the greatest effort. Thus we find little or no evidence that the receipt of Public Law 874 funds by school districts reduces its local effort in support of its school program.

On September 30, less than 3 weeks after it was proposed, this impacted area school voted that 10 mills and used it and still had consid-