The first in a series of three legislative progress reports presents an overview of approximately 75 major 1974-75 state bills concerning the education of exceptional children. Bills are organized into the following categories: census/registry/reporting; centers, commissions and offices for special education services; certification of professional personnel; comprehensive special education services; early education services; enrollment limitations/expanded special education services; finance formulas/taxation; residency requirement; rights of handicapped persons; state aid for categorical and general special education programs; state policy; and transportation aid. Information provided for each bill includes state name, bill number and sponsor, a summary of basic provisions, and status as of March, 1975. (LH)
WHAT IS HACHE?

The Handicapped Children’s Education Program, a project of the Education Commission of the States, seeks as its goal to obtain within each state a commitment at the highest policy level to increase provisions for educational services to handicapped children.

The activities conducted by the HACHE project are based on the following three objectives and have been planned to assist each state in developing and implementing a commitment to full educational opportunities for the handicapped:

- Improve state legislation for handicapped children by assisting states in initiating, reviewing, amending and implementing legislation.
- Improve the utilization and allocation of each state’s resources for providing educational services for the handicapped through the study and analysis of legislative issues and administrative procedures.
- Provide for the formulation and application of state policies for the education of the handicapped through task force activities, staff services to state governments and the promotion of the value of improved educational opportunities.

A task force consisting of 10 ECS commissioners and five professional and lay persons meets four times annually to develop recommendations related to program activities and to assist the states with legislative and administrative policies for the benefit of the handicapped.
SPECIAL EDUCATION IN THE STATES: LEGISLATIVE PROGRESS REPORT

Prepared by:
C. D. Jones Jr.
Associate Project Director
Handicapped Children's Education Project

Gene Hensley, Director

Education Commission of the States
Denver, Colorado
Wendell H. Pierce, Executive Director

April 1975

Additional copies of this report may be obtained from the Education Commission of the States, 300 Lincoln Tower, 1860 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colorado 80203, (303) 893-5200
One of the functions of the Handicapped Children's Education Project (HACHE) of the Education Commission of the States is to act as a dissemination and referral center for information requests from legislators, educators and others interested in the education of exceptional children.

The following report contains summarized versions of major bills relating to the education of exceptional children introduced during the 1975 legislative session. Some additional bills from the 1974 legislative sessions are also included in this report. They are bills that were carried over and bills that were still in committee at the printing of the Final Report—Special Education in the States—Legislative Progress Report, September 1974. This report does not attempt to present all the bills that have been introduced, but rather an overview of major state legislation affecting exceptional children.

This is the first report in a series of three that HACHE will produce in an effort to keep you informed of what is happening in the states.

HACHE can provide more detailed information relating to state legislation upon request. Please contact C. D. Jones Jr., Associate Project Director, HACHE, Education Commission of the States, 1860 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colorado 80203.

The project presented or reported herein was performed pursuant to a grant from the U.S. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare. However, the opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the position or policy of the U.S. Office of Education, and no official endorsement by the U.S. Office of Education should be inferred. This project is supported by the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped. Grant Number OEG-0-72-0242(607).
## SPECIAL EDUCATION IN THE STATES: LEGISLATIVE PROGRESS REPORT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>BILL/ SPONSOR</th>
<th>BASIC PROVISIONS OF THE BILL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Census/Registry/Reporting</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>A 3449*</td>
<td>Directs school districts to take a census of children during September 1974 and every third year thereafter. Information regarding handicapped minors shall be filed with the Board of Cooperative Education Services (BOCES).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>AB 598</td>
<td>Requires that a child suspected of severe auditory impairment be reported to the Department of Health.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Centers, Commissions, Offices for Special Education Services**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Bill/ Sponsor</th>
<th>Basic Provisions of the Bill</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>SB 66, Senator Gudger</td>
<td>Provides for creation of regional education training centers for children with special needs. Creates within the state department of education a system of centers that would: (1) provide inservice training to all special education teachers and other professionals, (2) develop in kindergarten and primary-grade teachers the necessary skills to detect potential special education needs and the capability to plan special education programs, (3) provide inservice training and consultative services to a parent or guardian of a child with special needs and to appropriate public school administrative arrangement personnel, (4) work with the various local human resources agencies and (5) conduct an in-depth evaluation of the impact of inservice training on the delivery of services to children with special needs within the public schools on an annual basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>SB 80, Senator Nelson</td>
<td>Requires open meetings of the Advisory Council for the Education of Exceptional Children, with prior public notice of meetings and tentative agenda; requires the council to establish a right to education office to assist parents of exceptional children in obtaining proper educational opportunities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A, AB, H, HB = House Bills  
S, SB = Senate Bills  
LD = Legal Document  
LB = Legislative Bills  
SF = Senate File  
SJR = Senate Joint Resolution  
HJR = House Joint Resolution  
Ch = Chapter  
PA = Public Act

*Final action during 1974 legislative session*
BASIC PROVISIONS OF THE BILL

Directs school districts to take a census of children during September 1974 and every third year thereafter. Information regarding handicapped minors shall be filed with the Board of Cooperative Education Services (BOCES).

STATUS (as of 3-10-75)
Died in the Assembly Codes Committee

Requires that a child suspected of severe auditory impairment be reported to the Department of Health.

Signed by the governor 2-24-75.
Effective 6-1-75

Purposes for Special Education Services

Provides for creation of regional education training centers for children with special needs. Creates within the state department of education a system of centers that would: (1) provide inservice training to all special education teachers and other professionals, (2) develop in kindergarten and primary-grade teachers the necessary skills to detect potential special education needs and the capability to plan special education programs, (3) provide inservice training and consultative services to a parent or guardian of a child with special needs and to appropriate public school administrative arrangement personnel, (4) work with the various local human resources agencies and (5) conduct an in-depth evaluation of the impact of inservice training on the delivery of services to children with special needs within the public schools on an annual basis.

