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# Reagan Speech Called Misleading, Simple, Divisive

## **Old Prop, Old Script** *(From The Philadelphia Inquirer)*

To get to the White House, Reagan will have to describe not how he would reduce government, but how he would enhance America's spirit and self-confidence.

He won't do it with the simplistic, misleading and divisive rhetoric he unloaded in our living rooms last week.

## **Desperate Candidate** *(From The Los Angeles Times)*

Ronald Reagan is a desperate man in his quest of the Presidency. He paraded his desperation before a nationwide television audience (March 31) in a 28-minute address ringing with oversimplifications that evoked unhappy memories of the troubled years immediately after World War II.

He then quoted Kissinger as allegedly having said: "The day of the U.S. is past, and today is the day of the Soviet Union. . . . My job as secretary of state is to negotiate the most acceptable second-best position available."

A Kissinger aide denies that the remark was ever made. Certainly nothing in the actions and statements of the secretary of state lend credibility to the accusation that he would settle for secondary status for America.

As a political contender, Reagan has the privilege, and indeed the duty, to point out what he considers the shortcomings of his opponents; that is part of the democratic process. But he also has the duty to do so with responsibility, and that was as lacking in his telecast as were constructive alternatives to the policies he abhors.

## **The Reagan Show** *(From The Detroit Free Press)*

If Ronald Reagan has convincing evidence that Henry Kissinger now believes the U.S. to be a second-rate power and is formulating foreign policy on such a basis, he should have documented that assertion in his national television speech Wednesday night.

What the former California governor apparently did, in an address that threw every possible punch at President Ford, was merely to repeat convenient hear-say in what was billed as a responsible political appearance. And if that is the case, then Reagan owes somebody an apology—not least of whom is the American voter he has been trying to persuade.

The speech did accomplish some important things, however. It gave the country a fairly vivid indication of the kind of president Reagan would make. It showed he is clearly running a third-party campaign for the presidency, in tone, at least, if not in fact. And it almost certainly foreclosed any chance that President Ford might pick Reagan as his Republican running mate.

## **Reagan on the Issues** *(From The Sacramento Bee)*

Ronald Reagan's penchant for glossing over the facts to score a political point was exemplified in his nationwide television address.

Primary election campaigns should bring a full and frank discussion of the issues and Reagan did devote his \$100,000 half-hour to some of the leading questions in the presidential race. But in the process he again displayed his knack for oversimplifying problems and solutions.

Reagan cited his welfare cuts while governor and rescuing the state government from fiscal ruin. There was no mention of the sizeable tax increases he required and the doubling of the state budget during his eight-year administration.

Reagan is in his element before the television cameras, but weighing what he said rather than how he said it raises doubts that he really has solutions to the problems facing the nation.

(OVER)

**Reagan's Politics of Fright** *(From The Chicago Daily News)*

If the world were the kind of place perceived by Ronald Reagan, it would be a terrific place to live. Despite his victory in North Carolina, Reagan is on the ropes as a candidate for GOP presidential nomination. He is desperate, especially for money, and his TV appeal may bring in enough money to continue his quest for a while. But his message, the politics of fright, offers nothing the American people should buy.

**Reagan's Easy Answers** *(From The Rocky Mountain News)*

Without a crystal ball, it is difficult to know if Ronald Reagan's nationwide television address the other night will help in his uphill fight to wrest the GOP nomination from President Ford.

But what is quite clear is that Reagan was neither fair, accurate nor intellectually honest in his sharp attacks on the administration's foreign and domestic policies.

It must be comfortable to go through life with easy answers for difficult dilemmas. Somebody ought to remind Reagan of one of H. L. Mencken's laws: "For every human problem, there is a neat, plain solution—and it is always wrong."

# President Ford Committee

P.O. BOX 15345, AUSTIN, TEXAS 78761 (512) 459-4101

April 19, 1976

TO: Editor, Editorial Page  
Political Columnists

FROM: Peter Roussel  
Press Director, Texas President Ford Committee

SUBJECT: The Reagan Record: Fact vs. Fiction

For your information, the attached materials are provided for guidance in analyzing the former California governor's positions on the critical national and international issues which have been raised in this campaign.

BUSINGThe Reagan Rhetoric

"Nothing has created more bitterness for example than forced busing to achieve racial balance. It was born of a hope that we could increase understanding and reduce prejudice and antagonism. I'm sure we all approved of that goal. But busing has failed to achieve the goal."

Page 11, paragraph 3

The Ford Record

Candidate Reagan's statement implies that neither the President nor his Administration is either aware of this problem or concerned enough to do something about it. On the President's 12th day in office, he signed an education bill with the following provisions:

- Prohibits the use of all Federal funds (except Impact Aid) for busing activities.
- Allows the courts to terminate busing orders on a finding that the school district has and will continue to comply with the fifth and fourteenth amendments.
- Prohibits any new order to bus past the next nearest school.
- Prohibits orders to bus except at the start of an academic year.
- Prohibits busing across district lines or altering district lines unless, as a result of discriminatory actions in both school districts, the lines caused segregation.
- Provides school districts a reasonable time to develop voluntary plans before a court order can be executed.

The President has also directed the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Attorney General, and members of the White House staff to review the ramifications of busing and to develop better methods to achieve quality education within an integrated environment for all school children.

CALIFORNIA GOVERNMENT GROWTHThe Reagan Rhetoric

"When I became Governor, I inherited a state government that was in almost the same situation as New York City. The state payroll had been growing for a dozen years at a rate of from 5 to 7,000 new employees each year. State government was spending from a million to a million and a half dollars more each day than it was taking in."

Page 7, paragraph 2

The Reagan Record

The California state budget under then Governor Reagan more than doubled, increasing from \$4.6 billion in 1967 to \$10.2 billion in 1973.

In addition, the state payroll continued to increase, from a total of 113,779 persons in 1967 to 127,929 persons in 1973.

As for the \$4 billion bonded indebtedness of California, there is little basis for comparison of the state with the current multitude of problems facing the City of New York.

CALIFORNIA STATE TAXESThe Reagan Rhetoric

"California was faced with insolvency and on the verge of bankruptcy. We had to increase taxes. Well, this came very hard for me because I felt taxes were already too great a burden. I told the people the increase, in my mind, was temporary and that, as soon as we could, we'd return their money to them."

Page 7, paragraph 3

The Reagan Record

Under Ronald Reagan, there were three huge state tax increases which totaled more than \$2 billion.

In 1967, there was an increase of \$967 million, the largest state tax hike in the nation's history. Of this, \$280 million went for a one-time deficit payment and state property tax relief. In 1971 the increase was \$488 million, with \$150 million going to property tax relief. In 1972, there was a final increase of \$682 million, with \$650 million going for property tax relief. While much of the property tax relief was short-term, the huge tax increases were permanent.

State personal income tax revenues went from \$500 million to \$2.5 billion, a 500% increase. Taxable bracket levies were increased from 7% to 11%. The range of the brackets was reduced so that taxpayers reached the highest taxable bracket more quickly and personal exemptions were reduced. Finally, after he adamantly denied that he would ever do so, then Governor Reagan agreed to a system of withholding state income taxes.

Bank and corporation taxes went up 100%. The state sales tax rose from 4% to 6%. The tax on cigarettes increased 7 cents a pack and the liquor tax rose 50 cents per gallon. Inheritance tax rates were increased and collections more than doubled.

Under Governor Reagan, the average tax rate for each \$100 of assessed valuation rose from \$8.84 to \$11.15. Under his predecessor, Pat Brown, the increase was much less in dollars and percentage--from \$6.96 to \$8.34. And in the six years of Republican Governor Knight's administration, it was still less--from \$5.94 to \$6.96. One reason for the big increase under Mr. Reagan--from \$3.7 billion to \$8.3 billion--is that the state paid a steadily smaller percentage of the school costs--one of the biggest reasons for local property taxes.

Despite periodic efforts to provide relief, there has been a substantial increase in the burden carried by most property owners. Inflation and high assessments have helped wipe out any savings. Only \$855 million of the record \$10.2 billion budget in Reagan's final year was for tax relief for homeowners and renters.

CALIFORNIA WELFARE REFORMThe Reagan Rhetoric

"After a few years of trying to control this runaway program (welfare) and being frustrated by bureaucrats here in California and in Washington, we turned again to a citizens' task force. The result was the most comprehensive welfare reform ever attempted.

And in less than three years we reduced the rolls by more than 300,000 people. Saved the taxpayers \$2 billion".

Page 10, paragraph 2-3

"And, increased the grants to the truly deserving needy by an average of 43%. We also carried out a successful experiment which I believe is an answer to much of the welfare problem in the nation. We put able-bodied welfare recipients to work at useful community projects in return for their welfare grants."

Page 11, paragraph 1

The Reagan Record

One reduction of 20,000 persons was due to a correction in accounting procedures in the state's largest county, Los Angeles.

Candidate Reagan also has taken credit for a drop of 110,000 cases which in fact, had occurred before his program had gone into effect. Moreover, a reduction in unemployment in California from 7.4% in April, 1971 to 5.9% in September, 1972 had as large an effect on checking the rise of welfare cases as any other single factor.

In addition, the migratory rate of unemployed persons into California declined from 233,000 in 1967 to 44,000 in 1971, reducing potential welfare roll increases.

Rolls for welfare families increased in the eight years of Mr. Reagan's governorship from 729,357 to 1,384,400, and the cost of the program went from \$32.3 million to \$104.4 million.

With regard to increasing grants to the deserving and putting "Able-bodied welfare recipients" to work, the Reagan program never touched more than 6/10th of 1% of welfare recipients. Although the program was designed to have 59,000 participants in its first year in 35 counties, it managed only 1,100 participants in 10 counties, mostly rural farm areas.

ECONOMIC RECOVERYThe Reagan Rhetoric

"In this election season the White House is telling us a solid economic recovery is taking place. It claims a slight drop in unemployment. It says that prices aren't going up as fast, but they are still going up, and that the stock market has shown some gains. But, in fact, things seem just about as they were back in the 1972 election year. Remember, we were also coming out of a recession then. Inflation has been running at around 6%. Unemployment about 7. Remember, too, the upsurge and the optimism lasted through the election year and into 1973. And then, the roof fell in. Once again we had unemployment. Only this time not 7%, more than 10. And inflation--wasn't 6%, it was 12%."

Page 1, paragraph 3

"Now, in this election year 1976, we're told we're coming out of this recession. Just because inflation and unemployment rates have fallen to what they were at the worst of the previous recession. If history repeats itself we will be talking recovery four years from now merely because we've reduced inflation from 25% to 12%."

Page 2, paragraph 2

The Ford Record

There are now 2.6 million more people at work today than there were just a year ago. Total employment is at its highest point in history.

Unemployment reached its peak in May, 1975 at 8.9%--not "more than 10%". March, 1976 figures show that this rate has been reduced to 7.5%, and that it continues to decline.

Prices are not going up as fast. In 1974, inflation stood at an annualized rate of 12.2%. Inflation today is down to 6.3%--cut nearly in half.

