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NEW FARM LEGISLATION

Q: What can we expect in the battle for new farm legislation next year?

A: Unquestionably there will be a battle over farm policy when the need for new legislation comes up in 1977. During the 25 plus years that I served in the Congress I fought hard to get rid of the old control type of agricultural programs. These programs substituted government decisions for farmer and rancher decision-making. Finally in 1970 we were able to begin to break away from controls. And the results since that time speak for themselves. During the past six years net farm income has moved up from \$13.8 billion to almost double that figure last year. Exports of U.S. agricultural commodities have increased from \$6.7 billion in 1970 to an estimated \$22 billion during the current year.

There will be those, of course, who will be strongly pushing toward returning us to old types of agricultural regimentation. I will fight these as hard as I can. What we need is a four or five year extension of the type of legislation we now have.

American consumers want reasonably priced food. Farmers deserve reasonable profits over and above their costs. And the hungry of other nations need more food. These things can come only under a policy of full agricultural production. We need a free market climate with farmers making their own planting and marketing decisions.

In addition, America needs to maintain its high level of agricultural exports to help pay for the huge amounts of foreign oil that we are importing.

FOOD STAMPS TAKE ALL OF USDA BUDGET

Q: Why does so much of USDA's budget go to food stamps?

A: Food programs -- food stamps, school lunch and others -- will require well over \$8 billion this year which amounts to around 60 percent of USDA's budget. This \$8 billion figure is up from around \$400 million when the program was initiated six or eight years ago. Obviously we have a commitment to help eliminate poverty-related hunger. But the program has gone far beyond that. Regulations revising the food stamp program are now being finalized by the Department of Agriculture. They will soon be implemented.

These regulations will go a long ways toward meeting the real purposes for which the program was enacted. Increased benefits will flow to roughly five million needy people. Around 4 million people -- those better able to pay for their own groceries will get fewer benefits than they are currently getting. And perhaps 4 million people will be removed from the program's roles. They are above the poverty line. Overall an annual savings of \$1.2 billion dollars will be achieved when the new regulations go into operation. In addition the new program will be greatly simplified.

The Congress has been promising for months to modify the program so as to correct abuses. But it has dilly-dallied around so long and the bill it is discussing is so weak we are going ahead with reform action under executive authority.

Incidentally, I recently sent to the Congress the Child Nutrition Reform Act of 1976 proposing to consolidate 15 child nutrition programs with single block grants which would give the states greater flexibility in feeding needy children. It would also save \$900 million this year.

4/23/76 (update)

HOUSING

Q. Mr. President. Are you aware of the fact that the City of Dallas has embarked upon a program of "urban homesteading" and if so, what do you think of this idea?

A. I am aware that the City of Dallas, in conjunction with the major banking institutions of the area, has embarked upon a pilot program of "urban homesteading" by using \$66,000 of community development money as a partial guarantee. I understand that the banks have agreed to private rehabilitation financing and that the City will proceed to sell 35 houses to interested citizens. I think this program is an example of how a partnership among Federal and local governments and the private sector can help solve many of our urban problems. I will be interested in the result of this project.

SGM
4/8/76

CUSTOMS/I&NS DISPUTE

- Q. What are you doing to resolve the dispute between the Customs and Immigration Services over the Mexican border?
- A. The Customs Service and the I&NS both have jurisdiction at the border. Customs has jurisdiction regarding the flow of goods across the border, while I&NS has jurisdiction regarding the flow of people. Ofttimes, this distinction becomes blurred and interagency conflict ensues. However, Customs and I&NS recently executed a Memorandum of Agreement which addresses and resolves most of the problems. Therefore, the issue has been largely eliminated.

The real sore points with border towns regarding these two agencies are (1) they impede the flow of traffic into the United States (Mexican nationals coming to the United States to shop); and (2) they (particularly I&NS) have on occasion offended Mexican-Americans by subjecting them to harrassment at border crossing points. The President should be made aware of this, if he is not already, and should be advised that we have raised these matters with the Commissioners of both services for their personal and immediate attention.

DP/JBS/4-8-76

RIGHT TO WORK LAW

Q. Where do you stand on the right to work law?

A. I am opposed to the repeal of section 14 (b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. I think if a State wishes to have a Right to Work Law, as many do, under our Constitution that is a right that they ought to be able to exercise.

DHL/4/8/76

LAREDO BRIDGE

Question:

It has been reported that the Immigration and Naturalization Service will not allow the new international bridge at Laredo, Texas, to open on schedule in the fall because of personnel shortages brought about by your tight budget. Is this true?

Answer:

It is true that the Regional Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service wrote to the Mayor of Laredo and told him the bridge could not open because the Service would not have enough personnel to inspect those entering the country. When this was brought to the attention of my staff, they checked immediately with Commissioner Chapman. The Commissioner has assured me that there will not be a problem. The Immigration and Naturalization Service will be ready when the bridge is ready, and there will be no delay in opening the bridge on our account.

Question:

In January, the Commissioner of the Customs Service testified that there were no resources in his 1977 budget for the international bridge at Laredo, Texas. Will this delay the opening of the bridge?

Answer:

As you know, the international bridge was originally scheduled to open in 1978; the opening date has now been moved forward to the fall of 1977. This is the reason the Customs Service did not request resources for this purpose in 1977. However, the Customs Service can staff the bridge with existing resources, and will do so. I have taken steps to assure that no Federal agency will delay the opening of the Laredo bridge.

ACQUISITION OF LAND
FOR BIG THICKET NATIONAL PRESERVE

- Q. Since the Big Thicket Park was established by Congress in 1974, only about 100 acres have been acquired. What are you going to do about further land acquisition, particularly in light of the fact that considerable amount of pine stands are being cut in the areas due to be acquired?
- A. These lands are to be acquired out of the Land and Water Conservation Fund over a period of six years.

For FY 1977, I have requested full funding for the Fund -- \$300 million -- and expect the Big Thicket acquisition to be significantly accomplished in the prescribed time.

Background

Big Thicket National Preserve, Texas, was established October 11, 1974 by P.L. 93-439. The authorized park size is 85,550 acres, of which only 100 acres have been acquired to date. The Act authorized \$63,812,000 for land acquisition; through September 30, 1976, \$3,321,000 has been appropriated. A \$3.8 million supplemental is under consideration in the House. The budget request for FY '77 for land acquisition is \$9.3 million.

The lands within the Park boundary are private until acquired; some of this acreage contains pine stands which are being cut. The cutting was accelerated due to outbreak of southern pine beetles. The National Park Service has identified 4,200 acres (valued \$3.8 million) of timber within the Park boundary that is endangered by the beetle and subject to near-term cutting. There is considerable pressure on the National Park Service to protect the resource from this further timber cutting.

TRINITY RIVER BARGE CANAL

- Q. What is the position on the Trinity River Barge Canal Project?
- A. I understand that there was a referendum in 1973 on the Project and the people of Texas turned it down. Therefore, I think it would be inappropriate for this Administration to have any position on the project at all.

Background

The Trinity River Barge Canal proposed to run from Fort Worth to the sea; was placed on referendum in Texas in 1973 and was defeated. There is a proposed Tennessee Colony flood control project 93 miles downstream from Ft. Worth. There is organized opposition to this project as well by those who would prefer improved land use controls and other non-structural measures instead of the floodworks. A decision whether or not to proceed is expected by the Corps in early summer.

GWH/4-7-76

EPA AND TRANSPORTATION CONTROLS

Q. The Environmental Protection Agency recently proposed controls on transportation in the Houston area. These proposed controls have met widespread opposition. We Houstonians want a clean environment but we feel that these artificial Federally regulated standards do not give enough consideration to local economic conditions. Is there anything we can do to have these proposed regulations modified?

A. It is my understanding that the proposed controls were suggested by a consulting group and not by EPA. EPA has not attempted to impose any strategies. Under the law passed by Congress, the localities are required to submit their plans to show how they are going to meet the requirements of the Clean Air Act.

I believe that most of the goals of the original Clean Air Act are commendable. However, I am convinced that one must achieve these goals at a pace that the people and the economy can sustain.

Last year, this Administration proposed changes in the Clean Air Act that would modify the requirements for Transportation Control Plans. Both Houses of Congress are considering amendments to the Clean Air Act at the present time. Thus, I am hopeful that there will be somewhat more realistic legislation in the near future.

Background

Under the Clean Air Act, EPA is required to ensure that "State Implementation Plans" for air quality improvement are adequate to attain national ambient air quality standards. In some urban areas, the ambient standards for automobile pollutants cannot be accomplished without TCPs. In these cases EPA must, by law, see that TCPs are included in the Plan.

In Texas, EPA did promulgate TCP regulations in November, 1973, but these were not implemented because of a court decision. Since August, 1974, EPA and the State of Texas have jointly been attempting to define acceptable TCPs for cities where they are required. Many of these plans have not yet been fully completed, and none has been officially proposed. Although the promulgation schedule will probably be affected by the amendments to the Clean Air Act presently being considered by Congress, it was initially expected that the plans would be officially proposed within the next few months, after which there would be extensive public hearings. Based on these hearings, the plans might be further modified before being officially adopted.

Recognizing that there can be high economic and social costs associated with TCPs, last year the Administration, in the Energy Independence Act, adopted a position that the TCP requirements should be relaxed if not eliminated. Both Houses of Congress have made substantial relaxing modifications to the requirements in their proposed amendments to the Clean Air Act.

CONCORDE - DALLAS

Question

Dallas officials are trying to get the Concorde to fly here. Will Federal government interfere, help?

Answer

The operations specifications only permit commercial Concorde flights into Dulles and New York under controlled conditions of Secretary Coleman's detailed study. This would not permit commercial flights of the Concorde into Dallas until after the trial has been made.

The British and the French would have to file an amendment which would then require another Environmental Impact Statement. This change would be very unlikely until after the demonstration time has been allowed and the results considered.

4/6/76

JRH

SOUTHWESTERN BORDER REGIONAL COMMISSION

Q: In December, 1975 you signed into law, P.L. 94-188 which encourages the formation of a regional commission for the border area between Mexico and the States of California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. When do you think such a commission might be formed?

A: Formation of Commissions is dependent on initiatives by the Governors of the affected states. It also depends on a finding by the Secretary of Commerce that the region has the necessary economic and social characteristics. I know that several of the Governors are interested in this Border Commission, including Governor Briscoe. If the Governors reach a consensus, I am sure that Secretary of Commerce Richardson can then begin the process required for designating the area.

BACKGROUND

The primary role of a Commission is development of a long-range comprehensive economic development plan for the region and assistance to its member States and localities in achieving more employment and investment opportunities. It can also provide technical assistance to States and localities in the region including demonstration projects in such areas as energy, transportation, health and vocational education. Once a comprehensive long-range plan has been approved by the Secretary of Commerce, the Commission can make supplemental grants to help its States and localities take advantage of various Federal public works grant-in-aid projects.

The Secretary of Commerce is authorized by the Public Works and Economic Development Act to designate multi-State economic development regions with the concurrence of the Governors, if he finds the region has an historical, cultural, geographical and economic relationship and if he finds it has lagged behind the Nation as a whole in terms of employment, family income, housing, health and educational facilities, and the rate of growth. He should also consider changes in national defense facilities or production in the proposed region, changing industrial technology, outmigration of labor or capital or both, and economic domination by one or more declining industries. Under the Act, however, Texas, California, Alaska and Hawaii can each be designated single-State regions if they meet the other criteria.

OFF-SHORE PORTS

- Q. There is a major controversy over the locating of off-shore ports on the Texas Gulf Coast. What are you going to do to resolve this problem?
- A. The Secretary of Transportation has been asked to evaluate two competing deepwater port proposals for the Texas Gulf Coast, choosing one or the other-- or possibly both--as best serving the national interest. An Environmental Impact Statement on the two proposals is due this month, with a final decision this summer. I have full confidence in Secretary Coleman, and I am sure he will make the right decision when all the facts are in. Obviously, without all the pertinent studies being completed, I would not want to have a final opinion at this time.

Background

Organizers of Seadock applied in January for a Federal deepwater port license to build a monobuoy port off Freeport, between Galveston and Corpus Christi. It would be about 30 miles offshore in 95 feet deep water, and could handle up to 2 million barrels a day of crude oil. It is backed by a consortium of nine oil companies.

The rival proposal is to expand greatly the Port of Galveston, possibly to the capacity of Rotterdam. The plan is to build a channel 1,000 feet wide and 67 feet deep, 40 miles out into the Gulf. The Port of Galveston applied in February, under Section 4(d) of the Deepwater Port Act, for the Secretary's determination as to which proposal is preferable.

The Galveston Port would be multipurpose, able to handle bulk grain and ore shipments as well as up to 4 million barrels a day crude oil. It would require a very large amount of dredging -- about 230 million cubic yards. In 1972 and 1973 (most recent data years), the total amount of material dredged by the U.S. Corps of Engineers in the United States, including Alaska, was 350 million cubic yards.

Seadock, being in naturally deep water, requires no dredging. It could handle larger supertankers than Galveston because of its deeper water.

FEDERAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

Q: The compulsory aspects of the Federal Flood Insurance Program are creating much hardship, especially in the Houston area where people have purchased retirement or investment property only to find that Federally designated flood prone area maps have rendered the land useless for any development. Many people feel the data base used to establish these flood prone areas is faulty and that procedures for appeal are inadequate. Do you have any plans to propose changes in this program?

A: I have asked Congress to exempt existing property owners in flood plains from the prohibition against Federally related mortgage financing. HUD has also implemented a statutory ninety day appeals procedure for communities and individual citizens prior to finalization of any flood insurance rate maps. I have also directed HUD to accept appeals by local governments at any time and work with these communities to resolve differences.

Background

The National Flood Insurance Program is a partnership of all levels of government. The Federal government subsidizes existing structures in the flood plain and provides technical documentation of the risks facing States and local governments. The States coordinate the efforts of communities to reduce the risk and, most importantly, the local governments, which agree to participate, implement safer development standards.

Most of the local governments in the Houston area are actively implementing this program; 14,000 local governments in the nation are likewise doing so. Approximately \$20 billion of flood prone properties are covered by flood insurance.

Citizen groups in suburban counties adjacent to Houston, led primarily by realtors and developers, have exerted strong opposition to the National Flood Insurance Program. State and local officials, on the other hand, have largely supported the program.

FLM
4/6/76

FLOOD INSURANCE

Q: Why should the Federal government subsidize flood insurance? Aren't the Federal disaster programs sufficient to deal with flood problems?

A: As a result of the National Flood Insurance Program's incentives to build new properties in flood prone areas more safely, taxpayers will save an estimated \$2 billion a year in averted disaster relief by the year 2000.

FLM
4/6/76

WATER PLANNING

- Q. Water supplies in West Texas and the Panhandle have been dwindling, posing a serious threat to the areas of agriculture and economy. How can the Federal Government help Texas develop long-term reliable sources of water?
- A. In addition to the assistance available for water resource projects from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Interior's Bureau of Reclamation, and Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service, provisions of the new Safe Drinking Water Act can help protect groundwater supplies. Under Section 1424(e) of the Act, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency can designate for protection any aquifer which is the major source of water for an area. Administrator Train has given preliminary approval to the designation of the Edwards Aquifer, northwest of San Antonio for such protection. Once designated, no Federal activity can be undertaken which may endanger the aquifer.

LAND USE

Q. Do you support land use planning as proposed by the Representatives Alan Steelman, the Republican Senatorial candidate, and Morris Udall?

A. As I stated in Florida in February, I am opposed to Federal land use legislation because I think the State and local units of government can make better land use decisions. A number of States have already enacted comprehensive land use legislation, and others are considering it. Therefore, it appears there is no need for the Federal Government to involve itself.

MEAT IMPORTS

Q: What are you doing about excessive meat imports?

A: For 1976, the participating countries have agreed on essential elements of the import restraint program which will limit imports to 1,223 million pounds. Formal agreements with participating countries are expected to be concluded shortly.

In 1975 we negotiated voluntary import restraints equal to 1,180 million pounds. While there is some uncertainty about the statistics on the actual import quantities, the Secretary of Agriculture estimated during all of 1975 that meat imports would not exceed that level. To eliminate any uncertainty about meat import statistics, USDA is investigating the 1975 meat import data and working to improve 1976 data collection methods.

BACKGROUND

The Meat Import Law (P.L. 88-482) enacted in 1964 provides that if yearly imports of certain meats --- primarily frozen beef --- are estimated by the Secretary of Agriculture to equal or exceed 110 percent of an adjusted base quantity, quotas are to be imposed on the imports of these meats. The adjusted base quantity for 1976 is 1120.9 million pounds and the "trigger level" is 1,233 million pounds. Without the expected impact restraint arrangements with supplying countries, 1976 imports probably would substantially exceed the trigger level.

Some farm leaders have criticized the State Department for negotiating the 1975 restraint level too near the trigger level. This, in their view, increased the risk that imports would exceed the trigger level. The State Department has taken this point into account in negotiating the 1976 restraint levels. The State Department plans to restrain imports at a level about 10 million pounds below the trigger level for 1976 of 1,233 million pounds.

Farm leaders have also criticized the State Department for being slow in getting the 1976 restraint program in place. Although you took a decision last December to negotiate a restraint level for 1976, the State Department has not yet fully completed the negotiations.

The trigger level in 1975 for the imposition of quotas on meat subject to the Meat Import Law was 1,181 million pounds. However, the Secretary of Agriculture's estimate of imports, rather than the actual level of imports, triggers the quotas. For 1975 the Secretary's import estimate was 1,180 million pounds. Again, this was based on the voluntary restraint program levels negotiated with the overseas supplying countries.

Uncertainty continues regarding the statistics on the quantity of meat which was imported in 1975. Import figures from the Census Bureau of the Commerce Department, which are the U.S. official trade figures, show imports of 1,209 million pounds. Figures from the Customs Bureau of the Treasury Department, which may be more accurate, show imports of only 1,168 million pounds. There is some evidence that the higher Census Bureau figures include some imports which actually cleared customs, and therefore were imported, in December 1974. An investigation is underway to determine the reasons for the discrepancy between the Census Bureau figures and those from the Customs Bureau.

PCL
4/1/76

DAIRY AND MEAT IMPORT CONTROLS

Q: Why does your administration oppose legislation to control dairy and meat imports?

A: Because we would lose more than we would gain. Let me list some reasons for opposing S. 2598:

1. Present safeguards and legislative authority for health and sanitary controls of dairy and meat imports are fully adequate. Nevertheless, the proposed legislation would require about 650 American inspection supervisors abroad.
2. The requirements for American inspection supervisors abroad plus labeling requirements would amount to a substantial new nontariff barrier to trade. This would drastically reduce imports and would badly hurt the economies of other nations.
3. Those injured countries would probably take retaliatory measures against our agricultural exports, which are so vital to our balance of trade and to the full farm production that helps us all.
4. This would clearly hurt American agriculture as a whole and would harm the conduct of our foreign economic and trade policy.

BACKGROUND

S.2598 would impose new labeling and sanitary requirements on imports of dairy products and new labeling and supervision requirements on imports of dairy and meat products. All imported products would be required to be labeled "imported".

The Department of Agriculture knows of no evidence to indicate that these additional requirements are necessary to safeguard the health and safety of American consumers. Furthermore the use of excessive sanitary and technical standards is an old device for restricting trade. Such practices are not in the interest of American farmers who rely heavily on excessive foreign markets for their income. Thus, USDA has testified against the bill.

S. 2598 was introduced in October 30, 1975 by Senator Packwood with 38 co-sponsors. It has the strong backing of several dairy and cattlemen's organizations. Similar bills have been introduced in the past without success.

The main dairy suppliers from abroad accounted for \$518 million of our total fiscal 1975 agricultural exports of \$21.6 billion. The main meat suppliers accounted for exports of \$8.4 billion. These countries bought farm products worth \$8.7 billion*, which is 40 percent of our exports. Our total dairy and meat imports were less than \$1.3 billion. So, this proposed control legislation would jeopardize \$8.7 billion worth of U.S. farm exports in order to cut back on \$1.3 billion in imports. The ratio against us is 7 to 1.

* This import figure eliminates double counting for countries which export both meat and dairy products to the U.S.

PCL
4/1/76

CATTLE BRUCELLOSIS QUARANTINE

Q: Is Texas still threatened with a possible Federal quarantine which would prevent it from shipping cattle outside of the state?

A: No. I'm told that Federal veterinarians and the Texas Animal Health Commission, with the help of the courts, have largely resolved their differences over the details of a program designed to eliminate brucellosis from Texas.

BACKGROUND

Brucellosis in cattle is one source of undulant fever in humans. Furthermore it is a disease that is very costly to the cattle industry -- costly in terms of aborted calves, milk production and reduced breeding efficiency. Thus, the USDA has a program to control the interstate shipment of diseased cattle.

The nation, including Texas, has made great progress in eliminating brucellosis. Over 99 percent of our dairy and beef cattle are now free of the disease. USDA, the states and the industry are working to eliminate the disease in the remaining one percent of our cattle.

PCL
4/6/76

HOG CHOLERA

Q: Is there a chance that a Federal quarantine will again bar Texas from shipping hogs outside the state?

A: Only if it has another outbreak of hog cholera.

BACKGROUND

Texas was declared hog cholera free in May 1974, being the last state among the 50 states to achieve this status. But it had another outbreak of the disease near Hereford, Texas, in July 1975. The affected area was immediately placed under quarantine. State and Federal veterinary officials quickly moved in and the outbreak was soon eliminated. The quarantine was lifted in August 1975. And Texas has had no hog cholera outbreaks since that time.

PCL
4/6/76

RC&D PROGRAMS

Q: Why is it that the Agriculture Department has neither initiated nor funded a RC&D project in Texas this year?

A: Of 15 new starts proposed to the Secretary of Agriculture for fiscal year 1976, two were in Texas but neither was selected. The "Sam Huston" project was determined to be of less economic benefit to communities than competing projects. The "North Rolling Plains" project proposal was determined to be premature since the involved communities were not ready for the project.

Currently, however, Texas has 8 of 168 RC&D projects operating nationally. Of 25 new starts nationally in 1974, two were in Texas; of 10 new starts in 1975, one was in Texas.

BACKGROUND

RC&D is "Rural Conservation and Development". This Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) program is designed for depressed areas. FmHA plays only a minor role in helping depressed areas, while the Economic Development Administration has a much larger role.

PCL
4/6/76

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION PERSONNEL

Q: Why is it that the Farmers Home Administration gives Texas the short-shrift in personnel allotments?

A: It doesn't. In earlier years Texas and some other states had received proportionately higher shares of personnel in handling FmHA farm and ranch programs. As new programs in areas such as community development, housing and sewer projects have come into being, a new formula for personnel assignments has been worked out. This new formula is as fair to Texas as to other states.

PCL
4/6/76

MILITARY BASE CLOSING

- Q. Why have you allowed the Defense Department to shut down important military base operations in Texas?
- A. First, let me say that the Defense Department has not announced any final decision to close military installations in the U.S. Rather, what they recently announced was the initiation of studies to determine the feasibility of closure or realignment in line with our overall objection of spending federal tax money wisely and still retaining a strong military. These studies will actively solicit comments by all impacted communities and personnel. Only after all factors have been considered will a final decision be made on which installations will be closed.

Background

In Texas, closure studies will be conducted for Webb Air Force Base and the San Antonio Defense Mapping Office. Major realignment studies will be conducted for the Naval Air Station Corpus Christi, the Army Aircraft Maintenance Depot at Corpus Christi, and Seppard Air Force Base. (Minor actions include medical realignment into Brooks AFB, some personnel reductions at Ford Hood related to Project MASSTER, dis-establish Army Recruiting headquarters at Amarillo, and closure with no job reductions of Naval Reserve facilities at Paris and Sherman, Texas.)