Requires open meetings of the Advisory Council for the Education of Exceptional Children, with prior public notice of meetings and tentative agenda; requires the council to establish a right to education office to assist parents of exceptional children in obtaining proper educational opportunities.
BASIC PROVISIONS OF THE BILL

Illinois
HB 150 and
HB 151
Senators
Juckett and
MacDonald

$1,50,000 for that department for fiscal 1976.

New Jersey
SB 13**
Senator
Beadleston

Creates within the department of education a bureau for the deaf and appropriates specific sums to be included in an annual or supplemental appropriations act.

New Jersey
SJR 11**
Senators
Hirkala,
Russo and
Bedell

Creates a 12-member commission to study the nature, extent and amount of state aid programs for mentally retarded persons.

Certification of Professional Personnel

Georgia
HB 162
Representative
Burton

Provides that after July 1, 1976, any person granted a certificate as a teacher, principal or guidance counselor must have completed a course of five or more quarter hours, approved by the state board of education, in the identification and education of children who have special educational needs or an equivalent preparation in a staff development program approved by the state board of education.

Missouri
HB 364
Representative
Goode

Eliminates from the statutes the requirement that all persons receiving a teaching certificate, other than those issued for life, shall have a course of two or more semester hours in psychology and education of exceptional children.

Wisconsin
AB 278
Representative
Shabaz, et al.

Requires persons receiving teaching certificates or licenses after June 1, 1976 to have completed three semester hours of accredited study in learning disabilities of children. Teachers certified or licensed before that date are given until September 1, 1977, to either acquire the requisite semester hours or participate in an inservice program in learning disabilities conducted or supervised by the department of public instruction.

**Carried over from 1974 legislative session
BASIC PROVISIONS OF THE BILL

Creates the department of services for the handicapped and appropriates $150,000 for that department for fiscal 1976.

Creates within the department of education a bureau for the deaf and appropriates specific sums to be included in an annual or supplemental appropriations act.

Creates a 12-member commission to study the nature, extent and amount of state aid programs for mentally retarded persons.

STATUS (as of 3-10-75)

House Human Resources Committee 2-19-75

Assembly Education Committee

Institutions, Health, Education and Welfare Committee

Provides that after July 1, 1976, any person granted a certificate as a teacher, principal or guidance counselor must have completed a course of five or more quarter hours, approved by the state board of education, in the identification and education of children who have special educational needs or an equivalent preparation in a staff development program approved by the state board of education.

Eliminates from the statutes the requirement that all persons receiving a teaching certificate, other than those issued for life, shall have a course of two or more semester hours in psychology and education of exceptional children.

Requires persons receiving teaching certificates or licenses after June 1, 1976, to have completed three semester hours of accredited study in learning disabilities of children. Teachers certified or licensed before that date are given until September 1, 1977, to either acquire the requisite semester hours or participate in an inservice program in learning disabilities conducted or supervised by the department of public instruction.

Received unfavorable report by the House Education Committee 2-12-75; placed on calendar to consider the unfavorable report. No action

Reported out of House Education Committee with a committee substitute "Do pass"

Assigned to House Education Committee
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>BILL/SPONSOR</th>
<th>BASIC PROVISIONS OF THE BILL</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>SB 1078</td>
<td>Requires special education for all handicapped children to be provided by each school district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Committee on Education</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>SB 351</td>
<td>Includes several amendments to Act 102 of 1973 (Mandatory Special Education Act) that have been recommended by the State Advisory Committee and/or consultants employed to develop plan for implementation of the act.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Senators Bearden and Ford</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>AB 4040, Ch. 1532*</td>
<td>Requires the state board of education to establish a California master plan for special education to be administered by the state superintendent of public instruction. Authorizes county superintendents of schools, with approval of the county boards of education, to submit comprehensive local plans to include provisions for testing and placement of individuals, appeal procedures and parent participation in education programs subject to written consent of parents or guardians. Requires the state superintendent to review and conduct on-site audits of each approved program. Authorizes county superintendents of schools to levy a property tax for support of programs under comprehensive plan. Such taxes shall not exceed the amount by which program expenditures exceed state support. Such tax is in lieu of taxes the county superintendent otherwise authorized to levy for the support of special education programs. Definition of individuals with exceptional needs are all pupils whose educational needs cannot be met by the regular classroom teacher with modifications of the regular school program, and who require the benefit of special instruction and services. The age of eligibility ranges from 3 and 4.9 inclusive to age 21.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Representative Lanterman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>HB 432</td>
<td>Requires state agencies collecting information on handicapped and severely handicapped children to cooperate with local school districts, special school districts and the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education in making the information available to them. Provides that the state department of elementary and secondary education shall provide transportation for children who receive educational services in other state-operated schools or programs operated through contract by the state board of education. Provides that the school district, which would be responsible for providing education for children in programs of the department of mental health, is responsible for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Representatives Mulvaney, Goode, et al.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Final action during 1974 legislative session*
Requires special education for all handicapped children to be provided by each school district.

Includes several amendments to Act 102 of 1973 (Mandatory Special Education Act) that have been recommended by the State Advisory Committee and/or consultants employed to develop plan for implementation of the act.