This recovery has taken place on a broad and lasting front. In addition to a decrease in both unemployment and inflation, major gains have been posted in retail sales, GNP, durable goods, housing and personal income. This Administration's statements are based on more than just the unemployment and cost-of-living statistics that candidate Reagan implies.

## EDUCATION

### The Reagan Rhetoric

"Schools. In America, we created at the local level and administered at the local level for many years the greatest public school system in the world. Now through something called federal aid to education, we have something called federal interference and education has been the loser. Quality has declined as federal intervention has increased."

Page 11, paragraph 2

### The Ford Record

The Federal government supports only 7% of the total cost of elementary and secondary education. The bulk of this support is distributed through the states to local governments to meet the specific educational needs of each community.

President Ford has recognized that "since Abraham Lincoln signed the Act creating the land grant colleges, Federal encouragement and assistance to education has been an essential part of the American system. To abandon it now would be to ignore the past and threaten the future."

The very first major piece of legislation the President signed was an omnibus education bill. It improved the distribution of Federal education funds and the administration of Federal programs.

On March 1 of this year, President Ford sent an education message to Congress which combined 24 categorical grant programs into one grant program of \$2.3 billion so that state and local school systems would have far greater flexibility in the use of these funds. This action insured continuing, appropriate Federal support for education, while minimizing the intensive rules and regulations which are unrelated to the development of quality education.

ENERGYThe Reagan Rhetoric

"Only a short time ago we were lined up at the gas station. We turned our thermostats down as Washington announced 'Project Independence.' We were going to become self-sufficient, able to provide for our own energy needs.

At the time we were only importing a small percentage of our oil. Yet, the Arab boycott caused half a million Americans to lose their jobs when plants closed down for lack of fuel. Today, it's almost three years later and 'Project Independence' has become 'Project Dependence.' Congress has adopted an energy bill so bad we were led to believe Mr. Ford would veto it. Instead he signed it. And, almost instantly, drilling rigs all over our land started shutting down. Now, for the first time in our history, we are importing more oil than we produce. How many Americans will be laid off if there is another boycott? The energy bill is a disaster that never should have been signed."

Page 6, paragraphs 1-2

The Ford Record

Candidate Reagan seems to have missed the whole point of having a national energy policy. Two years ago (not the three that he claims), at the time of the March, 1974 announcement of Project Independence, the United States was importing 35% of its oil--not the "insignificant" amount that Mr. Reagan seems to recall. It was for this reason that President Ford called for a comprehensive national energy policy to achieve, by 1985, national energy independence. Oil rigs did not begin shutting down after the passage of the EPCA. There were an average of 1,662 drilling rigs operating last year, the highest number in a decade. Figures for January 1976--just this week released--show that 1,710 rotary rigs were in operation one full month after passage of EPCA.

And, preliminary estimates indicate that 1976 investments by the petroleum industry in production and development activities will exceed those of 1975.

The Energy Policy and Conservation Act passed by the Congress and signed by President Ford in December ended a difficult, year-long debate between the Congress and the Administration on oil pricing policy, opening the way to an orderly phasing out of controls on domestic oil over forty months, thereby stimulating our own oil production.

By removing controls, this legislation should give industry sufficient incentive over a period of time to explore, develop and produce new fields in the outer continental shelf, Alaska, and potential new reserves in the lower forty-eight states. Removal of these controls at the end of forty months should increase domestic production by more than one million barrels per day by 1985 and reduce imports by about three million barrels per day.

More importantly, this bill enables the United States to meet a substantial portion of the mid-term goals for energy independence set forth over a year ago. Incorporated in this are authorities for:

- a strategic storage system
- conversion of oil and gas-fired utility and industrial plants to coal
- energy efficiency labeling
- emergency authorities for use in the event of another embargo
- and the authority we need to fulfill our international agreements with other oil consuming nations.

These provisions will directly reduce the nation's dependence on foreign oil by almost two million barrels per day by 1985. The strategic storage system and the stand-by authority will enable the United States to withstand a future embargo of about four million barrels per day.

The EPCA didn't give President Ford everything that he wanted, but it was a step in the right direction. Most importantly, it recognized the need and provided the means for gradual decontrol of oil.

President Ford has already put these authorities to good use-- his Administration recently announced the decontrol of heavy fuel oil, and will shortly follow suit with decontrol of other products as provided under the law.

Finally, candidate Reagan seems to have conveniently forgotten that President Ford long ago called for the decontrol of natural gas, production from national petroleum reserves, measures to stimulate more effective conservation, the development of new energy sources, and the development of more and cleaner energy from our vast coal resources.

Perhaps the question which should be asked is, "Does Mr. Reagan even have a policy?"

FEDERAL SPENDINGThe Reagan Rhetoric

"The fact is, we'll never build a lasting economic recovery by going deeper into debt at a faster rate than we ever have before. It took this nation 166 years--until the middle of World War II--to finally accumulate a debt of \$95 billion. It took this administration just the last 12 months to add \$95 billion to the debt. And this administration has run up almost one-fourth of our total national debt in just these short nineteen months."

"Inflation is the cause of recession and unemployment. And we're not going to have real prosperity or recovery until we stop fighting the symptoms and start fighting the disease. There's only one cause for inflation--government spending more than government takes in. The cure is a balanced budget. Ah, but they tell us, 80% of the budget is uncontrollable. It's fixed by laws passed by Congress."

Page 2, paragraphs 3-4

"But laws passed by Congress can be repealed by Congress. And, if Congress is unwilling to do this, then isn't it time we elect a Congress that will?"

"Soon after he took office, Mr. Ford promised he would end inflation. Indeed, he declared war on inflation. And, we all donned those WIN buttons to "Whip Inflation Now." Unfortunately, the war--if it ever really started--was soon over. Mr. Ford, without WIN button, appeared on TV, and promised he absolutely would not allow the Federal deficit to exceed \$60 billion (which incidentally was \$5 billion more than the biggest previous deficit we'd ever had). Later he told us it might be as much as \$70 billion. Now we learn it's \$80 billion or more."

Page 3, paragraphs 1-2

The Ford Record

The national debt reached \$72 billion in 1942. The estimated deficit for FY '76 is \$76.9 billion. The gross Federal debt up through FY '76 is estimated at \$634 billion. Thus, the Administration's share of the national debt is 15.6%, not the 25% declared by candidate Reagan.

President Ford's economic policy has been designed to:

1. Create sustained economic recovery and growth without inflation;
2. Reach a balanced Federal budget by 1979; and,
3. Provide jobs for all who seek work.

President Ford has offered specific plans for achieving a balanced budget; but, a large part of the cause of the current recession is the result of past fiscal policies, especially rapid increases in Federal expenditures. There is no quick remedy for the problems created a decade ago.

A precipitous return to a balanced budget, as candidate Reagan would like, would fuel inflation, halt the recovery, and mean a sustained period of high unemployment.

Some 77.1% of the federal budget for FY '77 is in "uncontrollable" or "open-ended" expenditures. Approximately \$236.8 billion of this is allocated to payments to individuals. In order to achieve candidate Reagan's "balanced" budget as quickly as he suggests, we would have to terminate all of some, or part of several, of the following expenditures:

\$108.0 billion	Social Security and Railroad Retirement
38.4 billion	Medicare and Medicaid
26.0 billion	Public Assistance Programs
22.9 billion	Federal Retirement Funds
16.3 billion	Veterans Benefits

About 26 cents out of every Federal tax dollar in 1977 will go to defense (\$101.2 billion). Revenue sharing and grants to states and localities--funds returned for use at the local level--take up another 15 cents out of every Federal dollar spent. This too, leaves little room for immediate, massive Federal cuts.

In March, 1975, President Ford literally "drew the line" at a deficit of \$60 billion. To meet that goal, the President vetoed some 47 bills sent to him by the Congress--at an attempted cost savings to the American taxpayer of \$26 billion. The Congress overrode only 7 of these vetoes, but at a cost to the taxpayer of another \$13 billion added to the Federal deficit.

Thus, the estimated deficit for FY 76 will be \$76.9 billion. The largest previous yearly deficit occurred in 1943--\$54.8 billion.

Gross national debt for FY 76 is estimated to be \$634 billion--of which \$76.9 billion, or 15.6% occurred during a year in which a Ford budget was in effect.

The President's proposed budget for FY 1977 cuts the rate of growth of Federal spending in half, down to 5.5%. The estimated deficit for FY 77 is \$43 billion or \$33 billion less than the previous year and some \$26 billion less than projected expenditures had government continued to grow at the same pace as it had during the last decade.

President Ford has set a balanced budget as his goal for 1979.

ANGOLAThe Reagan Rhetoric

"We gave just enough support to one side of Angola to encourage it to fight and die but too little to give it a chance of winning."

Page 13, paragraph 2

The Ford Record

The U.S. objective in supporting the FNLA/UNITA forces in Angola was to assist them, and through them all of black Africa, to defend against a minority faction supported by Soviet arms and Cuban intervention. Despite massive Soviet aid and the presence of Cuban troops, we were on the road to success in Angola until December 19 when Congress adopted the Tunney Amendment cutting off further U.S. aid to the FNLA and UNITA. President Ford severely rebuked the Congress for that action.

CHINAThe Reagan Rhetoric

"In Asia our new relationship with mainland China can have practical benefits with both sides. But that doesn't mean it should include yielding to demands by them as the Administration has to reduce our military presence on Taiwan where we have a long-time friend and ally, the Republic of China."

Page 13, paragraph 3

The Ford Record

We have not reduced our forces on Taiwan as a result of Peking's demands. Our reductions stem from our own assessment of U.S. political and security interests. The ending of the Vietnam conflict and the lessening of tension in the area brought about by our new relationship with the People's Republic of China has made this drawdown possible.

FOREIGN AFFAIRSISRAELThe Reagan Rhetoric

"Mr. Ford's new Ambassador to the United Nations attacks our long time ally Israel."

Page 13, paragraph 3

The Ford Record

Candidate Reagan has grossly distorted the facts. William Scranton did not attack Israel. His veto blocked an unbalanced Security Council Resolution critical of Israel--a resolution that every other member of the Security Council voted for. In a March 23 speech in the United Nations Security Council, Ambassador Scranton reiterated long-standing U.S. policy--a policy articulated by every Administration--and every U.S. Representative to the United Nations since 1967--on Israel's obligations as an occupying power under international law with regard to the territories under its occupation.

Far from attacking our long-time ally, Israel, President Ford's Administration seized an historic opportunity to help the area move towards a secure, just and comprehensive peace settlement. During the Spring of 1975, the President held an extensive series of meetings with important leaders in the area. A second, interim agreement was reached shortly thereafter between Israel and Egypt.

This agreement reaffirmed and strengthened the ceasefire, widened the buffer zone, and committed both sides to settle the Middle East conflict by peaceful means, refraining from use of force. For the first time in years, the Suez Canal was opened to Israel for non-military shipping.