Affected Positions (not necessarily job eliminations)

| <u>Installations</u> | <u>Civilian</u> | <u>Military</u> |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Webb | -700 | -1,850 |
| Sheppard | -5 | -109 |
| NAS Corpus Christi | -877 | -1,599 |
| Army - Corpus Christi | +800 | -1,5 0 |
| San Antonio Def. Map | -50 | 0 |
| Brooks AFB | +54 | +80 |
| Kelly AFB | -26 | -28 |
| Fort Hood | -49 | -103 |
| Amarillo Recruiting | -9 | -12 |
| Naval Reserve | | |
| Paris | 0 | 0 |
| Sherman | 0 | 0 |
| | -862 | -3,621 |

Military Base Closing

Page Two

Justification

Webb AFB - During the Vietnam Conflict peak, the Air Force was training nearly 4700 new pilots per year at 11 installations or 426 per installation. Presently, we have 8 installations to train 1800 new pilots in FY 1977, or 227 per installation. These figures indicate excess training capacity. Because of the declining training rate, the Air Force is considering closing two pilot training installations - Webb and Craig (Alabama) which would have an annual training rate of 302 per installation. Nomination of Webb is based upon its having only two runways while the other training facilities have three; upon a high percentage of substandard facilities; and upon experiencing increased urban encroachment which creates operational restrictions.

Sheppard AFB - The Air Force is developing a new concept for SAC satellite basing. The concept would have all alert aircraft stationed at their home base but the satellite facilities would retain mobilization mission capability. Selected satellite facilities (Sheppard is one of eight) would be placed in standby but would periodically be used for combat readiness exercises.

San Antonio - The Defense Mapping Agency has four topographic center field offices of which San Antonio is one. Consideration is being given to closing one or more of these offices.

Corpus Christi - The Army is giving consideration to consolidating aircraft maintenance. This action could increase civilian employment at Corpus Christi by an amount almost equal to the potential loss at the Naval Air Station. Similar to the Air Force, the Navy is experiencing reductions in pilot training rates. To avoid costly excess capacity, consideration is being given to training consolidation.

Military Base Closing
Page Three

- Q. How much will the government save by closing those bases?
- A. Nationally, the recent announcements have the potential to save nearly \$250 million annually. Because no final decisions have been made on the gains and losses to Texas, the annual dollar savings have not been identified.
- Q. What will happen to Government employees?
- A. Defense will make every effort to assist displaced employees in obtaining other acceptable employment. Priority will be given to them for other Defense positions. Over the last ten years, the percentage of displaced personnel who found placement was 62%, who retired, 15%, who resigned, 8%, and who were separated, 15%. Benefits available to these personnel include early retirement, severance pay, and insurance (life, health, and home) support.
- Q. You mentioned several realignments which are to be studied but you did not mention that Kelly Air Force Base is losing 1000 civilians. Why didn't you mention this and what is the justification for the Kelly cutback?
- A. The other announcements were major functional realignments or closures which do require local community impact studies. The reductions at Kelly are internal Air Force actions impacting only one installation. The loss of personnel at Kelly is a reduction in force (RIF) generated by declining workload and modernized techniques. Efficiency improvements of this nature are essential if we are to maintain a modern, effective Defense establishment. However, we are well aware that there is a human cost associated with these improvements. The Air Force has provided the full-range of counselling and assistance services provided for under current law to all the individuals who will be affected by this action.

4/7/76

MILITARY COMMISSARIES

Q. There have been proposals to abolish or, at least, change military commissary operations. Do you support change in this system. If so, why?

A. I fully support changes in the commissary system. It was once a needed adjunct to military operations. But it has outlived its purpose. Military personnel are paid on the basis of comparability with the civilian work force. The commissaries, operating with a direct Federal subsidy of almost \$300 million (\$299 million currently) a year, were not considered compensation - although they are - when the present military pay rates were established.

Our proposal, however, does not eliminate commissaries or all of the subsidy to them. It does not eliminate commissaries as a benefit. It merely puts them under the same basic policy as military exchanges.

Our proposal will retain commissaries as a benefit for military personnel. Overseas commissaries will continue to receive a transportation subsidy costing the taxpayers \$88 million in FY 1977. This subsidy will assure that military personnel overseas can continue to buy food which is comparable in price and quality to that available in the United States.

Our proposal will increase prices gradually over each of the next three years as the taxpayer subsidy of direct labor costs is ended. When the direct labor subsidy is ended, commissary patrons will still enjoy savings of 10-12% due to free rent, no State or local taxes, no advertising or insurance and no profits.

4/6/76

GENERAL DOMESTIC

CABLE TELEVISION

Q: Last Fall, the Domestic Council Review Group on Regulatory Reform (DCRG) held a series of meetings with interested industry representatives and public interest groups on the subject of de-regulating cable television. Why hasn't this effort produced legislative initiatives similar to those developed for the transportation industries? Has the Administration retreated from involvement in this issue as a result of opposition from the broadcast industry?

A: For the past six months a DCRG working group has reviewed FCC regulation of cable television as part of its overall reform effort to remove "anti-competitive" regulation. That effort has produced more questions than answers about the impact of the de-regulation of cable. More research is necessary to assess the effect on consumers of removing FCC restrictions. The Administration will continue its study of this matter and hopes that interested public service institution, the industries involved and the FCC, itself, will help undertake some of this research.

Background

Proposals to limit FCC regulation of cable television have circulated for years. President Nixon's Cabinet Committee on Cable Communications issued a report recommending cable de-regulation early in 1974.

For the past six months, a DCRG task force has been working to develop specific reform proposals for cable de-regulation. The House Subcommittee on Communications recently produced a report recommending drastic changes in the Federal regulation of cable and announced plans to hold two week hearings this Spring. (Chairman Torbert Macdonald's illness apparently has prevented this.) The Senate Communications Committee has also expressed an interest in holding hearings on cable. The FCC has reduced its regulation of cable in recent months, but several court cases are pending that challenge the remaining FCC regulation of cable.

The Domestic Council task force held a series of meetings with all the industries and special interest groups concerned with cable television in October and November. Subsequently, a panel of leading economists in the field of communications was convened by the task force to examine and make recommendations on this issue.

The DCRG's findings to date are that available data is insufficient to forecast the effects of cable de-regulation on (a) the cable industry (b) broadcasters or (c) consumers. Additional areas of study have been outlined in a memorandum from Paul MacAvoy to the DCRG

LOW-INCOME HOUSING

Q: How do you propose to house low-income Americans?

A: It is the policy of this Administration to assist low-income families in obtaining decent homes and suitable living environments through programs which:

- maximize freedom of choice by offering a subsidy directly to the low-income family;
- emphasize the use of existing structures rather than new construction so that more families can be assisted with a given amount of Federal resources.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development has a new program which addresses the housing problems of low-income families. This new program, the "Section 8 program", authorizes the Federal government to pay the difference between the fair market rent and the portion of that rent that is affordable by the tenant.

Background

Administration Actions

President Ford signed the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 on August 22, 1974. This Act established a new Section 8 program of housing assistance for low-income families which authorizes the Federal government to pay the difference between (i) the fair market rent and (ii) a portion of such rent -- between 15% and 25% of the gross income -- affordable by the tenant. This new program has the following advantages over the old subsidized programs:

- the lowest income families can be reached since subsidy payments cover the difference between what a family can afford and what it costs to rent the unit;
- freedom of choice is increased because tenants are free to choose their own housing units and are not forced into subsidized housing projects;
- costs can be better controlled through the use of rent levels prevailing in the private market.

President Ford's 1977 budget authorizes HUD to enter into subsidy agreements with up to 400,000 families.

FLM
4/8/76

HOUSING INDUSTRY

Q: What is the Administration doing to help the housing industry recover from its recent slump?

A: I have asked for funds in my FY 77 budget to supply additional housing for 500,000 families. These programs will expand housing opportunities, spur construction and help to house moderate and low-income families.

Although 1975 was a disappointing year in the housing industry, current trends indicate that housing construction is beginning to pick up like the rest of the economy. My Administration will work to provide the proper financial and regulatory climate to assist this upturn.

Background

The Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 was signed on August 22, 1974. This Act increased the availability of mortgage credit by:

- extending all of the unsubsidized FHA insurance programs until June 30, 1977;
- increasing the size of mortgages that can be insured by the FHA -- from \$33,000 to \$45,000 for single family homes;
- increasing the size of mortgage loans by savings and loan associations -- from \$45,000 to \$55,000 for single family homes;
- increasing the size of mortgage loans that can be purchased by the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation -- from \$35,000 to \$55,000 for single family homes;
- increasing the size of mortgage loans that could be purchased by GNMA -- from \$33,000 to \$38,000 for single family homes;
- lowering the down payments required on FHA insured mortgages.

The Emergency Home Purchase Assistance Act of 1974 was signed on October 18, 1974. This bill authorizes the Government National Mortgage Association within the Department of Housing and Urban Development to make commitments up to \$7.75 billion at predetermined interest rates to purchase mortgages on both new and existing homes, which are not insured by the Federal Housing Administration or guaranteed by the Veterans Administration -- the so-called "conventional mortgages" which comprise about 80% of all mortgages. The advantage of the plan is that with the GNMA commitment, the homebuyer, the builder and lender have an insured source of financing at a known, favorable interest rate. The cost to the government is limited to the loss which GNMA realizes if its selling price for the mortgage is less than the original purchase price.

The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development released the remaining \$2 billion in mortgage purchase authority available to GNMA on June 24, 1975.

The Emergency Housing Act of 1975 was signed on July 2, 1975. This Act includes provisions for addressing the mortgage foreclosure problem, and expands the mortgage purchase programs of GNMA recommended by the President.

S. 1281 was signed on January 1, 1976. This bill:

- extends until March 1, 1977, the authority of various Federal agencies to regulate interest rates paid on certain deposits in financial institutions;
- extends the authorization of the National Commission on Electronic Fund Transfers for two years beyond the confirmation date of its chairperson;
- requires depository institutions making federally-related mortgage loans to compile and make available to the public and Federal regulatory agencies certain information regarding the number and dollar amount of mortgage loans originated or purchased by each institution by census tract.

FLM
4/8/76

HUMPHREY-HAWKINS BILL

Q: Why does the Administration not endorse the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment Bill?

A: The Humphrey-Hawkins Bill (S. 50 and H.R. 50) sets an unemployment rate target that is unrealistic and would require policies contrary to our three primary objectives of increasing permanent jobs in the private sector, moving towards price stability and setting into motion the forces that will generate economic growth.

1. Full Employment Target

The bill states that the unemployment rate under conditions of full employment should be 3.0 percent, and that this target is to be reached in four years. Among persons age 20 and over, an unemployment rate of 3.0 percent or less has been reached in the post-World War II period only during war time, 1951 to 1953, and 1966 to 1969. These were years when there was a substantial increase in Government spending and very strong inflationary pressures. Moreover, the unemployment rate was low in these years because of the large increase in the size of the armed forces (an increase of about two million for the Korean War and about one million for the Vietnam war), thereby withdrawing from the labor force a substantial proportion of men age 20 to 24 who tend to have higher unemployment rates than older men. In short, very strong inflationary pressures would be needed to achieve the Humphrey-Hawkins bill target of a 3.0 percent adult unemployment rate.

2. Job Creation Programs in S. 50

The bill proposes to reach the 3.0 percent target through public service employment and public works project for youths and for adults who cannot find regular employment.

Because State and local governments tend to use a large proportion of public service employment funds to finance job slots that would exist in any case, the net addition to employment from those programs is not large.

Moreover, those hired for public service jobs are generally not those workers who have the greatest employment problems. They are not the hard core unemployed--those who

have been unemployed for long periods of time--generally because they are less skilled than other workers. Public service jobs have tended to go to those out of work with the brightest employment prospects rather than to those with the most difficult employment prospects. Not least, public service jobs add little to the productive output of the economy.

Public works projects also are fraught with difficulties. Most projects require long lead times and are expensive to terminate quickly. They tend to become operative long after recovery has gotten underway and the need for employment boosting programs may have passed.

Porter
April 1, 1976

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Q. How would you interpret recent economic news and what effect does it have on the economic outlook?

A. The recent economic news has been very good. Consumer prices have risen more slowly in recent months and wholesale prices have been stable over the past 4 months. However, this is partly the result of declines in food and energy prices which are not expected to continue for long. Therefore, while progress has been made on reducing inflation, we should guard against too optimistic an appraisal.

The unemployment rate has dropped sharply in the last 2 months and is now 0.7 percentage points lower than its December level. In part this is a result of the continued growth of the economy. We expect further declines in the unemployment rate though not as rapid as those of the past 2 months. We continue to expect the unemployment rate to be in the 7 to 7.5 percent range by the end of this year, though the recent declines have made it more likely we will be near the lower end of the range.

The recovery is now almost a year old and is on target, the outlook is good, and we are laying the foundations of a solid and durable expansion in the economy. Real growth should be in excess of 6 percent in 1976 and 1977 should also be a good year as consumer and business confidence increases.

The dangers of too much fiscal expansion are much greater than the dangers of too little. It is difficult to reduce spending and increase taxes if the economy begins to overheat. On the other hand, the experience of 1975 indicates that prompt tax reductions are possible and effective if economic growth slows. Thus, the Administration budget is appropriate as the basis for a solid and durable expansion.

April 1, 1976

MONETARY POLICY

Q. Has monetary policy generally been supportive of the Administration's goals of a sustained recovery and a reduction in the rate of inflation?

A. You may recall that last year, when the Federal Reserve announced its money supply targets for the coming year, some economists and Members of Congress voiced concern that the projected growth rates were too low--that they would mean sharply rising interest rates and a threat to a successful recovery. The Federal Reserve, on the other hand, believed that the rates of growth of money and credit that they had set would be sufficient to finance a strong recovery while not rekindling inflationary pressures.

The Federal Reserve has turned out to be the better judge. The average rates of growth of the money supply over the last 12 months have been within the ranges set by the Federal Reserve. The resulting growth in money and credit has clearly turned out to be sufficient to finance the strong pace of economic recovery that we have experienced. Short-term interest rates have not risen as was predicted. Long-term interest rates have been falling more or less steadily since September of last year and are at the lowest levels since early 1974. At the same time, the growth in money and credit clearly has been consistent with a moderation in the rate of inflation.

April 1, 1976

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE REPORT

Q. The JEC has recently published a report advocating much higher government spending in 1977 and calling the Administration's budget so restrictive that it "would mean a very sharp shift toward recession while the economy remains underutilized and unemployment remains about 7 percent." The Congressional Budget Office reaches a similar conclusion. Would you comment?

A. The differences between the Administration and Congressional views reflect sharp differences in our forecasts about the strength of the private economy. My economic program is based upon an expectation of significant growth in private spending. As the inflation rate declines, consumer and business confidence improves. Consumers are more willing to make major purchases and firms are more willing to make investment expenditures to increase our productive capacity. This leads to expanded production and increases in permanent productive jobs in the private sector.

Large increases in government spending at this time present many risks. First, they may trigger an increase in inflationary expectations that would hurt consumer confidence and lower private spending. This could also deter and delay needed investment expenditures to expand capacity and meet our goals of energy independence and environmental control. Second, such increases in spending would lead to even larger expenditures later when the economy is nearer full-employment and thus pose a danger of renewed inflation. Third, we have seen that attempts to create jobs quickly in the government sector are expensive and inefficient and no real substitute for the creation of productive jobs in the private sector.

April 1, 1976

TERMINATION OF GI BILL

- Q. Why are you trying to end the GI Bill program of education benefits for post Vietnam-era veterans?
- A. The whole idea of the GI Bill program, from its creation after World War II, has been to help veterans readjust to civilian life and to get the chance for further education which they lost when called to serve their country. And it has served that purpose. What I have proposed, however, is that the benefits of this program should not extend to those who serve in an all volunteer army in time of peace. This proposal is entirely consistent with actions taken after World War II and the Korean conflict and with the rationale for having a special program for those whose life is disrupted by the need to serve in time of war.

I want to emphasize that my proposal would not take any benefits away from those who have already earned them, including those presently serving in the armed forces.

I want to point out, too, that the Department of Defense supports programs which offer educational opportunities for those on active duty.

Background

The House last fall passed a measure which would terminate the GI Bill. The Senate has taken no action.

DHL/4/6/76

GI BILL BENEFITS ENDING

- Q. Do you think it is fair that veterans who are presently enrolled in courses should have their benefits terminate this semester even if they have not completed their course of study?
- A. What you are referring to is the fact that GI Bill benefits for those who served between the Korean War and the war in Vietnam end this Spring.

The GI Bill was never intended to create a life long opportunity for education benefits. Rather, it was designed to help veterans readjust to civilian life. Veterans currently have ten years in which to use their GI Bill benefits. That is a pretty long period of time. Two years ago that period was extended from eight to ten years, so not only is it a long time but it has already been extended once and no one should be taken by surprise at the fact the benefits for that group of veterans are ending.

I recognize that however logical the reasons the program cannot provide benefits indefinitely may be, it is still difficult for the individual whose benefits are terminating. I am pleased in that regard that officials of the Veterans Administration and the Office of Education are working together to provide veterans whose benefits are ending with information about other government programs which provide student assistance.

Background

Some have suggested, either as a matter of fairness or out of concern for the impact on the economy if 500,000 veterans have to leave school, that those presently enrolled be permitted to use up their GI Bill benefits beyond the ten year period. OMB and the VA estimate that over the next two years such a change in the program would cost in excess of \$1½ billion.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Q: It seems unfair that someone who has contributed to Social Security all his or her working life is denied benefits if they continue working after they are 65 and if their income exceeds an arbitrary amount. Have you any plans to request a change in that provision of the Social Security laws?

A: As you know, Social Security cash benefits are intended to provide protection against the loss of income from work due to retirement in old age, disability or death. When a loss of income from work occurs because of retirement in old age, for example, retirement benefits are payable as a partial replacement of the worker's earnings. The earnings test is used to determine that such a loss has actually occurred.

Under the test, if a beneficiary under age 72 earns more than the annual exempt amount (\$2,760 in 1976), \$1 in benefits is withheld for each \$2 of earnings above that amount. Regardless of his annual earnings, a beneficiary may receive full benefits for any month in which his earnings do not exceed the monthly exempt amount (\$230 in 1976).

Let me point out that the annual amount that Social Security beneficiaries can earn and still receive all of their benefits now rises automatically each year to take account of increases in general earnings levels. I would not favor at this time any additional increases in the earnings limitation.

Proposals which significantly raise the annual amount that beneficiaries can earn and still get all of their benefits are extremely costly to the program. Yet they benefit only a small minority of Social Security recipients. I do not believe that this sort of proposal, particularly at a time when the cost of the Social Security program is higher than the revenue it takes in, is in the best interest of the beneficiaries or the public.

I am, however, proposing legislation to make changes in the retirement test to provide more equitable treatment for those beneficiaries who do work. I propose to eliminate the monthly test of retirement now in the law and to substitute an annual exemption. This change will be much simpler and easier to understand.

SCM
4/1/76

SOCIAL SECURITY

Q: What are you doing to prevent the Social Security system from going bankrupt?

A: The value of the Social Security system is beyond challenge. I am concerned, however, about the integrity of the Social Security trust fund that enables people to count on this source of income. I am concerned because the system now pays out more in benefits than it receives in tax payments.

To prevent a rapid decline in the Trust Fund over the next few years I had to make a very difficult decision. I am proposing a small payroll tax increase of three-tenths of one percent each for employees as well as employers of covered wages. The alternative would have been to limit expected increases in retirement and disability payments. This proposed tax increase will help to stabilize the Trust Fund so that current and future recipients will be fully assured of receiving the benefits they are entitled to.

The Social Security system is also facing long-term financing difficulties. I will shortly be sending legislation to the Congress that addresses the long term problem and proposes changes to correct a flaw in the Social Security law. If left unchanged this could lead to unstable benefit levels in the future. My long-term proposal would generally stabilize future benefit levels in relation to future wage levels and, in so doing, would reduce the estimated long term problem by nearly one-half.

With regard to the rest of the long term financing problem -- most of which does not arise until after the turn of the century -- I am recommending that action be taken only after public policy makers in both the Administration and the Congress have had an opportunity to evaluate the situation in the light of the legislation that is adopted and to assess fully the long range implications of emerging economic and demographic trends.

SCM
4/1/76

WELFARE COSTS

Q: What is the Administration doing to alleviate the ever-mounting costs of welfare programs and the high rate of abuse and cheating?

A: We are very concerned about the high costs of welfare programs. Federal and State governments are jointly striving to reduce the increase in costs and abuse. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has had a Quality Control program in effect for more than a year. With State cooperation, it is effectively removing the unqualified from the rolls and reducing payment error ratio.

About a week ago, HEW Secretary Mathews also announced the beginning of a major Federal-State campaign to reduce fraud and abuse by providers in the Medicaid program. Much study has occurred the last couple of years on welfare reform. Several welfare reform concepts are being considered and, hopefully, a logical and effective plan will resolve.

Background

It is estimated that Medicaid fraud and abuse amount to \$750 million annually. HEW's campaign to eliminate fraud and abuse should result in a great reduction in costs. HEW has a staff of 1,000 auditors, a Medicaid Fraud and Abuse Unit of 108 people in the Medical Services Administration, and a criminal investigative component of 74 investigators to carry out the campaign. Federal and state examiners will identify fraud and abuse and help States develop management systems to permit early detection of illegal operations.

In Texas, substantial strides have been made in locating and eliminating ineligibles from the rolls and reducing error rates.

SCM
4/6/76

FOREIGN AFFAIRS /
DEFENSE

CHURCH COMMITTEE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY REPORT

- Q. What is your reaction to the recent report of the Senate Select Committee on intelligence activities?
- A. As you know, the report which is over 600 pages long, was released on Monday. Although I have not read it, I have received a summary briefing on its findings and recommendations.

For the most part, it appears to conclude that the comprehensive Executive Order which I signed on February 18, is the appropriate way to organize the Intelligence Community. The major difference between the recommendation of the Senate Select Committee and the actions I took, is that they would prefer to act by statute, whereas I implemented my decisions by Executive Order.

I continue to believe that my approach is best for the country for several reasons. First, my Executive Order sets forth specific charters for each of the intelligence agencies, thereby defining -- in the public domain -- for the first time what it is they are supposed to be doing. It sets forth specific restrictions on their activities and it presents a command and control mechanism, including an independent Intelligence Oversight Board, to insure that we get the best possible foreign intelligence which the Nation desperately needs while at the same time insuring that these agencies are not used to spy on American citizens. Thus, my twin objectives of strengthening the Intelligence Community and of preventing abuses has been filled by the Executive Order, and there is no need for a statute covering the same ground.

Second, under Article II of the Constitution, I have specific responsibilities as Commander-in-Chief to protect the national security. In this very sensitive area of foreign intelligence, it is important that this President and future Presidents have flexibility to meet threats from hostile countries. The Executive Order gives this flexibility. It can be changed by future Presidents only by another public order, as circumstances require, but if this is done the American people will know of the changes and can judge their appropriateness.

Third, if we seek to embody in statute all the matters covered in my Executive Order, this will require extensive public debate in the Congress on certain highly sensitive foreign operations which must remain secret if we are to conduct successful foreign intelligence.

Accordingly, I believe that my approach, which represents a comprehensive reform of the Intelligence Community by Executive Order, is the best for the country. I am confident that a majority of the Congress will agree and that there will be no need to implement the recommendations of the Church Committee by statute.

Follow-up question: Senator Church has indicated that your Executive Order does not have the force of law, and thus it really won't prevent abuses in the future. What is your response to this charge?