Requires the state board of education to establish a master plan for special education to be administered by the state superintendent of public instruction. Authorizes county superintendents of schools, with approval of the county boards of education, to submit comprehensive local plans to include provisions for testing and placement of individuals, appeal procedures and pupil participation in education programs subject to written consent of parents or guardians. Requires the state superintendent to review and conduct on-site audits of each approved program. Authorizes county superintendents of schools to levy a property tax for support of programs under comprehensive plan. Such taxes shall not exceed the amount by which program expenditures exceed state support. Such tax is in lieu of taxes the county superintendent is otherwise authorized to levy for the support of special education programs. Definition of individuals with exceptional needs are all pupils whose education needs cannot be met by the regular classroom teacher with modifications of the regular school program, and who require the benefit of special instruction and services. The age of eligibility ranges from 3 and 4.9 inclusive to age 21.

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SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

"Do pass" from Senate Education Committee with amendments

Enacted; signed by the governor 9-27-74. Effective 1-1-75

"Do pass" recommendation with amendments; House Education Committee
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>HB 858* Representative Sweeney</td>
<td>Provides the responsibility for the education of all handicapped children between the ages of 3 and 21 to boards of education. Deletes IQ and handicap as reason for excluding children from public school education. Every school district would be required to submit a plan for providing services by July 1, 1976. Prior to July 1, 1978, school districts would be permitted to contract with the director of mental health and retardation for services. Thereafter, the school district would be responsible for providing services itself. Also contains a detailed due process procedure to review determinations made on the assignment of pupils to programs when parents object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>SB 441** Senator Beadleston</td>
<td>Expands the definition of handicapped children and requires the establishment of criteria and rules by the superintendent of public instruction. Permits the state board of education to contract with approved private agencies for special education and permits the state board of education to contract for educational services to deaf-blind children. Limits reimbursements to school districts for special education to the lesser of 50 per cent of the approved excess cost or 50 per cent of the approved expenditure for special education. Changes the State Advisory Council for Emotionally Handicapped Children to State Advisory Council for Handicapped Children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>HB 21 4 Joint Interim Committee on Education</td>
<td>Increases state-aid from $6,000 to $7,000 for approved classes and increases from $4,000 to $7,000 the amount to be received by professional staff members other than classroom teachers. Expands the definition of handicapped children and requires the establishment of criteria and rules by the superintendent of public instruction. Permits the state board of education to contract with approved private agencies for special education and permits the state board of education to contract for educational services to deaf-blind children. Limits reimbursements to school districts for special education to the lesser of 50 per cent of the approved excess cost or 50 per cent of the approved expenditure for special education. Changes the State Advisory Council for Emotionally Handicapped Children to State Advisory Council for Handicapped Children.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>HB 432 (continued)</td>
<td>per-pupil cost of the special education services. Increases state-aid from $6,000 to $7,000 for approved classes and increases from $4,000 to $7,000 the amount to be received by professional staff members other than classroom teachers. Expands the definition of handicapped children and requires the establishment of criteria and rules by the superintendent of public instruction. Permits the state board of education to contract with approved private agencies for special education and permits the state board of education to contract for educational services to deaf-blind children. Limits reimbursements to school districts for special education to the lesser of 50 per cent of the approved excess cost or 50 per cent of the approved expenditure for special education. Changes the State Advisory Council for Emotionally Handicapped Children to State Advisory Council for Handicapped Children.</td>
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*Final action during 1974 legislative session
**Carried over from 1974 legislative session
BASIC PROVISIONS OF THE BILL

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Expands the definition of handicapped children and requires the establishment of criteria and rules by the superintendent of public instruction. Permits the state board of education to contract with approved private agencies for special education and permits the state board of education to contract for education services to deaf-blind children. Limits reimbursements to school districts for special education to the lesser of 50 per cent of the approved excess cost or 50 per cent of the approved expenditure for special education. Changes the State Advisory Council for Emotionally Handicapped Children to State Advisory Council for Handicapped Children.

Provides that the state board of education shall identify and ascertain which handicapped children, if any, between the ages of 5 and 20 in public schools cannot be properly accommodated through the school facilities usually provided. In addition, when deemed appropriate, each board of education shall also identify those children between the ages of 3 and 5 who require and who would benefit by a special education program that may prevent their handicap from becoming more debilitating. The board of education may, if a local child study team so recommends and the commission approves, provide for children under the age of 5 suitable facilities, programs and special services as are provided for children 5 years of age or over.

Gives the responsibility for the education of all handicapped children between the ages of 3 and 21 to boards of education. Deletes IQ and handicap as reasons for excluding children from public school education. Every school district would be required to submit a plan for providing services by July 1, 1976. Prior to July 1, 1978, school districts would be permitted to contract with the director of mental health and retardation for services. Thereafter, the school district would be responsible for providing services itself. Also contains a detailed due process procedure to review determinations made on the assignment of pupils to programs when parents object.

STATUS (as of 3-10-75)

"Do pass" recommendation by Education School Finance Committee and referred to Ways and Means Committee 2-26-75

Senate Education Committee

Died in House Education Committee
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>HB 954*</td>
<td>Provides for implementation of comprehensive special education plans. Approval of state funds for the operation of programs and services provided shall be contingent upon a comprehensive plan for special education approved by the state board of education. The state board of education shall not approve a school district's plan unless the plan meets the educational needs of handicapped children in that school district and other school districts in the same general area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Representative Stinziano</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Early Education Services**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Bill/Title</th>
<th>Sponsor</th>
<th>Provision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>S 391</td>
<td>Senator Calandra</td>
<td>Provides that school districts having 10 or more handicapped children of age 3-5 who could be grouped homogeneously must establish or contract with other districts for special classes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>SB 1575</td>
<td>Ch. 495* Senator Grunsky</td>
<td>Lowers the age from 5 to 3 years of severely mentally retarded pupils for whom school districts and county officers are authorized but not required to provide special education.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>AB 421</td>
<td>Representative Ralph</td>
<td>Takes away from the state department of education and the state superintendent of public instruction the supervision and responsibility for child care programs and creates a new agency to be known as the “State Family Children, and Youth Services Council” to supervise child care and child development programs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>AB 451</td>
<td>Ch. 1005* Representative Moretti</td>
<td>Appropriates $31.4 million for children’s center programs and $200,000 for evaluative study of preschool programs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Final action during 1974 legislative session*
BASIC PROVISIONS OF THE BILL

