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0164 Nonpublic Schools (Governor's Study Committee)

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REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR:

NONPUBLIC SCHOOLS



GOVERNOR'S STUDY COMMITTEE ON
NONPUBLIC SCHOOLS

DECEMBER, 1970

#164

NONPUBLIC SCHOOLS

Governor's Study Committee

on

Nonpublic Schools

Denver, Colorado

December, 1970

500 EQUITABLE BUILDING
DENVER, COLORADO 80202

December 21, 1970

Honorable John A. Love
Governor, State of Colorado
Executive Chambers
State Capitol Building
Denver, Colorado. 80203

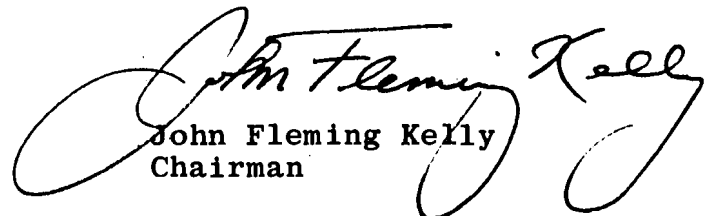
Dear Governor Love:

The Committee appointed by your Executive Order of July 15, 1970, to study certain questions with respect to nonpublic schools, has the honor to submit the attached report.

As you will note, the report is in a sense an interim one in that it suggests further study and consideration following a decision in a case now pending before the United States Supreme Court.

On behalf of the Committee may I express our appreciation for the assistance of members of your staff and the staff of the Legislative Council. Finally, may I express our appreciation for having been given this opportunity to study a question of importance to Colorado and its citizens.

Very sincerely yours,


John Fleming Kelly
Chairman

JFK:sjh
Enclosure

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GOVERNOR'S STUDY COMMITTEE
ON NONPUBLIC SCHOOLS

Introduction

Charge to the Committee

On July 15, 1970, Governor Love appointed a Committee with the following directive:

...to study the impact on the public schools of possible partial discontinuance of private and parochial school programs, and furthermore, to study the options available for consideration of this situation by the legislative and executive branches of state and local government...

Committee Procedures

In undertaking its study, the Committee first attempted to hear from as many interested individuals and groups as possible, in order to approach its deliberations in a fully informed manner. Individuals, public officials, representatives of private organizations, and spokesmen for nonpublic schools participated in five Committee meetings, including an open public meeting held in the Senate Chamber on October 19. In addition, the Committee received a number of letters and accompanying documents from interested citizens; all materials were carefully considered by the Committee. A list of all persons speaking at these meetings is contained in Appendix A.

Consideration was given to actions taken in other states in providing assistance to nonpublic schools. Materials were made available to the Committee from several sources, including the nonpublic schools, the interested individuals and organizations, the Legislative Council staff, the Colorado Department of Education, the Colorado School Board Association, and several local school districts.

The Committee is particularly grateful to the three officials from Pennsylvania who met with the Committee to explain the operation of a statute in that state. These officials were Representative Martin P. Mullen of Philadelphia, Mr. Vincent McCoola, Director of the Office for Aid to Nonpublic Schools, Pennsylvania Department of Education, and Mr. George McManus, Executive Secretary, Appropriations Committee of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. 1/ These gentlemen came to meet with the Committee at no expense to the State of Colorado.

Since no funds had been appropriated for the Committee's work, staff assistance was requested from the Legislative Council. The Committee is grateful to the Legislative Council for providing such excellent staff services.

Findings

Types of Nonpublic Schools

The phrases "nonpublic schools" and "nonpublic education" as used in this report are limited to education in grades kindergarten through 12. The following types of schools are included, for purposes of this report, in the general category of nonpublic schools:

- a) Schools operated in connection with a particular parish or church or group of churches. Examples include the four high schools operated by the Archdiocese of Denver and the various schools operated by different Seventh Day Adventist churches.
- b) Private or independent schools operated by a religious organization and with a definite religious background. Examples include St. Mary's Academy, Regis High School, Mullen High School and Marycrest High School.
- c) Private or independent schools with no particular religious connection or affiliation. An example would be Graland School.

The preschool level and nonpublic colleges and universities were not included in the Committee's consideration. Some information has been collected concerning special education programs in nonpublic schools.

Current totals of the exact nonpublic school enrollment in Colorado are not available since nonpublic schools are not required to submit reports to the Colorado Department of Education (CDE) or to any other central agency. A survey conducted by the CDE in 1968 found that there were approximately 43,000 students enrolled in nonpublic schools. 2/ Because of the discontinuance of some nonpublic schools which is probably not off-set by the opening of some new schools, the Committee estimates that there are approximately 42,000 students currently enrolled in nonpublic schools in Colorado. This total represents slightly more than eight percent of the state's total primary and secondary average daily attendance entitlement (ADAE) of 501,507 in the public schools in Fall, 1970. 3/

The distribution of the nonpublic school enrollment is not limited to any single area of the state, although the largest enrollments are in Denver and its surrounding metropolitan area, Pueblo, and Colorado Springs. Numerous small nonpublic schools appear to be distributed in many communities of the state. Walsenburg and Trinidad are typical of situations where the nonpublic school enrollment is not substantial in numbers but where the percent of nonpublic school students is significant. (Appendix B).

The Committee finds wide variety in the types of nonpublic elementary and secondary schools operating in Colorado. As expected, the largest number of schools and greatest percentage of enrollment is in the church affiliated school category. According to the 1968 survey, Catholic schools totaled 110, the Seventh Day Adventists operated 21 schools and there were 18 Lutheran schools. Sponsorship of other parochial schools by Baptists, Pillar of Fire, Jewish, and Christian-Reformed groups are noted on the listing of nonpublic schools included as Appendix B.

The 1968 CDE survey listed a total of 54 non-religious affiliated private schools in the state. This category includes boarding schools, where students reside while attending school; schools for handicapped or educationally disadvantaged children; and other schools providing fairly specific educational needs. Some of these latter schools have specialized, highly trained personnel who work with relatively few students on an individual or small group basis.

Discontinuance of Programs

The primary findings of this Committee are that a partial discontinuance of some nonpublic school programs has occurred and that, unless additional outside revenue sources are secured, more programs will be discontinued and additional existing schools will probably be closed.

Complete data on the closing of nonpublic schools in the last year is not available. However, evidence from various sources, plus the actual closings of nonpublic schools in Denver, Pueblo, Monte Vista, Grand Junction, and Sterling, indicates a trend toward closing of more nonpublic schools. It is of concern to this Committee that the locations of some schools closed or in financial difficulties are in the more economically depressed sections of Denver and in similar areas of the state. 4/

The schools in suburban areas and more wealthy areas of the cities are in economic difficulty but are not in imminent danger of closing. These schools were reported to be experiencing severe economic difficulties due to rising costs of salaries,

educational materials, and facilities. Some of these schools will be forced to cut costs by discontinuing scholarships previously granted to disadvantaged students. The necessity of increasing tuition may prevent numbers of children from attending these schools.