- A. My Executive Order is binding on all employees of the intelligence agencies. It certainly does have the force of law over these employees because it clearly states the extent to which, as President, I have delegated certain Constitutional powers to the agencies to undertake foreign intelligence activities. If an employee of these agencies were to undertake an activity which is prohibited by the Executive Order, he could not claim that he was exercising delegated authority to protect the national security under the President's Constitutional powers.

This Order that I signed on February 18 is binding. It is true that it can be changed by a further Executive Order of a President, but this would have to be public and the country and the Congress could judge the appropriateness of such a change at that time.

Thus, my Executive Order provides the firm reform the country needs and, at the same time, preserves the Constitutional power of future Presidents to respond to the activities of foreign countries directed against the interests of the United States.

DEFENSE BUDGET

Q: A few weeks ago you warned the Congress that you would veto the military appropriations bill should it contain major reductions from the budget levels you requested. Do you still stand by that statement?

A: I have repeatedly indicated my concern that we must insure the continued strong capabilities of our forces through necessary modernization and improvement. I am pleased to note that initial Congressional action on my FY 1977 budget proposals indicates that a majority of the Congress seems to agree.

I will continue to emphasize that it is essential that we reverse the trend of recent years of reducing defense budgets.

THE SOVEREIGNTY ISSUE -- FACT SHEET

This is a complicated legal issue. US courts, including the Supreme Court, have determined that the Zone is US territory for some purposes and foreign territory for others. US law considers it US territory for some purposes and not for others. The US Government position has been to recognize the Zone as the territory of Panama and deny that the United States has full and complete sovereignty there. However, it is certainly clear that the US is not sovereign in the Zone in the same way it is in the Louisiana Purchase states and Alaska.

The arguments usually advanced in support of US sovereignty are the following:

Arguments Supporting US Sovereignty

Argument

Response

1. Panama ceded us the Canal in perpetuity in the Treaty of 1903.

The word "cede" or "cession" does not appear in the treaty. We were granted the "rights, power, and authority" the US would have had "if it were the sovereign of the territory".

2. We bought the Canal and it is ours.

The treaty specifically states that the US was to pay ten million dollars and an annual fee for the rights it was granted "for the life of this convention". We continue to pay annually for those rights.

3. The Supreme Court decision of 1907 (Wilson vs. Shaw) confirms US sovereignty and ownership.

That case decided that for purposes of expenditure of funds the Canal could be considered US territory.

There are other cases in which the Supreme Court has found that the Zone or parts of it are foreign territory for certain purposes, like the case of Luckenbach S.S. Company vs. the US in 1930. (See 3 below.)

4. The grant of rights in perpetuity is the same thing as sovereignty. Any distinction is artificial and legalistic.

Nevertheless, the distinction was consciously made in the treaties and the US recognizes Panama's "titular sovereignty" in the Zone as did such legal authorities as Secretary of War William Howard Taft in a letter to President Roosevelt in 1905.

Arguments Demonstrating Absence of
US Sovereignty in the Canal Zone

1. The Treaty of 1903 grants the US the rights it would have had "if it were sovereign", clearly implying it is not sovereign.
2. Examples of US law treating the Zone as foreign territory:
 - a. Children born in the Canal Zone are not US nationals unless one of their parents is American.
 - b. US statutes define the Canal Zone as foreign territory for the purposes of applying US customs duties.
3. The Supreme Court has found the Canal Zone foreign territory for some purposes and US territory for others. In the case of Luckenbach S. S. Company vs. the US, the ports of the Zone were considered to be foreign territory.
4. The 1936 Treaty with Panama limits the category of US citizen who may live in the Zone to employees of the government or businesses resident there and their families. Other Americans are not permitted to live there.
5. The acquisition of other areas by the US, like the Louisiana and Alaska purchases, involved outright cessions of territory with no rights retained by the former owner. Not only do we continue to pay Panama, but we have an elaborate treaty relationship with it governing the Zone.

The issue of who is sovereign or who owns the Canal Zone is not central to the basic US interest in the Panama Canal. We are engaged in negotiations for a new treaty because the present treaty has proven inadequate to protect our interests for long-term access to the Canal. It has become clear that negotiating a new treaty is the best means of assuring ourselves of such access. This would be true regardless of the facts on sovereignty.

POSSIBLE U. S. AID TO VIETNAM

Q: North Vietnam has in effect demanded \$3.25 billion of aid in return for an accounting for our MIA's. Do you see any prospect for our providing aid to Vietnam?

A: Any willingness on our part to provide postwar reconstruction aid to Hanoi ended with North Vietnam's massive violations of the Paris Agreement. I see no possibility for such assistance. We continue to believe that the responsibility for providing aid lies with those countries that provided the means for the Communist takeover of South Vietnam.

PANAMA CANAL NEGOTIATIONS

Q: How about Governor Reagan's claim that the Canal is ours, we paid for it, built it, and it's no different from Alaska or Louisiana?

A: This is a complicated legal subject which simply can't be dealt with on the basis of catch phrases or oversimplifications. To say it is the same as Alaska or Louisiana is just not true.

We were ceded those territories outright by the Russians and French which retained no further interest. We have a continuing relationship with Panama based on treaty. We continue to pay it for the rights we exercise there. Our laws and our courts recognize the special status of the Canal Zone. To take an example, children born there aren't even Americans unless they have American parents. So it's certainly not the same as the states carved from the Louisiana Purchase or Alaska. But the ownership and sovereignty questions are complicated, there are decisions and laws on both sides. It shouldn't be dealt with lightly. The central point is that we are involved in these negotiations because they are the best way to protect our national interest in this very important Canal.

U.S. Policy on Normalizing Relations with Vietnam

Q: You have been quoted as saying that under no circumstances will the U.S. recognize Vietnam. On the other hand, in December you said the United States is prepared to look to the future, implying that you would consider normalizing relations. Just what is your policy and has it changed from your statement in December?

A: Our policy is not changed. It remains as I stated it in my Pacific Doctrine speech, and as I have reiterated over the past few days: We are not seeking permanent hostility; we are prepared to look to the future and not the past in dealing with Vietnam. But our attitude toward Vietnam will depend on Vietnam's actions toward us and toward its neighbors.

A precondition for any actions on our part is an accounting for our men who are missing. So far there has been no major indication that Hanoi is prepared to do this. Until there is an accounting for the missing men, there can be no real progress. Certainly, under present circumstances, there is not thought, nor has there been any discussion of recognizing Vietnam.

26 April 1976

SECRETARY KISSINGER'S AFRICA TRIP

Q: What is the purpose of Secretary Kissinger's trip to Africa? Will the United States supply aid to the insurgent groups in Africa? Why is Dr. Kissinger attending the UNCTAD Conference?

A: I sent Secretary Kissinger to Africa to establish a dialog with the African leaders, particularly with respect to the political evolution of southern Africa and problems of economic development. I have stated before and wish to emphasize now that relations between Africa and the United States will henceforth be an important element of our foreign policy. We feel it essential that the United States and Africa cooperate on the major issues facing Africa.

I look forward to learning the results of Dr. Kissinger's African trip and hearing of his discussions with the African leaders so that I can formulate a new policy toward Africa.

Secretary Kissinger will attend the UNCTAD Conference in Niarobi to put forward constructive American proposals to the general problem of development.

The United States does not plan to give military aid in any form to the nationalist movements in Africa. We do support majority rule and we will use our political and economics influence to bring about these objectives.

4/18/76

HANOI'S REPLY TO UNITED STATES OFFER OF TALKS

Q: There are news accounts that the North Vietnamese replied to your offer to discuss normalization of relations in a harsh manner. Is this correct? How do you interpret the tone of their response? What steps will you take next? What are the prospects for talks beginning soon? Will the talks take place in Paris?

A: We have received a reply from the North Vietnamese to our offer to discuss a range of bilateral issues and the problem of our men who are still unaccounted for in Indochina. We are studying their reply at the present time and it would not be useful for me to characterize its nature. It is much too soon to speculate about when or in what forum any discussion might take place.

B-1

Q: Why do you feel that a system as costly as the B-1 is worthwhile? Couldn't the money be better spent on more missiles?

A: The overall flexibility of weapons and mission capability of the B-1 is just not available in other elements of our strategic Triad. Like the aging B-52 which it replaces, the B-1 offers such options as airborne alert, conventional bomb ability, and capacity to carry a wide range of weapons on a single mission. In addition, the B-1's high speed, low level profile seriously complicates Soviet air defenses, helping to ensure the deterrent capability of our strategic force.

Q: You have indicated strong support for the Air Force's B-1 bomber. Don't you believe the issue is of such magnitude -- some \$21 billion -- that you should wait until testing is complete before committing funds?

A: By November we will have completed enough of our B-1 flight testing to allow us to decide on whether to begin production of the operational B-1s. Funds must be made available in advance of this Fall, to prevent costly shutdowns and reopening of the production lines, which are now engaged in building prototype test aircraft. This funding will in no way prejudice our decision in November, and I will examine all the facts at that time in deciding whether to go ahead.

Q: Cruise missiles are inexpensive. Why not buy them instead of the B-1?

A: It is not an either-or issue. The cruise missile is a complement to the B-1, and represents only one of several weapons which our bombers can carry. These missiles are in no way a substitute for the manner bomber itself, which can carry the cruise missile into range of its target and can penetrate Soviet defenses to deliver a number of other types of weapons on target.

SECRETARY'S TRIP TO AFRICA

Q: The Secretary of State has announced his upcoming trip to Africa. Would you share with us your instructions to him for this trip?

A: For some time Secretary Kissinger and I have been interested in his making a personal tour of Africa. He will be meeting with ranking officials in seven countries in East and West Africa (FYI: Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Zaire, Ghana, Liberia, Senegal) to exchange views on bilateral and international matters. In addition, he will visit Kenya a second time at the end of his tour to address the fourth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). The trip will give the Secretary an excellent opportunity to discuss in detail southern African humanitarian concerns and economic development in Africa. He will be discussing what support the United States can give to the aspirations of African nations and the avoidance of great power interference in African affairs.

This trip is in keeping with my Administration's resolve to develop and strengthen our relations with the nations of Africa.

Q: Will he raise the question of Rhodesia where Cubans confront a white Rhodesian minority?

A: We have no confirmation of reports of Cuban troops in Rhodesia, but such an eventuality would be grave indeed. We are encouraged by signs we see that others would share our concern should the Cubans

meddle in the Rhodesian situation. Secretary Kissinger will have an opportunity to discuss the Rhodesian question with key leaders in the area. He will reiterate in the strongest terms our support for majority rule, with protection of minority rights, in Rhodesia and our hope that a peaceful solution will be pursued expeditiously by both sides.

4/19/76

PANAMA CANAL NEGOTIATIONS

Q: In Dallas you said that the United States would never give up its control of the defense or operation of the Panama Canal. But Ambassador Bunker has testified that you instructed him to negotiate giving up both the Canal and the Canal Zone. Can you explain this contradiction?

A: Let me explain what the Panama negotiations are all about.

The original Panama Canal Treaty has been revised a number of times to accommodate to changing conditions. The United States interest has been, and remains, assuring safe passage of ships through the Canal. A series of developments, culminating in the deadly riots of 1964, convinced President Johnson that the present treaty was no longer adequate to preserve U.S. interests in the Canal and in Latin America. He undertook negotiations in 1964 and they have been continuing with a few interruptions ever since.

The issue involves not just Panama. All of Latin America feels strongly on this issue. They consider these negotiations a test of American willingness to deal with Latin America on a basis of equality and respect.

Our objectives are clear -- to achieve an agreement in which our interests in the defense of the Canal and in its operation are fully safe-guarded but which will avoid a situation in which all Latin America will be united against us on that narrow issue.



Such a treaty arrangement may not be possible. And we will defend our interests in the Panama Canal against all of Latin America if we must. But we owe it to ourselves and to our relations with our neighbors to the south to try to achieve our objectives in a cooperative manner. That is my policy and I intend to stick with it.

The United States will not surrender its interests in the operation and defense of the Canal. We are instead seeking the best way to preserve them -- in an atmosphere of partnership rather than confrontation. Any agreement negotiated will be submitted to the Congress for its approval and we continue to consult closely with the Congress as negotiations proceed.

DIC



NATIONAL DEFENSE

Q: There have been a lot of comments about whether we are number one or number two in national defense. Just where do we stand?

A: Let's examine the whole question of America's strength.

First, we must dispose of the numbers game. National defense is not bookkeeping.

If it were, I could point out that our missile warheads have tripled, that we now lead the Soviet Union by more than two to one. I could point out that we have over a three to one lead in strategic bombers. I could point out that our missiles are twice as accurate as the Soviet Union's.

I could point out that the Soviet Army -- which the Governor says is twice the size of ours -- has the problem of guarding a long border with China with a half million men, and that our borders with Mexico and Canada are peaceful.

But it is a confusing disservice to the American people to dazzle them with numbers. If we were isolated in a fortress America, then it might be important to compare numbers. But we stand at the head of a great Alliance system in Europe and are firmly tied to the strongest economic power in Asia. We have friendly relations with most of the nations of the world. These are the valuable accomplishments of all of our previous Administrations since President Truman. We

cannot insult our friends and allies by pretending they do not count.

Second, we cannot ignore that whatever might be the balance of power today, it is not fixed. And in our military programs, our defense budgets, we are indeed looking to the future, to guarantee that this nation will never be in danger. Consider our defense programs:

-- We are proceeding with the development and production of the world's most modern strategic bomber, the B-1.

-- We are proceeding with the development and production of the world's most modern and lethal missile launching submarine, the Trident.

-- We are developing a new large ICBM.

-- We are producing three new fighter planes.

It is true that you can cite a figure that the Soviets have more ships, but it is a trick to equate Soviet patrol boats with our modern nuclear powered aircraft carriers.

I must acknowledge that the money we have put into defense over the past several years has been inadequate. But the responsibility for slashing over \$30 billion dollars from defense budgets in the past 6 years must rest with the Congress.

Fortunately, I can report that the Congress has begun to awaken to the risks of constantly reducing our defense spending.

When the budget I proposed this year passes, then the trend will have been reversed.

I am willing to be judged on this record -- a record that includes two defense budgets that increase our investment in defense in real, not inflated dollars.

So, I say that it is bunk to say we are number two, unless we falter, or give way to panic, we will never be number two.

But we must face up to a brutal fact. In this decade and beyond, both the United States and the Soviet Union possess and will possess the power to destroy each other.

This imposes on the President of the United States a solemn responsibility to work tirelessly for world peace. I know that all the candidates believe this. So the issue is not who is for peace, but how can we guarantee it.

In none of the campaign oratory have I heard a concrete program. We have only generalities: for example, we will simply order the Soviet Union out of Angola; and if they refuse, apparently we will quit. Or we will order the people of Panama to be quiet. The Canal is ours, not theirs.

If they don't agree, well.....? Or we will boycott international meetings because we and our allies are afraid that we will be tricked into signing a document.

If we are going to deal with the serious issues of American foreign policy in this campaign, let us do so in a serious manner.

COMMUNIST PARTICIPATION IN WESTERN GOVERNMENTS

Q: Why does the United States oppose the participation of Communists in NATO Governments?

A: A Communist government or coalition government including Communists would raise serious questions about that country's role in NATO. Communist participation in NATO governments would change the character of the Alliance. Past actions and statements by European communists demonstrate that their influence in Allied Governments would seriously hamper Western defense efforts essential to Europe's freedom and to international stability. Additionally, the commitment of the American people to defend European freedom would be deprived of the moral basis on which it has stood for 30 years.

Q: Does this policy represent intervention in the domestic political affairs of our allies -- as French leaders have charged in recent days?

A: Decisions on domestic political affairs must be made by the voters of the countries concerned. The members of the Alliance, however, cannot close their eyes to the impact on NATO and the fact that Communists in Western Europe have long advocated programs and values detrimental to NATO and to our mutual defense. It is the inevitable impact of such developments on the North Atlantic Alliance which is of concern to us.

US-USSR RELATIONS

Q: Mr. President, with regard to our relations with the Soviet Union, several of your opponents -- both Democratic and Republican -- have charged that detente has become a one-way street, that the Soviets have used this period of improving relations in fact to extract one-sided concessions from the United States, to push us back to second place status in military strength, and to exploit the relationship for U.S. grain and technology while engaging in activities in Angola and elsewhere contrary to our interests and to the spirit of a more stable relationship. Would you respond to these charges and, in light of your dropping detente from your vocabulary, explain your policy toward the USSR?

A: At the outset, let me remind you that the United States is the strongest nation on earth. Our military might is unsurpassed. Our economic and technological strength dwarf any other. Our heritage as a democracy of free people is envied by hundreds of millions around the world. In virtually every aspect of human endeavor, we are the most advanced country anywhere.

That the Soviet Union is a growing superpower is an historical fact. It is not the result of any single American decision or of American policy in general, nor could any U.S. action in the past have prevented it. Because we and the Soviets are political opponents and military rivals, the US-Soviet relationship in this nuclear age has the most profound implications for global survival. When I use the term "peace through strength" to describe our approach to the US-Soviet relationship, it is not because there has been a change in U.S. policy -- it is because I want the basis for that policy to be clearly understood.

It is my policy first and foremost to assure the security of this nation by maintaining our national defense at the level required. It is also my policy to move beyond confrontations and crises to develop a more stable relationship with the USSR, but at the same time to prevent Soviet expansionism.

There is no give-away, no one-way street. In the Berlin agreements, the SALT agreements, the Middle East, and the grain sales, we received real, tangible gains. We pursue this policy because it is in our national interest to do so. Let's look at the facts:

-- Strategic Arms. The first agreements froze the Soviet missile build-up, while stopping no US program. The Vladivostok agreement will cap the growth of Soviet and American nuclear weapons at equal levels causing the Soviets to reduce. We have avoided a very costly and strategically futile ABM race. All of this is clearly in our interests; our security is fully safeguarded in this process.

-- Trade. In trade, we have reached agreements on grain assuring income to American farmers and the enormously productive U.S. agricultural sector, earning foreign exchange for our economy (\$2 billion last year) and protecting American consumers from fluctuations in grain prices due to Soviet actions in the international grain market. East-West trade runs to 43 billion,



and our share is less than 10 percent, mostly in grain; and we remain vigilant to ensure that US-Soviet trade does not affect our national security interests. Our country benefits -- in jobs and dollars -- from the sale of goods to the USSR. This is not a give-away; it is in our interests.

-- The suspicions and rivalries of more than a generation cannot be swept away in a short time. Our political rivalry and military competition with the Soviet Union will continue. We must be willing to practice both firmness and conciliation, resisting expansionist drives, but shaping a more constructive relationship as we can. There is no responsible alternative.

U.S. POSITION ON SYRIAN TROOPS INSIDE LEBANON

Q: Secretary Kissinger has admitted that Syrian regular troops are in Lebanon. If we are opposed to outside intervention, what are we going to do about it?

A: It is true that there are some Syrian military units inside Lebanon, particularly in the Lebanese-Syrian border area. We have stated that we do not favor outside intervention in Lebanon. However, the Syrian political role in Lebanon has been constructive. We continue to strongly support a political resolution of the present tragic crisis in Lebanon and to oppose intervention which could result in military confrontation or a Middle East conflict.

Q: What about Prime Minister Rabin's warning to Syria? Has the United States sent similar warnings? What is the "red line," the breaking point for Israel where Syrian military action is concerned?

A: I would not want to interpret what Prime Minister Rabin may have meant. However, it is obvious that the situation is -- as it has been for some time -- sensitive and dangerous. Thus far, both Syria and Israel have behaved with restraint and we hope that will continue. We are continuing to encourage responsible behavior by all concerned parties and to help bring an end to the violence and a political solution for Lebanon within the framework of an independent, unified country.

US-FRENCH RELATIONS

Q: Mr. President, French President Giscard d'Estaing will begin a State Visit to the United States in a very short time. This visit comes at a time of growing leftist/communist influence in France. Would you give us your views on the status of US-French relations as you prepare for this visit and what you intend to tell Giscard about communists in West European Governments?

A: I have spoken often to the last point of your question and I think no further elaboration is necessary. Much more importantly, I am very pleased to say that relations between the United States and France today are excellent. This relationship, based on common democratic principles, shared interests and our membership in the North Atlantic Alliance, has been strengthened and developed over the past 18 months by frequent consultations between our two governments at all levels, including my meetings with President Giscard at Martinique, in Brussels at the time of the NATO summit nearly a year ago, at the Helsinki Conference last summer and, most recently, at the economic summit at Rambouillet last winter. In these meetings, we have engaged in detailed and far-reaching consultations on major security, economic, energy and political issues of current importance. We have reached a thorough understanding of each other's views and have undertaken, in cooperation with Japan and our friends and allies in Western Europe, important

initiatives to promote the prosperity and peaceful well-being of the people of all the industrial democracies.

Against this background of close contemporary ties and as allies as far back as our own revolution, we look forward with great anticipation to welcoming President Giscard to the United States on May 17. His visit, in conjunction with our commemoration of the Bicentennial, is a fitting symbol of longstanding Franco-American friendship. At the same time, it will provide a useful opportunity for continuing the talks between us on important current issues and problems. The visit will be a highlight of our Bicentennial celebrations and Mrs. Ford and I look forward to welcoming the President of France and Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing -- and to reciprocating their wonderful hospitality.

ASAD TO MEET WITH PRESIDENT FORD

Q: There are radio reports that you might meet with President Asad of Syria. President Asad reportedly told this to Senator Javits when he was in Syria last week. Do you plan to meet with President Asad and, if so, when?

A: I am, of course, interested in meeting with the leaders of the parties to the Arab-Israeli negotiations. President Asad is the only one whom I have not thus far met and I am therefore naturally interested in meeting with him.

TQ FUNDING FOR ISRAEL
REPORT OF A "COMPROMISE" ON AID
TO ISRAEL

Q: Mr. President, there continues to be reports from Israeli media and others that a possible compromise on the Transition Quarter funds for Israel is underway, by which it might get at least some of the \$500 "cut". These include reports that Senator Javits on his just concluded visit to Israel discussed ways of bringing about a compromise and also that Max Fisher had a recent "secret" meeting with you and is reportedly optimistic about prospects for a compromise.

Is such a compromise under consideration by you? Would you consider a compromise?

A: I am not going to get into a debate on press reports. I can state very clearly what my position is:

-- For FY 76 I am requesting about \$2.3 (2.25) billion. Of this, \$1.5 billion is military assistance and half of it will be forgiven, i. e. half of this amount will not have to be repaid.

-- For FY 77 I am requesting close to \$2 billion. (1.785) of this, \$1 billion is military assistance and half of this will be forgiven.

-- This means that we will have furnished or requested more than \$7 billion since the 1973 war. This is very substantial aid and reflects my unequivocal commitment to Israel's security.

On that point I am unwavering, but it is also true that in a period of great budget austerity and unmet needs at home, it

may not be possible to do as much as we would otherwise like for all our friends.

-- When one considers the much lower levels of aid in the early 70s (range of \$500-600 million per year) and considerably lower levels in the late 60s (range of \$100 million per year) the US is in no way cutting its aid levels to Israel. As is obvious, US assistance to Israel has increased substantially over the past few years despite our own austerity situation. I will ensure that we continue to provide substantial aid to Israel.

KOREA

Q: Over 100 Senators and Congressmen have sent you a letter urging your close attention to U.S. policy toward political repression in Korea and stating that it is increasingly difficult for Congressmen to justify military support for South Korea to their constituents. Would you comment?

A: Clearly the United States Government is concerned about the human rights issues in many parts of the world, including Korea. We have unequivocally made known our views to the Korean Government, both in public and through diplomatic channels. I would like to point out, however, that our basic security relationship with the Republic of Korea is not an issue between President Park and his domestic critics.

