

SENATOR HABERMAN: And who paid for the program and what did it cost?

SENATOR SCOFIELD: That was paid from a number of sources all throwing in together, mixed funding, to put this together. The University Math Department, the College of Arts and Sciences picked up postage, phone, copying and so forth and donated the time of this professor that we're now going to put in charge of coordinating it. The Department of Education made some contribution to it. American Math Competitions made some contributions to it. There will continue to be some mixed funding in the '89 program, about the same sources, Math Department, Arts and Science, Department of Education, the Chancellor's Office is request...they are requesting 5,000 from the Chancellor's office.

SENATOR HABERMAN: What was the total cost in '88?

SENATOR SCOFIELD: Eleven thousand six hundred dollars.

SENATOR HABERMAN: And how many schools was that?

SENATOR SCOFIELD: Twenty-one. As you can see, if I may on your time, Senator Haberman, as you can see as we go to...

SENATOR HABERMAN: Now, on your...

SENATOR SCOFIELD: ...I don't know if that is clear. There are 68 schools that go for twenty-seven-seven in '89, gets more cost-effective the more schools you add.

SENATOR HABERMAN: On your map you have black dots and white circles. What is the difference?

SENATOR SCOFIELD: The black dots, Senator Haberman, are the schools that were the original pilots. Those schools have already had this. And I look down here and you've got one there. Where the white dots are is where the expansion of this program would occur.

SENATOR HABERMAN: Now, this program is going to expand. Is that going to include all students, or just at selected schools?

SENATOR SCOFIELD: This would be for juniors, statewide, Senator