Although there have been some instances of the opening of new schools to fulfill needs of limited segments of the population, the greatest impact on the public schools has occurred with nonpublic school closings and program discontinuance. The trend toward opening of small new schools appears to reflect the social and educational views of the school sponsors, while the discontinuance of established schools and partial school closings may result from current economic circumstances affecting many aspects of society. As an illustration, the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education recently reported that, based on a survey, 70 percent of public and private colleges were either in financial difficulty or were "headed for trouble." It was reported that, on the whole, costs and income are both rising but that costs are rising at a faster rate than income. 5/ This study, of course, was concerned with higher education, private and public, but the same financial "crunch" affects many nonpublic elementary and secondary schools.

The parish system of Catholic school support is questioned as to its economic and administrative strength. The inequities in the existing method of raising and distributing funds is also questioned. The Committee recognizes, however, that continued existence of this sector of education is not assured by internal reforms alone.

The Archdiocese of Denver is aware of these problems and is to be commended for recognizing the need for reorganization. In 1967, the Archdiocese engaged the Office for Educational Research, University of Notre Dame, to prepare a study of the Denver Metropolitan Area Catholic Schools. 6/ Some of the recommendations made in that report are beginning to be implemented, and point to the fact that nonpublic schools in all categories need not look only to the state for assurance of continued survival.

Impact on Public Schools

Information provided to the Committee on the closing of Catholic schools in Grand Junction, Monte Vista, Pueblo, and Sterling indicates that the financial impact on the public school systems in these cities has not been severe, mostly because increased state aid was available to the public schools on a per pupil basis. 7/ The school closings in these cities are indicated in Appendix C.

The factors which determine financial impact of such closings include: whether the children will all go to one school or whether they will be disbursed throughout the public school system; the amount of state aid per child in the school district affected; the extent of capital construction needs of the public school system, especially in those areas most directly affected; and the number of additional teachers and auxiliary personnel necessary for the increased enrollment. In short, the local districts' financial situation is quite different when only a few nonpublic schools, or grades within schools, are closed than would be the case if an entire system of nonpublic schools were to suddenly stop operating.

The numerical and financial impacts of the closing of nonpublic schools are not the only considerations in adopting state policy in this area. Nonpublic schools are often autonomous entities or are grouped in smaller systems than are public schools in urban areas. Administrative costs are frequently much lower than in the public schools. Innovative programs involving individualized instruction, new forms of scheduling, and new curricula are sometimes easier to initiate in these schools than in public schools. Many of these programs are ultimately adopted in the public schools. 8/

Nonpublic schools provide elements in education important to a free society. Children and parents are offered an alternative educational experience to the public schools through the existence of nonpublic schools. Different school systems contribute more to the educational process than would a single system because of the differences in educational philosophies and methods of teaching. This has nothing to do with the sectarian foundation of such schools.

The philosophies and purposes of the various types of nonpublic schools are expressive of pluralism in our society, and also reflect strong moral factors that serve society well. While the public school systems in Colorado might be capable of absorbing all nonpublic school students, albeit at a significantly increased cost to taxpayers, many less tangible, but nonetheless important, benefits occurring from the private and parochial school systems would be lost to the state and its citizens.

Effect of Closings on State and Local Taxes

The cumulative impact of nonpublic school closings is impossible to state definitively. Nonetheless, some estimates on state expenses under the public school foundation act and other forms of state aid to education can be suggested. The total amount of state support for public education for calendar year 1971 is approximately \$150,000,000, most of which is under the foundation act (\$125.5 million), with additional funds for cate-

gorical purposes, including transportation (\$5.1 million); special education (\$5.75 million); and vocational education (\$4.0 million). (See Appendix D).

At the present time (for the budget year 1970) the state guarantees each child in the public schools a basic support level of \$440 per child. Generally, this amount comes from 17 mills local levy, plus the amount which the district receives from sources such as the specific ownership tax, and other sources (Appendix D). The state then provides funds for the difference between the foundation level of support (\$440) and the local district's share of the foundation support program. In addition to the foundation act funds, the district is obligated to raise all amounts required to support educational programs in the district. The lowest per pupil expenditure in any district in the state is \$520 and the highest is over \$2,000. The average budgeted expenditure per ADAE for all school districts in the state would total \$824. 9/

Because of possible lower costs per pupil for additional students transferring to existing schools, it might be reasonable to assume that a pupil transferring to a public school from a nonpublic school would add about \$650 per year to the cost of operation of the public school. It is conceivable that 10,000 nonpublic school students, approximately one-fourth of estimated enrollment, might transfer to the public schools in the next few years. The number of students which may transfer could be considerably less than 10,000. But assuming 10,000 transfers, the cost to state and local taxpayers at \$650 per pupil would be \$6,500,000. If the cost per pupil transferring to public schools equalled the statewide average of \$824, the cost to taxpayers for 10,000 transfer students would be \$8,240,000.

The Committee is not making predictions that closing of nonpublic schools will bring economic disaster to the public schools. It is fair to note, however, that this alternative to education currently provides economies to the public school system and the continuation of this sector of education through state support could provide benefits to the taxpayers in Colorado. The state should recognize the economies to state and local taxpayers which occur from the continuation of nonpublic schools.

Options Available for Consideration

Any financial assistance to nonpublic schools must be implemented in a manner which is consistent with the valuable guarantee of separation of church and state contained in the Constitution of the United States and the similar and more explicit provisions of the Colorado Constitution. This general question is currently before the United States Supreme Court, arising out of the consideration of the Pennsylvania statute discussed below.

There is no way to provide such assistance through executive action without the policy being established by the General Assembly.

Assuming that the constitutional questions can be favorably resolved, it appears to this Committee that there are alternatives available for legislative action if the General Assembly wishes to establish some form of state financial assistance to nonpublic schools in Colorado. Any such statute, of course, would need to be carefully prepared to avoid any state funds being used for sectarian or religious purposes.

In its deliberations the Committee considered in detail the state assistance laws of four states -- Connecticut, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island 10/ -- and two proposals prepared specifically for Colorado. One of these proposals was presented by Senator Donald MacManus, and the other came from the Colorado Association for Independent Schools. It is our understanding that both of these proposals will be introduced in the 1971 session. An outline of principal features of these six plans is included as Appendix E.

These plans may be categorized into four groups, although some plans include elements of more than one category. These plans are referred to as "the voucher system", the "categorical aid" plan, the "tax incentive" plan, and the "purchase of services" plan.