Provides for implementation of comprehensive special education plans. Approval of state funds for the operation of programs and services provided shall be contingent upon a comprehensive plan for special education approved by the state board of education. The state board of education shall not approve a school district's plan unless the plan meets the educational needs of handicapped children in that school district and other school districts in the same general area.

Provides that school districts having 10 or more handicapped children of ages 3-5 who could be grouped homogeneously must establish or contract with other districts for special classes.


Lowers the age from 5 to 3 years of severely mentally retarded pupils for whom school districts and county officers are authorized but not required to provide special education.

Takes away from the state department of education and the state superintendent of public instruction the supervision and responsibility for child care programs and creates a new agency to be known as the "State Family, Children, and Youth Services Council" to supervise child care and child development programs.

Appr izes $31.4 million for children's center programs and $200,000 for evaluative study of preschool programs.

STATUS (as of 3-10-75)

Died in Senate Education and Health Committee

Passed House Senate Education Committee 1-30-75; passed Senate 2-12-75

Signed by the governor 7-11-74. Effective 7-11-74

Referred back to Committee on Human Resources after second reading 2-17-75

Enacted; signed by the governor 10-1-73. Effective 10-1-73
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>AB 33</td>
<td>Prohibits the exclusion of any pupil enrolled in programs for the educationally handicapped because of a drop in enrollment of the district. The present law limits enrollment in such programs to 2 per cent of the total district enrollment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>AB 414</td>
<td>Increases the enrollment limitation of educationally handicapped school districts to 3 per cent from the present 2 per cent limitation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>AB 423</td>
<td>Changes the terms “educationally mentally retarded” and “trainable mentally retarded” to “educationally educable exceptional” and “trainable exceptional.” It would also prohibit the records of any educable exceptional pupil or trainable exceptional pupil from containing the term “mentally retarded,” and would make various technical changes in the law relating to such pupils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>AB 440</td>
<td>Adds to the definition of categories of the physically handicapped pupils “who as a result of the impairment of their motor skills caused by congenital birth defects, have learning disabilities.” Would include physical therapy programs as specified within the education provided for these students.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>AB 2699 Ch. 904*</td>
<td>Provides for use of mobile classrooms for specified handicapped pupils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>S 132*</td>
<td>Extends the definition of handicapped children to include emotionally disturbed children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>S 275*</td>
<td>Extends the definitions of handicapped children to include learning disabilities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Prohibits the exclusion of any pupil enrolled in programs for the educationally handicapped because of a drop in enrollment of the district. The present law limits enrollment in such programs to 2 per cent of the total district enrollment.

Increases the enrollment limitation of educationally handicapped school districts to 3 per cent from the present 2 per cent limitation.

Changes the terms "educationally mentally retarded" and "trainable mentally retarded" to "educationally educable exceptional" and "trainable exceptional." It would also prohibit the records of any educable exceptional pupil or trainable exceptional pupil from containing the term "mentally retarded," and would make various technical changes in the law relating to such pupils.

Adds to the definition of categories of the physically handicapped pupils "who, as a result of the impairment of their motor skills caused by congenital birth defects, have learning disabilities." Would include physical therapy programs as specified within the education provided for these students.

Provides for use of mobile classrooms for specified handicapped pupils.

Extends the definition of handicapped children to include emotionally disturbed children.

Extends the definitions of handicapped children to include learning disabilities.
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>HB 368</td>
<td>Representative Hirschfield</td>
<td>Provides for separate buildings and facilities for handicapped children who cannot attend public schools. Also establishes a taxing and bonding authority to construct and maintain such separate facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>HB 809</td>
<td>The Speaker</td>
<td>Provides new methods, procedures and formulas for the state and local funding of special education services; provides for a four-year phase-in of the program and requires certain contributions by state and local governments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>SB 1151*</td>
<td>Senator Toepp</td>
<td>Allows special education services to be contracted for directly or in a cooperative manner through millage levied by an intermediate school district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>LD 507</td>
<td>Senators Katz and Kennebec</td>
<td>Enables classification of residents of state institutions as resident pupils. Permits residents of state institutions between the ages of 5 and 20 years to attend public schools in the administrative unit in which the institution is located or in an adjoining administrative unit classifying such residents as resident pupils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>SB 42</td>
<td>Senators Bosma and Garton</td>
<td>Includes handicapped persons in the Civil Rights Act. Creates concurrent investigatory powers in the Civil Rights Commission and the Commission for the Handicapped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>HB 5850*</td>
<td>Public Act 291 of 1974</td>
<td>Provides preferential employment for persons whose service was discontinued due to reorganization of special education services and provides that such personnel shall be entitled to all rights and benefits to which they would otherwise be entitled had they been employed originally.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Final action during 1974 legislative session*
BASIC PROVISIONS OF THE BILL

Provides for separate buildings and facilities for handicapped children who cannot attend public schools. Also establishes a taxing and bonding authority to construct and maintain such separate facilities.

