

children, you're not able to offer the subjects or maybe even retain the quality of teacher that our children should and not only realize this is...would apply to all areas. So if you open it up in one area, you have opened it up in additional areas and I, too, feel that I think the quality of the education of the children would suffer. And as much as I want to help my Senator Schrock, in this case I just don't think it's wise.

SENATOR WARNER: Senator Smith.

SENATOR SMITH: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'd like to ask Senator Schrock a question if I might.

SENATOR WARNER: Senator Schrock, do you yield? Senator Smith.

SENATOR SMITH: Senator Schrock, I need some clarification, not being a member of the Education Committee. I thought I heard you say something differently than what it's turning into here. When you were describing, were you talking about dividing? I realize in the amendment it says grades 9 through 12. Can you tell me, give me a little description of the mechanics of how this works? Do kids go back and forth in the same day from one school to the other to get their classes?

SENATOR SCHROCK: That is correct, but...

SENATOR SMITH: All of the students do in order to get enough, to get their classes in?

SENATOR SCHROCK: No. The 9 through 12 are bused to Eustis for their classes and the 7 through 8 are bused from Eustis to Farnam.

SENATOR SMITH: All right, so actually they're not driving back and forth and then how many do they have in the high school then totally if you combine them?

SENATOR SCHROCK: I understand the combined total of the two schools is about 75.

SENATOR SMITH: All right, so that's the number we're talking about here, not the 24 or 25 or about what the size of someone's high school class was. We're talking about a total of approximately 75 students which would be comparable to many of our small town high schools and what they're doing in order to