(1) Voucher system -- This plan would provide direct aid to individual students who would be issued a state voucher which could be redeemed by the nonpublic school as evidence for reimbursement. The G.I. Bill of Rights providing funds to individuals to attend college is often cited as an example of this approach.

(2) Categorical aid is self-explanatory and is the most widely used form of assistance to nonpublic schools. Twenty states give some sort of categorical aid, ordinarily in the form of transportation of pupils. Six other states provide funds for textbooks. Federal legislation, notably the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, provides federal aid to nonpublic schools as well as to public schools. A New York statute authorizing lending textbooks to students in nonpublic schools was held to be constitutional. (Board of Education v. Allen, 392 U.S. 236, 88 S. Ct. 1923, 20 L.Ed.2d 1060 (1968))

(3) Tax incentives might be considered as a means of assisting individuals who enroll children in nonpublic schools. This approach would provide economic reasons for these citizens to encourage the continuation of the nonpublic school system. Such incentive would probably not provide significant assistance to economically disadvantaged persons. Moreover, without comparable federal legislation, any Colorado statute would have little practical effect.

(4) Purchase of services agreements whereby the state would contract with nonpublic schools for educational services covering specified subject matter have been developed in other states. Pennsylvania purchases educational services from nonpublic schools by paying the total cost of such services, but not more than one-fourth the foundation act level, in four specific subject matter areas -- mathematics, physical sciences, physical education and modern foreign languages.

Pending further clarification by the U. S. Supreme Court, which will hear arguments on the constitutionality of the Pennsylvania program beginning February 2, 1971, 11/ the Committee has tentatively concluded that the purchase of services arrangement is preferable to the other alternatives. Both the purchase of services and the voucher plans may be constitutional under the United States and the Colorado Constitutions, and preference for a purchase of services plan does not reflect an attempt to anticipate what the courts might decide concerning existing plans. Categorical aid plans, such as free textbooks or other services, might be incorporated in a program for Colorado, but the amount of aid that this plan would provide probably would not be adequate to prevent the closing of any nonpublic school.

The voucher system would have an advantage of simplicity of administration in that each student would be given a specified sum (voucher) annually which would be redeemed by the school attended. As generally proposed, an equal sum would go to every child regardless of economic circumstance.

One disadvantage of the voucher system, therefore, is that schools with greater need, in economically depressed areas, would receive no more assistance per pupil than affluent schools where needs are less acute. Under the voucher system, it is more difficult to assure that religious instruction is not being supported by the state. Proliferation of nonpublic schools could possibly occur if there were no limitations on the qualifications of schools.

The purchase of services concept is not new in Colorado or in other states. As one example, the Colorado Department of Social Services provides for child care services for foster children through agreements with charitable organizations, including those directly associated with Lutheran and Catholic churches. Smaller public schools purchase services from the large districts which offer special education courses and facilities. Tuition payments are provided for rehabilitation services and vocational training programs through private agencies using purchase of service agreements signed by state agencies. Several other examples of such contracts could be cited.

Numerous safeguards can be incorporated in a purchase of services approach for assistance to nonpublic schools, although other plans might include some of these qualifications:

(1) Purchase of services can be limited to subjects not involving a religious theory or orientation. Examples of such subjects include mathematics, language arts, modern foreign languages, physical education, chemistry, and physics.

(2) Teacher certification can be required before agreements to purchase services are signed.

(3) Textbooks and other instructional materials can be required to be approved in order to avoid support of materials having a sectarian bias.

(4) Formulas for payment of teacher salaries can be devised around an optimum pupil/teacher ratio, for example, 25/1 or 30/1. Such a formula would assist disadvantaged areas in improving the quality of education. At the same time, the formula would not provide complete reimbursement for those private schools which have voluntarily adopted very favorable, and very expensive, pupil/teacher ratios.

(5) Strict accounting for the use of funds solely for non-religious instruction can be required.

(6) Schools which are, in effect, seminaries for training for religious vocations can be excluded.

(7) It might be required that no teachers who are paid for teaching compensable subjects could teach any religious subjects.

(8) A "disadvantaged" factor could be included whereby schools in poverty areas could receive a larger reimbursement if they had a higher percentage of educationally or economically deprived children.

(9) The purchase of services could exclude any reimbursement for students whose parents are not Colorado residents.

(10) The maintenance of certain standards in schools can be included in the act by requiring specified performance levels on standardized tests and through school accreditation procedures.

(11) Funds spent for the purchase of services can be devoted entirely to the classroom without having to support administrative expenses of the schools.

(12) Financial assistance could be given only to schools organized on a nonprofit basis.

Committee Conclusions

Legislative and administrative consideration of financial support of secular education in nonpublic schools should await the United States Supreme Court decision involving the Pennsylvania purchase of services law in the pending case Lemon v. Kurtzman. 12/ Pertinent provisions of the Pennsylvania and Colorado Constitutions are quite similar. (Appendix F) Determination of the constitutionality of the Pennsylvania law will be of great assistance in deciding what method of support, if any, may be constitutionally acceptable in Colorado.

Since the Pennsylvania case is scheduled for oral argument to the Supreme Court in February, 1971, its decision prior to adjournment of the 1971 regular session of the Colorado General Assembly cannot reasonably be anticipated.

In light of the recommendation to hold legislative action in abeyance, this Committee, with such changes in membership as the Governor sees fit, should be continued with instructions to follow developments regarding this subject and to make a further report to the Governor.

Respectfully submitted,

John Fleming Kelly,
Chairman
Mrs. Marion Hurwitz,
Vice Chairman
Senator Leslie Fowler
Representative Jean K. Bain
Mrs. Roberta Bradbury

George R. Cannon
Tony Lovato
Thomas E. McCarthy
James C. Perrill

FOOTNOTES

1. Minutes of Meeting, November 24, 1970.
2. Education - Colorado, "Listing of Nonpublic Schools in Colorado", Colorado Department of Education, Denver, Colorado. (June 30, 1969.)
3. Memorandum to Legislative Council Committee on Fiscal Policy, April 6, 1970, revised May 27, 1970.
4. Memoranda to the Committee, September 10, 1970 (Monte Vista), September 11, 1970 (Pueblo), and September 14, 1970 (Grand Junction and Sterling).
5. New York Times, "College Financial Crisis Found in Carnegie Study", page 1, December 4, 1970.
6. The Denver Metropolitan Area Catholic Schools of the Archdiocese of Denver, Research Study. Office for Educational Research, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana, 1968. "All parishes should contribute revenue according to their financial ability. Once these revenues are received at the diocesan level, they should be disbursed in an inverse order." (p. 162). "...the extent of the inequities which exist within the finances of the Church are seldom fully realized." (p. 165)
"...A program of financial support should be developed to aid the elementary school efforts in the least financially able parishes." (p. 183)
"...there are real economies that can be obtained from consolidation of schools or school districts...Such consolidation may yield some economies of scale in the archdiocese of Denver." (p. 170)
7. Memoranda to the Committee, September 10, 1970, September 11, 1970, and September 14, 1970.
8. Minutes of Meeting, October 13, 1970, Appendix D, page 2.
9. Memorandum to Legislative Council Committee on Fiscal Policy, April 6, 1970, revised May 27, 1970.
10. Memorandum to Committee, September 25, 1970.
11. The case of Lemon v. Kurtzman; U.S. Supreme Court Appellate Docket No. 89, 1970-71 Term, arguments to begin February 2, 1971. /See also Lemon v. Kurtzman decision, U.S. District Court for Eastern Pennsylvania (310 F. Supp. 35 (1969))
12. Ibid.