Provides new methods, procedures and formulas for the state and local funding of special education services; provides for a four-year phase-in of the program; and requires certain contributions by state and local governments.

Allows special education services to be contracted for directly or in a cooperative manner through millage levied by an intermediate school district.

STATUS (as of 3-10-75)

Second reading in House 3-6-75

Assigned to Ways and Means Committee

Died in House Education Committee

Enables classification of residents of state institutions as resident pupils. Permits residents of state institutions between the ages of 5 and 20 years to attend public schools in the administrative unit in which the institution is located or in an adjoining administrative unit classifying such residents as resident pupils.

Passed Senate 3-5-75; passed House 3-7-75; engrossed in both houses, being printed for final vote by both houses

Includes handicapped persons in the Civil Rights Act. Creates concurrent investigatory powers in the Civil Rights Commission and the Commission for the Handicapped.

Senate Judiciary Committee

Enacted; signed by the governor 10-15-74. Effective immediately

Provides preferential employment for persons whose service was discontinued due to reorganization of special education services and provides that such personnel shall be entitled to all rights and benefits to which they would otherwise be entitled had they been employed originally.
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>AB 1</td>
<td>Relates to civil rights of the physically handicapped.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### State Aid/General Special Education Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Sponsor</th>
<th>Basic Provisions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>SB 928</td>
<td>Sen. Zenovich</td>
<td>Includes pupils with speech disorders within the definition of exceptional children for purposes of state school-building aid to districts for special education facilities which do not qualify for regular state building aid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>SB 1586</td>
<td>Sen. Marks</td>
<td>Makes eligible for state support the educationally handicapped pupils with visual-perceptual disorders enrolled in private nonsectarian schools and institutions or agencies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>HB 2744*</td>
<td>Rep. Pierce</td>
<td>Provides increased school district payments for private special education services from $2,000 to $2,500 per student and changes the state reimbursement from the excess over $600 per student to $800 per student (whichever is less).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>HB 2769*</td>
<td>Rep. Juckett</td>
<td>Amends the school code to increase state reimbursement of special education personnel from $5,000 to $6,250 for professional personnel and from $2,000 to $2,500 for noncertified personnel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>SB 425</td>
<td>Sen. Fawell</td>
<td>Authorizes a school district to issue bonds and levy a tax to pay their share of certain special education projects entered into as a joint agreement or contract with other school districts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>HB 1949</td>
<td>Rep. R. Jones and Lamkin</td>
<td>Provides special education vouchers to special education nonpublic schools for pupils with extraordinary needs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Final action during 1974 legislative session*
RELATES TO CIVIL RIGHTS OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED.

Includes pupils with speech disorders within the definition of exceptional children for purposes of state school-building aid to districts for special education facilities which do not qualify for regular state building aid.

MAKES ELIGIBLE FOR STATE SUPPORT THE EDUCATIONALLY HANDICAPPED PUPILS WITH VISUAL-PERCEPTUAL DISORDERS ENROLLED IN PRIVATE NONSECTARIAN SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTIONS OR AGENCIES.

PROVIDES INCREASED SCHOOL DISTRICT PAYMENTS FOR PRIVATE SPECIAL EDUCATION SERVICES FROM $2,000 TO $2,500 PER STUDENT AND CHANGES THE STATE REIMBURSEMENT FROM THE EXCESS OVER $600 PER STUDENT TO $800 PER STUDENT (WHICHEVER IS LESS).

AMENDS THE SCHOOL CODE TO INCREASE STATE REIMBURSEMENT OF SPECIAL EDUCATION PERSONNEL FROM $5,000 TO $6,250 FOR PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL AND FROM $2,000 TO $2,500 FOR NONCERTIFIED PERSONNEL.

AUTHORIZES A SCHOOL DISTRICT TO ISSUE BONDS AND LEVY A TAX TO PAY THEIR SHARE OF CERTAIN SPECIAL EDUCATION PROJECTS ENTERED INTO AS A JOINT AGREEMENT OR CONTRACT WITH OTHER SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

PROVIDES SPECIAL EDUCATION VOUCHERS TO SPECIAL EDUCATION NONPUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR PUPILS WITH EXTRAORDINARY NEEDS.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>BILL SPONSOR</th>
<th>BASIC PROVISIONS OF THE BILL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>HB 2108</td>
<td>Provides for reimbursement of the approved cost of educating certain handicapped children who reside in residential facilities or foster homes operated by the state, a private agency or individual. The reimbursement would go through the school district in which the facility or home is located. Also, creates a special education transfer fund and gives the Commission on General Education the authority to establish rules and regulations governing the administration of these funds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>SB 292</td>
<td>Increases state aid from $6,000 to 75 per cent of the actual cost for each approved class including approved classes of remedial reading; from $4,000 to 75 per cent of the total cost for special materials and professional staff members other than classroom teachers; and from $2,000 to 75 per cent of the total cost for full-time teacher aides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>S 266</td>
<td>Increases the stipend for instruction of handicapped children to $4,000 per year and specifies that instruction shall be from age 3 to age 21.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>S 402</td>
<td>Mandates rather than authorizes the state education department to contract for the teaching of handicapped children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>S 998</td>
<td>Provides that pupils with special education needs or handicapping conditions not already weighted would be weighted at 1.25 for state aid purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>S 10539-A Ch. 241*</td>
<td>Amends the education law in relation to the budgets of Board of Cooperative Education Services (BOCES) and to apportionments to school districts. Chapter 241 of the laws of 1974 provides for aid to elementary and secondary education for 1974-75. A notable feature of this legislation is that it provides for additional weighted aid for pupils with special needs in special programs. The total pupil unit for the 1974-75 school year includes the weighting of handicapped pupils at 2.0, pupils with special education needs at 1.25, approved evening school students at 0.5 and approved summer school students at 0.12. There is no weighting for additional secondary pupil units. Districts are required to submit a three-year plan for use of money for the handicapped and pupils with special needs in the fall of 1974 and every third year thereafter.</td>
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*Final action during 1974 legislative session
BASIC PROVISIONS OF THE BILL

Provides for reimbursement of the approved cost of educating certain handicapped children who reside in residential facilities or foster homes operated by the state, a private agency or individual. The reimbursement would go through the school district in which the facility or home is located. Also creates a special education transfer fund and gives the Commission on General Education the authority to establish rules and regulations governing the administration of these funds.