LAW OF THE SEA CONFERENCE

Q: Mr. President, the third substantive session of the Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea opened in New York on Monday, March 15, for an eight week period. In a recent editorial, the New York Times commented that this was a "Make or Break" negotiating session. How do you view the prospects for reaching agreement on an international oceans treaty in 1976?

A: I strongly support the work now underway in the UN Conference aimed at producing a timely, comprehensive and widely acceptable law of the sea treaty. The establishment of an orderly legal regime for the oceans is of vital importance in reducing the prospects of confrontation and conflict. It will contribute to the prospects for international peace and stability and the effective conservation, development and utilization of the resources of the sea.

As in the past, I will follow carefully developments in the Conference. The United States will continue to work earnestly in the Conference to reach early agreement on an international oceans treaty. I made this point in signing into law on April 13 the "Fisheries Management and Conservation Act of 1976." Much has been accomplished in the past two negotiating sessions; much work remains to be completed in New York, but we are optimistic.

CIA BUDGET

Q: Why do you feel you should withhold the Church Committee's publication of the budget figure for the intelligence community?

A: I believe that public disclosure of our intelligence community budget could adversely affect our foreign intelligence efforts and therefore would not be in the public interest. Such disclosure would reveal information helpful to our adversaries and the adverse effects would be accentuated over a period of time.

I strongly believe that in assuming that the foreign intelligence agencies are held accountable to the public, we must not undermine their capacity to provide the foreign intelligence needed by the Administration officials to meet our constitutional responsibilities.

Q: What is your reaction to the Church Committee report?

A: I haven't had a chance to read the report yet and I would prefer to defer until I've had a chance to study it.

PORTUGUESE ELECTIONS

Q: Mr. President, may we have your reaction to the April 25 constituent assembly elections in Portugal?

A: The April 25 elections are, of course, an internal Portuguese matter. I will simply say that I welcome the positive step toward democratic government that the elections so clearly represent. As I stated in my message to President Costa Gomes on the occasion of Portugal's National Day -- celebrated on April 25, the same day as the elections -- the United States looks forward in the period ahead to building on and strengthening the close ties of friendship and alliance which bind our two nations.

HAWK FOR JORDAN

- Q: Jordan reportedly has been unhappy about arrangements for HAWK missile and King Hussein has announced a visit to Moscow. Also, Jordan has been improving relations with Syria. In view of this are you concerned about a trend by Jordan to move away from its close relations with the US?
- A: I have full confidence in our excellent relations with Jordan and with our friend, His Majesty King Hussein. We had very good and full discussions during His Majesty's recent visit, including a discussion on ways in which the United States can continue to provide economic and military assistance to Jordan. Our discussions on the HAWK missile situation are continuing, and I would not want to comment on the specific details. As far as a trip by King Hussein to Moscow, that is a matter between Jordan and the Soviet Union.
- Q: Is it true as reported in Monday's Washington Post that we are trying to work out a cheaper HAWK package and that we are discussing this prospect with the Saudis?
- A: As I have said our discussions with the Jordanians and the Saudis on the HAWK package are continuing but I am not going to get into specific details of exchanges on this matter.

CUBAN INTERVENTION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

Q: You and Secretary Kissinger have both said that we will not permit further Cuban intervention in situations such as Angola and that possible US actions are under consideration. What measures are you prepared to take to prevent such interventions from occurring and what would you do if there should be further interventions?

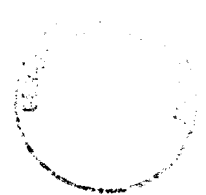
A: As I have said before, Cuban intervention in the internal affairs of other countries is simply unacceptable. Our response to any such situations would be tailored to the specific circumstances. I do not believe it would be wise to speculate on the specific character our actions might take other than to reiterate that we would respond firmly and promptly.

Q: Are you considering a military response?

A: I do not intend to speculate on the specific character of what actions we might take in hypothetical situations.

Q: Is the US considering going to the Organization of American States to request reimposition of multilateral economic and political sanctions against Cuba in light of Cuban involvement in Angola?

A: I have already said that it simply is not useful to speculate on hypothetical situations.



ILLEGAL ALIENS

Q: In a meeting with radio journalists on April 22 you spoke of the seriousness of the illegal alien problem. Just how serious do you believe this problem to be? What is the Mexican Government doing about it?

A: We are deeply concerned over the problem of illegal aliens in the U.S. and their impact on our economy. As a significant proportion of them--but by no means all--are believed to come from Mexico, that Government shares our concern. President Echeverria expressed that concern to me in our meeting in October 1974 and emphasized that Mexico would have to resolve the problem through long-range socio-economic development plans that would reduce the incentive for their people to seek work in the U.S.

Several studies have attempted to determine just how many persons are illegally in the U.S. but we have no really hard figures. Current estimates vary widely and range from 2 to 12 million. One study puts the estimate at about 8 million, with about 60% of them believed to be from Mexico, but these figures also have been questioned. Estimates of their impact on our economy also vary widely.

Q: In your April 22 interview you spoke of the need to get the "6 to 8 million" illegals out of the country and of additional resources being given to our law enforcement officials for this purpose. Just what are we doing in this regard?

A: It is, of course, the function of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) to assure that our immigration laws are complied with. The INS is working assiduously in the daily discharge of its responsibilities to assure that aliens do not enter or work in this country illegally and, as I said before, I want, insofar as practicable, to make sure it has the necessary resources to perform its job. Over the longer term, obviously, we will be working to resolve the situation relating to the presence in the U.S. of those who entered illegally.

(FYI: Estimates of the number of illegal aliens now working in the U.S. vary from 2 to 12 million. INS speaks of estimates of 8 million, with about 5 million of them Mexicans, but the validity of these figures are questionable. The Mexicans are highly sensitive to our use of figures they regard as questionable.

In your meeting at the border with President Echeverria in 1974, it was agreed to set up parallel committees to gather further information on the problem and explore means to alleviate it. These committees are working to develop programs. Alleviation of the problem will require cooperative efforts on both sides of the border over the long term.

There is no question that significant numbers of illegals--many of them from Mexico--are in the U.S., and the Mexican Government is concerned about the problem. Their greatest concern in the

short run is that we not initiate a massive deportation program that would have serious political and social impact in Mexico. Such action on our part could jeopardize Mexican cooperation in a number of other important areas--most significantly in the joint fight against the flow of narcotics into the U.S.)

4/18/76

FUTURE MILITARY SALES TO EGYPT

Q: Now that the C-130 sale has been approved along with some modest training for Egyptian officers, what will be the next item we will sell to Egypt and will we sell F-5's and TOW's as Sadat has mentioned? What kind of military relationship with Egypt do you envisage, how extensive will it be and won't this fuel an arms race in the Middle East?

A: I want to emphasize that the C-130 sale was a step in itself and implies no commitment as to future sales. As we have also made clear, no further sales are planned for this year and President Sadat has said he has no plans to ask for more this year. We have no intention of becoming Egypt's major arms supplier and there is no question of our fueling an arms race between Egypt and Israel.

This position was made abundantly clear in our consultations with the Congress and I am gratified that this sale can now proceed.

Our objective in supplying Egypt anything in the military field is the same as that in providing economic assistance -- to support Egypt in its moderate policies which have been so instrumental in helping the Middle East move closer toward peace. This is particularly important at a time when Egypt has taken such a strong stand to resist Soviet pressures.

4/18/76

LEBANON- U. S. SHIPS IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

Q: What about reports of a U. S. naval build-up in the Eastern Mediterranean off the coast of Lebanon?

A: U. S. naval ships at present in the Eastern Mediterranean are there for possible assistance in the evacuation of American citizens should the situation in Lebanon deteriorate to the point such action became necessary to protect American lives.

4/18/76

SALT

Q: We understand that the Soviets have recently replied to a new U.S. SALT proposal. On the basis of that reply, how do you see the prospects for a new SALT agreement this year?

A: We are continuing to work toward conclusion of a new SALT agreement. The recent exchange of views to which you referred provided further insight into the positions of both sides on the unresolved issues. I would prefer not to speculate on when the remaining issues will be resolved. I can assure you that we shall continue to make every effort to obtain a satisfactory agreement. We are not going to rush to meet any deadline on a matter which is so important to our national security interests, but neither will we be dissuaded by demagogic or irresponsible comments made for political effect.

4/18/76

TTB/PNE

Q: You noted in a recent press conference that the PNE agreement contains far-reaching provisions. Can you comment on these provisions and on the implications the agreement may have for general U.S. -Soviet relations?

A: There are several significant provisions in the agreement, but the most far-reaching is its precedent-setting provisions for on-site inspection under certain conditions. Our Government and the Soviet Union are at the present time reviewing the draft treaty. This agreement reaffirms the determination of our two Governments to continue to work for sound and balanced agreements limiting nuclear arms and reducing the risk of nuclear war.

4/18/76

KOREA

Q: Will the United States withdraw or reduce its troops in South Korea?

A: We seek a peaceful and political resolution of the Korean issue. American forces in the Republic of Korea are there under our Mutual Defense Treaty. They manifest our defense commitment to South Korea. A reduction of U.S. troops at this time would be destabilizing and we have no plans for either reduction or withdrawal.

4/18/76

NIXON LETTER MENTION OF \$3.25 BILLION AID TO VIETNAM

Q: Did the Nixon letter in fact mention the figure \$3.25 billion?

A: At the time of the signing of the Paris Accords, we were discussing with the Vietnamese the possible levels of assistance we were willing to consider. At that time, we indicated that we thought that a figure in that range over the years would be adequate to meet their reconstruction needs. These discussions were, of course, subject to the consent of the Congress in accordance with our Constitutional processes, and to the compliance by the Vietnamese to the Paris Accords.

4/18/76

NIXON LETTER ON AID TO NORTH VIETNAM

Q: Hanoi media on April 16 quoted parts of President Nixon's February 1, 1973 letter to the Premier of North Vietnam, in which he stated the U. S. would provide postwar reconstruction aid to North Vietnam and that preliminary studies indicated the appropriate range of such aid would be about \$3.25 billion over five years. Is this a correct reading of President Nixon's letter? And, if so, are we now refusing to provide aid which Nixon promised to the North Vietnamese?

A: It is totally incorrect to say that the United States made any secret pledges outside the Paris Agreement that we would provide a specific amount of aid to North Vietnam. President Nixon's February 1, 1973 message to Premier Pham Van Dong indicated only the initial range in which we were thinking of providing postwar assistance within the provisions of the Paris Agreement. President Nixon's message also stipulated that we would have to follow our Constitutional process in any implementation of this part of the Accords. In other words, the Congress would have to approve any financial assistance to North Vietnam.

North Vietnam was also aware that our aid was predicated on its observing the cease-fire. In June 1973, when it became clear that North Vietnam had no intention of living up to the Paris Agreement, we suspended any consideration or discussion of providing aid.

US-GREEK SECURITY AGREEMENT

Q: Mr. President, on April 15, the United States and Greece initialed a "framework" security agreement with a price tag of approximately \$700 million in U. S. assistance for Greece over the next four years. A number of Congressmen have already criticized this agreement, together with our similar accords with Turkey and Spain, saying that the United States should not have to pay our friends and allies for bases which are as much in their interest as in ours. In view of these comments from the Hill, how do you view the prospects for Congressional approval of the new US-Greek security agreement?

A: First, let me say it is a source of great satisfaction that the United States and Greece have successfully concluded the "framework" of an updated and modernized bilateral security agreement. The new agreement, the details of which will be worked out over the next few months, reflects the very important defense interests we share with the government of Greece as NATO allies -- I reviewed these interests personally with the Greek Foreign Minister in our meeting on April 15. The new US-Greek bilateral security agreement makes an important contribution to the national security interests of the United States and for this reason is very much valued.

Concerning approval by the Congress, I believe that vital U. S. and NATO security interests are at stake and that acceptance by the Congress will preserve and safeguard these interests. Aid to Greece is not given as "rent" for our bases, as some would suggest, but rather as a contribution to our common security, strengthening the role Greece plays with us and our other NATO allies in the defense of NATO's strategically important southern flank.

Q: Does the agreement commit the United States to intervene militarily on behalf of Greece in any Greek-Turkish confrontation in the Eastern Mediterranean?

A: No, there is no obligation to armed military intervention.

The public exchange of letters between the Secretary of State and the Greek Foreign Minister on April 15 underscores the concern with which we would view a resort to force by any nation in resolving the problems of the area.

4/18/76

200-MILE FISHERIES LEGISLATION

Q: Mr. President, on April 13 you signed into law H. R. 200 -- the "Fisheries Conservation and Management Act of 1976" -- extending the exclusive fisheries jurisdiction of the United States to 200 miles off our coasts. How will this unilateral U. S. action affect the negotiations going on in the UN Law of the Sea Conference, and won't it lead to unwanted confrontation with nations fishing off our coasts such as the Soviet Union and Japan?

A: In signing H. R. 200, I pointed to the importance the United States attaches to the Law of the Sea Conference, but noted that the relatively slow pace of the negotiations mandated action by us to protect the dwindling fish stocks off our coasts from foreign overfishing. Additionally, the legislation has a delayed implementation date of March 1, 1977, thus allowing the Law of Sea Conference additional time to reach agreement on the great number of oceans policy issues before it, including fisheries management and conservation. We are working hard at the Conference to obtain an early, satisfactory treaty which will obviate the need for the unilateral U. S. measures. In the meantime, we will be working with the many nations who fish off our coasts to transition to this new legislation and to the agreement we foresee coming from successful negotiations in the Law of the Sea Conference.

U. S. POLICY TOWARD EASTERN EUROPE

Q: Mr. President, there have been news reports in recent days that senior officials of your Administration have urged a policy of encouraging the Soviet Union to take over Eastern Europe once and for all because such an "organic union" would lessen Soviet insecurity in that area and thereby promote stability. Is this your policy or do these reports presage a change in Administration policy? Do you support these views?

A: When I was in Milwaukee on April 2, I had the welcome opportunity to reaffirm my policy toward the nations of Eastern Europe.

Let me again state that policy. The United States strongly supports the aspirations for freedom and national independence of peoples everywhere -- including Eastern Europe.

I have spoken out against hegemonial aspirations by any power and have made that policy a part of formal written diplomatic documents.

I have made official visits to Eastern European countries and invited Eastern European leaders here to underscore that policy. It is a policy we will pursue with patient persistence and from which we will not waiver.

My record is clear -- it is a record I am proud of.

HONORARY CITIZENSHIP FOR ALEXANDER SOLZHENITSYN

Q: Mr. President, there is currently a bill before the Congress that would make Alexander Solzhenitsyn an honorary citizen of the United States. Will you support this bill?

A: I share with all Americans the highest respect and admiration for Alexander Solzhenitsyn as a man of courage and as an author whose world-renown literary talents have won him the Nobel Prize for Literature. He is one of a number of greatly talented and brave men who, since the 1930s, because of circumstances in their own countries have come to the free countries of the West.

The United States values the talents of these men and women -- musicians, authors, dancers, scientists, scholars and artists. - Our nation for two hundred years has opened its doors to the oppressed. In turn, their contributions to our cultural and spiritual heritage have been of lasting importance.

Honorary American citizenship is the highest honor the United States can bestow. In fact, it has been conferred only once in two centuries -- to Sir Winston Churchill. I believe it would be more appropriate if we were to recognize and honor people of great talent, such as Mr. Solzhenitsyn, in other meaningful ways consistent with their special talents. In this regard, I was pleased to note that the Freedoms Foundation included Mr. Solzhenitsyn among the recipients of its awards only a few weeks ago.

CYPRUS

Q: Mr. President, have you seen any movement toward a Cyprus settlement in recent months?

A: In my third report to the Congress on April 8 on Cyprus, I reviewed the most recent developments in the efforts by Greece, Turkey and the two Cypriot communities to work toward a Cyprus settlement.

In the talks on Cyprus, the gap between the parties' positions has narrowed in recent months. Central issues are now being discussed in a single framework. The mid-February talks between the representatives of the two Cypriot communities have been constructive and have resulted in procedural understandings which should permit a continuing dialogue and further work toward an agreement in principle. In my meeting on March 24 with the Turkish Foreign Minister and on April 15 with the Greek Foreign Minister, I stressed the need for early, visible progress toward a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus problem and, in this context, urged flexibility and accommodation by all the parties to the dispute.

US-TURKISH DEFENSE COOPERATION AGREEMENT

Q: Mr. President, the new US-Turkish bilateral Defense Cooperation Agreement (DCA) -- signed by Secretary of State Kissinger and Turkish Foreign Minister Caglayangil in Washington on March 26 -- must have Congressional approval before going into effect. The Turkish Foreign Minister reportedly has said that any amendment to the DCA by the Congress would amount to rejection of the accord and that US operations at the joint defense bases in Turkey would not be resumed. How do you view the prospects for favorable Congressional action on the agreement?

A: First, let me say it is a source of great satisfaction that the United States and Turkey have successfully concluded the negotiation of a new Defense Cooperation Agreement (DCA). The new agreement reflects the very important defense interests we share with the Government of Turkey as NATO allies -- I reviewed these issues personally with the Turkish Foreign Minister in our meeting in Washington on March 24. The new DCA makes an important contribution to the national security interests of the United States and for this reason is very much welcomed.

We will in the near future be sending the new US-Turkish defense accord to the Hill and look for early and favorable consideration by both Houses of the Congress. I believe that vital US and NATO security interests in the Eastern Mediterranean are at stake and that early acceptance of the new DCA by the Congress will preserve and safeguard these interests.



Why does the United States undertake in the new DCA to provide considerable security assistance to Turkey, the nation which used US-supplied equipment in invading Cyprus in July 1974? Why doesn't the new US-Turkish agreement link progress on a Cyprus settlement with full resumption of military assistance to Turkey?

A: I believe we should be looking to the future and to the interests of the United States rather than debating events of 1974 -- events which are subject to different interpretation by each of the interested parties.

We cooperate with Turkey -- in terms of military assistance -- not as a favor but as a contribution to our common security. Events of the past year have shown that restrictions on military assistance to Turkey -- a NATO ally -- are counterproductive, impeding rather than facilitating progress on Cyprus and otherwise damaging our overall interests in the Eastern Mediterranean. We want to be as even-handed as possible toward all the parties in the Greek-Turkish dispute over Cyprus. At a time when the United States is taking steps on a number of fronts to improve and strengthen relations with Greece, we should not be considering punitive legislation which would reimpose restrictions on aid to Turkey. This course would damage U.S. interests and offer the prospect of stalemate or worse on issues of importance to us in the Eastern Mediterranean.

The Administration is consulting with the Congress on security assistance legislation for countries in the Eastern Mediterranean, including Greece and Turkey.

In my meeting with Turkish Foreign Minister Caglayangil on March 24, I firmly reiterated the importance my Administration attaches to Turkey's contributions to the NATO Alliance.



USG POLICY ON THE PLO -- LEBANON

OK 1/16

Q: If a situation arose in which it would appear helpful for your representative, Ambassador Brown, to have contact with the PLO, would you authorize this?

A: The situation has not arisen. Ambassador Brown is in Lebanon to provide me with a first-hand assessment of the situation there and to be available to assist the various Lebanese parties, in any way which they might find of value.

Taiwan

Q: Will the United States abrogate its Mutual Security Treaty with Taiwan when it normalizes relations with Peking?

A: We are committed to the goal of normalization of relations with the Peoples Republic of China, a nation of 800 million people. This process, I believe, is essential to peace and stability in the world. There has been no agreement, however, as to the timing and modalities. As we advance our relations with Peking, we will act with prudent regard for the interests of our allies, including the Republic of China on Taiwan.

22

MBFR

Q. The Soviets have tabled a new proposal on MBFR in Vienna. Could you give us your personal views on these talks; what do we hope to gain? Are the talks getting anywhere?

A: I continue to attach great importance to reducing and limiting the level of armed forces in Central Europe. Along with our NATO Allies, our objective in MBFR is to achieve a more stable military balance in Central Europe, at lower force levels, thereby lessening the risk of war. We believe the best way to do this is to reduce the military manpower in the area and put a ceiling on it which will limit both sides to about the same number of men. We also seek to reduce the enormous disparity in tanks between the two sides.

We made some important new proposals in Vienna last December which should help to move the talks forward. In response the Soviet Union and its allies have now offered a proposal of their own which, for the most part, reiterates their earlier positions. We are examining their offer very carefully for possible areas of flexibility, but remain convinced that our proposal provides the most constructive basis for an equitable solution to MBFR.

We should keep in mind that the issues in MBFR go to the very heart of the structure of European security and are extremely complex and difficult. We should not expect immediate results.

April 16, 1976

IMPACT OF WEST BANK ELECTIONS ON ISRAEL

Q: What is your reaction to the success of PLO supporters and other Palestinian nationalists in the West Bank elections?

A: Those elections took place peacefully and apparently reflected the will of the local population. That is a positive sign, but I am not going to comment on the significance of these.

[FYI: It is important to avoid referring to these elections as an "internal affair" of Israel or the West Bank since we do not recognize Israeli claims to the West Bank nor claims by West Bankers to their own entity.]

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS -- TEXAS
(in millions)

| | Total State & All Local Governments | State Gov't. | Counties | Municipalities | Indian Tribes |
|--|---|-----------------|----------|----------------|------------------|
| Actual Payments to Date as of 1/5/76 | \$ 1,121.4 | \$ 374.2 | \$ 279.9 | \$ 467.2 | \$.072 |
| Estimated Payments Under Existing Pro- gram--thru 12/31/76 | \$ 1,437.1 | \$ 480.0 | \$ 361.1 | \$ 596.4 | \$.086 |
| Projected Payments Under President's Proposal (1/77-9/82) | \$ 1,930.4 | \$ 649.0 | \$ 498.0 | \$ 783.8 | \$.098 |

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS TO SELECTED COUNTIES AND CITIES

| <u>Jurisdiction</u> | <u>Payment to Date</u> | <u>Total (Existing Program thru 12/31/76)</u> | <u>Projected Under President's Legislation</u> |
|---------------------|------------------------|---|--|
| Bexar County | \$ 14,554,150 | \$ 19,852,059 | \$ 31,806,489 |
| San Antonio -- | 36,987,078 | 46,616,362 | 57,811,030 |
| Tarrant County | \$ 9,012,166 | 12,244,302 | 16,860,763 |
| Ft. Worth -- | 20,356,909 | 26,104,687 | 34,502,292 |
| Dallas County | \$ 16,525,070 | 20,287,436 | 34,834,971 |
| Dallas -- | 51,937,616 | 56,110,147 | 85,091,291 |
| Harris County | \$ 31,243,809 | 41,834,622 | 63,589,714 |
| Houston -- | 67,958,298 | 86,652,921 | 112,297,776 |
| Potter County | \$ 1,632,791 | 2,057,011 | 2,546,648 |
| Amarillo | 7,217,436 | 9,006,643 | 10,741,236 |

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS

| Jurisdiction | Payment to Date | Total (Existing Program thru 12/31/76) | Projected Under President's Legislation |
|----------------|-----------------|--|---|
| El Paso County | \$ 6,349,757 | \$ 7,922,663 | \$ 12,386,531 |
| El Paso City | 25,884,475 | 31,160,528 | , 41,922,921 |

TEXAS

SAMPLE OF ACTUAL USES OF GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS
(July 1974-June 1975)

By the State Government

\$ 103,266,742 for education
13,200,590 for health and hospitals
2,951,010 for social services to the aged or poor
335,018 for economic development
1,022,201 for environmental conservation
10,276,820 for corrections
13,688,261 for general government
12,328,274 for judicial

SAMPLE OF ACTUAL USES OF GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS
(July 1974-June 1975)

| Jurisdiction | Actual Uses |
|----------------|--|
| El Paso County | \$ 1,281,797 for public safety 478,182 for financial administration 351,924 for multipurpose and general government |
| El Paso City | 2,096,927 for public transportation 1,060,314 for multipurpose and general government 999,582 for recreation |

Texas

SAMPLE OF ACTUAL USES OF GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS
(July 1974-June 1975)

| Jurisdiction | Actual Uses |
|----------------|---|
| Bexar County | \$ 2,953,031 for public safety 1,676,211 for financial administration 1,075,213 for multipurpose and general government |
| San Antonio | \$ 4,240,526 for public transportation 3,201,154 for health 2,191,958 for multipurpose and general government |
| Tarrant County | \$ 1,458,462 for public safety 764,193 for multipurpose and general government 525,106 for social services for the aged or poor |
| Ft. Worth | \$ 3,495,067 for public safety 1,458,844 for public transportation 630,851 for health |
| Dallas County | \$ 1,482,464 for public transportation 306,000 for financial administration |

Texas

SAMPLE OF ACTUAL USES OF GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS

Page Two



| Jurisdiction | Actual Uses |
|---------------|---|
| Dallas | \$ 4,698,417 for public transportation 4,505,951 for multipurpose and general government 2,635,083 for environmental protection |
| Harris County | \$ 2,181,818 for public safety 1,786,625 for financial administration 1,555,704 for multipurpose and general government |
| Houston | \$ 8,970,249 for public transportation 4,244,891 for environmental protection 4,147,239 for public safety |
| Potter County | \$ 156,055 for multipurpose and general government 63,057 for public transportation 20,886 for financial administration |
| Amarillo | \$ 1,472,284 for environmental protection 1,060,000 for public transportation 573,003 for financial administration |

POTENTIAL IMPACT OF GRS EXPIRATION

TEXAS

GRS Funds Received FY 75 -- \$95.3 million

75% of GRS funds in FY 75 was devoted to higher education. The remaining contributed to salaries and basic costs in the judicial area and general government expenses.