A P P E N D I C E S

Appendix A

PERSONS MEETING WITH THE COMMITTEE

<u>Name and Organization</u>	<u>Date</u>
Mr. G. W. Wesch - Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod	September 8, 1970
Mr. Dan Seim - Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod	September 8, 1970
Elder Ward Scriber - Colorado Seventh Day Adventist Conference	September 8, 1970
Mr. Arthur Lickey - Colorado Seventh Day Adventist Conference	September 8, 1970
Rev. Paul Seanor - Adams City Baptist School, Commerce City	September 8, 1970 and October 13, 1970
Mr. Mitchel Walker - St. Anne's Episcopal School, Denver	September 8, 1970
Dr. Donald Wolfram - Belleview Schools - Pillar of Fire, Westminster	September 8, 1970
Dr. Roger Hamstra - Denver Christian Schools, Denver	September 8, 1970
Rabbi Israel Rosenfeld - Hillel Academy, Yeshiva Toras Chaim School, and Beth Jacob High School, Denver	September 8, 1970
Rev. Herbert Anderson - Silver State Baptist Jr.-Sr. High School, Lake- wood	September 8, 1970
Rev. Kenneth Ackerman - Sheridan Baptist Elementary School, Lakewood	September 8, 1970
Mrs. Jacquee Hawley - Denver Mile-Hi School, Denver	September 8, 1970
Mrs. Maude Miller - Cheesman Academy, Denver	September 8, 1970
Mr. Gil Jackson - Laradon Hall, Denver	September 15, 1970
Mr. Warren Withrow - Denver, Americans United for Separation of Church and State	October 13, 1970
Mr. Charles Leonard - Holy Family Grade School, Denver	October 13, 1970
Rev. Glenn Field - Christian Life Com- mittee, Denver Southern Baptist Pastor's Conference	October 13, 1970
Mr. Kurt Pacheco - Roncalli High School, Pueblo	October 13, 1970
Mrs. Mary Lou Munroe - St. Mary's Academy, Denver	October 13, 1970

<u>Name and Organization</u>	<u>Date</u>
Mr. Joe Alessi - St. Mary's School, Walsenburg	October 13, 1970
Mr. William Reynard - Denver, American Civil Liberties Union	October 13, 1970
Mr. Roger Sollenbarger - Havern School, Denver	October 13, 1970
Representative Martin Mullen - Pennsyl- vania House of Representatives	November 24, 1970
Mr. Vincent McCoola - Director of the Office for Aid to Nonpublic Schools, Pennsylvania Dept. of Education	November 24, 1970
Mr. George McManus - Executive Secretary, Appropriations Committee, Pennsylvania House of Representatives	November 24, 1970
Mr. Ronald Hayes - Denver, Colorado Catholic Conference	November 10, 1970
Mr. T. Raber Taylor - Denver, Colorado Association of Independent Schools	November 10, 1970
Mr. George Lutito - Financial Officer, Catholic schools for the Archdiocese of Denver	November 10, 1970
Mr. Alex Staab - Business Manager, Diocese of Pueblo	November 10, 1970
Mrs. Ethel Reed, Aurora	October 13, 1970
Mrs. Verna Walker, Aurora	October 13, 1970
Mr. Frank Sferra, Fort Logan	October 13, 1970
Mr. Paul Horan, Denver	October 13, 1970
Mr. Richard Pasterkamp, Denver	October 13, 1970
Dr. Francois Candlin, Denver	October 13, 1970
Dr. Byron Hansford - Colorado Department of Education	September 15, 1970
Dr. Frank Miles - Colorado Association of School Boards	September 15, 1970
Senator Donald MacManus, Adams County	September 15, 1970
Mr. Robert Little - Colorado Department of Education	September 15, 1970
Mr. Robert Hall - Colorado Department of Education	September 15, 1970
Mr. Gerald Elledge - Denver Public Schools	September 15, 1970
Mr. Lyle Kyle - Colorado Legislative Council	September 15, 1970

Appendix B

LIST OF NONPUBLIC SCHOOLS IN COLORADO*

County School District School	October, 1968 Student Enrollment	Grades	Affiliation or Sponsor if Known	Remarks
ADAMS	(1,727)**			
Mapleton -1	(575)**			
Assumption School	274	1-8	Catholic	--
Holy Cross Elementary	301	1-8	Catholic	Ed. disadvantaged
Adams City 14	(226)			
Adams City Baptist School	116	K-6	Baptist	--
Adams County Community Center for Retarded and Seriously Handicapped, Inc.	110		--	Ungraded; handi- capped
Brighton 27J	(188)			
Brighton Junior Academy	68	1-9	Seventh Day Adventist	--
Zion Lutheran School	120	1-8	Lutheran	--
Westminster 50	(738)			
Belleview Preparatory School	215	K-12	Pillar of Fire	--
Guardian Angels School	187	1-6	Catholic	--
Holy Trinity School	336	1-7	Catholic	--
ALAMOSA	(192)			
Alamosa Re-11J	(192)			
Alamosa Seventh Day Adventist School	12	1-8	Seventh Day Adventist	--
Sacred Heart School	145	1-6	Catholic	Ed. disadvantaged
Waverly Christian School	35	1-8	Christian Re- formed	--
ARAPAHOE	(3,741)			
Englewood 1	(753)			
All Souls School	388	1-8	Catholic	--
St. Louis School	365	1-8	Catholic	--

* From Colorado Department of Education, Education Colorado, June 30, 1969. List includes some institutions offering special education not operated by public school systems.