Increases state aid from $6,000 to 75 per cent of the actual cost for each approved class including approved classes of remedial reading; from $4,000 to 75 per cent of the total cost for special materials and professional staff members other than classroom teachers; and from $2,000 to 75 per cent of the total cost for full-time teacher aides.

Increases the stipend for instruction of handicapped children to $4,000 per year and specifies that instruction shall be from age 3 to age 21.

Mandates rather than authorizes the state education department to contract for the teaching of handicapped children.

Provides that pupils with special education needs or handicapping conditions not already weighted would be weighted at 1.25 for state aid purposes.

Amends the education law in relation to the budgets of Board of Cooperative Education Services (BOCES) and to apportionments to school districts. Chapter 241 of the laws of 1974 provides for aid to elementary and secondary education for 1974-75. A notable feature of this legislation is that it provides for additional weighted aid for pupils with special needs in specialized programs. The total pupil unit for the 1974-75 school year includes the weighting of handicapped pupils at 2.0, pupils with special education needs at 1.25, approved evening school students at 0.5 and approved summer school students at 0.12. There is no weighting for additional secondary pupil units. Districts are required to submit a three-year plan for use of money for the handicapped and pupils with special needs in the fall of 1974 and every third year thereafter.

STATUS (as of 3-10-75)

Passed House Ways and Means Committee 3-7-75

Senate Committee on Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities 1-30-75

Senate Education Committee

Senate Education Committee

Senate Finance Committee

Enacted; signed by the governor 4-26-74. Effective 7-1-74
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>BILL</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>HB 1005</td>
<td>Committee on Appropriations</td>
<td>Makes grants to elementary and secondary schools, including $7,252,096 for special education.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>HB 1183</td>
<td>Representative Fried</td>
<td>Appropriates up to $5,000 per year per class to the department of education for special education classes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>SB 40</td>
<td>Senator Smith</td>
<td>Appropriates $1,885,000 to Board of Vocational and Technical Education to provide for grants for special education classes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>HB 669</td>
<td>Representative O'Brien</td>
<td>Relates to reimbursement of parents for education of handicapped children. Requires school boards in localities that do not provide special education to reimburse the parents or guardians of children attending public as well as private nonsectarian schools for the handicapped approved by the state board of education.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**State Aid/Categorical Programs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>BILL</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>SB 36</td>
<td>Senator Strickland, et al.</td>
<td>Provides services for the developmentally disabled and makes an appropriation. Provides for powers and duties of the department of institutions and describes four broad types of programs to be developed at the community level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>HB 119</td>
<td>Representative Porter</td>
<td>Permits payments of up to $500 per summer for a pupil attending a private school for a learning disability when the public school offers no such summer program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>AB 335**</td>
<td>Representative Froude</td>
<td>Develops and carries out experimental and early childhood education programs for handicapped children, which show promise of promoting a comprehensive and strengthened approach to the special problems of such children. Appropriates $1 million for the purpose of this act.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Carried over from 1974 legislative session**
**BASIC PROVISIONS OF THE BILL**

Makes grants to elementary and secondary schools, including $7,252,096 for special education.

Appropriates up to $5,000 per year per class to the department of education for special education classes.

Appropriates $1,685,000 to Board of Vocational and Technical Education to provide for grants for special education classes.

Relates to reimbursement of parents for education of handicapped children. Requires school boards in localities that do not provide special education to reimburse the parents or guardians of children attending public as well as private nonsectarian schools for the handicapped approved by the state board of education.

Provides services for the developmentally disabled and makes an appropriation.

Provides for powers and duties of the department of institutions and describes four broad types of programs to be developed at the community level.

Permits payments of up to $500 per summer for a pupil attending a private school for a learning disability when the public school offers no such summer program.

Develops and carries out experimental and early childhood education programs for handicapped children, which show promise of promoting a comprehensive and strengthened approach to the special problems of such children. Appropriates $1 million for the purpose of this act.

