

additional textbooks and I was wondering how you get around that.

SENATOR HARTNETT: Yeah. They really...what has happened, Senator Schellpeper, last couple of years, because there's so many requests, it's only budgeted at 66 cents on the dollar so they really shouldn't have spent any money above that because they're really breaking the law. All they have to do is spend the money that's available from the state for these extra textbooks. So they really didn't...they're really in fault by what they did.

SENATOR SCHELLPEPER: Okay. And also this private school is demanding books that they don't use in a private, or public school.

SENATOR HARTNETT: The public school submits a list and...a textbook in December the first, they make a list available. And so the private schools have to use the books from the list of the public schools.

SENATOR SCHELLPEPER: So in other words, once you start doing this for a private school, you probably set the wrong precedent.

SENATOR HARTNETT: Well we've found that...the law first passed in 1971.

SENATOR SCHELLPEPER: But how do you stop it now when you are doing that for a private school?

SENATOR HARTNETT: It's all is taken is local state money, Senator Schellpeper.

SENATOR SCHELLPEPER: But last year, this current year they had to budget 12,000 plus dollars for additional textbooks.

SENATOR HARTNETT: They shouldn't have. The school board administration were breaking the law by doing that. They're really at fault.

SENATOR SCHELLPEPER: So if they don't do that this private school doesn't get any textbooks.

SENATOR HARTNETT: They get up to about 66 cents and what most school districts do, they start at the lower elementary and then