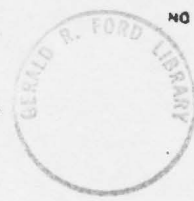
Cancellation of GRS would force the state to decrease their assistance significantly or find other revenue sources, such as taxes and fee collections.

| COUNTY CODE | NAME | QUARTERLY PAYMENT | ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE | COUNTY CODE | NAME | QUARTERLY PAYMENT | ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE |
|-------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 44 | STATE OF TEXAS | 25,754,203 | 370,231,527 | | | | |
| 001 | ANDERSON COUNTY | 59,391 | 1,244,902 | 010 | BLANCO COUNTY | 2,127 | 30,150 |
| | ELM HART TOWN | 2,036 | 20,375 | | SAM ANTONIO CITY | 2,353,350 | 35,937,070 |
| | FRANKSTON TOWN | 2,000 | 39,240 | | TERRELL HILLS CITY | 4,395 | 50,124 |
| | HALESBINE CITY | 91,923 | 1,021,722 | | HILL COUNTRY VLG TOWN | 510 | 8,360 |
| | HOUSTON TOWN | CRS HOLD | 1,760 | | SHAVANO PARK CITY | 344 | 11,831 |
| | COUNTY TOTAL | 139,290 | 2,344,399 | | WINDCREST CITY | 4,251 | 51,200 |
| 002 | ANDREWS COUNTY | 55,783 | 831,354 | | UNIVERSAL CITY | 10,151 | 112,900 |
| | ANDREWS CITY | 10,569 | 154,792 | | CHINA GROVE TOWN | 315 | 4,204 |
| | COUNTY TOTAL | 66,352 | 986,146 | | LIVE OAK CITY | 9,125 | 58,830 |
| 003 | ANGELINA COUNTY | 55,300 | 971,654 | | ELMENDORF CITY | 323 | 3,440 |
| | MUNFINGTON CITY | 6,954 | 54,465 | | GREY FOREST CITY | 349 | 3,974 |
| | LUPKIN CITY | 107,005 | 1,507,290 | | SELMA CITY | 199 | 2,722 |
| | BURKE CITY | 72 | 663 | | CONVERSE TOWN | 4,053 | 49,004 |
| | OSBORN CITY | 29,142 | 341,140 | 015 | SOMERSET CITY | 825 | 9,111 |
| | HUDSON CITY | REPORT | 0 | | COUNTY TOTAL | 3,720,397 | 52,415,323 |
| | HOMER CITY | 225 | 450 | | BLANCO COUNTY | 9,761 | 169,719 |
| | FULLER SPRINGS TOWN | 250 | 19,414 | | BLANCO TOWN | 2,021 | 25,110 |
| | COUNTY TOTAL | 194,954 | 2,846,666 | | JOHNSON CITY CITY | 2,340 | 29,193 |
| 004 | ARANSAS COUNTY | 29,120 | 429,757 | | COUNTY TOTAL | 14,131 | 224,037 |
| | ROCKPORT CITY | 6,839 | 117,193 | 016 | BORDEEN COUNTY | 4,122 | 42,770 |
| | COUNTY TOTAL | 32,968 | 546,950 | | COUNTY TOTAL | 4,322 | 42,770 |
| 005 | ARCHER COUNTY | 18,440 | 272,315 | 017 | BOSSIE COUNTY | 22,377 | 329,020 |
| | ARCHER CITY | 1,215 | 47,252 | | CLIFTON CITY | 4,238 | 127,202 |
| | HOLLIDAY CITY | 2,130 | 25,656 | | IREDELL CITY | 290 | 3,070 |
| | WELLSFORD TOWN | 331 | 4,956 | | MEADOWS CITY | 2,031 | 29,494 |
| | LAKESIDE TOWN | 154 | 2,308 | | MORGAN CITY | 374 | 4,829 |
| | SCOTLAND TOWN | 224 | 2,824 | | VALLEY MILLS TOWN | 1,829 | 23,024 |
| | WINDHORST TOWN | 334 | 5,020 | | WALNUT SPRINGS CITY | 664 | 9,222 |
| | COUNTY TOTAL | 26,900 | 360,931 | | COUNTY TOTAL | 39,613 | 516,359 |
| 006 | ARMSTRONG COUNTY | 7,397 | 114,007 | 019 | BOWIE COUNTY | 53,693 | 804,300 |
| | CLAUCE CITY | 1,663 | 30,715 | | DE YALE TOWN | 6,023 | 87,599 |
| | COUNTY TOTAL | 9,060 | 144,722 | | HOOKS CITY | 2,058 | 33,427 |
| 007 | ATASCOSA COUNTY | 68,905 | 1,207,227 | | HAUD CITY | 1,050 | 17,207 |
| | CHARLOTTE CITY | 2,404 | 36,534 | | NEW BOSTON TOWN | 6,620 | 92,007 |
| | CHRISTINE CITY | 177 | 4,691 | | TEXARKANA CITY | 143,844 | 2,031,071 |
| | JOURDANTON CITY | 5,800 | 81,000 | | WAKE VILLAGE CITY | 6,252 | 73,290 |
| | LYTLE CITY | 6,301 | 47,335 | | NASH CITY | 3,885 | 51,444 |
| | PLEASANTON CITY | 16,461 | 204,855 | | LEARY CITY | 135 | 2,274 |
| | POPEST, CITY | 9,061 | 104,376 | | COUNTY TOTAL | 221,379 | 3,138,311 |
| | COUNTY TOTAL | 107,117 | 1,603,794 | 020 | BRAZORIA COUNTY | 225,719 | 4,023,460 |
| 008 | AUSTIN COUNTY | 56,550 | 963,227 | | ALVIN CITY | 31,099 | 441,070 |
| | WELLSVILLE CITY | 11,207 | 139,154 | | ANGLETOWN CITY | 18,299 | 304,794 |
| | WALTON FELINE TOWN | 387 | 6,293 | | BRAZORIA CITY | 1,420 | 28,224 |
| | SEALY CITY | 13,563 | 181,344 | | FREESPORT CITY | 39,076 | 482,417 |
| | WALLIS CITY | 1,108 | 31,914 | | LAKE JACKSON CITY | 18,044 | 309,454 |
| | COUNTY TOTAL | 22,904 | 1,319,967 | | SPENT CITY | 3,725 | 73,282 |
| 009 | BAILEY COUNTY | 20,446 | 319,955 | | WEST COLUMBIA CITY | 9,229 | 139,424 |
| | WHEELSHOE CITY | 14,793 | 229,252 | | RICHWOOD CITY | 1,950 | 27,407 |
| | COUNTY TOTAL | 35,239 | 549,207 | | SPROCKSIDE VILLAGE | 1,315 | 19,974 |
| 010 | BANDERA COUNTY | 18,549 | 230,447 | | PEARLAND CITY | 19,449 | 290,462 |
| | BANDERA TOWN | 2,551 | 31,547 | | CLUFF CITY | 22,802 | 241,113 |
| | COUNTY TOTAL | 21,100 | 261,994 | | DANBURY CITY | 913 | 11,114 |
| 011 | BASTROP COUNTY | 37,329 | 581,774 | | MANUEL CITY | 234 | 1,218 |
| | BASTROP CITY | 5,027 | 99,848 | | WILLCREST VILLAGE | 400 | 2,490 |
| | ELGIN CITY | 9,254 | 137,725 | | LIVERPOOL VILLAGE | 299 | 3,200 |
| | SMITHVILLE CITY | 6,789 | 90,979 | | BAILEYS PRAIRIE VILLAGE | NO PAY DUE | 0 |
| | COUNTY TOTAL | 59,390 | 900,326 | | QUINTANA CITY | REPORT | 0 |
| 012 | BAYLOR COUNTY | 12,000 | 237,044 | | JONES CREEK VILLAGE | 1,530 | 20,444 |
| | SEYMOUR CITY | 5,441 | 65,988 | | IOWA COLONY VILLAGE | 229 | 2,590 |
| | COUNTY TOTAL | 17,441 | 303,032 | | COUNTY TOTAL | 396,750 | 4,423,474 |
| 013 | BECK COUNTY | 61,831 | 1,117,001 | 021 | BRAZOS COUNTY | 55,540 | 417,210 |
| | REEVILLE CITY | 44,544 | 734,727 | | BRYAN CITY | 94,363 | 1,427,947 |
| | COUNTY TOTAL | 106,375 | 1,851,728 | | COLLEGE STATION CITY | 25,301 | 355,224 |
| 014 | BELL COUNTY | 110,392 | 1,827,434 | | COUNTY TOTAL | 178,213 | 2,400,387 |
| | BELTON CITY | 39,843 | 502,441 | 022 | BREWSTER COUNTY | 27,923 | 360,290 |
| | HOLLAND TOWN | 1,240 | 23,793 | | ALPINE TOWN | 22,712 | 350,561 |
| | KILLEEN CITY | 110,054 | 1,754,453 | | COUNTY TOTAL | 45,635 | 710,817 |
| | RODGERS TOWN | 2,261 | 32,071 | 023 | BROOKS COUNTY | 43,569 | 442,390 |
| | TEMPLE CITY | 122,464 | 1,373,355 | | FALFURRIAS CITY | 4,925 | 126,977 |
| | TRACY CITY | 805 | 10,430 | | COUNTY TOTAL | 50,494 | 769,373 |
| | NOLANVILLE CITY | 955 | 10,970 | 025 | BROWN COUNTY | 35,679 | 530,001 |
| | HARKER HEIGHTS CITY | 9,157 | 140,501 | | RANGE TOWN | 2,792 | 35,227 |
| | MORGANS POINT RESORT TOWN | 949 | 7,102 | | BLANKET TOWN | 316 | 2,230 |
| | COUNTY TOTAL | 404,128 | 6,189,409 | | BROWNWOOD CITY | 53,012 | 824,799 |
| 015 | BEZAR COUNTY | 1,294,810 | 14,554,150 | | EARLY CITY | 3,404 | 30,100 |
| | AND HEIGHTS CITY | 9,047 | 104,522 | | COUNTY TOTAL | 39,196 | 1,468,212 |
| | ONES HEIGHT CITY | 9,093 | 147,312 | 026 | BURLESON COUNTY | 32,362 | 490,460 |
| | FILE MILLS CITY | 4,863 | 70,852 | | CALDWELL CITY | 9,097 | 145,907 |
| | WILLOW PARK TOWN | 2,171 | 30,002 | | SOMERVILLE CITY | 5,974 | 104,317 |
| | LEON VALLEY CITY | 5,515 | 71,393 | | SNOOK CITY | 1,167 | 4,474 |
| | | 4,660 | 60,335 | | COUNTY TOTAL | 48,582 | 748,737 |



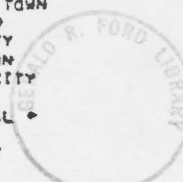
REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

| COUNTY CODE | NAME | QUARTERLY PAYMENT | ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE | COUNTY CODE | NAME | QUARTERLY PAYMENT | ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE |
|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 027 | BURNET COUNTY | 30,369 | 391,029 | 040 | COCHRAN COUNTY | 27,133 | 430,684 |
| | BURNET TOWN | 7,962 | 107,475 | | MOORE TOWN | 4,354 | 71,345 |
| | WHEELER FALLS TOWN | 7,868 | 104,793 | | WHITEFACE TOWN | 424 | 7,197 |
| | GRANITE SHOALS CITY | 1,427 | 17,555 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 12,517 | 507,641 |
| | BEETOWN CITY | 981 | 14,125 | 041 | COKE COUNTY | 14,752 | 255,017 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 48,587 | 521,157 | | BRONTE TOWN | 1,933 | 22,761 |
| | ALDRELL COUNTY | 71,414 | 894,239 | | ROBERT LEE CITY | 953 | 14,744 |
| | LOCKHART CITY | 30,295 | 602,040 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 19,653 | 382,567 |
| | LULING CITY | 22,501 | 363,242 | 042 | COLEMAN COUNTY | 21,426 | 415,514 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 124,214 | 1,861,921 | | COLEMAN CITY | 14,754 | 186,745 |
| 029 | CALHOUN COUNTY | 65,830 | 1,037,827 | | NOVICE CITY | 150 | 2,554 |
| | PORT LAVACA CITY | 36,878 | 532,644 | | SANTA ANNA TOWN | 3,444 | 63,443 |
| | SELODRIFT CITY | 3,020 | 42,423 | | TALPA TOWN | 50 | 1,997 |
| | POINT COMFORT TOWN | 6,361 | 94,315 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 60,290 | 670,654 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 112,089 | 1,712,814 | 043 | COLLIN COUNTY | 90,020 | 1,067,635 |
| 030 | CALLAHAN COUNTY | 20,794 | 321,137 | | ALLEN CITY | 9,435 | 78,944 |
| | BAIRO CITY | 3,075 | 47,088 | | ANNA TOWN | 794 | 13,414 |
| | CLYDE TOWN | 3,373 | 42,441 | | BLUE RIDGE TOWN | 384 | 5,427 |
| | CROSS PLAINS TOWN | 3,824 | 34,178 | | CELINA TOWN | 1,894 | 31,223 |
| | BUTMAN TOWN | 125 | 1,795 | | FARMERSVILLE CITY | 3,239 | 50,314 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 31,192 | 442,679 | | FRISCO TOWN | 4,365 | 73,254 |
| 031 | CAMPBELL COUNTY | 313,442 | 6,372,605 | | JOSEPHINE TOWN | NO PAY DUE | 1,344 |
| | AROMSVILLE CITY | 365,494 | 6,794,111 | | MCKINNEY CITY | 54,174 | 780,494 |
| | CONGRES TOWN | 401 | 1,552 | | PLANO CITY | 57,014 | 556,541 |
| | HARLINGEN CITY | 198,651 | 2,460,179 | | PRINCETON TOWN | 3,507 | 39,934 |
| | LA PRIMA CITY | 10,185 | 134,800 | | PROSPER TOWN | 634 | 7,133 |
| | LOS PRENOS TOWN | 7,937 | 92,070 | | RENNER TOWN | 321 | 1,675 |
| | POST ISABEL CITY | 13,944 | 254,271 | | WESTMINSTER CITY | 258 | 3,411 |
| | POWERS TOWN | 174 | 1,434 | | WYLIE CITY | 6,137 | 76,492 |
| | RIO HONDO TOWN | 5,288 | 74,592 | | MURPHY TOWN | NO PAY DUE | 1,402 |
| | SAN REMITO CITY | 73,334 | 1,036,939 | | FAIRVIEW CITY | 465 | 4,914 |
| | SANTA ROSA TOWN | REPORT | 40,528 | | LUCAS TOWN | 241 | 4,914 |
| | LAGUNA VISTA VILLAGE | 744 | 14,162 | | MELISSA TOWN | 344 | 1,571 |
| | SAYVIEW TOWN | NO PAY DUE | 0 | | PARKER TOWN | 210 | 2,745 |
| | SOUTH PADRE ISLAND TOWN | 1,437 | 4,456 | | BRANCH CITY | NO PAY DUE | 0 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 943,385 | 13,493,299 | | WESTON CITY | NO PAY DUE | 270 |
| 032 | CAMP COUNTY | 22,494 | 444,247 | | LOWERY CROSSING TOWN | NO PAY DUE | 1,314 |
| | PITTSBURG CITY | 13,754 | 224,527 | | SAINTE PAUL TOWN | 344 | 1,036 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 36,444 | 668,774 | | LAVON TOWN | REPORT | 1,264 |
| 033 | CARSON COUNTY | 21,304 | 345,753 | | ALTOGA TOWN | 252 | 1,392 |
| | GRAND TOWN | 1,444 | 17,978 | 044 | COLLINGSWORTH COUNTY | 19,282 | 287,484 |
| | PANHANDLE TOWN | 3,183 | 45,495 | | OODSON TOWN | 183 | 2,791 |
| | THE DEER CITY | 1,424 | 14,104 | | WELLINGTON CITY | 6,494 | 89,407 |
| | ALYTOWN TOWN | 532 | 4,405 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 25,459 | 380,374 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 27,944 | 437,235 | 045 | COLGROO COUNTY | 48,113 | 994,365 |
| 034 | CASS COUNTY | 51,015 | 794,447 | | COLUMBUS CITY | 10,494 | 132,683 |
| | ATLANTA CITY | 17,221 | 243,348 | | EAGLE LAKE CITY | 10,954 | 162,340 |
| | AVINGER TOWN | 734 | 14,809 | | WEIMAR CITY | 4,778 | 119,372 |
| | BLOOMSBURG TOWN | 352 | 4,332 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 74,333 | 1,454,400 |
| | DOUGLASVILLE CITY | 44 | 599 | 046 | COMAL COUNTY | 40,999 | 534,474 |
| | MUMFES SPRINGS TOWN | 5,985 | 84,453 | | NEW BRUNSWICK CITY | 44,301 | 1,032,542 |
| | LINDEN TOWN | 5,125 | 33,744 | | GARDEN RIDGE TOWN | NO PAY DUE | 719 |
| | QUEEN CITY TOWN | 893 | 14,478 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 89,300 | 1,617,740 |
| | DOMINO CITY | NO PAY DUE | 546 | 047 | COMANCHE COUNTY | 24,444 | 385,912 |
| | MARIEETTA TOWN | NO PAY DUE | 0 | | COMANCHE CITY | 13,595 | 183,614 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 82,704 | 1,254,356 | | DE LEON CITY | 7,392 | 107,107 |
| 035 | CASTRO COUNTY | 28,763 | 477,486 | | GUSTINE TOWN | 494 | 5,564 |
| | OLMSTIFF TOWN | 19,337 | 274,350 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 46,327 | 682,201 |
| | HART CITY | 3,164 | 39,572 | 048 | CONCHO COUNTY | 14,450 | 213,574 |
| | MARLBOROUGH CITY | NO PAY DUE | 807 | | EDEN CITY | 2,541 | 39,594 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 51,466 | 794,215 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 17,687 | 254,725 |
| 036 | CHAMBERS COUNTY | 74,811 | 1,101,319 | 049 | COOKE COUNTY | 44,657 | 741,272 |
| | ANAHUAC CITY | 1,657 | 24,962 | | GAINESVILLE CITY | 50,100 | 643,773 |
| | REACH CITY | 337 | 1,945 | | MUNSTER CITY | 4,548 | 77,731 |
| | MONT BELVIEU CITY | 3,701 | 55,214 | | LINDSAY TOWN | 2,015 | 24,050 |
| | COVE TOWN | WAIVED | 0 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 101,280 | 1,426,834 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 80,504 | 1,183,444 | 050 | COPYELL COUNTY | 32,797 | 585,282 |
| 037 | CHEROKEE COUNTY | 59,611 | 944,521 | | COPPERAS COVE CITY | 34,282 | 507,214 |
| | ALTO TEXAS CITY | 3,994 | 59,439 | | GATESVILLE CITY | 12,590 | 204,286 |
| | JACKSONVILLE CITY | 39,895 | 534,302 | | OGLESBY CITY | 480 | 4,923 |
| | RUSK CITY | 16,017 | 243,382 | | FORT WALTER CITY | NO PAY DUE | 0 |
| | WELLS TOWN | 634 | 9,069 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 44,145 | 1,405,705 |
| | NEW SUMMERFIELD CITY | 204 | 1,768 | 051 | COTTLE COUNTY | 12,413 | 213,494 |
| | REXLAO TOWN | NO PAY DUE | 1,424 | | PAQUAH TOWN | 6,451 | 74,817 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 120,355 | 1,794,305 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 17,249 | 290,327 |
| 038 | CHILDRESS COUNTY | 13,287 | 207,294 | 052 | CRANE COUNTY | 24,101 | 371,441 |
| | CHILDRESS CITY | 12,109 | 215,434 | | CRANE CITY | 2,932 | 45,304 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 25,391 | 422,728 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 27,033 | 416,745 |
| 039 | CLAY COUNTY | 24,733 | 373,239 | 053 | CROCKETT COUNTY | 25,282 | 374,731 |
| | WUE TOWN | 297 | 2,044 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 25,282 | 374,731 |
| | CITY | REPORT | 4,277 | 054 | CROSBY COUNTY | 27,923 | 420,044 |
| | ITA TOWN | 6,673 | 84,200 | | | | |
| | LA TOWN | 537 | 7,794 | | | | |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 32,240 | 474,574 | | | | |