VIETNAMThe Reagan Rhetoric

"And, it is also revealed now that we seek to establish friendly relations with Hanoi. To make it more palatable,

we are told this might help us learn the fate of the men still listed as Missing in Action."

Page 13-14, paragraph 3

### The Ford Record

Neither President Ford nor his Administration spokesman have said we "seek to establish friendly relations with Hanoi." Such an assertion is totally false.

The Congress, reflecting the views of the American people and the Ford Administration, has called for an accounting of our Missing in Action and the return of the bodies of dead servicemen still held by Hanoi.

The Ford Administration, in keeping with this Congressional mandate, has offered to discuss with Hanoi the significant outstanding issues between us.

### CUBA

#### The Reagan Rhetoric

"In the last few days, Mr. Ford and Dr. Kissinger have taken us from hinting at invasion of Cuba to laughing it off as a ridiculous idea. Except, that it was their ridiculous idea. No one else suggested it. Once again -- what is their policy? During this last year, they carried on a campaign to befriend Castro. They persuaded the Organization of American States to lift its trade embargo, lifted some U.S. trade restrictions, they engaged in culture exchanges. And then on the eve of the Florida primary election, Mr. Ford went to Florida, called Castro an outlaw and said he'd never recognize him. But he hasn't asked our Latin American neighbors to reimpose a single sanction, nor has he taken any action himself. Meanwhile, Castro continues to export revolution to Puerto Rico, to Angola, and who knows where else?

Page 14, paragraph 2

The Ford Record

Neither President Ford nor his representative stated -- or hinted-- at an "invasion of Cuba." Nor did the United States persuade the OAS to lift the sanctions against Cuba.

At San Jose last summer, the U.S. voted in favor of an OAS resolution which left to each country freedom of action with regard to the sanctions. The U.S. did so because a majority of the OAS members had already unilaterally lifted their sanctions against Cuba, and because the resolution was supported by a majority of the organization members. Since that resolution passed, no additional Latin American country has established relations with Cuba.

The U.S. has not lifted its own sanctions against Cuba. It did not enter into any agreements with Cuba, and did not trade with Cuba. We did not engage in cultural exchanges.

The U.S. did validate a number of passports for U.S. Congressmen and their staffs, for some scholars and for some religious leaders to visit Cuba. And the U.S. issued a few select visas to Cubans to visit the U.S.

These minimal steps were taken to test whether there was a mutual interest in ending the hostile nature of our relations. This policy was consistent with the traditional American interest in supporting the free flow of ideas and people. Since the Cuban adventure in Angola, the Ford Administration has concluded that the Cubans are not interested in changing their ways. The U.S. has resumed its highly restrictive policies toward Cuban travel.

With regard to Cuban efforts to interfere in Puerto Rican affairs, the U.S. has made it emphatically clear in the UN and bilaterally to the Cubans and other nations that the U.S. will not tolerate any interference in its internal affairs.

Mr. Reagan's criticism is particularly interesting when compared to the following comment he made last August in a release for his weekly editorial column.

"Recent conciliatory gestures by Castro, including the return of \$2 million ransom money he had impounded in connection with a U.S. airliner hijacking, indicates that he is ready to talk turkey with the United States. Since we can accomplish both humanitarian and national objectives in the process, it's time for the Washington establishment to lift its Cuban dialogue above the level of that advertising slogan, 'Since we're neighbors, let's be friends.'"

FOREIGN AFFAIRSEASTERN EUROPEThe Reagan Rhetoric

"Now we learn that another high official of the State Department, Helmut Sonnenfeldt, whom Dr. Kissinger refers to as his "Kissinger", has expressed the belief that, in effect, the captive nations should give up any claim of national sovereignty and simply become a part of the Soviet Union. He says, 'Their desire to break out of the Soviet straightjacket' threatens us with World War III. In other words, slaves should accept their fate."

Page 17, paragraph 2

The Ford Record

The Reagan statement is wholly inaccurate. It is a gross distortion of fact, to ascribe such views to Mr. Sonnenfeldt or to the Ford Administration. Not a single person in the Ford Administration has ever expressed any such belief.

The U.S. does not accept a sphere of influence of any country, anywhere, and emphatically rejects a Soviet sphere of influence in Eastern Europe.

Two Presidents have visited in Eastern Europe; there have been two visits to Poland and Romania and Yugoslavia, by Presidents. Administration officials have made repeated visits to Eastern Europe, on every trip to symbolize and to make clear to these countries that the U.S. is interested in working with them and that it does not accept or act upon the exclusive dominance of any one country in that area.

At the same time, the U.S. does not want to give encouragement to an uprising that might lead to enormous suffering. The United States does not accept the dominance of any one country anywhere.

Yugoslavia was mentioned, for example. The Ford Administration would emphatically consider it a very grave matter if outside forces were to attempt to intervene in the domestic affairs of Yugoslavia. The U.S. welcomes Eastern European countries developing more in accordance with their national traditions, and we will cooperate with them. This is the policy of the United States, and there is no "Sonnenfeldt" doctrine.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
THE HELSINKI PACT

The Reagan Rhetoric

"Why did the President travel halfway 'round the world to sign the Helsinki Pact, putting our stamp of approval on Russia's enslavement of the captive nations?"

We gave away the freedom of millions of people -- freedom that was not ours to give."

Page 16, paragraph 2

The Ford Record

Again, candidate Reagan has distorted the facts for emotional impact. President Ford stated clearly on July 25 that "the United States has never recognized the Soviet incorporation of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia and is not doing so now. Our official policy of non-recognition is not affected by the results of the European Security Conference."

President Ford went to Helsinki along with the Chiefs of State or heads of government of all our Western allies and, among others, a Papal Representative, to sign a document which contains Soviet commitments to greater respect for human rights, self-determination of peoples, and expanded exchanges and communication throughout Europe. Paragraph three of the Act calls for a freer flow of people and ideas among all the European nations.

The Helsinki Act, for the first time, specifically provides for the possibility of peaceful change of borders when that would correspond to the wishes of the peoples concerned.

And the Helsinki document itself states that no occupation or acquisition of territory by force will be recognized as legal.

FOREIGN AFFAIRSPANAMA CANALThe Reagan Rhetoric

"The Canal Zone is not a colonial possession. It is not a long-term lease. It is sovereign U.S. territory every bit the same as Alaska and all the states that were carved from the Louisiana Purchase. We should end those negotiations (on the Panama Canal) and tell the General; We bought it, we paid for it, we built it and we intend to keep it."

Page 15, paragraph 3

The Ford Record

It is not certain whether the Reagan rhetoric on the Panama Canal Zone best displays his ignorance--or his frequent distortion of the facts for political gain. What is certain is that Mr. Reagan view that the Canal Zone is "sovereign U.S. territory every bit the same as Alaska and all the states that were carved from the Louisiana Purchase" is absolutely incorrect.

The United States did not buy the Canal Zone from Panama for \$10 million in 1903. Instead, this country bought certain rights which Panama then granted--rights to run the Canal Zone as if it were U.S. territory, subjecting Panamanians to U.S. law and police in a strip of land through the middle of their country.

Neither is the Canal Zone sovereign U.S. territory. The original treaty does not give sovereignty to the U.S. but only rights the U.S. would exercise as "if it were sovereign." The 1936 treaty refers to the Canal Zone as Panamanian territory under U.S. jurisdiction. Legal scholars have been clear on this for three-quarters of an century. Unlike children born in the United States, for example, children born in the Canal Zone are not automatically citizens of the United States.

Candidate Reagan's rhetoric aggravates an already difficult situation. In 1964, anti-American riots in the Canal area took 26 lives. Since that time, negotiations between the United States and Panama on the Canal have been pursued by three successive American Presidents. The purpose of these negotiations is to protect our national security, not diminish it.

FOREIGN AFFAIRSTHE U.S. ROLEThe Reagan Rhetoric

"Now we must ask if someone is giving away our own freedom. Dr. Kissinger is quoted as saying that he thinks of the U.S. as Athens and the Soviet Union as Sparta. "The day of the U.S. is past and today is the day of the Soviet Union." And he added, "...My job as Secretary of State is to negotiate the most acceptable second-best position available."

Page 16, paragraph 3

The Ford Record

Candidate Reagan's so-called quotes from Secretary Kissinger are a total and irresponsible fabrication. He has never said what Mr. Reagan attributes to him, or anything like it.

In a March 23, 1976 press conference in Dallas, Secretary Kissinger said: "I do not believe that the United States will be defeated. I do not believe that the United States is on the decline."

"I believe that the United States is essential to preserve the security of the free world and for any progress in the world that exists."

"In a period of great national difficulty, of the Viet-Nam war, of Watergate, of endless investigations, we have tried to preserve the role of the United States as that major actor. And I believe that to explain to the American people that the policy is complex, that our involvement is permanent, and that our problems are nevertheless soluble, is a sign of optimism and of confidence in the American people rather than the opposite."



GOVERNMENT GROWTH & FEDERAL TAXES

The Reagan Rhetoric

"Then came a White House proposal for a \$28 billion tax cut, to be matched by a \$28 billion cut in the proposed spending -- not in the present spending, but in the proposed spending in the new budget. Well, my question then and my question now is, if there was \$28 billion in the new budget that could be cut, what was it doing there in the first place?"

Page 3, paragraph 3

"They could ... correct a great unfairness that now exists in our tax system. Today, when you get a cost-of-living pay raise-- one that just keeps you even with purchasing power-- it often moves you up into a higher tax bracket. This means you pay a higher percentage in tax but you reduce your purchasing power. Last year, because of this inequity, the government took in \$7 billion in undeserved profit in the income tax alone, and this year they'll do even better."

Page 4, paragraph 2

The Ford Record

President Ford has submitted a budget for FY '77 which will curb the growth in Federal expenditures -- proposing a \$28 billion cut in existing programs, not a reduction in the proposed budget as candidate Reagan would have the public believe. The President has called for this spending cut to be tied to a tax cut which would return to a family of four earning \$15,000 a year approximately \$227 more in take-home pay -- and which would give businesses more incentive to create jobs.

The President's tax proposals for individuals have several key features:

- an increase in the personal exemption from \$750 to \$1000.
- substitution of a single standard deduction-- \$2,500 for married couples filing jointly and \$1,800 for single taxpayers -- for the existing low income allowance and percentage standard deduction.
- a reduction in individual income tax rates.



NATIONAL DEFENSEThe Reagan Rhetoric

"The Soviet Army outnumbered ours more than two-to-one and in reserves four-to-one. They out-spend us on weapons by 50%. Their Navy outnumbered ours in surface ships and submarines two-to-one. We are outgunned in artillery three-to-one and their tanks outnumber ours four-to-one. Their strategic nuclear missiles are larger, more powerful and more numerous than ours. The evidence mounts that we are Number Two in a world where it is dangerous, if not fatal, to be second best."

Page 16, paragraph 1

The Ford Record

In January of this year, President Ford submitted to Congress the largest peacetime budget for the Department of Defense in the history of the United States--\$112 billion, \$700 million. He has assured the American people that "the United States is going to be number one, as it is, in our national security" as long as he is President.