** Numbers in paranthesis are totals in counties and in school districts.

<u>County</u> <u>School District</u> <u>School</u>	<u>October</u> <u>1968</u> <u>Student</u> <u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Grades</u>	<u>Affiliation</u> <u>or Sponsor</u> <u>if Known</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
ARAPAHOE (Cont.)				
Cherry Creek 5	(1,039)			
Beacon Development Center	31	Pre-K-4	--	Handicapped
Denver Country Day School	150	7-12	--	--
The Kent School	230	5-12	--	--
Neuville High School	60	8-12	Catholic	Ed. disadvantaged
St. Mary's Academy	568	K-12	Catholic	--
Littleton 6	(983)			
Gallup Park School for Re- tarded Children	38	--	--	Ungraded; handi- capped
Havern School	43	--	Catholic	Same as above
St. Mary's School	902	1-8	Catholic	--
Adams-Arapahoe (Aurora) 28J	(966)			
First Creek School	23	--	--	Ungraded; handi- capped
St. Pius Tenth	370	1-8	Catholic	--
St. Therese School	573	1-8	Catholic	--
<hr/>				
BACA	(6)			
Walsh RE-1	(6)			
Baca County School for the Handicapped	6	--	--	Ungraded; handi- capped
<hr/>				
BENT	(130)			
Las Animas Re-1	(130)			
Saint Mary's Elementary School	130	1-6	Catholic	--
<hr/>				
BOULDER	(1,635)			
St. Vrain Valley RelJ	(352)			
Longmont Seventh Day Adventist Church School	42	1-8	Seventh Day Adventist	--
St. John the Baptist Catholic School	310	1-8	Catholic	--

<u>County</u> <u>School District</u> <u>School</u>	<u>October</u> <u>1968</u> <u>Student</u> <u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Grades</u>	<u>Affiliation</u> <u>or Sponsor</u> <u>if Known</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
BOULDER (Cont.)				
Boulder Valley Re 2(J)	(1,283)		Seventh Day Adventist	Handicapped
Boulder Junior Academy	129	1-10	Catholic	--
Mount St. Gertrude Academy	104	9-12	Catholic	--
Nativity of Our Lord School	209	2-9	Catholic	--
North Broadway School	20	--	--	Ungraded; ed. dis- advantaged
Sacred Heart of Jesus School	715	1-9	Catholic	--
Saint Louis School	106	8	Catholic	--
CHAFFEE				
Salida R-32(J)	(130)			
Saint Joseph School	(130)	1-6	Catholic	--
CHEYENNE				
Cheyenne Wells R-2	(70)			
Sacred Heart School	(70)	1-8	Catholic	
DELTA				
Delta 50(J)	(144)			
Delta Seventh Day Adventist School	(144)	1-8	Seventh Day Adventist	--
St. Michael School	137	1-8	Catholic	--
DENVER				
Denver 1	(18,337)			
Academic Prep School	(18,337)	6-9	--	Ed. disadvantaged
All Saints School	30	1-8	Catholic	--
Annunciation Grade School	295	1-8	Catholic	--
Blessed Sacrament School	350	1-8	Catholic	--
Cabrini Memorial School	653	Pre-K-8	Catholic	--
Cathedral High School	146	9-12	Catholic	--
Chaslou Academy	721	K-6	--	--
Cheesman Academy	52	K-6	--	--
Child Village School	269	Pre-K-3	--	--
Christ the King School	42	1-8	Catholic	--
	317			

<u>County</u> <u>School District</u> <u>School</u>	<u>October</u> <u>1968</u> <u>Student</u> <u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Grades</u>	<u>Affiliation</u> <u>or Sponsor</u> <u>if Known</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
DENVER (Cont.)				
Christ-University Hills Lutheran School	91	K-8	Lutheran	--
Cure D'Ars School	387	1-8	Catholic	--
Denver Board School	85	Pre-K-6	--	Handicapped
Denver Children's Home	13	1-12	--	Handicapped
Denver Christian Elementary School	292	K-4	Christian-Re- formed	--
Denver Christian High School	201	9-12	Christian-Re- formed	--
Denver Christian Intermediate School	225	5-8	Christian-Re- formed	--
Denver Mile-Hi School	17	1-12	Universalist	Handicapped
Emmaus Lutheran School	232	K-8	Lutheran	--
Faith Lutheran School	192	K-8	Lutheran	--
Grace Lutheran School	98	1-8	Lutheran	--
Graland Country Day School	470	Pre-K-9	--	--
Grantland School	55	Pre-K-2	--	--
Hillel Academy	179	Pre-K-8	Hebrew	--
Holy Family Grade School	400	1-8	Catholic	--
Holy Family High School	553	9-12	Catholic	--
Holy Rosary School	156	1-8	Catholic	--
Hope Center School and Sheltered Workshop	92	--	--	Ungraded; handi- capped; voca- tional ed. program
Humpty Dumpty School	42	Pre-K-2	--	--
Laradon Hall School for Excep- tional Children	83	--	--	Ungraded; handi- capped
Loyola Elementary School	152	1-8	Catholic	--
Lutheran High School	373	9-12	Lutheran	--
Lynnwood Day School	37	Pre-K-6	--	--
Machebeuf High School	560	9-12	Catholic	--
Marycrest High School	284	9-12	Catholic	--

<u>County</u> <u>School District</u> <u>School</u>	<u>October</u> <u>1968</u> <u>Student</u> <u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Grades</u>	<u>Affiliation</u> <u>or Sponsor</u> <u>if Known</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
DENVER (Cont.)				
Mile High Academy	493	K-12	Seventh Day Adventist	--
Most Precious Blood School	368	1-8	Catholic	--
Mount Calvary Lutheran School	148	Pre-K-6	Lutheran	--
Mount Carmel Junior High	240	7-9	Catholic	--
J.K. Mullen High School	540	9-12	Catholic	--
National Jewish Hospital In- Hospital School	12	4-12	Hebrew	Handicapped; ed. disadvantaged; adult ed.
Notre Dame School	380	1-6	Catholic	--
Our Lady of Lourdes	228	1-8	Catholic	--
Presentation of Our Lady School	307	1-8	Catholic	--
Randell School of Denver, Inc.	83	1-12	--	--
Redeemer Lutheran School	166	K-8	Lutheran	--
Regis High School	569	9-12	Catholic	--
Robin's Nest School (Robert's Day School)	70	Pre-K-2	--	--
Sacred Heart	464	1-8	Catholic	Ed. disadvantaged
St. Andrew Seminary High School	25	9-12	Catholic	--
St. Anne's Episcopal School	155	Pre-K-6	--	--
St. Anthony of Padua School	203	1-6	Catholic	Ed. disadvantaged
Saint Cajeton School	255	1-8	Catholic	Ed. disadvantaged
St. Catherine's School	361	1-8	Catholic	--
St. Dominic School	427	1-8	Catholic	--
St. Elizabeth School	96	1-6	Catholic	Ed. disadvantaged; adult education
St. Francis de Sales Grade School	282	1-8	Catholic	Handicapped
St. Francis de Sales High School	558	9-12	Catholic	--
Saint James School	520	1-8	Catholic	--
St. John the Evangelist School	378	1-8	Catholic	--
St. John's Lutheran School	200	K-8	Lutheran	--
St. Joseph Grade School	274	1-8	Catholic	--
St. Joseph School	122	1-8	Catholic	--
St. Joseph's High School	395	9-12	Catholic	--
St. Mary Magdalene	334	1-8	Catholic	--
St. Patrick's School	156	1-6	Catholic	--

