

type of legislation, and I am sure that his testimony will bear great weight with us because he speaks with the voice of considerable experience.

Mr. HAGENESS. Thank you, Congressman Meeds for those kind words. I am honored, too, to be classed with Mr. Rose here in my knowledge of this subject.

I am T. Olai Hageness, superintendent of Clover Park School District No. 400, Pierce County, Wash.

It is a privilege to appear before your committee to testify in behalf of Public Law 89-10. The several provisions of that law are doing much to upgrade education and to alleviate educational deficiencies of many underprivileged youth. Clover Park School District is participating in the program to the extent eligible. In 1965-66 the district received \$121,861 under titles I and II, and in the current year, 1966-67, anticipates about \$105,433.

Valuable as these grants are in enriching the district's educational program, much more vital to the district's basic operation is Public Law 874, providing operational assistance to federally impacted districts.

Clover Park School District, located in a prime Federal impact area has received such Federal impact funds for 25 years. Within or adjacent to the district are Fort Lewis, McChord Air Force Base, U.S. Veterans Hospital at American Lake, Madigan General Hospital, and the U.S. Penitentiary on McNeil Island. In addition, there are other Federal activities farther removed but employing residents of the district.

School enrollment is 14,500 in grades kindergarten through 12, of which 8,932 (62 percent) are federally connected—3,961 living on Federal property and 4,971 living off Federal property with parents employed on Federal property. Enrollment is growing rapidly, up from 3,100 in 1950. Present growth is about a classroom per week.

The district is primarily a suburban, residential area with little industry. About one-half of the district lies within Fort Lewis and McChord Air Base and is not taxable. As a result, the school district's per pupil valuation for tax purposes is less than half the statewide average for first-class districts. Therefore, in spite of consistent support from the district's voters—they have never voted down a school tax—there is no way the district can maintain a comparable program with its neighbors without additional help. That the district enjoys a good reputation for basic academic excellence is in large part due to Federal assistance received over the years beginning in 1941 and continuing since then.

The district's 1966-67 entitlement is \$1,510,486 under Public Law 874 and \$1,933,500 under Public Law 815.

Chart I shows enrollment growth from 1950 to the present and estimated to 1970 and the corresponding degree of Federal impact.

(The chart follows:)