Candidate Reagan conveniently neglects to mention that our strategic forces are superior to the Soviets'. The United States holds numerous advantages over the Soviet Union, including the following:

- Our missile warheads have tripled and we lead the Soviets in missile warheads by more than two-to-one.
- Our missiles are twice as accurate and more survivable.
- We have a three-to-one lead in the number of strategic bombers.
- We are proceeding with the development and production of the world's most modern strategic bomber, the B-1.
- We are developing the world's most modern and lethal missile launching submarine, the Trident.
- We are developing a new large ICBM.

National defense is more than a numbers game, and candidate Reagan's rhetoric indicates a disturbingly shallow grasp of what true balance is all about. It is absolutely meaningless to say the Soviet Army is twice the size of the U.S. Army when one considers that one million of their troops are deployed on the Chinese border.

Candidate Reagan also ignores that we are at the head of a great Alliance system in Europe, and we are firmly tied to the strongest economic power in Asia.

President Ford is the one responsible for reversing the recent trend of shrinking defense budgets in which a Democratic Congress has made \$37 billion in cuts during the past seven years.

Mr. Reagan's short-sighted, politically motivated statements that proclaim that our nation is "in danger" are both factually irresponsible and potentially damaging to this country. They alarm our people, confuse our allies, and invite our adversaries to seek new foreign adventures.

## SOCIAL SECURITY

### The Reagan Rhetoric

"Now, let's look at Social Security. Mr. Ford says he wants to 'preserve the integrity of Social Security.' Well, I differ with him on one word. I would like to restore the integrity of Social Security. Those who depend on it see a continual reduction in their standards of living. Inflation strips the increase in their benefits. The maximum benefit today buys 80 fewer loaves of bread than it did when that maximum payment was only \$85 a month. In the meantime, the Social Security payroll tax has become the most unfair tax any worker pays. Women are discriminated against. Particularly, working wives. And, people who reach Social Security age and want to continue working, should be allowed to do so and without losing their benefits. I believe a Presidential commission of experts should be appointed to study and present a plan to strengthen and improve Social Security while there's still time--so that no person who has contributed to Social Security will ever lose a dime."

Page 4, paragraph 3

### The Ford Record

The statement that the "maximum benefit today buys 80 fewer loaves than it did when the maximum benefit was only \$85 a month" implies that the purchasing power of Social Security payments has declined substantially. In fact, the average benefit has almost tripled in terms of the amount it can buy from that time in 1940 when the benefit was \$85.

It was President Ford who first recognized inflation as the single greatest threat to the quality of life for older Americans. As a result, his budget request to Congress for fiscal year 1977 included a full cost-of-living increase in Social Security benefits in order to maintain the purchasing power of 32 million older Americans.

Rather than add to government bureaucracy a "Presidential commission of experts" to re-study the complex problem, as candidate Reagan suggests, the President has taken immediate action by requesting legislation to maintain the fiscal integrity of the Social Security Trust Fund. President Ford has proposed an increase in payroll taxes of three tenths of one per cent for both employers and employees so that future Social Security payments will not exceed revenues.

And, beyond merely strengthening the Social Security system, and fighting inflation, President Ford has proposed coverage of catastrophic illness--with a ceiling of \$750 on medical expenditures.

# Reagan Rhetoric, Record Conflict

One of the biggest myths in American politics is the image of Ronald Reagan as a tight-fisted fiscal conservative.

In reality, Reagan was the biggest taxpayer and spender of any governor in California's history.

Lou Cannon, a political writer for the Washington Post and author of a Reagan biography, wrote in a recent article:

"At times Reagan seems to be the various things his advocates and his adversaries say about him. What Reagan says and what Reagan does are frequently contradictory. And he left a conflicting legacy after two four-year terms in the governorship."

Nowhere are the Reagan rhetoric and the Reagan record in more conflict than in the field of fiscal policy.

Let's compare the rhetoric and the record.

A letter from Sen. Paul Laxalt, R-Nevada, who is chairman of Citizens for Reagan, set the theme of the campaign.

The senator said Reagan would tell the American people "that as governor of California he was successful in:

—creating and returning an \$850 million surplus to the California taxpayers.

—keeping the size of the California state government constant.

—originating and signing a massive tax relief bill which resulted in a \$378 million saving to California's property owners and a \$110 million saving to renters."

That's the rhetoric. In detail, let's look at the record.

**Q. What about the Reagan campaign claim that as governor, he created and returned an \$850 million surplus to the California taxpayers?"**

A. The \$850 million surplus was not the result of any savings in state government. Rather, it was a serious miscalculation. In 1967, Reagan, in effect, 'overtaxed' Californians through an enormous \$943 million tax increase. While the tax increase was permanent, the rebate was a one-shot temporary form of relief in 1969—the year preceding his bid for reelection.

**Q. And the claim of a "massive tax relief bill which resulted in a \$378 million saving to property owners and a \$110 million saving to renters?"**

A. This was in no way the result of sound management of the state. The property tax relief was achieved by other federal and state revenues. Specifically, they were a federal revenue sharing surplus, a major increase in the state sales tax and a strong business climate.

**Q. What about the Reagan campaign boast that he kept "the size of California state government constant?"**

A. Under Reagan, the state budget more than doubled in eight years from \$4.6 billion to \$10.2 billion. The number of state employees increased from 113,779 in 1967 to 127,929 in 1975.

**Q. Yes, but don't inflation and the growth of California's population contribute to that budget increase?**

A. Doubtless they do. But it is significant to note that under Reagan the state budget increased an average of 12.2% yearly. Under his successor, Edmund G. Brown, Jr., the increase has been 6%. And while California's population grew 1% a year during Reagan's eight-year administration, it grew 3% a year during the 14 preceding years under Governors Edmund G. Brown, Sr. and Goodwin J. Knight.

**Q. How did Reagan balance the state budget during those years that it more than doubled? By practicing fiscal economies?**

A. By no means. Under Reagan, there were three huge tax increases totalling more than \$2 billion. In 1967, there was an increase of \$967 million—the largest state tax hike in the nation's history. Of this, \$280 million went for a one-time deficit payment and future property tax relief. In 1971, the increase was \$488 million with \$150 million for property tax relief. In 1972, the increase was \$682 million with \$650 million for property tax relief. Much of this property tax relief was short term. But the overall tax increases were permanent.

(over)

**Q. How was this money raised?**

A. By all sorts of taxes. State personal income tax revenues went from \$500 million to \$2.5 billion, a 500% increase. Top bracket levies were increased from 7% to 11%. The size of the brackets was reduced so that taxpayers reached the highest bracket more quickly. And personal exemptions were reduced. Finally, after adamantly denying he would ever do so, the governor agreed to a system of withholding state income taxes.

Bank and corporation taxes went up 100%. The state sales tax rose from 4% to 6%. The tax on cigarettes went up 7 cents a pack and the liquor tax rose 50 cents per gallon. Inheritance tax rates also were increased and collections more than doubled.

**Q. But didn't taxpayers benefit from local property tax relief?**

A. Hardly. Under Reagan, the average tax rate for each \$100 of assessed valuation rose from \$8.84 to \$11.15. Under predecessor Pat Brown the increase was much less in dollars and percentage—from \$6.96 to \$8.84. And in the six years of Republican Knight's administration it was still less—from \$5.94 to \$6.96. One reason for the big increase under Reagan—from \$3.7 billion to \$8.3 billion—is that the state paid a steadily smaller percentage of school costs—one of the biggest reasons for local property taxes.

Despite periodic efforts to provide relief, there has been a substantial increase in the burden carried by most property owners. Inflation and higher assessments have helped wipe out any savings. Only \$855 million of the record \$10.2 billion budget in Reagan's final year was for tax relief for homeowners and renters.

**Q. What did Reagan have to say about all this spending?**

A. Nothing very consistent. In his first inaugural message on January 5, 1967, he said, "we are going to squeeze and cut and trim until we reduce the cost of government."

On July 9, 1967, he said in a televised speech that as long as California grows in population and as long as the country is in an inflationary spiral "we will have a record breaking budget every year . . . and that is roughly 8%."

On Oct. 2, 1967, Reagan was asked in Milwaukee about his comment that he balanced the budget without new taxes. He replied: "We raised the old ones about \$1 billion."

**Q. Many of Reagan's supporters claim that the reason for the huge budget increases in his administration was because of increases in assistance to local governments?**

A. That's true. And under the same logic, we could eliminate about \$60 billion from the federal budget spent for assistance to the states. Extending that bookkeeping system to foreign aid and assistance to individuals, nearly three-fourths of the federal budget could be disregarded. If Reagan is going to continue to criticize the growth of the federal budget, he has to accept similar criticism on the growth of California's budget while he was governor. He can't have it both ways.

California Political Survey

1967-1975

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1975</u>
State Assembly	37 GOP 42 Dem	25 GOP 55 Dem
State Senate	19 GOP 21 Dem	15 GOP 25 Dem
Statewide (Constitutional) Office	5 GOP 1 Dem	1 GOP 5 Dem
Governor	1 GOP	1 Dem
U. S. Representatives (from Cal. )	17 GOP 21 Dem	15 GOP 28 Dem
U. S. Senators (from Cal. )	2 GOP 0 Dem	0 GOP 2 Dem



I N S

FY 77

July 8, 721

F-176

SW Border 2337

1977

2315

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DEA.

1976

SW Border and Mex

1099

1977

1120

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Inspector, CPO

1974

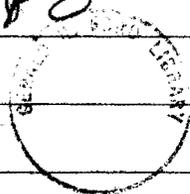
961

1975

966

1976

1177



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
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	-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.

## PACKER BONDING

Q: Are you still opposed to packer bonding legislation?

A: No. I have reviewed this situation and have indicated to Secretary Butz that I would support a bill which extends bonding protection to cover sales of livestock to packers. However, I think that packer bonding will provide producers with sufficient protection and thus hope that the Congress will avoid legislating additional unnecessary protections.

### BACKGROUND

On March 31, by a vote of 35 to 2, the House Agriculture Committee ordered favorably reported H.R. 8410, which amends the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921. This bill grew out of payment defaults on amounts owed by packers to livestock producers -- packers such as American Beef Packers in Omaha and others.

Major provisions of H.R. 8410:

- Expand the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to require bonds for packers producing more than \$500,000 of livestock each year;
- Require packers to deliver the full purchase price of livestock at the point of transfer by the close of business the next day unless otherwise agreed to in writing;
- Provide that the bonding and prompt payment provisions would preempt state laws on the same subject; and
- Amendments concerning poultry and poultry products were eliminated from all sections;

The House is expected to pass the bill.

PCL  
4/7/76

## ILLEGAL ALIENS

- Q. How would you solve the problem of illegal aliens, entering and working in the United States?
- A. We have anywhere from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 illegal aliens in this country, which is, roughly, the total number of unemployed in this country. This is a very serious matter, but let me tell you what we are trying to do about it.

