

Legis.: Ed. & Labor Comm.

January 31, 1978

Honorable John F. Dunlap
Chairman
Senate Committee on Education
California Legislature
State Capitol, Room 2207
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Chairman Dunlap:

Enclosed is a copy of the reply I have received from the Honorable Carl D. Perkins, Chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, relative to your communication dated November 30, 1977.

I trust this will provide you with the information you desire and if I can be of further assistance to you in the future, please do not hesitate to let me know.

With best regards, I am

Sincerely,

Augustus F. Hawkins
Member of Congress

AFH:kb

encl.

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CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR
SUBCOMMITTEE ON ELEMENTARY, SECONDARY
AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

B-346C RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

December 27, 1977

Honorable Augustus F. Hawkins
Member of Congress
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Gus:

Thank you for forwarding me a copy of State Senator John Dunlap's letter regarding the outdatedness of the census data used in the Title I formula in California.

As you know, the Subcommittee attempted to thoroughly explore all issues related to the formula in two weeks of hearings in November. We set aside one day to examine the Survey of Income and Education data to which Senator Dunlap refers. While it is true that this data shows substantial changes in the distribution of poverty since the 1970 census, the Subcommittee also uncovered some discrepancies in the reliability of the data which raise some serious reservations about its usefulness for Title I allocations. In addition, the Administration witnesses testified that the Survey of Income and Education data goes only to the State level, and that some other means would have to be used for allocations to the county or district level.

I realize that there are problems with any set of data we might consider for use in the formula; and I share Senator Dunlap's concern that we use the most accurate method possible to allocate Title I funds. Thank you for your letter, and I look forward to working with you next year to help resolve these issues.

Sincerely,


Carl D. Perkins
Chairman

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Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

Washington, D.C.

December 9, 1977

Hon. Carl D. Perkins, Chairman
Subc. on Elementary, Secondary and
Vocational Education
B-346-C, Rayburn HOB

~~XXXX~~ Dear Carl:

The attached communication
is sent for your consideration.

Please investigate the statements
contained therein and forward me
the necessary information for re-
ply, returning the enclosed corre-
spondence with your answer.

Yours truly,

Augustus F. Hawkins M. C.
California, 29th District

AFH:KB

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12-6-77
K. Perkins
+ Sen Subcom for
Assignment of

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California Legislature

SENATE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

ROOM 2207, STATE CAPITOL
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814
TELEPHONE: (916) 445-2522

JAMES BROWNE, CONSULTANT
JANET A. DENTON, ASSOCIATE CONSULTANT
NANCY WHITE, SECRETARY

November 30, 1977

Honorable Augustus F. Hawkins
U.S. House of Representatives
House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative Hawkins:

An inequity in federal compensatory education, if it continues to unjustly enrich other certain states, will deprive California schools of more than \$100 million in the next five years. California has already lost about \$20 million in 1977-78, and I urge the California delegation in Congress to halt further losses.

Federal distribution of Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) Title I monies, to be precise, will apparently be based on 1970 census data until 1982-83. This obsolete and inequitable allocation procedure continues in the face of a Congressionally mandated 1974 Survey of Income and Education. That census demonstrates that the number of California "school-age children in poverty" students in California grows annually. The census showed that California should receive 12.1% more in Title I money, with no changes needed in the poverty-based formula which distributes funds among the fifty states.

The basic facts, as I understand Congressional and administration sources, are as follows:

- Title I is only one of many federal programs whose allocations are based on 10-year census figures.

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Honorable Augustus F. Hawkins
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- The Congress in 1975 ordered a statistically valid special census, to identify possible redistribution of federal funds among the 50 states.
- The Congress last year decided to gear future funding to five-year, rather than ten-year intervals between each census, beginning with 1980.
- The 1980 census, however, will not be reported until late 1981, with no new shifts in Title I funding until the 1982-83 school year.
- The census disclosed that poverty levels are evening out around the country, that California is growing poorer and the California population is growing poorer and that California is entitled to more than 12 percent additional Title I support
- Any Congressional action to allocate on the basis of current need, instead of 1970 need, according to the Bureau of the Census of the U.S. Department of Commerce, would result in reduced allocations for all of the Southern states, except for "urbanized" Florida. Urbanized states, such as California would generally gain.
- California will receive about \$155 million in Title I support in 1977-78, and a 12% increment represents close to \$20 million. Five years of accumulated deficiencies and a constantly rising poverty level of students means more than \$100 million "lost" to states whose student population are better off than they were in 1970.
- Federal allocations, because they are geared to statewide entitlements, can be revised instantly to reflect current poverty levels, if Congress gives the green light.

Although I write without regard to how the state might re-allocate any new Title I entitlements to counties, or county-level redistribution to local districts, it is instructive to point out how Title I funds are now redistributed locally. About half a year's entitlement, for example, is redistributed to 18 school districts, as follows:

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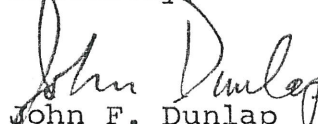
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| | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| Los Angeles | \$31,647,253 (20% of total) |
| Oakland | 5,016,981 |
| San Francisco | 4,949,025 |
| San Diego | 4,350,790 |
| Fresno | 3,755,125 |
| Sacramento | 2,174,392 |
| San Bernardino | 2,046,367 |
| Stockton | 1,936,416 |
| Richmond | 1,804,816 |
| Bakersfield | 1,637,679 |
| Pasadena | 1,570,481 |
| Montebello | 1,418,444 |
| Pomona | 1,256,215 |
| Inglewood | 1,092,287 |
| Santa Ana | 1,064,367 |
| Garden Grove | 948,875 |
| San Jose | 931,298 |
| Alum Rock | 905,096 |

It is imperative that the California delegation work towards reallocation in 1978-79 of Title I funds based on the actual number of school-age children in poverty. To this end, I am sending similar requests for action to Representative Miller, who I understand is particularly knowledgeable and Senator Alan Cranston.

Sincerely,


John F. Dunlap
Chair

JFD:lpb
cc: California Congressional Delegation