

This is the type of intercommunication we have. This is a two-way street. I think we are doing it very, very well.

I mentioned long-range planning. I think the State board of education under title V could get some adequate staffing. The job of the State board of education must be impossible. I think the guidelines for specific courses could come from the committee.

For example, it is very difficult for me to believe that when Headstart was in its planning days, separate programs from 15,000 different cities could have had too much difference in describing the particular thing. To me this should make an awful impact on Washington, but it does locally. This is where I think the State board of education through title V should have adequate staffing to assist us.

I have indicated that I needed twice as much money as I have. To answer the question that you will ask me, why don't I get it locally, the \$53 million that I have in my opinion is about 60 percent of what I need to really put quality education into operation.

Mr. HATHAWAY. Is any of the sales tax labeled for education?

Dr. OHRENBERGER. It is.

Mr. HATHAWAY. What is it, 3 or 4 percent?

Dr. OHRENBERGER. Three percent.

Mr. HATHAWAY. How much of that is labeled for education?

Dr. OHRENBERGER. Practically all of it.

Mr. TOBIN. The sales tax is expected to yield about \$150 million. Twenty percent of that comes off the top for aid to cities and towns. Then there are special educational programs: mentally retarded, school transportation, school lunch program that is taken out. Then the remainder is divided on the formula depending on the equalized valuation and the amount spent per pupil in each of the cities and towns. We should get from the sales tax in Boston somewhere around \$16 to \$18 million.

Mr. HATHAWAY. That will add to this \$53 million?

Dr. OHRENBERGER. Wait, I would like to explain this to you. We are in a little bind here in Boston. We should not make this specific. We are the only school board in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts that does not have the right to set its own tax rate for its schools. We have a ceiling. We have filed legislation to eliminate this ceiling. It is never heard, because unfortunately the rules of the general court require a commission of the mayor and city council, or filing by the bill of the mayor and city council, to change it.

We had a little success 2 years ago by changing the flat ceiling which at that time was \$20.2 million. Previously, I would have to go with my hat in hand to the mayor and city council. They have been very good to us, believe me. But our school committee is the only school committee in the Commonwealth that does not have the right to set their own tax rate for school purposes. We are now governed by a formula. Unfortunately this is the thing that I think Mr. Tobin is indicating, projected income is deducted from the formula. So it is still an inflexible situation. This is a very complex budgetary arrangement. But I am sure next year \$53 million, that is one thing we did accomplish, they can't cut back. It has to go up.

There is only one other thing I have to mention to you that I feel is a very serious thing as far as I am concerned as a superintendent of