**STATUS (as of 3-10-75)**

Senate Appropriations Committee

Senate Appropriations and Budget Committees

Died in House Appropriations Committee 2-10-75

Senate Health, Environment, Welfare and Institutions Committee

House Elementary and Secondary Education Committee 2-19-75

Assembly Education Committee
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>BILL SPONSOR</th>
<th>BASIC PROVISIONS OF THE BILL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>AB 1031**</td>
<td>Relates to the development of quality education programs for gifted or talented children. &quot;Gifted or talented students&quot; means students enrolled in the public schools of New Jersey whose intellectual capacity or talent potential in the areas of art, language, mathematics, music or science are so superior that their full potential for development may be significantly impaired by failure to receive an appropriate special education program or that their ability to profit from the regular education program usually offered to students their age may be significantly impaired. A two-year pilot program shall be developed to provide such appropriate special education for gifted or talented students. Appropriates $240,000 to the department of education for the purposes of this act.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>SB 123**</td>
<td>Appropriates $1 million for the support of extended workshop employment programs for the severely handicapped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>S 245</td>
<td>Provides state aid to school districts that provide approved instructional programs for pupils with minimal learning disabilities as defined by the commission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>S 976</td>
<td>Provides that severely handicapped children, when a school district cannot serve them adequately, become eligible to attend a day training or treatment center as a state pupil receiving publicly supported education services with the cost charged to the state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>H 228</td>
<td>Provides tuition and maintenance for socially and emotionally disturbed children in approved schools and increases the cost of tuition from $3,300 to $5,500.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>H 1700*</td>
<td>Raises the approved cost of tuition and maintenance for socially and emotionally disturbed children from $3,300 to $5,500 per school year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>SB 84</td>
<td>Amends the school code and relates to the education programs for gifted students.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BASIC PROVISIONS OF THE BILL

Relates to the development of quality education programs for gifted or talented children. "Gifted or talented students" means students enrolled in the public schools of New Jersey whose intellectual capacity or talent potential in the areas of art, language, mathematics, music or science are so superior that their full potential for development may be significantly impaired by failure to receive an appropriate special education program or that their ability to profit from the regular education program usually offered to students their age may be significantly impaired. A two-year pilot program shall be developed to provide such appropriate special education for gifted or talented students. Appropriates $240,000 to the department of education for the purposes of this act.

Appropriates $1 million for the support of extended workshop employment programs for the severely handicapped.

Provides state aid to school districts that provide approved instructional programs for pupils with minimal learning disabilities as defined by the commission.

Provides that severely handicapped children, when a school district cannot serve them adequately, become eligible to attend a day training or treatment center as a state pupil receiving publicly supported education services with the cost charged to the state.

Provides tuition and maintenance for socially and emotionally disturbed children in approved schools and increases the cost of tuition from $3,300 to $5,500.

Raises the approved cost of tuition and maintenance for socially and emotionally disturbed children from $3,300 to $5,500 per school year.

Amends the school code and relates to the education programs for gifted students.

STATUS (as of 3-10-75)

Assembly Education Committee

Revenue, Finance and Appropriations Committee

Senate Education Committee

Senate Education Committee

Senate Education Committee

House Education Committee

Died in House Education Committee

Senate Education Committee
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Bill Number</th>
<th>Sponsor</th>
<th>Basic Provisions of the Bill</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>HB 1150</td>
<td>Representative Knox</td>
<td>Deletes a portion of the declared legislative intent of the Handicapped Children’s Education Act, which provides that all handicapped children be educated in regular rooms when practicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>SB 67</td>
<td>Senator Gudger</td>
<td>Amends legislation passed in 1974 session (Chapter 1293). Sets state policy to ensure every child from birth to age 21 a full and fair opportunity to reach his full potential. The state department of education and the department of human resources must jointly develop a statewide early childhood development program plan and present an operational plan to the Commission on Children with Special Needs by February 2, 1976.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>HB 1030</td>
<td>Representative Campbell</td>
<td>Requires local school boards to transport to and from school all special education students.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>HB 637</td>
<td>Representative Sheehan, et al.</td>
<td>Amends education code to require county boards of education and the Baltimore City board of education to arrange certain transportation for handicapped children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>SB 915*</td>
<td>Senator Bursley</td>
<td>Allows the department of education to waive the 1 1/2-mile limit for district transporting a handicapped child if the department determines the child cannot walk that distance safely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>SB 1117*</td>
<td>Senator Bursley</td>
<td>Increases the reimbursement limit for transporting handicapped children to public schools.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>LB 148</td>
<td>Representative Goodrich</td>
<td>Expands transportation services for special education programs to include all handicapped children.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

*Final action during 1974 legislative session
### BASIC PROVISIONS OF THE BILL

**Deleting a portion of the declared legislative intent of the Handicapped Children’s Education Act, which provides that all handicapped children be educated in regular rooms when practicable.**

Amends legislation passed in 1974 session (Chapter 1293). Sets state policy to ensure every child from birth to age 21 a full and fair opportunity to reach his full potential. The state department of education and the department of human resources must jointly develop a statewide early childhood development program plan and present an operational plan to the Commission on Children with Special Needs by February 2, 1976.

**Requires local school boards to transport to and from school all special education students.**

Amends education code to require county boards of education and the Baltimore City board of education to arrange certain transportation for handicapped children.

Allows the department of education to waive the 1 1/2-mile limit for districts transporting a handicapped child if the department determines the child cannot walk that distance safely.

Increases the reimbursement limit for transporting handicapped children to public schools.

Expands transportation services for special education programs to include all handicapped children.

### STATUS (as of 3-10-75)

- House Education Committee
- Passed Senate and House Education Committees and referred back to House Education Committee 3-7-75
- House Ways and Means Committee
- Passed Second Reading
- Died in Senate Appropriations Committee
- Died in Senate Appropriations Committee
**STATE** | **BILL SPONSOR** | **BASIC PROVISIONS OF THE BILL**
---|---|---
New York | S 1212 Senator Guiffreda | Empowers school boards to provide transportation for handicapped persons over age 21 to special classes, programs and activities.

Pennsylvania | H 374 Representatives McCue and Petracer, et al. | Amends the school code requiring school districts to furnish free transportation to and from school or institution including weekend travel for deaf children enrolled in an approved boarding school or institution, and provides for reimbursement of such transportation.

Pennsylvania | H 1742* Representative McCue | Requires that deaf children be provided free transportation, including weekend travel, to an approved boarding school or institution and provides for reimbursement of such transportation.