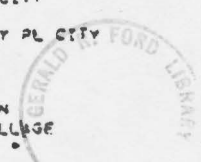


REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

| COUNTY CODE | NAME | QUARTERLY PAYMENT | ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE | COUNTY CODE | NAME | QUARTERLY PAYMENT | ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE |
|-------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| | CRESSBAYTON CITY | 6,375 | 97,522 | 054 | DIMMIT COUNTY | 41,912 | 423,011 |
| | LORENZO CITY | 3,717 | 53,114 | | ASHERTON CITY | NO PAY DUE | 31,737 |
| | RALLS CITY | 5,258 | 54,459 | | BIG WELLS CITY | 459 | 5,401 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 43,273 | 634,979 | | CARRIZO SPRINGS CITY | 18,439 | 141,946 |
| | | | | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 61,210 | 449,372 |
| 055 | CULBERSON COUNTY | 15,470 | 250,434 | 065 | DOMLEY COUNTY | 17,995 | 193,214 |
| | VAN HORN TOWN | 5,535 | 69,295 | | CLAREMOON CITY | 5,202 | 67,221 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 22,005 | 339,129 | | MEOLY TOWN | 796 | 8,155 |
| 056 | DALLAM COUNTY | 14,949 | 254,057 | | HOWARDWICK TOWN | NO PAY DUE | 0 |
| | DALHART CITY | 18,799 | 294,201 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 18,593 | 253,593 |
| | TEALINE TOWN | 781 | 10,632 | 056 | DUVAL COUNTY | 73,217 | 1,122,917 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 34,528 | 558,890 | | SAN DIEGO CITY | REPORT | 12,494 |
| 057 | DALLAS COUNTY | 1,417,952 | 15,529,070 | | SENABIDES CITY | REPORT | 0 |
| | ADDISON CITY | 3,041 | 17,200 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 73,217 | 1,135,204 |
| | SALOM SPRINGS CITY | 17,437 | 213,943 | 067 | EASTLAND COUNTY | 28,678 | 450,598 |
| | BUCKINGHAM TOWN | 93 | 521 | | CARSON TOWN | DUE TRUST FUND | 1,004 |
| | CARROLLTON CITY | 58,957 | 723,249 | | CISCO CITY | 13,918 | 198,255 |
| | CEDAR HILL TOWN | 8,145 | 71,354 | | EASTLAND CITY | 4,405 | 89,459 |
| | COCKRELL HILL CITY | 5,711 | 80,486 | | GORMAN CITY | 2,441 | 27,211 |
| | DALLAS CITY | 3,463,531 | 51,937,616 | | RANGER CITY | 9,421 | 201,344 |
| | DE SOTO CITY | 9,415 | 120,454 | | RIISING STAR TOWN | 2,630 | 24,934 |
| | DUNCANVILLE CITY | 34,309 | 424,049 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 63,593 | 992,825 |
| | FARMERS BRANCH CITY | 75,588 | 910,606 | 068 | ECTOR COUNTY | 178,677 | 2,393,441 |
| | GARLAND CITY | 225,436 | 2,664,439 | | ODESSA CITY | 183,233 | 2,562,304 |
| | GRAND PRAIRIE CITY | 156,731 | 1,859,432 | | GOLDSMITH CITY | 332 | 5,119 |
| | HIGHLAND PARK TOWN | 3,675 | 137,471 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 342,242 | 4,920,407 |
| | MITCHENS CITY | 4,229 | 61,737 | 069 | EDWARDS COUNTY | 5,684 | 114,424 |
| | IRVING CITY | 210,012 | 2,777,643 | | ROCKSPRINGS TOWN | 1,179 | 18,955 |
| | KLEBERG CITY | 4,290 | 54,292 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 7,465 | 136,441 |
| | COBBELL TOWN | 7,361 | 57,627 | 070 | ELLIS COUNTY | 59,703 | 931,579 |
| | LANCASTER CITY | 19,048 | 282,548 | | BARONWELL CITY | 2,740 | 2,740 |
| | MESQUITE CITY | 186,861 | 2,184,934 | | EMMIS CITY | 36,088 | 551,315 |
| | RICHARDSON CITY | 103,344 | 1,449,227 | | FERRIS TOWN | 4,979 | 79,020 |
| | ROWLETT TOWN | 3,607 | 34,730 | | ITALY TOWN | 3,364 | 67,400 |
| | SACHSE CITY | 719 | 10,381 | | MAYPEARL CITY | 436 | 6,534 |
| | SEAGOVILLE TOWN | 10,333 | 96,705 | | MIDLOTHIAN CITY | 3,981 | 58,790 |
| | SUNNYVALE TOWN | 2,365 | 30,800 | | MILFORD TOWN | 1,419 | 20,291 |
| | UNIVERSITY PARK CITY | 20,337 | 311,116 | | PALMER TOWN | 564 | 8,053 |
| | WILMER CITY | 4,871 | 57,406 | | RED OAK TOWN | 1,096 | 13,544 |
| | GLENN HEIGHTS TOWN | 234 | 3,380 | | WAXAHACHIE CITY | 41,295 | 459,070 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 6,043,754 | 82,994,495 | | GARRETT TOWN | NO PAY DUE | 1,245 |
| 058 | DAWSON COUNTY | 42,785 | 617,191 | | OVILLA TOWN | 340 | 4,514 |
| | LAMESA CITY | 40,803 | 934,503 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 153,509 | 2,280,403 |
| | ACKLEY CITY | 308 | 5,234 | 071 | EL PASO COUNTY | 514,205 | 5,831,557 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 83,696 | 1,161,928 | | ANTHONY TOWN | 5,906 | 36,544 |
| | | | | | EL PASO CITY | 1,706,363 | 24,173,117 |
| | DELA SMITH COUNTY | 58,543 | 907,507 | | TEGUA INDIAN COMMUNITY | 2,241 | 41,407 |
| | MEREFORD CITY | 53,899 | 747,836 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 2,233,315 | 30,137,430 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 109,442 | 1,454,343 | 072 | ERATH COUNTY | 41,475 | 547,142 |
| 060 | DELTA COUNTY | 14,612 | 250,535 | | DUBLIN CITY | 6,425 | 102,497 |
| | COOPER CITY | 7,420 | 91,272 | | STEFFENVILLE CITY | 32,204 | 433,594 |
| | PECAN GAP CITY | 363 | 4,249 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 49,304 | 1,123,433 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 22,399 | 344,696 | 073 | FALLS COUNTY | 53,187 | 965,157 |
| 061 | DENTON COUNTY | 71,717 | 989,132 | | LOTT CITY | 4,664 | 44,142 |
| | AUGREY TOWN | 1,239 | 17,195 | | MARLIN CITY | 23,580 | 431,834 |
| | DENTON CITY | 116,667 | 1,584,492 | | ROSEBUD CITY | 7,965 | 129,337 |
| | JUSTIN CITY | 1,150 | 14,298 | | GOLINGA CITY | 275 | 1,798 |
| | KRUM CITY | 484 | 6,200 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 49,684 | 1,571,555 |
| | LEWISVILLE CITY | 34,000 | 344,385 | 074 | FANNIN COUNTY | 44,048 | 489,410 |
| | PILOT POINT TOWN | 3,203 | 48,042 | | BAILEY CITY | NO PAY DUE | 0 |
| | ROANOKE CITY | 881 | 10,495 | | BONHAM CITY | 22,904 | 345,109 |
| | SANGER TOWN | 2,106 | 25,723 | | DOHO CITY TOWN | 279 | 4,014 |
| | LAKE DALLAS TOWN | 4,310 | 43,527 | | ECTOR TOWN | 709 | 19,401 |
| | NORTHLAKE TOWN | NO PAY DUE | 0 | | HONEY GROVE CITY | 4,401 | 64,574 |
| | FLOWER MOUND TOWN | 4,390 | 37,255 | | LADONIA TOWN | 3,573 | 50,819 |
| | SMOY SHORES TOWN | 302 | 2,539 | | LENNARD CITY | 2,430 | 44,722 |
| | COBLENTH CITY | 496 | 3,069 | | SAVOY TOWN | 421 | 9,684 |
| | HIGHLAND VILLAGE | 602 | 4,410 | | TRENTON TOWN | 1,722 | 22,224 |
| | HICKORY CREEK TOWN | 233 | 3,000 | | WINDOM TOWN | 254 | 4,959 |
| | LITTLE ELM TOWN | 1,148 | 11,736 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 45,911 | 1,452,315 |
| | ARROYO CITY | 475 | 2,177 | 075 | FAYETTE COUNTY | 46,791 | 780,334 |
| | LINCOLN PARK TOWN | 1,204 | 11,415 | | FAYETTEVILLE TOWN | 1,816 | 21,244 |
| | PONDERA CITY | 131 | 592 | | FLATONIA TOWN | 3,226 | 36,454 |
| | WESTLAKE TOWN | REPORT | 347 | | LA GRANGE CITY | 14,444 | 218,444 |
| | HEARON TOWN | NO PAY DUE | 1,593 | | ROUND TOP TOWN | 52 | 314 |
| | KRUGERVILLE TOWN | 191 | 1,623 | | SCHULENBURG CITY | 10,070 | 174,441 |
| | BARTONVILLE TOWN | REPORT | 0 | | CARLINE CITY | 249 | 1,536 |
| | COOPER CANYON TOWN | NO PAY DUE | 1,366 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 74,734 | 1,233,251 |
| | CROSS ROADOS TOWN | 167 | 1,431 | 076 | FISHER COUNTY | 29,416 | 469,184 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 245,644 | 3,175,242 | | RORY CITY | 3,449 | 51,364 |
| 062 | DE WITT COUNTY | 49,579 | 829,839 | | ROTAN CITY | 4,945 | 79,530 |
| | CUERO CITY | 18,293 | 234,722 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 38,210 | 430,534 |
| | NOROMEIN CITY | 624 | 15,539 | 077 | FLOYD COUNTY | 31,639 | 559,444 |
| | YORKTOWN CITY | 7,201 | 107,312 | | FLOYDADA TOWN | 10,333 | 167,462 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 75,747 | 1,234,612 | | | | |
| | DICKENS COUNTY | 11,974 | 210,544 | | | | |
| | DICKENS CITY | 1,379 | 4,071 | | | | |
| | SPUR CITY | 4,727 | 40,749 | | | | |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 17,780 | 299,440 | | | | |



| COUNTY CODE | NAME | QUARTERLY PAYMENT | ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE | COUNTY CODE | NAME | QUARTERLY PAYMENT | ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE |
|-------------|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| | LOCKNEY CITY | 5,389 | 86,506 | | • COUNTY TOTAL • | 307,933 | 4,977,736 |
| | • COUNTY TOTAL • | 47,350 | 314,019 | | | | |
| 079 | FOARD COUNTY | 11,037 | 147,644 | 092 | GREGG COUNTY | 131,534 | 2,479,534 |
| | CROWELL CITY | 2,322 | 29,432 | | EASTON CITY | NO PAY DUE | 1,742 |
| | • COUNTY TOTAL • | 13,359 | 177,076 | | GLADELATER CITY | 25,733 | 454,341 |
| 079 | FORT BEND COUNTY | 114,522 | 2,198,237 | | KILGORE CITY | 37,044 | 653,702 |
| | MISSOURI CITY CITY | 12,125 | 139,350 | | LONGVIEW CITY | 147,999 | 2,344,412 |
| | NEEDVILLE TOWN | 3,182 | 62,621 | | CLARKSVILLE CITY CITY | 2,527 | 39,443 |
| | RICHMOND TOWN | 21,958 | 351,582 | | WHITE OAK TOWN | 17,214 | 224,359 |
| | ROSENBERG CITY | 46,743 | 831,773 | | WARREN CITY | 987 | 11,097 |
| | STAFFORD TOWN | 13,804 | 194,449 | | LAKE PORT TOWN | 411 | 5,548 |
| | SUGAR LAND CITY | 5,278 | 134,017 | | • COUNTY TOTAL • | 383,457 | 6,415,929 |
| | BEASLEY TOWN | 713 | 7,729 | 093 | GRIMES COUNTY | 40,426 | 498,629 |
| | ORCHARD TOWN | NO PAY DUE | 4,498 | | NAVASOTA CITY | 31,934 | 423,097 |
| | KENDALETON TOWN | 441 | 7,283 | | • COUNTY TOTAL • | 72,360 | 1,121,726 |
| | • COUNTY TOTAL • | 218,756 | 3,934,579 | 094 | GUADALUPE COUNTY | 51,384 | 843,416 |
| 080 | FRANKLIN COUNTY | 26,753 | 383,599 | | MARION CITY | 626 | 9,424 |
| | MOUNT VERNON TOWN | 6,191 | 82,107 | | SEGUIN CITY | 32,661 | 566,524 |
| | • COUNTY TOTAL • | 32,944 | 465,706 | | SCHWYZ CITY | 4,599 | 98,194 |
| 081 | FREESTONE COUNTY | 29,066 | 424,505 | | CISOLO CITY | 542 | 13,087 |
| | FLORIFLO TOWN | 7,423 | 93,794 | | • COUNTY TOTAL • | 91,908 | 1,550,742 |
| | KIRVIN TOWN | NO PAY DUE | 0 | 095 | HALE COUNTY | 46,127 | 1,022,337 |
| | STREETMAN TOWN | 200 | 7,364 | | AREMATHY CITY | 6,929 | 127,157 |
| | TEAGUE CITY | 4,319 | 78,444 | | HALE CENTER CITY | 3,563 | 103,314 |
| | WORTHAM TOWN | 1,611 | 24,691 | | PETERSBURG CITY | 3,306 | 64,704 |
| | • COUNTY TOTAL • | 43,119 | 429,900 | | PLAINVIEW CITY | 93,196 | 1,114,252 |
| 082 | FRIO COUNTY | 47,387 | 733,457 | | EDMONSON TOWN | 434 | 8,653 |
| | DILLEY TOWN | 6,840 | 59,267 | | • COUNTY TOTAL • | 145,545 | 2,447,632 |
| | PEARSALL CITY | 16,619 | 252,546 | 096 | HALL COUNTY | 12,300 | 212,590 |
| | • COUNTY TOTAL • | 70,386 | 1,072,290 | | ESTELLE TOWN | 265 | 4,040 |
| 083 | GAINES COUNTY | 55,860 | 904,099 | | LAKEVIEW TOWN | 187 | 3,437 |
| | SEAGRAVES CITY | 3,644 | 50,051 | | MEMPHIS CITY | 9,783 | 153,279 |
| | SEMINOLE CITY | 10,190 | 150,583 | | TURKEY CITY | 1,222 | 16,713 |
| | • COUNTY TOTAL • | 69,694 | 1,104,729 | | • COUNTY TOTAL • | 23,796 | 396,659 |
| 084 | GALVESTON COUNTY | 259,375 | 4,173,387 | 097 | HAMILTON COUNTY | 20,004 | 250,303 |
| | GALVESTON CITY | 219,229 | 3,334,174 | | HAMILTON CITY | 9,000 | 125,697 |
| | LA MARQUE CITY | 24,887 | 424,957 | | MICO CITY | 3,673 | 52,293 |
| | TEXAS CITY CITY | 136,087 | 2,182,135 | | • COUNTY TOTAL • | 32,677 | 454,293 |
| | HITCHCOCK CITY | 9,443 | 177,021 | 098 | HANSFORD COUNTY | 22,124 | 368,632 |
| | FRIENDSWOOD CITY | 3,301 | 103,447 | | GRUVER TOWN | 1,422 | 25,675 |
| | NEWAM CITY | 3,039 | 50,396 | | SPEARMAN TOWN | 8,201 | 120,774 |
| | CLEAR LAKE SHORES CITY | 756 | 9,407 | | • COUNTY TOTAL • | 32,247 | 515,081 |
| | LEAGUE CITY CITY | 21,724 | 303,445 | 099 | HARDEN COUNTY | 24,987 | 327,714 |
| | CRYSTAL BEACH CITY | 1,310 | 11,294 | | CHILLICOTHE CITY | 3,471 | 53,747 |
| | • COUNTY TOTAL • | 693,148 | 10,772,123 | | QUANAH CITY | 11,085 | 184,982 |
| | | | | | • COUNTY TOTAL • | 39,543 | 566,443 |
| | JARZA COUNTY | 21,003 | 297,114 | 100 | HARDIN COUNTY | 75,969 | 1,225,246 |
| | POST CITY | 10,843 | 204,503 | | KOUNTZE CITY | 5,650 | 92,213 |
| | • COUNTY TOTAL • | 31,846 | 501,617 | | SILSBEE CITY | 17,837 | 281,319 |
| 086 | GILLESPIE COUNTY | 25,347 | 417,973 | | SOUR LAKE CITY | 2,414 | 39,416 |
| | FREDERICKSBURG CITY | 20,209 | 314,249 | | ROSE HILL ACRES CITY | 410 | 4,581 |
| | • COUNTY TOTAL • | 45,556 | 732,222 | | LUMBERTON CITY | 1,348 | 3,616 |
| | | | | | • COUNTY TOTAL • | 104,129 | 1,642,337 |
| 087 | GLASSCOCK COUNTY | 7,614 | 111,400 | 101 | HARRIS COUNTY | 2,588,409 | 31,243,409 |
| | • COUNTY TOTAL • | 7,614 | 111,600 | | BAYTOWN CITY | 129,174 | 1,994,517 |
| 088 | GOLIAD COUNTY | 25,939 | 400,153 | | BELLAIRE CITY | 29,420 | 483,270 |
| | GOLIAD CITY | 5,340 | 68,497 | | BUNKER HILL VILLAGE | 3,623 | 53,319 |
| | • COUNTY TOTAL • | 31,288 | 468,650 | | DEER PARK CITY | 20,534 | 696,802 |
| 089 | GONZALES COUNTY | 43,130 | 769,603 | | GALENA PARK CITY | 19,253 | 329,533 |
| | GONZALES CITY | 22,091 | 309,034 | | HEOWIS VILLAGE | 4,164 | 56,097 |
| | NIXON CITY | 3,002 | 124,234 | | MILSHIRE VILLAGE | 819 | 9,469 |
| | SMILEY CITY | 967 | 14,867 | | HOUSTON CITY | 6,569,462 | 67,452,224 |
| | WAELOER CITY | 1,118 | 14,914 | | HUMBLE CITY | 11,725 | 110,344 |
| | • COUNTY TOTAL • | 76,304 | 1,231,654 | | HUNTERS CRY VILLAGE CITY | 3,608 | 45,854 |
| 090 | GRAY COUNTY | 45,245 | 743,453 | | JACINTO CITY | 13,659 | 273,647 |
| | LEFORS TOWN | 648 | 10,688 | | JERSEY VILLAGE | 2,329 | 31,097 |
| | MCLEAN CITY | 2,556 | 20,651 | | KATY CITY | 10,345 | 150,204 |
| | PAMPA CITY | 50,900 | 778,036 | | LA PORTE CITY | 31,409 | 398,443 |
| | • COUNTY TOTAL • | 99,349 | 1,552,823 | | LOMA VILLAGE | 2,230 | 21,463 |
| 091 | GRAYSON COUNTY | 95,231 | 1,534,352 | | MORGAN POINT TOWN | 1,074 | 27,739 |
| | BELLS TOWN | 1,748 | 43,423 | | PASADENA CITY | 226,942 | 3,352,642 |
| | COLLINSVILLE TOWN | 1,794 | 12,955 | | PINEY POINT VILLAGE | 2,321 | 33,967 |
| | GENISON CITY | 76,923 | 1,354,829 | | SHOREACRES CITY | 1,801 | 30,404 |
| | GUNTER TOWN | 1,356 | 23,978 | | SOUTH HOUSTON TOWN | 41,459 | 457,460 |
| | HOWE TOWN | 2,163 | 29,407 | | SOUTHSTOE PLACE CITY | 3,243 | 44,234 |
| | POTTSBORO TOWN | 2,455 | 25,916 | | SPRING VALLEY CITY | 2,884 | 44,292 |
| | SHREVEPORT CITY | 107,755 | 1,473,266 | | TOMBALL CITY | 10,431 | 153,775 |
| | TINGA TOWN | 379 | 4,005 | | WEST UNIVERSITY PL CITY | 14,462 | 216,782 |
| | VAN ALSTYNE TOWN | 5,693 | 81,931 | | WERSTER CITY | 7,931 | 96,741 |
| | WHITESBORO TOWN | 6,055 | 104,697 | | SEABROOK CITY | 11,423 | 155,727 |
| | WHITELIGHT TOWN | 4,734 | 73,268 | | EL LAGO CITY | 2,444 | 32,333 |
| | TOM BEAN TOWN | 450 | 7,115 | | NASSAU BAY TOWN | 6,404 | 60,152 |
| | TUTHNETO TOWN | 204 | 1,939 | | TAYLOR LAKE VILLAGE | 925 | 5,316 |
| | ROCHESTER TOWN | NO PAY DUE | 1,240 | | • COUNTY TOTAL • | 7,744,932 | 108,593,679 |
| | MOLEN CITY | NO PAY DUE | 1,426 | 102 | HARRISON COUNTY | 83,174 | 1,355,002 |
| | | | | | HALLSVILLE CITY | 1,132 | 14,141 |
| | | | | | HARSHALL CITY | 108,296 | 1,654,811 |