Number one, we are working very closely in a new program with the Mexican Government. There has been a tremendous increase in the flow of illegal aliens from Mexico. The cooperation that we are developing with the Mexican Government will, I think, produce some results in stopping that flow.

When I was in Mexico about twenty months ago, I personally talked to President Excheverria about this.

Number two, in my budget I have recommended additional employees for the Immigration and Naturalization Service so it can do a better job of finding illegal aliens and seeking to deport them.

There is one other thing we are trying to do. I have favored legislation that passed the House, last year as I recall, that makes it mandatory for an employer to ask whether a prospective employee is an illegal alien. That would be helpful.

FUNDING GAY GROUP

- Q. Do you support federal funding of the Forward Foundation, a homosexual rights organization, which recently received \$5,000 from the National Endowment for the Humanities for a seminar to discuss the pressures on the gay community in San Antonio?
- A. The National Endowment for the Humanities is governed by an independent board which makes independent judgments as to which groups should receive grants and awards. I think this is as it ought to be and I would not want to impose my personal judgment on the board.

## OIL DEPLETION

- Q. Former Governor Reagan said earlier this week (4-6-76) that the oil depletion allowance, which last year was eliminated for major oil producers and reduced for smaller oil companies, should be restored. Do you think that would be wise?
- A. I, of course, favor tax treatment that will encourage exploration of U.S. oil. But let's look at the realities of the situation -- as they are right now.

I, as President of the United States, simply cannot be in the position of promising everything to everyone, simply to win financial support. If the oil depletion allowance could be restored with this Congress, your Congressional delegation would have sponsored such legislation and I would have signed it. But the truth is that this Congress is not going to come close to passing such a bill. So why should I make wild promises that can't be kept?

I do intend to use every ounce of authority I have as President to see that we get government out of the oil and gas business as soon as possible, and get back to a free market. And I intend to create the right kind of incentives to insure that we maximize U.S. production of oil and gas.

As do those who now raise their voices so loudly calling for more action, I wonder where they were all last year when I was locked in continual confrontation with the Congress -- trying to get reasonable energy legislation.

## OIL TAX INCENTIVES

- Q. There have been rumors in Texas that Treasury Secretary Simon has proposed modifications of tax laws affecting intangible drilling costs for oil wells. What is that proposal and do you support it? Also, do you support continuation of other tax incentives - such as the depletion allowance - for oil producers?
- A. First, the Department of the Treasury is not threatening to end deductions for intangible drilling costs. This was made clear in recent testimony (March 17) by Secretary Simon before the Senate Finance Committee. As long as we have government-imposed controls which prevent free market incentives from increasing domestic energy supplies, we should not erect further impediments by increasing the tax burden on the oil and gas investments.

Most important for the American people is that the oil companys have sufficient funds to meet their capital needs over the next few years so that we can develop enough new sources of oil to meet our domestic energy needs. I don't want to get into another struggle with the Congress over this issue. However, I feel very strongly that we must make sure the incentives are adequate to spur increased production. That is why I intend to utilize fully the authorities granted to me in the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to implement the pricing provision in a way that would stimulate added production.

4/7/76

WHY DID YOU SIGN THE ENERGY POLICY AND  
CONSERVATION ACT?

Q. Governor Reagan has made clear that he thinks the energy bill you signed last December 22nd is bad for the country and will contribute to increased dependence on foreign oil. Why did you sign the bill when it runs counter to your previous position and is damaging to our domestic oil production?

A. I signed the Energy Policy and Conservation Act last December because I believe in the adage that half a loaf is better than none. The bill fell far below my hopes in terms of a comprehensive energy program. But it had three things going for it:

. Most importantly I felt, and still do, that it was the very best bill on energy that we could have gotten from the Congress. If that bill had been vetoed the debate on oil pricing policy would have continued throughout this election year and no action would be taken. I couldn't let this happen as our vulnerability to another oil embargo continues to worsen every month.

. Secondly, the oil pricing provision, while not perfect, did begin the process of phasing out crude oil price controls over a 40 month period. I also stated that I intend to utilize fully the authorities granted to me to implement the pricing provisions in a way that would increase prices to stimulate added production, and to get the Government out of the price control business at the earliest possible time.

. Thirdly, the bill does provide for four of the original thirteen energy proposals that I submitted to the Congress over a year ago. I admit that this bill is only a start and the Congress has a long way to go - but it is a start.

4/7/76

LACK OF PROGRESS ON ENERGY

- Q. Why have you been unable to work with Congress to get an energy bill that would keep prices down and reduce our dependence on the Arabs?
- A. I share your frustration over the inadequate progress we have made in reducing our dependence on foreign oil. The short answer to your question is that the legislation that we need involves some hard choices and, thus far, the Congress has been reluctant to make those choices. You must value energy at its true cost. Independence requires we stimulate our own energy production.

But, let me be more specific. In January, 1975, in my first State of the Union Message, I set forth specific goals to achieve energy independence and I outlined the comprehensive national program needed to achieve those goals.

After a year of strenuous debate, the Congress passed one major piece of legislation, the Energy Policy and Conversation Act, which I signed into law on December 22, 1975. That bill contained four of my proposals. The programs that we had already launched under existing authority and the actions made possible by the new legislation will permit some progress toward energy independence. But, we have a long way to go.

I am pleased that Congress passed one of my proposals last week to allow production from the Naval Petroleum Reserves. But there are still 18 more energy proposals left in my package. They are critical to attain a comprehensive energy program.

As I indicated, the principal reason why the Congress has not completed more action is that the choices that must be made are difficult ones. This nation had grown accustomed to an abundant supply of cheap energy. We did not pay enough attention to the facts that:

- we were using up our cheap, readily available energy supplies;
- prices were held artificially low by Government controls -- as in the case of natural gas -- so industry did not have the incentive to go after harder-to-get resources;

-- as a result, we were becoming excessively dependent on the foreign oil.

The nation was awakened by the Arab oil embargo and the four-fold increase in oil prices imposed by OPEC to the fact that the days of cheap energy are over. The nation is still adjusting to the higher costs of energy.

The task ahead is to conserve energy where we can, increase domestic production, reduce our vulnerability, and to do all of this at the lowest practicable prices.

CONSUMER PRICE IMPACT OF NATURAL  
GAS DEREGULATION

- Q. Your Administration has fought to decontrol interstate natural gas prices. As competition for natural gas has increased intrastate, however, the price has been increased and the additional cost is being passed directly on to the consumer.

How, specifically, in dollars and cents, will deregulation help the consumer when he gets his bill each month?

- A. Deregulation of natural gas prices will help consumers by limiting inevitable price increases to relatively modest amounts. FEA has estimated that by 1985, the average annual natural gas bill for residential customers would increase by only about \$90 -- from about \$215 to \$305. Costs would be much greater if a switch to other fuels were necessary. Three points must be recognized:

- . Unless these slightly higher prices are allowed, there will not be sufficient incentive for exploration and production and natural gas production will continue to decline.
- . Consumers would have to bear much higher costs if natural gas is not available and they are forced to switch to alternative fuels which are more expensive.
- . The increase in prices to consumers would occur quite slowly, particularly because the bulk of gas that will be delivered over the next several years is covered by existing, relatively low-priced contracts. Prices would go up gradually as new natural gas becomes available.

Even if the limited supply of natural gas available under existing controls were reserved for residential heating, consumers would face price increases. In this case, industrial consumers' supplies would be curtailed, forcing switches to other fuels. Prices of cars, clothing and products from other industries heavily

dependent upon natural gas would go up. Both the cost of alternative fuel and of plant modifications would have to be passed on to consumers.

INTRASTATE GAS PRICE REGULATION

- Q. What do you think of the House-passed Smith bill which would extend regulation of natural gas into the intrastate market?
- A. This is precisely the wrong type of legislation needed at this time. It is very important to realize that new natural gas must be deregulated if we hope to develop new supplies of this fuel. What we need to do now is to deregulate all new natural gas. Extending controls into the intrastate market instead of ending them altogether will only make our production and future curtailments problem worse.

4/7/76

ENERGY INDEPENDENCE AUTHORITY (EIA)

- Q. Whatever happened to the Energy Independence Authority? Do you still support it? And why is it better than letting private enterprise tackle the job?
- A. The EIA which I proposed last October offers the potential for revitalizing our declining domestic energy production activities and thus helping us achieve our goals for energy self-sufficiency.

Most energy projects should and will be financed from conventional private sources, but other projects -- in selected areas such as synthetic fuels and electric utilities -- will require some direct Federal financing stimulus if we are to bet the facilities built to increase domestic energy production.

Uncertainties -- such as long lead times before production, new technologies, and the future price of world oil -- make the private investor reluctant to commit capital to many such projects.

The EIA, as I proposed it, would support financially only those projects which would contribute directly and significantly to Energy independence and which would not otherwise be financed by the private sector.

I support this proposal strongly and I am pleased to see that the Congress will begin hearings on the EIA in the very near future (April 12).

GRS  
4/6/76

## OIL COMPANY DIVESTITURE

Q. There seems to be more and more talk in Congress about breaking up the major oil companies. [A bill was reported out by Bayh Subcommittee on April 1, 1976.] You have said elsewhere, I believe, that you oppose the divestiture proposal. Why? And will you veto a divestiture bill if it is proposed?

A. I am very concerned about the thrust of the divestiture bill recently approved by Senator Bayh's Subcommittee.\*

It assumes that, by breaking up a major segment of the oil industry, we can lower prices and increase secure supplies.

I have not seen any evidence to indicate that these results would occur.

If it could be positively shown that divestiture would improve the delivery of secure volumes of oil at lower prices to the American people, I would favor it.

The advocates of the bill reported by the subcommittee have not made that case. There is a good chance that the bill would retard rather than expand domestic production and actually increase our dependence on high priced foreign oil and our vulnerability to disruption from an embargo.

Until it can be demonstrated that divestiture legislation would improve rather than worsen our energy situation, I must oppose such proposals.

Drafted by Zarb/Greenspan  
4/6/76

## OIL DIVESTITURE

Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly reported out favorably the Senator Hart substitute to Senator Bayh's vertical divestiture legislation entitled "Petroleum Industry Competition Act of 1976" (April 1, 1976).

### Major Provisions:

- Separates crude production from refining and marketing for the top 18 integrated oil companies.
- Prohibits any form of pipeline ownership by any producer or refiner.
- Permits refining and marketing to remain together, but no new refiner/marketer relationships may be established.
- FTC reviews and approves divestiture plans.
- Provides for temporary divestiture court to handle litigation.
- Allows 18 months for divestiture plans, five years to accomplish divestiture.
- Allows exemption from divestiture requirements for assets under \$5 million in a particular sector of the oil company; i.e., oil refiner would not have to divest production activity if its production assets were less than \$5 million.

### Possible Implications:

- Could delay the development of new energy supplies for several years by turning focus of oil companies on implementing divestiture and away from exploration.
- Could result in increased petroleum prices as divested downstream operations would require greater returns on assets to remain viable.
- Could result in reduced ability to attract capital for oil and gas exploration and refinery expansion due to loss of proven stability of divested segments.
- Energy supply losses would adversely affect goals of Project Independence.