County School District School	October 1968 Student Enrollment	Grades	Affiliation or Sponsor if Known	Remarks
DENVER (Cont.)				
St. Philomena	280	1-8	Catholic	--
St. Rose of Lima School	312	1-8	Catholic	--
St. Vincent de Paul School	567	1-8	Catholic	--
Savio House	25	7-12	Catholic	Ed. disadvantaged
Rene A. Spitz Children's Division School, Fort Logan Mental Health Center	62	1-9	--	Handicapped; ed. disadvantaged
United Cerebral Palsy of Denver, Inc.	110	--	--	Ungraded; special program for the handicapped
Yeshiva Toras Chaim School	28	9-10	Hebrew	Boarding
<hr/>				
DOUGLAS	(22)			
Douglas Re-1(J)	(22)			
Frontier Boys Village	22	1-9	Menonite	Handicapped; ed. disadvantaged
<hr/>				
EAGLE	(10)			
Eagle Re 50(J)	(10)			
Vail Country Day School	10	7-8	--	--
<hr/>				
EL PASO	(3,158)			
Security 3	(37)			
Fountain Valley School	37	9-12	--	--
<hr/>				
Colorado Springs 11	(2,707)			
Benet Hill Academy	125	9-12	Catholic	--
Corpus Christi School	433	1-8	Catholic	--
Divine Redeemer School	652	1-8	Catholic	--
Holy Trinity School	212	1-6	Catholic	--
Immanuel Lutheran School	282	K-9	Lutheran	--
Peoples Bible College	74	1-12	Emmanuel Assoc.	--

<u>County</u> <u>School District</u> <u>School</u>	<u>October</u> <u>1968</u> <u>Student</u> <u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Grades</u>	<u>Affiliation</u> <u>or Sponsor</u> <u>if Known</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
EL PASO (Cont.)				
Pillar of Fire School	14	K-8	Pillar of Fire	--
Redeemer Lutheran School	112	1-8	Lutheran	--
Sacred Heart School	277	1-8	Catholic	Ed. disadvantaged
St. Mary's High School	488	9-12	Catholic	--
Seventh Day Adventist Church School	38	1-8	Seventh Day Adventist	--
<hr/>				
Cheyenne Mountain 12	(414)			
The Colorado Springs School for Girls	123	7-12	--	--
Pauline Memorial School	291	1-8	Catholic	--
<hr/>				
FREMONT	(652)			
Fremont (Canon City) Re-1	(652)			
The Abbey School	255	9-12	Catholic	--
Saint Michael School	214	1-8	Catholic	--
St. Scholastica Academy	161	9-12	Catholic	--
Seventh Day Adventist Church School	22	1-8	Seventh Day Adventist	--
<hr/>				
GARFIELD	(128)			
Roaring Fork Re-1(J)	(125)			
Colorado Rocky Mountain School	125	9-12	--	--
<hr/>				
Grand Valley 16	(3)			
Rulison Seventh Day Adventist School	3	K-8	Seventh Day Adventist	--
<hr/>				
GILPIN	(45)			
Gilpin Re-1	(45)			
Golden Gate Youth Camp	45	2-12	--	Ed. disadvantaged
<hr/>				
HUERFANO	(393)			
Huerfano Re-1	(393)			
Lathrop Park Youth Camp	44	7-12	--	Ed. disadvantaged
St. Mary High School	349	K-12	Catholic	--

<u>County</u> <u>School District</u> <u>School</u>	<u>October</u> <u>1968</u> <u>Student</u> <u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Grades</u>	<u>Affiliation</u> <u>or Sponsor</u> <u>if Known</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
JEFFERSON	(3,404)			
Jefferson R-1	(3,404)			
Arvada Seventh Day Adventist	90	1-9	Seventh Day Ad.	--
Bethlehem Lutheran School	263	K-8	Lutheran	--
Colorado Academy	391	Pre-K-12	--	--
Anna Cooley High	120	7-12	--	Handicapped; ed. disadvantaged; vocational ed.
Foothills Country Day School	20	K-6	--	--
Forest Heights Lodge	10	1-12	--	Ed. disadvantaged
Jefferson County Community Cen- ter for the Retarded, Inc.	137	--	--	Ungraded; handi- capped; adult ed.
Lakewood Christian Schools	77	K-12	Baptist	--
Our Lady of Fatima	485	1-8	Catholic	--
St. Anne's School	360	3-8	Catholic	--
St. Bernadette School	585	1-8	Catholic	--
St. James Lutheran School	28	K-7	Lutheran	--
Sts. Peter and Paul's School	491	1-8	Catholic	--
Sheridan Baptist Elementary School	162	K-6	Baptist	--
Silver State Baptist Junior- Senior High School	165	7-12	Baptist	--
Wheatridge Lutheran School	20	K-6	Lutheran	--
KIT CARSON	(40)			
Stratton R-4	(40)			
St. Charles Academy	40	1-6	Catholic	Handicapped; ed. disadvantaged
LAKE	(155)			
Lake County (Leadville) R-1	(155)			
St. Mary's School	155	1-6	Catholic	--

County School District School	October 1968 Student Enrollment	Grades	Affiliation or Sponsor if Known	Remarks
LA PLATA				
Durango 9-R	(279)			
Durango Seventh Day Adventist Church School	(279)			
Sacred Heart School	8	1-8	Seventh Day Adventist	--
Saint Columba School	99	1-8	Catholic	--
	172	1-8	Catholic	--
LARIMER				
Poudre R-1	(1,272)			
Ft. Collins Seventh Day Adventist School	(630)			
Gateway Easter Seal Center	65	1-9	Seventh Day Adventist	--
Holy Family School	29	--	--	Ungraded; handi-capped
St. Joseph School	76	1-6	Catholic	--
	460	1-8	Catholic	--
Thompson R-2J				
Campion Academy	(642)			
Eden Valley Grade School	300	9-12	Seventh Day Adventist	--
Foothills Activities Center, Inc.	17	1-8	Seventh Day Adventist	--
Loveland Protestant Reformed Christian School	12	--	--	Ungraded; handi-capped
AMS Richards Elementary School	14	1-6	Protestant Reformed Churches of America	--
St. John the Evangelist	100	1-8	Seventh Day Adventist	--
	199	1-8	Catholic	--
LAS ANIMAS				
Trinidad 1	(627)			
Holy Trinity School	(627)			
Las Animas County Center for the Handicapped, Inc.	312	K-8	Catholic	--
Our Lady of Mount Carmel	31	Pre-K-5	--	Handicapped; vo.ed.
Trinidad Catholic High School	136	K-8	Catholic	--
	148	9-12	Catholic	--