| COUNTY CODE | NAME | QUARTERLY PAYMENT | ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE | COUNTY CODE | NAME | QUARTERLY PAYMENT | ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE |
|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| | WASKOM CITY | 2,244 | 29,342 | | CUMBY CITY | 592 | 6,554 |
| | SCOTTSPRINGS TOWN | WAIVED | 0 | | SULPHUR SPRINGS CITY | 39,619 | 533,534 |
| | NESSITT CITY | NO PAY DUE | 0 | | TIFA TOWN | 1,497 | 1,497 |
| | UNCERTAIN CITY | REPORT | 455 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 91,492 | 1,113,912 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 194,899 | 3,353,549 | 113 | HOUSTON COUNTY | 53,194 | 832,371 |
| 103 | WASKOM COUNTY | 8,008 | 134,101 | | CROCKETT CITY | 33,170 | 451,730 |
| | NO TOWN | 209 | 7,305 | | GRAPELAND CITY | 3,900 | 47,714 |
| | * TOTAL * | 8,217 | 134,406 | | LOVELADY CITY | 1,224 | 10,374 |
| | | | | | KENNARD TOWN | 541 | 4,423 |
| 104 | PARKELL COUNTY | 26,244 | 463,282 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 91,135 | 1,197,079 |
| | WASKELL CITY | 10,241 | 153,315 | 114 | HOWARD COUNTY | 55,022 | 1,004,724 |
| | ROCHESTER CITY | 1,479 | 27,414 | | BIG SPRING CITY | 80,877 | 1,406,340 |
| | RULE CITY | 1,681 | 25,827 | | COAHOMA TOWN | NO PAY DUE | 4,077 |
| | WEINERT CITY | 208 | 4,937 | | FORSAM CITY | 567 | 9,341 |
| | ORRISON CITY | 386 | 5,887 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 136,446 | 2,424,592 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 40,439 | 674,662 | 115 | MUDSPETH COUNTY | 15,735 | 221,444 |
| 105 | HAYS COUNTY | 41,213 | 773,216 | | DELL CITY CITY | 1,154 | 10,720 |
| | BUON CITY | 791 | 10,735 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 16,389 | 232,364 |
| | ATLE CITY | 6,097 | 54,691 | 116 | HUNT COUNTY | 62,524 | 939,754 |
| | SAN MARCOS CITY | 92,185 | 1,349,144 | | CAPOO MILLS CITY | 2,454 | 38,853 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 138,294 | 2,211,804 | | CELESTE TOWN | 952 | 16,234 |
| 106 | HEMLOCK COUNTY | 15,792 | 239,293 | | COMMERCE CITY | 27,787 | 371,434 |
| | CANADIAN TOWN | 3,243 | 60,117 | | GREENVILLE CITY | 56,764 | 862,707 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 21,035 | 299,410 | | LOME OAK TOWN | REPORT | 14,172 |
| 107 | WENDENSON COUNTY | 96,407 | 1,292,817 | | QUINLAN CITY | 3,324 | 35,354 |
| | ATHENS CITY | 35,432 | 542,715 | | WOLFE CITY CITY | 4,154 | 57,204 |
| | BROWNSBORO CITY | 1,801 | 24,191 | | WEST TAWAKONI TOWN | 1,417 | 19,144 |
| | EUSTACE TOWN | 305 | 4,396 | | NEVLANDVILLE TOWN | 300 | 1,809 |
| | MALINDRO CITY | 5,646 | 105,372 | | CAMPBELL TOWN | REPORT | 0 |
| | TRINIDAD TOWN | 3,373 | 72,444 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 170,082 | 2,356,195 |
| | CHANDLER TOWN | 323 | 7,268 | 117 | MUTCHINSON COUNTY | 49,073 | 796,540 |
| | MURCHISON TOWN | REPORT | 758 | | BORGER CITY | 32,203 | 401,729 |
| | CANEY CITY | 934 | 11,630 | | STENNETT CITY | 1,972 | 34,764 |
| | COFFEE CITY CITY | 2,436 | 19,937 | | FRITCH CITY | 3,007 | 46,764 |
| | GUN BARREL CITY | 1,319 | 17,122 | | SANFORD TOWN | 191 | 2,407 |
| | SEVEN POINTS | 1,451 | 19,421 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 82,416 | 1,172,210 |
| | STAR WAREOR TOWN | 602 | 4,811 | 118 | IRION COUNTY | 6,432 | 95,047 |
| | TOOL TOWN | 602 | 4,279 | | MERTZON TOWN | 447 | 7,491 |
| | BERRYVILLE TOWN | 302 | 1,070 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 6,879 | 103,034 |
| | PAYNE SPRINGS TOWN | 134 | 1,314 | 119 | JACK COUNTY | 29,274 | 494,638 |
| | POYNOR CITY | 377 | 1,413 | | BRYSAN CITY | 449 | 10,163 |
| | MOORE STATION CITY | 220 | 1,951 | | JACKSBORO CITY | 9,248 | 131,154 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 1,42,305 | 2,040,611 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 38,991 | 637,955 |
| 108 | WINDGIGO COUNTY | 565,034 | 7,688,365 | 120 | JACKSON COUNTY | 47,712 | 1,053,057 |
| | 7 CITY | 15,440 | 236,211 | | EDNA CITY | 10,854 | 156,029 |
| | CITY | 23,258 | 454,549 | | GANADO TOWN | 2,644 | 35,479 |
| | CM CITY | 4,723 | 61,742 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 81,210 | 1,245,044 |
| | MURDO CITY | 58,374 | 1,135,956 | 121 | JASPER COUNTY | 44,827 | 466,734 |
| | ELSA CITY | 15,025 | 184,029 | | JASPER CITY | 18,622 | 252,075 |
| | LA VILLA CITY | 2,567 | 24,341 | | KIRBYVILLE CITY | 3,033 | 125,237 |
| | MCCALLEN CITY | 173,640 | 2,422,646 | | BROWNELL TOWN | NO PAY DUE | 3,078 |
| | MERCEDOS CITY | 50,836 | 379,441 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 76,434 | 1,248,125 |
| | MISSION CITY | 52,024 | 1,007,877 | 122 | JEFF DAVIS COUNTY | 9,374 | 125,960 |
| | PHARR CITY | 103,825 | 1,377,613 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 9,374 | 125,960 |
| | SAN JUAN CITY | 29,907 | 302,714 | 123 | JEFFERSON COUNTY | 301,481 | 4,990,162 |
| | WESLACO CITY | 49,335 | 1,277,297 | | BEAUMONT CITY | 381,839 | 6,490,844 |
| | MIDALGO CITY | 9,035 | 121,328 | | GRIFFING PARK TOWN | 1,463 | 27,607 |
| | LA JOYA CITY | 1,297 | 4,452 | | GROVES CITY | 34,987 | 549,701 |
| | PALMCREST CITY | WAIVED | 0 | | LAKEVIEW TOWN | 3,486 | 54,353 |
| | PALMVIEW CITY | NO PAY DUE | 1,067 | | MOORELAND CITY | 31,030 | 516,404 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 1,245,114 | 17,175,258 | | PEAR RIDGE TOWN | 4,881 | 74,855 |
| 109 | HILL COUNTY | 49,465 | 440,150 | | PORT ARTHUR CITY | 234,994 | 4,302,941 |
| | ABROTT TOWN | 621 | 4,372 | | PORT NECHES CITY | 26,806 | 413,041 |
| | BLUM TOWN | 333 | 5,487 | | REVEL OAKS TOWN | NO PAY DUE | 6,424 |
| | HILLSBORO CITY | 31,971 | 467,505 | | CHINA CITY | 875 | 20,931 |
| | MUSKOGEE CITY | 3,936 | 64,114 | | MONIE CITY | 414 | 9,424 |
| | ITASCA CITY | 4,462 | 74,842 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 1,024,675 | 17,531,394 |
| | WHITNEY TOWN | 2,721 | 64,792 | 124 | JIM HOGG COUNTY | 30,277 | 444,426 |
| | MALONE TOWN | 1,470 | 9,256 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 30,277 | 444,426 |
| | MERTENS TOWN | 94 | 1,607 | 125 | JIM WELLS COUNTY | 117,818 | 1,791,462 |
| | MOUNT CALM TOWN | 330 | 9,140 | | ALICE CITY | REPORT | 1,047,444 |
| | PENELPENE TOWN | 187 | 7,854 | | ORANGE GROVE CITY | 4,393 | 64,444 |
| | BYNUM TOWN | 147 | 889 | | PREMONT CITY | 4,322 | 51,201 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 95,737 | 1,527,018 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 126,223 | 3,006,763 |
| 110 | HOCKLEY COUNTY | 75,684 | 1,241,250 | 126 | JOHNSON COUNTY | 48,407 | 733,259 |
| | ANTON CITY | 5,012 | 64,549 | | ALVARADO CITY | 4,319 | 49,419 |
| | LEVELLING TOWN | 36,575 | 524,704 | | BURLESON CITY | 21,439 | 237,034 |
| | TODDVILLE CITY | 2,107 | 19,504 | | CLEBURNE CITY | 52,467 | 732,137 |
| | SUNDOWN CITY | 6,429 | 94,935 | | GOOLLEY TOWN | 449 | 12,201 |
| | SMYER TOWN | 277 | 3,769 | | GRANDVIEW CITY | 2,744 | 36,241 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 126,385 | 1,954,291 | | JOSHUA CITY | 2,494 | 17,310 |
| 111 | MOORE COUNTY | 21,047 | 243,546 | | KFFNE CITY | 5,131 | 53,219 |
| | GRANBURY CITY | 9,550 | 84,394 | | RIO VISTA VILLAGE | 371 | 6,999 |
| | LIPAN VILLAGE | 343 | 4,013 | | | | |
| | 13 TOWN | 354 | 1,375 | | | | |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 31,294 | 359,025 | | | | |
| 112 | WINDS COUNTY | 41,259 | 564,448 | | | | |
| | SONY TOWN | 424 | 4,448 | | | | |



| COUNTY CODE | NAME | QUARTERLY PAYMENT | ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE | COUNTY CODE | NAME | QUARTERLY PAYMENT | ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE |
|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| | VENUS TOWN | 795 | 12,592 | | MOULTON CITY | 3,504 | 44,522 |
| | SPRUE OAKS TOWN | 225 | 2,735 | | SHINER TOWN | 4,543 | 54,770 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 140,659 | 1,914,390 | | VOAKUM CITY | 21,984 | 312,176 |
| 127 | JONES COUNTY | 27,227 | 474,133 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 94,041 | 1,497,233 |
| | ANSON CITY | 5,030 | 121,264 | 144 | LEE COUNTY | 21,229 | 359,414 |
| | HAWKIN CITY | 5,832 | 109,436 | | GIDDINGS CITY | 10,471 | 172,194 |
| | LUZDENS CITY | 795 | 11,514 | | LEXINGTON TOWN | 1,051 | 13,350 |
| | STAMFORD CITY | 11,719 | 210,132 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 32,951 | 556,949 |
| | HAWLEY TOWN | 371 | 1,521 | 145 | LEON COUNTY | 22,402 | 462,343 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 51,983 | 929,580 | | BUFFALO CITY | 2,997 | 52,629 |
| 128 | KARNES COUNTY | 55,038 | 901,354 | | CENTERVILLE CITY | 1,587 | 20,440 |
| | FALLS CITY CITY | 1,740 | 25,994 | | JEWETT TOWN | 1,095 | 9,497 |
| | KARNES CITY | 9,592 | 140,634 | | MARQUEZ CITY | 61 | 524 |
| | KENEDY CITY | 11,188 | 174,512 | | NORMANEE TOWN | 2,497 | 31,474 |
| | RUNGE TOWN | 2,645 | 37,837 | | OAKWOOD CITY | 531 | 3,197 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 88,023 | 1,283,331 | | LEONA TOWN | NO PAY DUE | 0 |
| | | | | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 31,690 | 580,404 |
| 129 | KAUFMAN COUNTY | 44,123 | 736,875 | 146 | LIBERTY COUNTY | 49,052 | 1,552,407 |
| | CRANDALL TOWN | 730 | 12,460 | | CLEVELAND CITY | 32,629 | 482,493 |
| | FORNEY TOWN | 6,304 | 63,607 | | DAYTON CITY | 12,484 | 145,893 |
| | KAUFMAN CITY | 11,050 | 147,815 | | LIBERTY CITY | 17,426 | 207,331 |
| | KEMP TOWN | 1,983 | 27,345 | | NORTH CLEVELAND CITY | NO PAY DUE | 0 |
| | WABANK TOWN | 2,227 | 56,421 | | DAISSETTA TOWN | 1,704 | 25,594 |
| | TERRELL CITY | 53,659 | 440,244 | | MADISON TOWN | 416 | 4,907 |
| | COMBINE CITY | 122 | 2,316 | | AMES VILLAGE | 409 | 1,538 |
| | LAWRENCE TOWN | NO PAY DUE | 0 | | KENEFIX TOWN | NO PAY DUE | 0 |
| | OAK RIDGE TOWN | REPORT | 228 | | PLUM GROVE CITY | 35 | 3,461 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 113,200 | 1,487,813 | | DEVERS CITY | 354 | 3,354 |
| 130 | KENDALL COUNTY | 13,353 | 164,739 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 154,981 | 2,434,724 |
| | BOERNE CITY | 4,534 | 60,526 | 147 | LINESTONE COUNTY | 52,394 | 453,464 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 17,947 | 225,325 | | COOLIDGE TOWN | REPORT | 19,024 |
| 131 | KENEDY COUNTY | 4,117 | 64,405 | | GROESBECK CITY | 5,584 | 104,851 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 4,117 | 64,405 | | TOSSE TOWN | 1,353 | 14,324 |
| 132 | KENT COUNTY | 8,634 | 134,818 | | WELIA CITY | 30,069 | 483,455 |
| | JAYTON TOWN | 597 | 9,285 | | TEMUJACINA TOWN | 257 | 3,101 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 9,231 | 144,103 | | THORNTON TOWN | 729 | 11,561 |
| 133 | KERR COUNTY | 25,431 | 444,356 | 148 | LIPScomb COUNTY | 19,739 | 274,482 |
| | KERRVILLE CITY | 35,979 | 432,393 | | ROOKER CITY | 1,026 | 21,154 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 64,610 | 902,779 | | DARROUZETT CITY | 930 | 9,084 |
| 134 | KIMBLE COUNTY | 11,414 | 230,743 | | FOLLETT TOWN | 1,157 | 24,411 |
| | JUNCTION CITY | 6,053 | 108,944 | | HIGGINS CITY | 509 | 7,719 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 17,667 | 331,727 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 23,031 | 339,747 |
| 135 | KING COUNTY | 2,722 | 44,197 | 149 | LIVE OAK COUNTY | 30,340 | 477,214 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 2,722 | 44,197 | | GEORGE WEST CITY | 4,447 | 43,394 |
| 136 | KINNEY COUNTY | 11,334 | 164,903 | | THREE RIVERS CITY | 5,600 | 81,544 |
| | BRACKETTVILLE CITY | 1,782 | 28,718 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 40,482 | 422,157 |
| | SPOFFORD CITY | NO PAY DUE | 0 | 150 | LLANO COUNTY | 22,479 | 327,464 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 13,120 | 193,621 | | LLANO CITY | 7,906 | 129,167 |
| 137 | KLEBERG COUNTY | 32,393 | 1,514,967 | | SUNRISE BEACH VILLAGE CITY | 950 | 950 |
| | KINGSVILLE CITY | 109,240 | 1,431,710 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 31,325 | 454,581 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 191,633 | 3,150,677 | 151 | LOVING COUNTY | 401 | 14,424 |
| 138 | KNOX COUNTY | 23,414 | 367,997 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 401 | 14,424 |
| | BENJAMIN CITY | 543 | 9,255 | 152 | LURBOCK COUNTY | 251,414 | 2,975,599 |
| | GOREE CITY | 1,079 | 13,853 | | LOLOU TOWN | 2,375 | 41,247 |
| | KNOX CITY CITY | 6,637 | 64,992 | | LURBOCK CITY | 527,403 | 8,419,460 |
| | MUNDAY CITY | 7,194 | 110,038 | | SMALLOWATER CITY | 2,064 | 32,424 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 36,867 | 572,045 | | SLATON CITY | 27,005 | 404,043 |
| 139 | LAMAR COUNTY | 59,000 | 944,799 | | WOLFFORTH TOWN | 2,605 | 39,394 |
| | BLOSSOM TOWN | 379 | 10,366 | | NEW DEAL TOWN | 634 | 4,097 |
| | DEPORT TOWN | 1,413 | 24,902 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 866,205 | 11,915,853 |
| | PARIS CITY | 100,140 | 1,504,606 | 153 | LYNN COUNTY | 24,258 | 329,324 |
| | RENO CITY | 314 | 3,899 | | ODDANELL CITY | 5,132 | 63,751 |
| | TOCO TOWN | NO PAY DUE | 0 | | TAMOKA CITY | 6,472 | 84,199 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 161,246 | 2,489,372 | | WILSON TOWN | 1,814 | 14,354 |
| 140 | LAMB COUNTY | 43,439 | 717,964 | | NEW HOME TOWN | 790 | 6,736 |
| | AMHERST CITY | 2,377 | 31,747 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 38,464 | 493,337 |
| | EARTH CITY | 2,577 | 47,084 | 154 | MCCULLOCH COUNTY | 20,161 | 337,447 |
| | LITTLEFIELD CITY | 24,319 | 357,548 | | BRADY CITY | 13,690 | 149,134 |
| | OLTON CITY | 8,066 | 144,077 | | MELVIN TOWN | 284 | 4,887 |
| | SPRINGLAKE TOWN | 761 | 11,642 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 34,135 | 482,444 |
| | SUDAN CITY | 1,915 | 29,671 | 155 | MCLENNAN COUNTY | 143,004 | 2,424,122 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 83,654 | 1,343,733 | | BELLMENO CITY | 19,289 | 292,134 |
| 141 | LAMPASAS COUNTY | 18,663 | 295,155 | | BEVERLY HILLS CITY | 3,965 | 50,944 |
| | LAMPASAS CITY | 14,224 | 214,775 | | CRANFORD TOWN | 547 | 8,314 |
| | LONETA TOWN | 813 | 11,120 | | LACY LAKEVIEW CITY | 7,427 | 141,261 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 33,700 | 413,050 | | MCGREGOR CITY | 9,430 | 159,007 |
| 142 | LA SALLE COUNTY | 25,264 | 378,902 | | MART CITY | 4,656 | 77,274 |
| | COTULLA CITY | 5,595 | 104,469 | | MOODY CITY | 3,013 | 42,494 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 32,499 | 483,371 | | ROBINSON CITY | 3,107 | 32,437 |
| 143 | LAVACA COUNTY | 52,944 | 911,764 | | WOODWAY VILLAGE | 7,947 | 46,411 |
| | MALLETTSVILLE CITY | 10,866 | 170,023 | | WACO CITY | 47,441 | 6,418,429 |
| | | | | | WEST CITY | 4,608 | 134,339 |
| | | | | | NORTHCREST TOWN | 1,479 | 22,144 |
| | | | | | NEWITT TOWN | 910 | 13,134 |



REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

| COUNTY CODE | NAME | QUARTERLY PAYMENT | ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE | COUNTY CODE | NAME | QUARTERLY PAYMENT | ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE |
|-------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| | LORENA TOWN | 391 | 9,399 | | NAPLES CITY | 5,557 | 89,927 |
| | SMOLSON CITY | 1,406 | 9,221 | | OMAHA CITY | 2,253 | 24,183 |
| | TRIPLE CITY | 415 | 2,558 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 51,567 | 747,314 |
| | TRUCEVILLE-BOOY CITY | 987 | 9,885 | 173 | NOTLEY COUNTY | 9,525 | 164,934 |
| | HALLSBURG CITY | 279 | 1,640 | | MATADOR TOWN | 2,129 | 29,196 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 632,865 | 10,313,324 | | ROARING SPRINGS TOWN | 474 | 5,440 |
| 156 | MC MULLEN COUNTY | 5,798 | 104,941 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 12,181 | 199,102 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 5,798 | 104,941 | 174 | MACOBOUCHES COUNTY | 59,057 | 447,447 |
| 157 | MADISON COUNTY | 23,524 | 427,710 | | CUSHING TOWN | 787 | 3,794 |
| | MADISONVILLE CITY | 12,413 | 183,013 | | GARRISON TOWN | 1,203 | 21,278 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 35,939 | 610,723 | | MACOBOUCHES CITY | 115,191 | 1,747,039 |
| 158 | MARION COUNTY | 48,527 | 536,794 | | APPLEBY TOWN | NO PAY DUE | 467 |
| | JEFFERSON CITY | 12,224 | 169,427 | | CHIRENO CITY | NO PAY DUE | 800 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 60,751 | 706,221 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 176,229 | 2,466,207 |
| 159 | MARTIN COUNTY | 29,927 | 360,705 | 175 | NAVARRO COUNTY | 47,810 | 727,133 |
| | STANTON CITY | 5,855 | 95,904 | | BLOOMING GROVE TOWN | 1,424 | 15,441 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 31,782 | 456,609 | | COFFICANA CITY | 75,310 | 1,130,146 |
| 160 | MASON COUNTY | 19,944 | 291,797 | | DAWSON CITY | 1,724 | 24,797 |
| | MASON CITY | 3,092 | 50,403 | | FROST TOWN | 1,173 | 13,900 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 21,034 | 312,140 | | KERENS TOWN | 2,854 | 51,252 |
| 161 | MATAGORDA COUNTY | 119,495 | 1,409,475 | | HAPPY CITY | 275 | 2,404 |
| | DAY CITY CITY | 39,737 | 524,342 | | LEWIS TOWN | 195 | 1,774 |
| | PALACIOS TOWN | 13,969 | 249,437 | | RICE CITY | 942 | 5,432 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 173,401 | 2,679,494 | | RICHLAND CITY | 207 | 401 |
| 162 | MAVERICK COUNTY | 61,309 | 944,173 | | RETRAIT TOWN | NO PAY DUE | 0 |
| | EAGLE PASS CITY | 65,569 | 915,292 | | POWELL TOWN | NO PAY DUE | 0 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 126,878 | 1,763,465 | | ANGUS TOWN | NO PAY DUE | 799 |
| 163 | MEDINA COUNTY | 50,765 | 930,267 | | MUSTANG TOWN | NO PAY DUE | 0 |
| | CASTROVILLE CITY | 4,518 | 50,838 | 176 | NEWTON COUNTY | 59,311 | 773,333 |
| | DEVINE CITY | 11,671 | 131,904 | | NEWTON CITY | 5,964 | 41,670 |
| | HONON CITY | 10,054 | 227,490 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 61,275 | 435,003 |
| | NATALIE CITY | 2,008 | 27,179 | 177 | NOLAN COUNTY | 44,655 | 693,277 |
| | LACOSTE CITY | 454 | 20,711 | | BLACKWELL TOWN | 230 | 2,417 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 85,969 | 1,237,389 | | ROSCOE CITY | 3,231 | 91,673 |
| 164 | MENARD COUNTY | 13,824 | 217,245 | | SWEETWATER CITY | 46,438 | 746,324 |
| | MENARD TOWN | 2,811 | 34,777 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 94,754 | 1,541,695 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 16,639 | 254,062 | 178 | MUSKER COUNTY | 611,465 | 7,612,429 |
| 165 | MIDLAND COUNTY | 66,924 | 814,604 | | AGUA DULCE CITY | 451 | 15,434 |
| | MIDLAND CITY | 150,490 | 2,114,332 | | RISHOP TOWN | 5,932 | 106,324 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 217,414 | 2,937,636 | | CORRUS CHRISTI CITY | 890,498 | 13,835,397 |
| 166 | MILAM COUNTY | 39,644 | 497,939 | | ORTISCOLL CITY | 3,334 | 25,004 |
| | CAMERON CITY | 13,945 | 274,118 | | PORT ARANSAS TOWN | 8,453 | 107,154 |
| | ROCKDALE CITY | 14,146 | 224,229 | | ROBSTOWN CITY | 44,431 | 797,944 |
| | THORNDALE CITY | 2,050 | 36,937 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 1,544,444 | 22,460,114 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 73,235 | 1,233,214 | 179 | OCHELTREE COUNTY | 19,531 | 342,154 |
| 167 | MILLS COUNTY | 7,951 | 160,202 | | PERRYTON CITY | 14,942 | 736,054 |
| | GOLDTHRAITE CITY | 2,450 | 29,063 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 34,513 | 578,214 |
| | MULLIN TOWN | 129 | 1,475 | 180 | OLONAH COUNTY | 12,273 | 167,224 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 10,925 | 190,737 | | ADRIAN CITY | 515 | 7,040 |
| 168 | MITCHELL COUNTY | 36,957 | 594,229 | | VEGA TOWN | 3,059 | 45,455 |
| | COLORADO CITY CITY | 15,043 | 217,022 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 15,357 | 220,123 |
| | LORAINE TOWN | 2,301 | 40,931 | 181 | ORANGE COUNTY | 117,472 | 1,934,347 |
| | WESTBROOK CITY | 249 | 3,842 | | ORANGE CITY | 89,731 | 1,389,649 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 54,558 | 457,315 | | PINEHURST CITY | 3,467 | 46,191 |
| 169 | MONTAGUE COUNTY | 38,121 | 521,857 | | WEST ORANGE CITY | 6,895 | 124,622 |
| | MOHIE CITY | 11,140 | 144,144 | | PINE FOREST TOWN | 257 | 4,722 |
| | MOCOMA CITY | 10,237 | 144,295 | | VIDOR TOWN | 11,555 | 167,707 |
| | ST JO CITY | 2,145 | 31,443 | | BRIDGE CITY | 6,490 | 87,447 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 61,693 | 843,749 | | ROSE CITY TOWN | 994 | 7,074 |
| 170 | MONTGOMERY COUNTY | 129,059 | 1,771,931 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 236,863 | 3,818,000 |
| | CONROE CITY | 59,453 | 880,926 | 182 | PAID PINTO COUNTY | 27,877 | 406,179 |
| | WILLIS CITY | 3,940 | 44,729 | | GROGON TOWN | 422 | 6,104 |
| | CUT AND SHOOT TOWN | 305 | 3,913 | | GRAPFORD TOWN | 449 | 7,954 |
| | MONTGOMERY VILLAGE | 357 | 4,560 | | MINERAL WELLS CITY | 44,427 | 464,032 |
| | PATTON VILLAGE | 518 | 8,807 | | MINGUS CITY | 287 | 3,717 |
| | SPLENDOORA CITY | 495 | 3,078 | | STRAWN CITY | 1,392 | 29,973 |
| | WONDERBRANCH VILLAGE | NO PAY DUE | 911 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 74,444 | 1,117,490 |
| | MAGNOLIA TOWN | 1,223 | 16,769 | 183 | PANOLA COUNTY | 71,743 | 1,059,722 |
| | PANOHAMA VILLAGE | 1,585 | 10,184 | | RECKVILLE CITY | 744 | 10,200 |
| | SHEMANGOAN TOWN | 199 | 939 | | CARTHAGE CITY | 29,079 | 432,324 |
| | STAGECOACH TOWN | 207 | 979 | | GARY CITY | NO PAY DUE | 2,421 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 197,361 | 2,759,323 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 101,970 | 1,504,671 |
| 171 | MOORE COUNTY | 43,491 | 424,749 | 184 | PARKER COUNTY | 45,303 | 543,731 |
| | OHMAS CITY | 17,974 | 185,025 | | SPRINGTOWN TOWN | 3,914 | 52,34 |
| | SUNRAY CITY | 2,284 | 34,164 | | WEATHERFORD CITY | 29,430 | 417,74 |
| | CACTUS TOWN | 567 | 7,495 | | ALEO CITY | 542 | 1,09 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 64,517 | 459,434 | | WILLOW PARK CITY | 394 | 7,37 |
| 172 | MORRIS COUNTY | 33,832 | 484,498 | | COOL TOWN | 50 | 57 |
| | DAINGERFIELD CITY | 5,645 | 34,135 | 185 | PEHO TOWN | 315 | 3,92 |
| | LOVE STAR CITY | 4,327 | 67,175 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 80,351 | 1,041,33 |
| | | | | | | | |