Pennsylvania | H 1801* Representative Volpe | Transfers to intermediate units the responsibility to provide transportation for public, nonpublic and exceptional school pupils; provides for transportation payments to intermediate units by the department of transportation in an amount equal to 50 per cent of transportation costs, the balance to be paid by school districts to the intermediate units on the basis of respective district transportation costs; authorizes the department of transportation to promulgate rules and regulations for carrying out the act; appropriates monies from the Parent Reimbursement Act for Nonpublic Education and 23 per cent of the Cigarette Tax Act to the department of transportation for transportation payments; would become effective immediately and apply to transportation of pupils on and after July 1, 1974.

Pennsylvania | H 1863* Representative McClatchy | Requires school directors to provide full and complete transportation service for any handicapped student to any school or college within the district's boundary; establishes a 5 to 1 student-teacher ratio at the primary level and 1 to 1 at the secondary level. Also amends reimbursement of transportation payments for the handicapped to full payment.

South Carolina | S 42 Senator Carter | Makes the state department of education responsible for transporting handicapped children within a school district to the nearest school serving the handicaps.

*Final action during 1974 legislative session*
**BASIC PROVISIONS OF THE BILL**

Empowers school boards to provide transportation for handicapped persons over age 21 to special classes, programs and activities.

Amends the school code requiring school districts to furnish free transportation to and from school or institution including weekend travel for deaf children enrolled in an approved boarding school or institution, and provides for reimbursement of such transportation.

Requires that deaf children be provided free transportation, including weekend travel, to an approved boarding school or institution and provides for reimbursement of such transportation.

Transfers to intermediate units the responsibility to provide transportation for public, nonpublic and exceptional school pupils; provides for transportation payments to intermediate units by the department of transportation in an amount equal to 50 per cent of transportation costs, the balance to be paid by school districts to the intermediate units on the basis of respective district transportation costs; authorizes the department of transportation to promulgate rules and regulations for carrying out the act; appropriates monies from the Parent Reimbursement Act for Nonpublic Education and 23 per cent of the Cigarette Tax Act to the department of transportation for transportation payments; would become effective immediately and apply to transportation of pupils on and after July 1, 1974.

Requires school directors to provide full and complete transportation services for any handicapped student to any school or college within the district's boundary; establishes a 5 to 1 student-teacher ratio at the primary level and 10 to 1 at the secondary level. Also amends reimbursement of transportation payments for the handicapped to full payment.

Makes the state department of education responsible for transporting handicapped children within a school district to the nearest school serving their handicaps.

**STATUS (as of 3-10-75)**

Assembly Education Committee 2-13-75

House Education Committee

Died in House Education Committee

Died in House Education Committee

House Committee on Education and Public Works 2-18-75
BASIC PROVISIONS OF THE BILL

Amends provisions relating to transportation of handicapped children attending public or private special education programs. Where a local school does not provide such transportation and allots funds for this purpose, the board of education would fix a minimum for such cost, not less than 40 per cent of which would be paid by the school division and 60 per cent by the state, subject to availability of funds.
BASIC PROVISIONS OF THE BILL

Amends provisions relating to transportation of handicapped children attending public or private special education programs. Where a local school does not provide such transportation and allots funds for this purpose, the board of education would fix a minimum for such cost, not less than 40 per cent of which would be paid by the school division and 60 per cent by the state, subject to availability of funds.

STATUS (as of 3-10-75)

Passed General Assembly; sent to governor 2-22-75
HANDICAPPED CHILDREN'S EDUCATION PROJECT TASK FORCE

James M. Waddell Jr.  
(Task Force Chairman)  
State Senator  
South Carolina

Mrs. Francis W. Sargent  
(Task Force Vice Chairman)  
Boston, Mass.

Helen Beirne  
State Representative and Chairman,  
Health, Education and Social Services Committee  
Alaska

Harold Bergquist  
Assistant Superintendent-Secondary Education  
Burnsville, Minn.

Leo F. Cain  
President, California State College,  
Dominguez Hills  
California

John E. Gray  
President, Lamar University  
Beaumont, Tex.

Calvin Hart  
Principal, Community Intermediate School #147  
Bronx, N.Y.

B. G. Hendrix  
State Representative  
Arkansas

Peter Hickey  
Student, University of Houston  
Texas

Arthur L. Mallory  
Commissioner of Education  
Missouri

Jack Matthews  
Chairman, Department of Speech and Theater Arts  
University of Pittsburgh  
Pennsylvania

David C. Miles  
Director, Pupil Services  
Department of Education  
Colorado

James E. Stratten  
Board Member, Children's Services Committee  
Youth Authority  
San Francisco, Calif.

Harrison A. Williams  
U.S. Senator  
Washington, D.C.

David Hall  
Governor  
Oklahoma

Mrs. Hope Kading  
Chairman, State Committee  
Boise, Idaho
<table>
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<td>John E. Gray</td>
<td>President, Lamar University, Beaumont, Tex.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calvin Hart</td>
<td>Principal, Community Intermediate School #147, Bronx, N.Y.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arthur L. Mallory</td>
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<tr>
<td>David C. Miles</td>
<td>Director, Pupil Services Unit, Department of Education, Colorado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James E. Stratten</td>
<td>Board Member, California Youth Authority, San Francisco, Calif.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrison A. Williams Jr.</td>
<td>U.S. Senator, Washington, D.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jack Matthews</td>
<td>Chairman, Department of Speech and Theater Arts, University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Hall</td>
<td>(ECS Chairman), Governor, Oklahoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Hope Kading</td>
<td>(ECS Vice Chairman), Chairman, State PTA Legislative Committee, Boise, Idaho</td>
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