<u>County</u> <u>School District</u> <u>School</u>	<u>October</u> <u>1968</u> <u>Student</u> <u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Grades</u>	<u>Affiliation</u> <u>or Sponsor</u> <u>if Known</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
LOGAN	(349)			
Valley Re-1	(349)			
St. Anthony Grade and High School	349	1-12	Catholic	--
MESA	(652)			
Mesa County Valley 51	(652)			
Immaculate Heart of Mary	348	1-9	Catholic	--
Intermountain Junior Academy	95	1-11	Seventh Day Adventist	--
St. Joseph Parochial School	209	1-6	Catholic	Ed. disadvantaged
MONTEZUMA	(35)			
Montezuma-Cortez Re 1	(35)			
Cortez Seventh Day Adventist	28	8	Seventh Day Ad.	--
Robin Rogers School, Inc.	7	--	--	Ungraded; handi-capped; ed. disadvantaged
MONTROSE	(32)			
Montrose Re-1J	(32)			
Happiness School	23	K-8	--	Handicapped; ed. disadvantaged
Montrose Seventh Day Adventist Church School	9	1-8	Seventh Day Ad.	--
OTERO	(315)			
East Otero R1	(305)			
Arkua School	19	Pre-K-6	--	Ed. disadvantaged
Colorado Boys' Ranch	8	4-8	--	Ed. disadvantaged
Our Lady of Guadalupe School	158	1-6	Catholic	--
St. Patrick School	120	1-8	Catholic	Ed. disadvantaged
Rocky Ford R2	(10)			
Emmanuel Day School	4	1-10	Emmanuel Assoc.	--
Rocky Ford Seventh Day Adventist School	6	1-8	Seventh Day Adventist	--

<u>County</u> <u>School District</u> <u>School</u>	<u>October</u> <u>1968</u> <u>Student</u> <u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Grades</u>	<u>Affiliation</u> <u>or Sponsor</u> <u>if Known</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
PROWERS	(113)			
Lamar Re-2	(113)			
Melvin School	19	--	--	Ungraded; handi- capped
St. Francis de Sales School	94	1-6	Catholic	--
PUEBLO	(3,514)			
Pueblo City 60	(3,514)			
Christ the King	173	K-6	Catholic	--
Holy Family School	305	1-8	Catholic	--
Our Lady of the Assumption	240	1-8	Roman Catholic	Ed. disadvantaged
Our Lady of Mount Carmel School	188	K-6	Catholic	--
Pueblo S.D.A. School	19	1-8	Seventh Day Adventist	--
Roncalli High School	352	9-12	Catholic	--
Sacred Heart Cathedral School	249	1-8	Catholic	Ed. disadvantaged
Sacred Heart Home School	10	Pre-K-12	Catholic	Ed. disadvantaged
Saint Francis Xavier School	261	1-8	Catholic	Ed. disadvantaged
St. Joseph School	323	K-8	Catholic	Ed. disadvantaged
St. Leander School	279	1-8	Catholic	--
St. Mary's School	192	K-8	Catholic	--
St. Patrick School	141	1-8	Catholic	--
St. Pius X	104	1-8	Catholic	--
Seton High School	379	9-12	Catholic	--
Shrine of St. Therese	238	1-8	Catholic	--
Trinity Lutheran School	61	K-8	Lutheran	--
RIO GRANDE	(105)			
Monte Vista C-8	(105)			
St. Joseph School	105	1-6	Catholic	Ed. disadvantaged

<u>County</u> <u>School District</u> <u>School</u>	<u>October</u> <u>1968</u> <u>Student</u> <u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Grades</u>	<u>Affiliation</u> <u>or Sponsor</u> <u>if Known</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
ROUTT	(55)			
Steamboat Springs Re-2	(55)			
The Whiteman School	55	9-12	--	Boarding
SEDGWICK	(19)			
Julesburg Rel	(19)			
Sedgwick County Training In- stitution for Exceptional Children	19	--	--	Ungraded; handi- capped
TELLER	(11)			
Woodland Park Re-2	(11)			
Rampart School, Inc.	11	4-11	--	Handicapped; ed. disadvantaged
WELD	(437)			
Weld County Reorganized (Keenesburg-Hudson-Prospect Valley) Re-3 (J)	(39)			
Sacred Heart School	39	1-8	Catholic	--
Greeley 6	(398)			
Greeley Catholic School	209	1-8	Catholic	--
Greeley S.D.A. Church School	60	1-8	Seventh Day Ad.	--
Trinity Lutheran School	90	1-8	Lutheran	--
Weld County Community Center for Handicapped Children	39	--	--	Ungraded; handi- capped

Appendix C

NONPUBLIC SCHOOLS -- LIST OF SCHOOLS CLOSING AND NEW SCHOOLS OPENING IN COLORADO SINCE 1969

(Listed below are the nonpublic schools which have closed, partially or totally, and others which have opened since the Colorado Department of Education survey was published in June, 1969. This list may not be complete, particularly in the partial closings of schools.)

School Closings -- Grades Closed*

Grand Junction

Immaculate Heart of Mary -- Grades 7, 8, and 9 closed.

Monte Vista

St. Joseph's Elementary School -- Grades 1-6.

Pueblo

St. Pius X - Grades 1-8.

Holy Family - Grade 1.

St. Francis Xavier - Grade 1.

St. Mary - Grades K, 1, 2, and 3.

(Renamed Queen of Peace Middle School)

Mt. Carmel - Opened Pre-K and K. Closed Grades 4, 5, and 6. (Renamed Queen of Peace Primary School)

Sterling

St. Anthony Junior and Senior High School -- Grades 7-12.

Schools Opening -- Grades**

Aspen

Aspen Day School -- Grades 1-12 opened.

Boulder

The Brass Ring -- Preschool - Grade 2.

The Upland School -- Grades K-2.

The Banyon Tree -- Grades K-6.

Spring School -- Grades 7-12.

The School -- Grades 7-12.

* Source: Information from superintendents of schools in Memoranda to the Committee of September 10, 11, and 14, 1970.

**Source: Memorandum to the Committee, November 16, 1970, from Colorado Department of Education.

Colorado Springs
Colorado Springs Community School.

Denver

Beth Jacob High School for Girls.
Denver Baptist Academy.
Montessori School of Denver.
Strawberry Field.
John Symonds School.
Tialteloco - Crusade for Justice.
Yeshiva Toras Chaim Boys High School.