| COUNTY CODE | NAME | QUARTERLY PAYMENT | ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE | COUNTY CODE | NAME | QUARTERLY PAYMENT | ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE |
|-------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| | PRISON CITY | 9,658 | 144,207 | | MEMPHILL CITY | 3,830 | 59,634 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 63,218 | 941,110 | | PINELAND CITY | 4,056 | 60,317 |
| 186 | PECOS COUNTY | 75,134 | 1,184,649 | | FRONSON CITY | 149 | 1,364 |
| | FORT STOCKTON CITY | 9,025 | 130,347 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 33,732 | 433,400 |
| | IRIAN CITY | NO PAY DUE | 0 | 203 | SAN AUGUSTINE COUNTY | 24,324 | 425,544 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 84,159 | 1,315,496 | | SAN AUGUSTINE CITY | 11,171 | 159,255 |
| | POLK COUNTY | 53,302 | 863,940 | | BROADBUSH TOWN | NO PAY DUE | 1,491 |
| | BRIGGS CITY | 3,418 | 38,122 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 35,497 | 346,304 |
| | VINNINGTON TOWN | 16,650 | 110,935 | 204 | SAN JACINTO COUNTY | 33,804 | 529,392 |
| | ANALASKA CITY | 399 | 3,829 | | COLOSSPINE TOWN | 476 | 5,334 |
| | SEVEN OAKS CITY | 169 | 2,972 | | SHEPHERD TOWN | 3,174 | 35,444 |
| | ALABAMA-COUSHATTA COUNCIL | 94 | 31,046 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 37,456 | 561,213 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 79,022 | 1,059,464 | 205 | SAN PATRICIO COUNTY | 132,099 | 2,578,994 |
| 188 | POTTER COUNTY | 103,688 | 1,632,791 | | ARANSAS PASS CITY | 27,004 | 422,928 |
| | AMARILLO CITY | 437,301 | 7,217,436 | | GREGORY CITY | 3,432 | 47,354 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 540,989 | 8,850,227 | | INGLESIDE CITY | 9,763 | 128,931 |
| 189 | PRESIDIO COUNTY | 20,487 | 310,772 | | MATHIS CITY | 28,237 | 387,335 |
| | MARFA CITY | 10,278 | 154,778 | | ODEM CITY | 5,894 | 81,624 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 30,765 | 465,550 | | PORTLAND CITY | 16,054 | 176,694 |
| 190 | RAINS COUNTY * | 13,402 | 231,590 | | SEXTON TOWN | 19,724 | 293,347 |
| | EMORY CITY | 2,627 | 10,686 | | TAFT CITY | 15,990 | 179,099 |
| | POINT CITY | 838 | 11,675 | | SAN PATRICIO TOWN | NO PAY DUE | 424 |
| | EAST TARRANT TOWN | 1,649 | 24,467 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 259,403 | 4,303,744 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 23,547 | 287,419 | 206 | SAN SABA COUNTY | 22,037 | 338,575 |
| 191 | RANDALL COUNTY | 25,840 | 387,964 | | RICHLAND SPRINGS TOWN | NO PAY DUE | 4,896 |
| | CANYON CITY | 24,590 | 394,727 | | SAN SABA CITY | 8,357 | 92,847 |
| | LAKE TANGLEWOOD TOWN | 207 | 7,934 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 30,494 | 438,328 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 50,637 | 799,229 | 207 | SCHLEICHER COUNTY | 13,453 | 190,404 |
| 192 | REAGAN COUNTY | 16,702 | 274,114 | | ELOORADO TOWN | 1,888 | 30,271 |
| | BIG LAKE TOWN | 3,033 | 34,979 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 15,341 | 220,675 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 19,735 | 311,093 | 208 | SCURRY COUNTY | 81,452 | 1,180,844 |
| 193 | REAL COUNTY | 10,974 | 175,743 | | SHYDER CITY | 24,647 | 350,792 |
| | CAMP WOOD CITY | 1,713 | 13,979 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 109,299 | 1,531,630 |
| | LEAKEY CITY | 792 | 5,544 | 209 | SHACKELFORD COUNTY | 7,342 | 193,035 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 13,484 | 194,288 | | ALBANY CITY | 1,375 | 29,134 |
| 194 | RED RIVER COUNTY | 44,973 | 598,088 | | MORAN CITY | 515 | 5,254 |
| | ANNONA TOWN | 632 | 8,500 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 9,735 | 227,435 |
| | AVERY TOWN | 1,511 | 21,339 | 210 | SHELBY COUNTY | 38,292 | 638,619 |
| | BOGATA TOWN | 2,327 | 45,129 | | CENTER CITY | 23,529 | 320,342 |
| | CLARKSVILLE CITY | 17,524 | 253,347 | | JOAQUIN TOWN | 934 | 11,746 |
| | DETROIT TOWN | 1,189 | 27,251 | | TENAWA TOWN | 2,904 | 35,456 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 68,754 | 1,044,654 | | TIMPSON CITY | 3,317 | 45,354 |
| | IVES COUNTY | 63,314 | 961,745 | | MUXLEY CITY | 184 | 1,096 |
| | COB CITY | 35,894 | 598,292 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 69,160 | 1,052,657 |
| | TOYAH CITY | 404 | 7,451 | 211 | SHERMAN COUNTY | 19,507 | 298,897 |
| | SALMORAL CITY | 1,004 | 18,890 | | STRAFFORD CITY | 3,086 | 44,251 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 101,216 | 1,581,798 | | TEXHOMA TOWN | NO PAY DUE | 0 |
| 196 | REFUGIO COUNTY | 46,777 | 754,109 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 21,593 | 333,144 |
| | AUSTWELL CITY | 240 | 4,186 | 212 | SMITH COUNTY | 95,507 | 1,543,470 |
| | REFUGIO TOWN | 7,358 | 124,704 | | APP CITY | 1,229 | 19,479 |
| | WOODSBORO CITY | 3,739 | 43,992 | | BULLARD TOWN | 504 | 9,459 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 53,094 | 908,991 | | LINDALE TOWN | 5,915 | 69,478 |
| 197 | ROBERTS COUNTY | 5,697 | 84,720 | | TROUP CITY | 10,235 | 129,132 |
| | MIAMI CITY | 554 | 8,306 | | TYLER CITY | 193,485 | 2,761,893 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 6,251 | 94,026 | | WHITEHOUSE CITY | 4,114 | 56,962 |
| 198 | ROBERTSON COUNTY | 67,203 | 788,434 | | WINONA TOWN | 499 | 5,000 |
| | BREMONG CITY | 1,939 | 38,311 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 311,445 | 4,594,492 |
| | CALVERT CITY | 6,256 | 79,430 | 213 | SOMERVELL COUNTY | 6,713 | 104,181 |
| | FRANKLIN TOWN | 2,374 | 52,443 | | GLEN ROSE CITY | 3,320 | 41,746 |
| | HEARNE CITY | 14,504 | 221,660 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 10,041 | 145,967 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 92,276 | 1,180,318 | 214 | STARR COUNTY | 115,239 | 1,590,379 |
| 199 | ROCKWALL COUNTY | 12,756 | 159,152 | | ROMA CITY | 6,260 | 85,775 |
| | FATE CITY | 584 | 4,471 | | LA GRULLA CITY | NO PAY DUE | 872 |
| | ROCKWALL CITY | 9,039 | 127,140 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 121,499 | 1,477,026 |
| | ROYSE CITY TOWN | 3,699 | 47,704 | 215 | STEPHENS COUNTY | 25,818 | 350,989 |
| | HEATH CITY | 2,340 | 10,809 | | BRECKENRIDGE CITY | 23,197 | 321,825 |
| | MCLENOON-CHRISHOLM TOWN | NO PAY DUE | 1,633 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 49,015 | 672,814 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 28,518 | 344,909 | 216 | STERLING COUNTY | 6,068 | 93,514 |
| 200 | RUNNELS COUNTY | 38,123 | 642,573 | | STERLING CITY | 568 | 10,314 |
| | BALLINGER CITY | 13,239 | 204,242 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 6,736 | 103,830 |
| | MILES CITY | 1,018 | 14,834 | 217 | STONEWALL COUNTY | 9,029 | 159,564 |
| | WINTERS CITY | 12,066 | 157,345 | | ASPEMONT TOWN | 1,293 | 18,402 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 64,446 | 1,019,034 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 10,321 | 177,964 |
| 201 | RUSK COUNTY | 82,530 | 1,424,746 | 218 | SUTTON COUNTY | 15,237 | 223,400 |
| | MENOWSON CITY | 47,752 | 734,720 | | SONORA CITY | 5,479 | 83,734 |
| | OVERTON CITY | 7,527 | 104,776 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 21,107 | 307,134 |
| | TATUM CITY | 1,771 | 29,652 | 219 | SWISHER COUNTY | 28,749 | 419,917 |
| | MCLENOON CITY | 3,968 | 67,373 | | HAPPY TOWN | 1,465 | 13,813 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 143,548 | 2,354,247 | | KRESS CITY | 2,193 | 36,911 |
| 202 | SABINE COUNTY | 23,547 | 331,743 | | TULIA CITY | 14,940 | 214,327 |



| COUNTY | NAME | QUARTERLY PAYMENT | ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE | COUNTY CODE | NAME | QUARTERLY PAYMENT | ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE |
|--------|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 67,277 | 691,866 | | 02F CITY | 7,327 | 32,644 |
| 19 | BARRETT COUNTY | 759,739 | 9,012,156 | | WEST MOUNTAIN CITY | NO PAY DUE | 2,331 |
| | ADLINGTON CITY | 272,292 | 3,294,359 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 63,090 | 1,072,866 |
| | BARBOUR TOWN | 19,340 | 299,570 | 231 | UPTON COUNTY | 24,944 | 603,954 |
| | BARBOUR CITY | 13,090 | 142,460 | | MCCRAWY CITY | 2,391 | 36,732 |
| | COLUMBIA CITY | 3,911 | 40,452 | | RANKIN CITY | 943 | 14,401 |
| | COLUMBIA TOWN | 5,255 | 57,197 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 29,290 | 455,293 |
| | WILKINSON GONS CITY | 1,577 | 14,235 | 232 | UVALDE COUNTY | 56,061 | 459,292 |
| | EDGEMOOR VILLAGE | 1,014 | 15,187 | | SARINAL CITY | 6,770 | 64,470 |
| | EULESS CITY | 38,599 | 484,702 | | UVALDE CITY | 50,299 | 712,247 |
| | EVERMAN CITY | 9,452 | 113,377 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 111,129 | 1,542,804 |
| | FOREST HILL CITY | 14,356 | 194,272 | 233 | VAL VERDE COUNTY | 50,589 | 414,572 |
| | FORT WORTH CITY | 1,404,974 | 20,356,909 | | DEL RIO CITY | 77,432 | 1,004,091 |
| | GRAPEVINE CITY | 24,335 | 217,032 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 128,021 | 1,018,447 |
| | HALTOM CITY | 55,063 | 660,705 | 234 | VAN ZANDT COUNTY | 69,659 | 1,059,614 |
| | HURST CITY | 73,064 | 439,714 | | CANTON CITY | 2,272 | 41,794 |
| | KELLER CITY | 3,185 | 37,987 | | EDGEWOOD TOWN | 2,095 | 25,814 |
| | KENNEDALE TOWN | 6,483 | 80,053 | | GRAND SALINE CITY | 7,217 | 99,416 |
| | LAKE WORTH CITY | 8,193 | 96,349 | | VAN CITY | 12,169 | 157,250 |
| | MANFORD CITY | 5,783 | 84,944 | | HILLS POINT CITY | 5,041 | 30,132 |
| | NO HIGHLAND HILLS CITY | 36,339 | 390,593 | | EDOM CITY | NO PAY DUE | 0 |
| | PANTAGO TOWN | 2,276 | 27,518 | | FRUIT VALE CITY | 97 | 194 |
| | RICHLAND HILLS TOWN | 9,730 | 171,366 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 98,570 | 1,464,627 |
| | RIVER DAKS CITY | 11,358 | 174,161 | 235 | VICTORIA COUNTY | 122,807 | 1,017,793 |
| | SAGINAW TOWN | 4,503 | 39,664 | | VICTORIA CITY | 324,203 | 3,352,927 |
| | SANSON PARK VILLAGE CITY | 4,723 | 63,355 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 347,010 | 5,180,320 |
| | WESTOVER HILLS TOWN | REPORT | 31,207 | 236 | WALKER COUNTY | 79,387 | 1,041,854 |
| | WESTHOOR VILLAGE | 3,703 | 30,424 | | HUNTSVILLE CITY | 93,132 | 1,284,090 |
| | WHITE SETTLEMENT CITY | 18,774 | 234,924 | | NEW WAVERLY TOWN | 1,647 | 13,077 |
| | LAKESIDE TOWN | 952 | 13,075 | | RIVERSIDE TOWN | 495 | 4,319 |
| | AZLE CITY | 9,073 | 123,551 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 174,661 | 2,345,334 |
| | SOUTHLAKE CITY | 1,406 | 24,987 | 237 | WALLER COUNTY | 62,459 | 1,098,964 |
| | PLUE MOUND CITY | 3,812 | 37,963 | | BROOKSHIRE CITY | 4,244 | 76,640 |
| | MASLET CITY | 321 | 2,968 | | HENNSTEAD TOWN | 3,270 | 84,192 |
| | WATAUGA TOWN | 5,630 | 54,742 | | VALLER TOWN | 1,999 | 49,712 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 2,847,499 | 37,629,338 | | POA (DIE VIEW | 4,384 | 28,277 |
| 221 | TAYLOR COUNTY | 89,293 | 1,467,957 | | PATTISON CITY | NO PAY DUE | 2,951 |
| | ABELINE CITY | 342,400 | 3,647,410 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 76,454 | 1,114,301 |
| | LAWN TOWN | 305 | 4,569 | 238 | WARD COUNTY | 60,284 | 907,139 |
| | WEXEL CITY | 7,603 | 132,752 | | SARSTON TOWN | 404 | 18,944 |
| | TRENT TOWN | 295 | 4,423 | | GRANDFALLS TOWN | 507 | 7,610 |
| | TYE CITY | 1,290 | 20,386 | | MONAHAN CITY | 17,310 | 281,622 |
| | FUSCOIA TOWN | 444 | 929 | | BYOTZ TOWN | 97 | 1,627 |
| | BUFFALO GAP TOWN | 914 | 7,797 | | THORNTONVILLE TOWN | NO PAY DUE | 0 |
| | IMPACT TOWN | MAIVED | 0 | | WICKETT TOWN | 487 | 8,204 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 442,474 | 7,284,622 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 79,089 | 1,225,175 |
| 222 | TARRANT COUNTY | 8,331 | 154,253 | 239 | WASHINGTON COUNTY | 39,224 | 442,364 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 8,331 | 154,253 | | BRENNAM CITY | 37,809 | 590,452 |
| 223 | TERRY COUNTY | 36,062 | 629,275 | | SURTON TOWN | 243 | 3,632 |
| | BROWNFIELD CITY | 25,841 | 394,115 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 77,274 | 1,238,652 |
| | MEADOW TOWN | 606 | 4,815 | 240 | WEBB COUNTY | 158,777 | 2,341,377 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 43,349 | 1,029,306 | | LARENO CITY | 348,321 | 4,752,252 |
| 224 | THROCKMORTON COUNTY | 11,422 | 156,458 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 507,098 | 7,093,639 |
| | THROCKMORTON CITY | 2,311 | 37,021 | 241 | WHARTON COUNTY | 157,754 | 2,044,255 |
| | WOODSON CITY | 313 | 4,539 | | EL CAMPO CITY | 39,210 | 712,117 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 14,044 | 193,018 | | WHARTON CITY | 36,599 | 533,737 |
| 225 | TITUS COUNTY | 29,539 | 479,178 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 233,569 | 3,292,109 |
| | MOUNT PLEASANT CITY | 30,589 | 458,734 | 242 | WHEELER COUNTY | 14,425 | 254,772 |
| | FALCO CITY | 2,044 | 24,622 | | SHAMROCK CITY | 7,624 | 100,335 |
| | WINFIELD CITY | 366 | 7,309 | | WHEELER CITY | 2,481 | 42,971 |
| | MONTICELLO TOWN | NO PAY DUE | 0 | | MORETTIE TOWN | NO PAY DUE | 1,777 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 62,500 | 961,443 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 24,730 | 399,855 |
| 226 | TOM GREEN COUNTY | 74,306 | 1,228,653 | 243 | WICHITA COUNTY | 109,752 | 1,947,138 |
| | SAN ANGELO CITY | 320,149 | 3,859,677 | | SUPKURNETT CITY | 14,535 | 290,471 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 294,455 | 4,880,330 | | ELECTRA CITY | 4,229 | 99,334 |
| 227 | TRAVIS COUNTY | 340,044 | 4,034,147 | | IOWA PARK CITY | 12,944 | 140,177 |
| | AUSTIN CITY | 991,959 | 13,743,902 | | WICHITA FALLS CITY | 332,839 | 5,720,975 |
| | HANOR CITY | 3,308 | 29,313 | | PLEASANT VALLEY CITY | 170 | 2,344 |
| | ROLLINGWOOD CITY | 746 | 10,510 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 480,499 | 8,200,845 |
| | WEST LAKE HILLS CITY | 1,460 | 20,745 | 244 | WILBARGER COUNTY | 42,944 | 712,667 |
| | SUNSET VALLEY CITY | 284 | 7,934 | | VERNON CITY | 33,381 | 537,905 |
| | PLUGERSVILLE CITY | 507 | 7,617 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 76,369 | 1,250,372 |
| | SAN LEANNA VILLAGE | 143 | 821 | 245 | WILLACY COUNTY | 62,540 | 956,571 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 1,338,573 | 17,444,334 | | LYFORD TOWN | 6,308 | 47,833 |
| 228 | TRINITY COUNTY | 23,740 | 354,110 | | PAYMONDVILLE CITY | 34,687 | 493,469 |
| | GROVEFON CITY | 3,545 | 63,552 | 246 | SAN BELITA CITY | 232 | 2,724 |
| | TRINITY CITY | 9,338 | 119,645 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 103,753 | 1,500,797 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 36,763 | 537,347 | 246 | WILLIAMSON COUNTY | 69,269 | 1,051,343 |
| 229 | TYLER COUNTY | 41,614 | 634,846 | | BARTLETT CITY | 3,906 | 49,392 |
| | WOODVILLE TOWN | 8,150 | 124,510 | | FLORENCE TOWN | 1,340 | 19,139 |
| | COLUMSNEIL TOWN | 401 | 4,722 | | GEORGETOWN CITY | 13,145 | 204,034 |
| | WATER TOWN | 256 | 1,441 | | | | |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 50,621 | 773,959 | | | | |
| 230 | WARRANT COUNTY | 40,821 | 747,333 | | | | |
| | WINDY SANDY TOWN | 6,422 | 47,329 | | | | |
| | GILMER CITY | 15,520 | 242,473 | | | | |



| COUNTY CODE | NAME | QUARTERLY PAYMENT | ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE | COUNTY CODE | NAME | QUARTERLY PAYMENT | ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE |
|-------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|------|-------------------|----------------------|
| | GRANGER CITY | 3,254 | 54,119 | | | | |
| | MOTTO TOWN | 1,544 | 12,595 | | | | |
| | ROUND ROCK TOWN | 3,557 | 111,659 | | | | |
| | TAYLOR CITY | 33,907 | 506,729 | | | | |
| | TRALL TOWN | 1,033 | 10,435 | | | | |
| | CEDAR PARK CITY | 729 | 9,088 | | | | |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 134,334 | 2,052,473 | | | | |
| 247 | WILSON COUNTY | 37,752 | 562,419 | | | | |
| | FLORISSVILLE CITY | 10,457 | 144,568 | | | | |
| | PORT CITY | 2,691 | 54,134 | | | | |
| | STOCKDALE CITY | 1,556 | 20,516 | | | | |
| | LA VERNE CITY | 1,552 | 25,773 | | | | |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 54,308 | 809,390 | | | | |
| 248 | WINKLER COUNTY | 46,308 | 740,112 | | | | |
| | VERMILION CITY | 9,950 | 164,601 | | | | |
| | WINK CITY | 839 | 13,452 | | | | |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 56,697 | 920,165 | | | | |
| 249 | WISE COUNTY | 39,108 | 607,172 | | | | |
| | ALVORD TOWN | 940 | 14,280 | | | | |
| | BOYO TOWN | 1,952 | 21,085 | | | | |
| | BRIDGEPORT CITY | 5,383 | 42,083 | | | | |
| | CHICO CITY | 1,293 | 14,115 | | | | |
| | DECATUR CITY | 8,933 | 114,923 | | | | |
| | NEWARK CITY | 406 | 5,495 | | | | |
| | RHODE TOWN | 312 | 9,962 | | | | |
| | ARLAP CITY | WAIVED | 0 | | | | |
| | SURGER TOWN | 125 | 1,934 | | | | |
| | FAIRVIEW CITY | 25 | 816 | | | | |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 52,673 | 857,465 | | | | |
| 250 | WOOD COUNTY | 69,774 | 1,084,447 | | | | |
| | ALBA TOWN | 1,158 | 10,807 | | | | |
| | HAWKINS CITY REPORT | | 50,106 | | | | |
| | MINEOLA CITY | 11,957 | 183,112 | | | | |
| | QUITMAN CITY | 5,912 | 75,968 | | | | |
| | WINNSBORO CITY | 11,644 | 184,623 | | | | |
| | YANTIS TOWN | 215 | 2,189 | | | | |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 100,694 | 1,623,322 | | | | |
| 251 | YORK COUNTY | 39,924 | 580,461 | | | | |
| | GENYER CITY TOWN | 4,365 | 74,579 | | | | |
| | PLAINS TOWN | 1,965 | 40,242 | | | | |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 46,256 | 704,302 | | | | |
| 252 | YOUNG COUNTY | 32,269 | 493,434 | | | | |
| | GRANHAM CITY | 25,965 | 424,442 | | | | |
| | NEWCASTLE CITY | 777 | 11,256 | | | | |
| | OLNEY CITY | 9,834 | 121,543 | | | | |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 64,245 | 1,050,495 | | | | |
| 253 | ZAPATA COUNTY | 23,735 | 420,603 | | | | |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 23,735 | 420,603 | | | | |
| 254 | ZAVALLA COUNTY | 43,324 | 649,490 | | | | |
| | CRYSTAL CITY CITY | 28,122 | 367,972 | | | | |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 71,466 | 1,053,462 | | | | |
| ** | STATE TOTAL ** | 77,051,449 | 1,121,252,725 | | | | |
| | NUMBER PAID | 1,214 | | | | | |

----- GOVERNMENTS NOT PAID -----

| REASON | NUMBER | AMOUNT |
|----------------|--------|---------|
| REPORT | 18 | 211,078 |
| QUE TRUST FUND | 1 | |
| ORS HOLD | 1 | 334 |
| WAIVED | 5 | |
| NO PAY DUE | 58 | |
| *TOTAL* | 83 | 211,412 |