Estes Park

Intercultural School of the Rockies.

Fort Collins

American Heritage Christian School.
DeSillio School.

Lafayette

Colorado Junior Republic School.

Littleton

Rocky Mountain Christian School.

Pueblo

American Heritage Christian School.
Apostolic Christian School -- Grades K-9.

Appendix D

STATE CONTRIBUTIONS TO PUBLIC EDUCATION
IN COLORADO -- 1970-71

	Fiscal Year <u>1970-71</u>
GENERAL STATE SUPPORT	
Public School Foundation Act of 1969	\$125,484,935
From Public School Income Fund	3,500,000
From Federal Mineral Leases	2,500,000
Small Attendance Centers	1,230,000
Contingency Reserve	<u>300,000</u>
Subtotal--General State Support	\$133,014,935
SPECIFIC STATE SUPPORT	
Transportation	\$ 5,100,000
Special Education	5,750,000
Education Achievement Act	1,547,000
Migrant Education	170,000
National Defense Education Act, Title III	160,000
Incentive Program	50,000
Drug Education Program (H.B. 1136)	140,000
Vocational Education	<u>4,000,000</u>
Subtotal--Specific State Support	\$ 16,917,000
<u>TOTAL SUPPORT FOR SCHOOLS</u>	\$149,931,935

SOURCE: Staff Memorandum to Legislative Council Committee on
Fiscal Policy, June 30, 1970.

Appendix E

AID TO NONPUBLIC EDUCATION
 OUTLINE OF STATUTES IN FOUR STATES AND TWO PROPOSALS IN COLORADO

	<u>Connecticut</u>	<u>Ohio</u>	<u>Pennsylvania</u>	<u>Rhode Island</u>	<u>Colo. Assn. of Independent Schools Bill</u>	<u>Proposal from Sen. MacManus</u>
Courses reimbursable or under the act	Secular courses (p. 1)* No aid for special education (p. 2)	Nonreligious instruction other than basic classroom instruction (p. 6)	Specified subjects (p. 7)	Courses required by state law or offered in public schools (p. 8)	Grades K-12. Similar to Rhode Island (pp. 4 & 4a)	Secular education through grade 12 (p. 2)
Reimbursements	a) 20% of teacher salaries b) Textbooks - \$10 per student grades 1-8; \$15 per student grades 9-12. c) Disadvantaged factor (pp. 2-3)	Services and materials listed on pp. 5-6. Disadvantaged factor (p. 6)	Purchase of services for math, foreign language, physical science, and physical education (p. 7)	Salary supplements to teachers in grades 1-8, only. (p. 8)	Voucher plan -- \$200 per student per year (p.11) Application is by individual (p. 8)	Voucher plan -- \$100 per student per year. Application is by individual (p. 2)
Schools not for profit	Provision included (p. 1)			Provision included (p. 9)		
Title VI compliance	Provision included (p. 1)			Provision included (p. 9)	Provision included (pp.10-15)	
Open enrollment	Provision included with exception (p. 1)					
Theological exemption	Expressly included. (p. 2) Also, separate teachers for nonreligious subjects (p. 3)		Included (p.6)	Separate teachers for religious subjects (p. 9)	Expressly included (p. 4a) (p. 14)	Secular education only. (p. 2)
Special education exemption	Exemption included in act (p. 2)					

Prepared by Legislative Council
 Staff, November 19, 1970

	<u>Connecticut</u>	<u>Ohio</u>	<u>Pennsylvania</u>	<u>Rhode Island</u>	<u>Colo. Assn. of Independent Schools Bill</u>	<u>Proposal from Sen. MacManus</u>
Teacher Qualifications	Certification required with 3 year grace period (p. 3)		Certification required within 5 years. Grandfather clause also included. (p. 8)	Certification required. (p. 8)		
Textbooks and teaching materials	Requirements included for state aid to be granted (p. 3)		Department of Education must approve. (p. 8)	Teaching materials used in public schools (p. 8)		Funds may be used for these purposes. (p. 3)
Administration	State Board of Education (p.5) Secretary of State Bd. of Ed. (pp. 3-4)	State Board of Education (p.6)	Superintendent of Public Instruction (p.7)	Commissioner of Education (p.9)	New, 9-member board as a division within CDE. (p. 5)	Distribution of funds by State Board of Education. (p. 3)
Additional provisions	Salaries must be commensurate with public school teachers (p. 2) Pupil-teacher ratio of 25:1 (p. 2) Exemption from act on parent request (p. 3) Hearings (p. 4)		Pupil performance measured (p. 7) Accounting procedures required (p. 7) Source of revenue (p. 7)	Salaries must correspond with public school salaries (p. 8) Study required (p. 9)	Residency requirements are detailed (pp. 4a-5)	

Page numbers for other states refer to Memorandum to Committee of August 5, 1970. Page numbers for Colorado Association of Independent Schools bill and the proposal from Senator MacManus refer to bills available to the committee.

Appendix F

COMPARISON OF SELECTED PROVISIONS OF THE COLORADO,
PENNSYLVANIA AND FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONS

Colorado

Article V, Section 34, Appropriations to private institutions forbidden. -- No appropriation shall be made for charitable, industrial, educational or benevolent purposes to any person, corporation or community not under the absolute control of the state, nor to any denomination or sectarian institution or association.

Article IX, Section 7, Aid to private schools, churches, sectarian purpose, forbidden. Neither the general assembly, nor any county, city, town, township, school district or other public corporation, shall ever make any appropriation, or pay from any public fund or moneys whatever, anything in aid of any church or sectarian society, or for any sectarian purpose, or to help support or sustain any school, academy, seminary,

Pennsylvania

Article 3, Section 29, Appropriations for public assistance, military service, scholarships. No appropriation shall be made for charitable, educational or benevolent purposes to any person or community nor to any denominational and sectarian institution, corporation or association: Provided, That appropriations may be made for pensions or gratuities for military service and to blind persons twenty-one years of age and upwards and for assistance to mothers having dependent children and to aged persons without adequate means of support and in the form of scholarship grants or loans for higher educational purposes to residents of the Commonwealth enrolled in institutions of higher learning except that no scholarship, grants or loans for higher educational purposes shall be given to persons enrolled in a theological seminary or school of theology.

Article 3, Section 30, Charitable and educational appropriations. No appropriation shall be made to any charitable or educational institution not under the absolute control of the Commonwealth, other than normal schools established by law for the professional training of teachers for the public schools of the State, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House.

Article 3, Section 29. (Quoted above).

Article 3, Section 15. Public school money not available to sectarian schools. No money raised for the support of the public schools of the Commonwealth shall be appropriated to or used for the support of any sectarian school.