- -- Legal and administrative problems expected in implementation could delay completion of divestiture to well beyond the five years allotted in the bill, increasing supply losses during the transition.
- Could result in reduced ability of U.S. integrated firms to compete in the international market with non-U.S. integrated companies, thereby threatening remaining U.S. supply and price security.
- Weakened U.S. petroleum firms could enhance the strength of the OPEC cartel, and adversely affect resource development and supplies available to less developed countries.
- The petroleum industry is less concentrated than other U.S. industries, and therefore the bill is unusually discriminatory.
- Could result in less research activity and reduced product quality due to losses in capital availability.

## LACK OF PROGRESS ON ENERGY

### Question

Why have you been unable to work with Congress to get an energy bill that would keep prices down and reduce our dependence on the Arabs?

### Answer

I share your frustration over the inadequate progress we have made in reducing our dependence on foreign oil. The short answer to your question is that the legislation that we need involves some hard choices and, thus far, the Congress has been reluctant to make those choices.

But, let me be more specific. In January, 1975, in my first State of the Union Message, I set forth specific goals to achieve energy independence and I outlined the comprehensive national program needed to achieve those goals.

After a year of strenuous debate, the Congress passed one major piece of legislation, the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, which I signed into law on December 22, 1975. That bill contained four of my proposals. The programs that we had already launched under existing authority and the actions made possible by the new legislation will permit some progress toward energy independence. But, we have a long way to go.

I pointed out in my energy message to the Congress on February 26 that there were 18 more major energy proposals awaiting action. The Congress did complete action on one of these during this past week -- the Naval Petroleum Reserves Act -- leaving only 17 more to go.

As I indicated, the principal reason why the Congress has not completed more action is that the choices that must be made are difficult ones. This nation had grown accustomed to an abundant supply of cheap energy. We did not pay enough attention to the facts that:

- we were using up our cheap, readily available energy supplies;
- prices were held artificially low by Government controls -- as in the case of natural gas -- so industry did not have the incentive to go after harder-to-get resources; and
- as a result, we were becoming excessively dependent on the foreign oil.

The nation was awakened by the Arab oil embargo and the four-fold increase in oil prices imposed by OPEC to the fact that the days of cheap energy are over. The nation is still adjusting to the higher costs of energy.

The task ahead is to conserve energy where we can, increase domestic production, reduce our vulnerability, and to do all of this at the lowest practicable prices.

GRS  
4/1/76

## SOLAR ENERGY FUNDING

### Question

You have been criticized by a former ERDA official for not providing enough money in your 1977 budget for solar energy. Why are you holding down solar energy funding?

### Answer

My 1977 budget provides \$160 million (Budget Authority) for solar energy research, development and demonstration. This is an increase of 39 percent over 1976 funding and a four-fold increase over funding in 1975. I believe this reflects a firm commitment to the objective of making it possible for solar energy to help to supply the energy needs of the United States in the years ahead.

### Follow-up Question

How do you explain Dr. Teem's (former Assistant Administrator of ERDA) charge that funding is inadequate?

### Answer

I understand that some news stories have indicated that Dr. Teem believes that my budget request is inadequate and that this was the cause of his resignation. This could be a misunderstanding because Dr. Teem's letter to me indicated that his resignation was for personal reasons and he expressed appreciation for the large budget increases I had approved for all the advanced energy systems for which I was responsible, including solar energy.

### Background

-- Solar Energy Funding:

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
Budget Authority	\$42M	\$115M	\$160M
Outlays	\$15M	\$ 86M	\$116M

-- (Not for public release): ERDA's budget request for 1977 compared to the amounts approved were as follows:

	<u>Initial Unconstrained Request</u>	<u>Revised Request</u>	<u>President's Budget</u>
Budget Authority	\$255M	\$199M	\$160M
Outlays	\$202M	\$152M	\$116M

## SOLAR RESEARCH CENTER

- Q. Would you consider Texas as your first choice as the site of the proposed national solar energy research and development center? Why or Why not?
- A. I sometimes wish that we could put a Solar Energy Research Institution (SERI) in every state -- but we all know that wouldn't make sense.

It really is too early to tell where the proposed SERI would best be located. The Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) is working now to determine the kind of research center that is needed. When that study is completed, ERDA will ask for proposals.

Within a few weeks, ERDA will publish criteria that will guide decisions about the institute, including its location. ERDA will also ask for proposals from all those interested in competing. Only after these proposals are received and evaluated can a decision be made.

### BACKGROUND:

The competition is getting more and more intense, with some interest in nearly every state.

We expect ERDA to hold off on a decision on location until after the election.

4/7/76

GENERAL DOMESTIC

## 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.

DHL/4/6/76

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

TITLE XX - CHILD DAY CARE SERVICES

Q: What is the current situation in regard to enforcement of the child day care staffing standards under Title XX of the Social Security Act?

A: Title XX, as passed by Congress in 1974, specifically prohibits use of Federal funds for social services day care that does not meet Federal requirements. On October 21, Congress postponed enforcement of the staffing standards for children between six weeks and six years of age in group care and child day care centers until February 1, 1976.

The Congress recently passed and sent to me H.R. 9803, a bill on child day care services under Title XX. We have consistently opposed this bill because it would perpetuate rigid Federal child day care standards and would make these services more costly to the taxpayer without making them more widely available. I vetoed this bill on April 6 with the recommendation to the Congress that they take action to extend until October 1, 1976 the moratorium on imposition of Federal child day care staffing standards that it voted last October. This would give the Congress ample time to act on my proposed Financial Assistance for Community Services Act, introduced as H.R. 12175 and S. 3061, under which States would establish and enforce their own day care staffing standards and administer their social services programs in ways they believe will best meet the needs of their citizens.

SCM  
4/6/76

## MOTORCYCLE HELMETS

### Question

There has been widespread criticism among motorcycle enthusiasts and civil libertarians of state laws requiring that motorcycle riders wear safety helmets. Responding to that criticism, the House and Senate have passed a bill preventing the Department of Transportation from withholding federal highway construction funds from States that do not require motorcyclists to wear safety helmets. Will you sign that legislation?

### Answer

The provision to which you refer was included in both the Senate and the House versions of the pending Highway Safety Act. This act is now in conference on Capitol Hill. I am hopeful that an overall acceptable highway bill will be produced by this conference which I can sign.

### BACKGROUND

The present Highway Safety Act, Title XXIII, United States Code, requires the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) to impose sanctions upon States which fail to comply with NHTSA safety standards, including the requirements that motorcyclists should wear helmets. However, DOT has suspended the enforcement of these sanctions until final action is taken on the pending highway bill.

JRH 4/1/76

FOREIGN AFFAIRS/DEFENSE

REVENUE SHARING

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.

REVENUE SHARING DISBURSMENTS

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	374,231,527				
301	ANDERSON COUNTY	59,361	1,244,902	016	BLANCO COUNTY	9,751	159,739
	CHART TOWN	2,035	20,375		BLANCO TOWN	2,021	25,710
	NESTON TOWN	2,889	34,840		JOHNSON CITY CITY	2,349	29,193
	ESTINE CITY	61,923	1,021,722		COUNTY TOTAL	14,131	224,037
	OSKOE TOWN	ORS HOLD	1,760	017	BORDEN COUNTY	4,322	82,738
	COUNTY TOTAL	135,208	2,344,599		COUNTY TOTAL	4,322	82,738
302	ANDREWS COUNTY	55,783	831,354	018	BOSQUE COUNTY	22,377	329,324
	ANDREWS CITY	10,565	164,792		CLIFFTON CITY	8,238	127,202
	COUNTY TOTAL	66,348	996,146		IRFDELL CITY	298	3,874
303	ANGELINA COUNTY	55,300	871,634		MERIDIAN CITY	2,031	29,464
	HUNTINGTON CITY	4,954	54,465		MORGAN CITY	374	4,829
	LURKIN CITY	107,385	1,567,290		VALLEY MILLS TOWN	1,829	23,024
	BURKE CITY	72	663		WALNUT SPRINGS CITY	469	6,322
	OSGOLL CITY	26,162	341,140		COUNTY TOTAL	35,613	516,359
	HUOSON CITY	REPORT	0	019	BOWIE COUNTY	53,693	809,384
	HOMER CITY	225	450		DE KALB TOWN	6,023	87,599
	FULLER SPRINGS TOWN	260	10,414		HOKKS CITY	2,058	33,427
	COUNTY TOTAL	194,954	2,846,066		HAUD CITY	1,058	17,207
304	ARANSAS COUNTY	25,129	429,757		NEW BOSTON TOWN	4,620	62,007
	ROCKPORT CITY	6,839	117,193		TEXARKANA CITY	14,344	2,031,073
	COUNTY TOTAL	32,968	546,950		WAKE VILLAGE CITY	6,252	73,258
305	ARCHER COUNTY	18,440	277,915		WASH CITY	3,885	51,484
	ARCHER CITY	3,215	47,252		LEARY CITY	135	2,274
	HOLLIDAY CITY	2,150	25,656		COUNTY TOTAL	221,379	3,189,311
	MEARGEL TOWN	331	4,956	320	BRAZORIA COUNTY	225,719	4,023,460
	LAKESIDE TOWN	154	2,328		ALVIN CITY	31,099	441,078
	SCOTLAND TOWN	225	2,824		ANGLETON CITY	18,298	304,294
	WINDHORST TOWN	334	5,020		BRAZORIA CITY	1,420	28,224
	COUNTY TOTAL	24,700	360,931		FREEPORF CITY	39,876	682,617
306	ARMSTRONG COUNTY	7,397	114,007		LAKE JACKSON CITY	18,048	309,454
	CLAUSE CITY	1,663	30,715		SPFENY CITY	3,725	73,282
	COUNTY TOTAL	9,060	144,722		WEST COLUMBIA CITY	9,229	139,824
307	ATASCOSA COUNTY	68,705	1,207,227		RICHWOOD CITY	1,750	27,407
	CHARLOTTE CITY	2,404	36,534		BROOKSIDE VILLAGE	1,315	19,374
	CHRISTINE CITY	177	4,651		PEARLAND CITY	10,489	289,442
	JOURONTON CITY	5,808	81,948		CLUFF CITY	22,802	241,115
	LYTLE CITY	4,301	47,335		DANBURY CITY	913	11,114
	PLESSANTON CITY	16,461	204,805		HANVEL CITY	234	1,218
	ROFEET CITY	9,061	104,376		HILLCREST VILLAGE	589	8,699
	COUNTY TOTAL	107,117	1,683,796		LIVERPOOL VILLAGE	299	3,249
	STIM COUNTY	56,559	963,227		BAILEYS PRAIRIE VILLAGE	NO PAY DUE	0
	BELLVILLE CITY	11,287	139,154		QUINTANA CITY	REPORT	0
	SAN FELIPE TOWN	387	4,295		JONES CREEK VILLAGE	1,538	20,449
	SEELY TOWN	13,563	181,344		IOWA COLONY VILLAGE	229	2,590
	WALLIS CITY	1,108	31,914		COUNTY TOTAL	396,750	6,423,474
	COUNTY TOTAL	82,904	1,319,967	021	BRAZOS COUNTY	55,549	817,210
309	BAILEY COUNTY	20,646	319,955		BRYAN CITY	94,363	1,427,947
	MILESBOE CITY	14,793	224,252		COLLEGE STATION CITY	25,391	355,224
	COUNTY TOTAL	35,429	544,207		COUNTY TOTAL	178,213	2,400,383
310	BANDERA COUNTY	18,549	230,447	022	BREWSTER COUNTY	27,923	360,854
	BANDERA TOWN	2,551	31,947		ALPINE TOWN	22,712	358,561
	COUNTY TOTAL	21,100	262,394		COUNTY TOTAL	45,435	719,617
311	BASTROP COUNTY	37,329	581,774	023	BRISCOE COUNTY	8,752	123,533
	BASTROP CITY	6,027	99,848		QUITTAQUE CITY	1,210	12,493
	ELGIN CITY	9,254	137,725		SILVERTON CITY	2,040	22,414
	SMITHVILLE CITY	6,785	88,979		COUNTY TOTAL	12,002	158,937
	COUNTY TOTAL	59,396	908,326	024	BROOKS COUNTY	43,569	642,354
312	BAYLOR COUNTY	12,000	237,054		FALFURRIAS CITY	6,925	126,577
	SEYMOUR CITY	5,441	85,988		COUNTY TOTAL	50,494	769,931
	COUNTY TOTAL	17,441	303,052	025	BROWN COUNTY	35,673	538,021
313	BEZ COUNTY	61,831	1,112,001		RANGS TOWN	2,792	36,221
	BEEVILLE CITY	44,544	734,227		BLANNET TOWN	316	2,839
	COUNTY TOTAL	106,375	1,846,228		BROWNWOOD CITY	53,012	824,759
314	BELL COUNTY	116,392	1,827,634		EARLY CITY	3,404	36,742
	RELTON CITY	39,843	502,441		COUNTY TOTAL	59,196	1,488,212
	HOLLAND TOWN	1,248	23,793	026	BURLESON COUNTY	32,342	490,444
	KILLEEN CITY	110,054	1,759,453		CALDWELL CITY	9,097	146,867
	ROGERS TOWN	2,261	32,071		SOMERVILLE CITY	5,976	104,317
	TEMPLE CITY	122,464	1,873,955		SHOOK CITY	1,167	4,474
	TRAY CITY	805	10,490		COUNTY TOTAL	48,582	748,707
	NOLANVILLE CITY	955	10,970				
	HADKIN HEIGHTS CITY	9,157	149,581				
	MOOGANS POINT RESORT TOWN	949	7,102				
	COUNTY TOTAL	404,128	6,189,449				
315	BEXAR COUNTY	1,294,810	14,554,150				
	AND HEIGHTS CITY	6,087	105,522				
	CONNES HEIGHT CITY	9,093	147,312				
	CASTLE HILLS CITY	4,863	70,852				
	HOLLYWOOD PARK TOWN	2,171	30,802				
	KIRBY CITY	5,515	71,393				
	LEON VALLEY CITY	4,689	60,335				



REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
027	BURNET COUNTY	30,349	381,029	040	COCHRAN COUNTY	27,133	430,638
	BURNET TOWN	7,952	107,575		MORTON TOWN	4,358	71,345
	HARPLE FALLS TOWN	7,858	100,783		WHITEFACE TOWN	424	7,137
	GRANITE SHOALS CITY	1,427	17,555		* COUNTY TOTAL *	32,517	507,440
	LETOHAM CITY	981	14,125	041	COKE COUNTY	14,762	265,017
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	48,587	521,167		BRONTE TOWN	1,939	22,761
028	CALDWELL COUNTY	71,418	894,239		ROBERT LEE CITY	953	14,788
	LOCKHART CITY	30,295	602,040		* COUNTY TOTAL *	19,653	302,569
	LULING CITY	22,501	363,242	042	COLEMAN COUNTY	21,426	415,514
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	124,214	1,861,521		COLEMAN CITY	14,756	185,745
029	CALHOUN COUNTY	65,830	1,037,827		NOVICE CITY	150	2,559
	PORT LAVACA CITY	36,878	532,449		SANTA ANNA TOWN	3,888	63,883
	SEADRIFT CITY	3,020	42,423		TALPA TOWN	59	1,997
	POINT COMFORT TOWN	6,361	99,315		* COUNTY TOTAL *	40,290	670,638
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	112,089	1,712,014	043	COLLIN COUNTY	90,020	1,067,635
030	CALLAHAN COUNTY	20,794	321,157		ALLEN CITY	9,435	78,988
	BAPO CITY	3,075	47,088		ANNA TOWN	764	13,614
	CLYDE TOWN	3,373	42,451		BLUE RIDGE TOWN	386	3,427
	CROSS PLAINS TOWN	3,824	34,178		CELINA TOWN	1,994	31,223
	PUTNAM TOWN	125	1,795		FARMERSVILLE CITY	3,239	50,014
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	31,192	442,679		FRISCO TOWN	6,365	79,258
031	CAMERON COUNTY	313,442	4,377,645		JOSEPHINE TOWN	NO PAY DUE	1,958
	BROWNSVILLE CITY	365,496	4,794,111		MCMINNEY CITY	55,074	790,494
	COMBES TOWN	401	1,552		PLANO CITY	57,314	556,581
	HARLINGEN CITY	198,651	2,460,179		PRINCETON TOWN	3,507	39,533
	LA PERLA CITY	10,183	134,800		PROSPER TOWN	638	7,133
	LOS FRESNOS TOWN	7,937	92,070		RENNER TOWN	321	1,675
	PORT ISABEL CITY	15,944	254,271		WESTMINSTER CITY	258	3,411
	PRINERIA TOWN	176	1,634		WYLIE CITY	6,137	76,697
	RIO HONDO TOWN	5,268	79,592		MURPHY TOWN	NO PAY DUE	1,402
	SAN BENITO CITY	73,334	1,034,939		FAIRVIEW CITY	465	4,914
	SANTA ROSA TOWN	REPORT	40,528		LUCAS TOWN	261	5,918
	LAGUNA VISTA VILLAGE	744	14,162		MELISSA TOWN	344	1,571
	SAYLIE TOWN	NO PAY DUE	0		PARKER TOWN	210	2,785
	SOUTH PRAIRIE ISLAND TOWN	1,807	5,456		BRANCH CITY	NO PAY DUE	0
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	993,385	13,693,299		WESTON CITY	NO PAY DUE	270
032	CAMP COUNTY	22,694	444,247		LOWERY CROSSING TOWN	NO PAY DUE	1,314
	PITTSBURG CITY	13,768	224,507		SAINT PAUL TOWN	344	1,086
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	36,462	668,754		LAVON TOWN	REPORT	1,269
033	CARSON COUNTY	21,309	345,753		ALTOGA TOWN	262	1,392
	BOOM TOWN	1,446	17,978		* COUNTY TOTAL *	236,944	2,815,175
	HANDLER TOWN	3,153	45,495	044	COLLINGSWORTH COUNTY	19,282	287,484
	TE DEER CITY	1,424	18,104		OODSON TOWN	183	2,791
	ELLYTOWN TOWN	532	9,405		WELLINGTON CITY	6,494	89,607
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	27,964	437,235		* COUNTY TOTAL *	25,959	380,379
034	CASS COUNTY	51,015	798,447	045	COLORADO COUNTY	48,113	994,345
	ATLANTA CITY	17,221	243,348		COLUMBUS CITY	10,494	192,683
	AVINGER TOWN	936	14,809		EAGLE LAKE CITY	10,954	162,380
	BLOOMSBURG TOWN	352	6,332		WEIMAR CITY	4,770	119,372
	DOUGLASVILLE CITY	54	599		* COUNTY TOTAL *	76,333	1,458,800
	MURKES SPRINGS TOWN	5,985	85,453	046	COMAL COUNTY	40,999	584,479
	LINDEN TOWN	6,184	31,744		NEW BRAUNFELS CITY	44,301	1,032,342
	QUEEN CITY TOWN	893	14,878		GARDEN RIDGE TOWN	NO PAY DUE	719
	DOMINO CITY	NO PAY DUE	546		* COUNTY TOTAL *	89,300	1,617,740
	MARIETTA TOWN	NO PAY DUE	0	047	COMANCHE COUNTY	24,844	385,912
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	82,704	1,254,356		COMANCHE CITY	13,595	183,618
035	CASTRO COUNTY	28,763	477,486		DE LEON CITY	7,397	107,107
	OSWEGIT TOWN	19,337	274,350		GUSTINE TOWN	496	5,564
	HART CITY	3,366	39,572		* COUNTY TOTAL *	46,327	602,201
	HAZARETH CITY	NO PAY DUE	807	048	CONCHO COUNTY	14,959	213,574
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	51,466	794,215		EDEN CITY	2,561	38,594
036	CHAMBERS COUNTY	74,811	1,101,319		PAINT ROCK TOWN	167	2,535
	ANAMUAC CITY	1,657	24,962		* COUNTY TOTAL *	17,687	254,725
	REACH CITY	337	1,945	049	COOKE COUNTY	44,657	741,272
	MONT BELVIEU CITY	3,701	55,214		GAINESVILLE CITY	50,100	643,773
	COVE TOWN	WAIVED	0		MUENSTER CITY	4,508	77,731
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	80,504	1,183,440		LINDSAY TOWN	2,015	24,050
037	CHEROKEE COUNTY	59,411	944,521		* COUNTY TOTAL *	101,280	1,488,835
	ALTO TEXAS CITY	3,994	59,439	050	CORYELL COUNTY	32,793	585,282
	JACKSONVILLE CITY	39,895	534,302		COPPERAS COVE CITY	38,287	607,214
	RUSK CITY	16,017	243,382		GATESVILLE CITY	12,590	204,286
	WELLS TOWN	634	9,069		OGLESBY CITY	480	8,923
	NEW SUMMERFIELD CITY	294	1,768		FORT GATES CITY	NO PAY DUE	0
	REKLA TOWN	NO PAY DUE	1,824		* COUNTY TOTAL *	84,145	1,405,795
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	120,355	1,794,305	051	COTTELE COUNTY	12,418	213,998
038	CHILDRESS COUNTY	13,282	207,294		PADUCAH TOWN	4,651	75,837
	CHILDRESS CITY	12,109	215,434		* COUNTY TOTAL *	17,269	290,827
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	25,391	422,728	052	CRANE COUNTY	24,101	371,461
039	COUNTY	24,733	373,239		CRANE CITY	2,932	45,304
	YUE TOWN	297	2,064		* COUNTY TOTAL *	27,033	415,765
	CITY	REPORT	5,277	053	CROCKETT COUNTY	25,282	374,731
	LETTA TOWN	6,473	82,200		* COUNTY TOTAL *	25,282	374,731
	PETROLIA TOWN	537	7,794	054	CROSBY COUNTY	27,923	420,044
	* 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
	CROSSBYTON CITY	6,375	97,522	054	DIMMIT COUNTY	41,912	429,311
	LORENZO CITY	3,717	53,114		ASHERTON CITY	NO PAY DUE	33,787
	HALLS CITY	5,258	58,859		SIG WELLS CITY	459	5,300
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	43,273	434,579		CARRIZO SPRINGS CITY	18,839	141,994
055	CULBERSON COUNTY	16,470	260,834		* COUNTY TOTAL *	61,210	449,572
	VAN HORN TOWN	5,535	69,295	065	DOMLEY COUNTY	17,595	183,214
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	22,005	339,129		CLARENDON CITY	5,202	67,227
056	DALLAM COUNTY	14,949	264,057		MEADLEY TOWN	798	8,159
	DALWART CITY	18,798	294,201		* COUNTY TOTAL *	18,593	253,597
	TEXLINE TOWN	781	10,632	056	DUVAL COUNTY	73,217	1,122,919
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	34,528	558,890		SAN DIEGO CITY	REPORT	12,694
057	DALLAS COUNTY	1,417,952	15,529,070		SENABIDES CITY	REPORT	0
	ADDISON CITY	3,041	17,240		* COUNTY TOTAL *	73,217	1,135,204
	SALOM SPRINGS CITY	17,437	213,983	067	EASTLAND COUNTY	28,678	450,599
	BUCKINGHAM TOWN	93	521		CARSON TOWN	DUE TRUST FUND	1,004
	CARROLLTON CITY	58,957	723,849		CISCO CITY	13,918	196,255
	CEDAR HILL TOWN	8,145	71,358		EASTLAND CITY	4,505	89,459
	COCKRELL HILL CITY	5,711	50,486		GORMAN CITY	2,441	27,211
	DALLAS CITY	3,443,551	51,937,416		RANGER CITY	9,421	201,344
	DE SOTO CITY	9,415	120,774		RIISING STAR TOWN	2,630	28,934
	DUNCANVILLE CITY	34,309	424,039		* COUNTY TOTAL *	63,593	992,825
	FARMERS BRANCH CITY	75,588	210,606	068	ECTOR COUNTY	178,677	2,393,441
	GARLAND CITY	229,436	2,664,839		ODESSA CITY	163,233	2,562,304
	GRAND PRAIRIE CITY	156,731	1,858,432		GOLDSMITH CITY	332	5,119
	HIGHLAND PARK TOWN	8,675	133,971		* COUNTY TOTAL *	342,242	4,920,407
	MITCHINS CITY	4,223	61,737	069	EDWARDS COUNTY	5,684	116,324
	IRVING CITY	210,012	2,777,643		ROCKSPRINGS TOWN	1,179	19,955
	KLEBERG CITY	4,200	52,292		* COUNTY TOTAL *	7,865	136,841
	COPELL TOWN	7,361	57,627	070	ELLIS COUNTY	59,703	931,579
	LANCASTER CITY	19,048	282,548		BARROWELL CITY	240	2,760
	MESQUITE CITY	166,861	2,184,934		ENNIS CITY	36,089	551,715
	RICHARDSON CITY	103,344	1,445,820		FERRIS TOWN	4,979	75,029
	ROWLETT TOWN	3,607	38,730		ITALY TOWN	3,365	47,400
	SACHSE CITY	719	10,381		MAYPEARL CITY	436	6,584
	SEAGOVILLE TOWN	10,933	96,705		MIDLOTHIAN CITY	3,991	53,750
	SUNNYVALE TOWN	2,365	30,800		MILFORD TOWN	1,419	20,241
	UNIVERSITY PARK CITY	20,337	311,116		PALMER TOWN	568	8,053
	WILMER CITY	4,871	57,406		RED OAK TOWN	1,098	13,547
	GLENN HEIGHTS TOWN	234	3,380		WAXAHACHIE CITY	41,295	459,079
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	6,043,754	82,994,695		GARRETT TOWN	NO PAY DUE	1,289
058	DAWSON COUNTY	42,785	617,191		OVILLA TOWN	340	4,514
	LAMESA CITY	40,603	939,503		* COUNTY TOTAL *	153,509	2,280,403
	ACKERLY CITY	308	5,234	071	EL PASO COUNTY	518,204	5,831,592
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	83,696	1,161,928		ANTHONY TOWN	5,906	86,557
059	DEAF SMITH COUNTY	58,543	907,507		EL PASO CITY	1,706,363	24,178,112
	HEREFORD CITY	53,999	747,836		TEGUA INDIAN COMMUNITY	2,441	41,407
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	109,442	1,655,343		* COUNTY TOTAL *	2,233,315	30,137,630
060	DELTA COUNTY	14,612	250,535	072	ERATH COUNTY	41,875	587,142
	COOPER CITY	7,420	91,272		DUBLIN CITY	6,825	102,697
	PECAN GAP CITY	363	4,289		STEPHENVILLE CITY	32,204	433,594
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	22,395	346,696		* COUNTY TOTAL *	80,904	1,123,433
061	DENTON COUNTY	71,717	985,132	073	FALLS COUNTY	53,187	965,357
	AUBREY TOWN	1,239	17,195		LOTT CITY	4,664	44,182
	DENTON CITY	116,667	1,588,492		MARLIN CITY	23,589	431,835
	JUSTIN CITY	1,150	14,298		ROSERUD CITY	7,965	128,383
	KRUM CITY	488	6,200		GOLINDA CITY	275	1,798
	LEWISVILLE CITY	34,000	344,385		* COUNTY TOTAL *	89,684	1,571,555
	PILOT POINT TOWN	3,203	60,042	074	FANNIN COUNTY	42,088	889,210
	ROANOKE CITY	881	10,495		BAILEY CITY	NO PAY DUE	0
	SANGER TOWN	2,106	25,723		BONHAM CITY	22,904	345,109
	LAKE DALLAS TOWN	4,310	43,527		OODO CITY TOWN	279	4,019
	NORTHLAKE TOWN	NO PAY DUE	0		ECTOR TOWN	789	10,401
	FLOWER MOUND TOWN	4,390	37,255		HONEY GROVE CITY	4,401	62,574
	SHADY SHORES TOWN	302	2,539		LAPONIA TOWN	3,593	50,819
	COBURN CITY	496	3,069		LEONARD CITY	2,830	44,722
	HIGHLAND VILLAGE	602	4,610		SAVOY TOWN	821	9,684
	HICKORY CREEK TOWN	233	3,000		TRENTON TOWN	1,722	22,724
	LITTLE ELM TOWN	1,188	11,736		WINDOM TOWN	254	4,959
	ARGYLE CITY	475	7,177		* COUNTY TOTAL *	85,911	1,452,315
	LINCOLN PARK TOWN	1,208	11,415	075	FAYETTE COUNTY	46,791	780,334
	PONDER CITY	131	592		FAYETTEVILLE TOWN	1,816	21,248
	WESTLAKE TOWN	REPORT	347		FLATONIA TOWN	3,226	36,454
	MERRON TOWN	NO PAY DUE	1,593		LA GRANGE CITY	14,484	218,444
	KRUGERVILLE TOWN	191	1,623		ROUND TOP TOWN	57	314
	BARTONVILLE TOWN	REPORT	0		SCHULENBURG CITY	10,070	174,441
	COOPER CANYON TOWN	NO PAY DUE	1,366		CARHINE CITY	295	1,576
	CROSS ROADS TOWN	167	1,431		* COUNTY TOTAL *	76,734	1,233,251
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	245,644	3,175,242	076	FISHER COUNTY	29,816	469,184
062	DE WITT COUNTY	49,579	829,839		ROY CITY	3,449	51,468
	CUERN CITY	18,283	289,722		ROTAN CITY	4,945	79,530
	NORDHEIM CITY	624	15,539		* COUNTY TOTAL *	38,210	403,544
	YORKTOWN CITY	7,201	107,312	077	FLOYD COUNTY	31,639	559,244
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	75,747	1,234,412		FLOYDADA TOWN	10,333	167,462
063	DICKENS COUNTY	11,974	210,584				
	DICKENS CITY	1,079	4,071				
	SPUR CITY	4,727	49,785				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	17,780	299,440				



REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO RATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO RATE
	LOCKNEY CITY	5,389	86,506		* COUNTY TOTAL *	307,955	4,977,736
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	47,360	314,015				
079	FOARD COUNTY	11,037	149,644	092	GREGG COUNTY	131,504	2,479,536
	CROWELL CITY	2,322	29,432		EASTON CITY	NO PAY DUE	1,742
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	13,359	179,076		GLADEWATER CITY	25,733	454,341
	FORT BEND COUNTY	114,522	2,198,237		KILGORE CITY	37,049	653,700
	MISSOURI CITY CITY	12,125	139,350		LONGVIEW CITY	167,999	2,346,413
	NEEDVILLE TOWN	3,182	62,621		CLARKSVILLE CITY CITY	2,527	39,443
	RICHMOND TOWN	21,958	351,582		WHITE OAK TOWN	17,213	224,350
	ROSENBERG CITY	46,743	837,773		WARREN CITY	887	11,097
	STAFFORD TOWN	13,804	194,499		LAKE PORT TOWN	411	5,548
	SUGAR LAND CITY	5,278	134,017		* COUNTY TOTAL *	383,457	6,415,929
	BEASLEY TOWN	713	7,723	093	GRIMES COUNTY	40,426	599,529
	ORCHARD TOWN	NO PAY DUE	4,498		NAVASOTA CITY	31,934	423,097
	KENDLETOWN TOWN	441	2,283		* COUNTY TOTAL *	72,360	1,121,726
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	213,756	3,934,579	094	GUADALUPE COUNTY	51,384	863,410
080	FRANKLIN COUNTY	26,753	383,599		MARION CITY	625	9,424
	MOUNT VERNON TOWN	6,191	82,107		SEGUIN CITY	32,661	566,524
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	32,944	465,706		SCHERTZ CITY	4,599	98,194
081	FREESTONE COUNTY	29,066	424,605		CISOLO CITY	542	13,087
	FAIRFIELD TOWN	7,423	93,794		* COUNTY TOTAL *	91,908	1,550,742
	KIRVIN TOWN	NO PAY DUE	0	095	HALE COUNTY	66,127	1,022,337
	STREETMAN TOWN	200	7,366		AERNATHY CITY	6,929	127,157
	TEAGUE CITY	4,319	79,644		HALE CENTER CITY	3,563	103,315
	WORTHAM TOWN	1,611	24,691		PETERSBURG CITY	3,306	66,704
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	43,119	624,900		PLAINVIEW CITY	93,136	1,114,252
082	FRIO COUNTY	47,087	733,457		EDMONSON TOWN	434	8,855
	DILLEY TOWN	6,880	89,297		* COUNTY TOTAL *	145,545	2,447,632
	PEARSALL CITY	16,619	252,566	096	HALL COUNTY	12,300	212,590
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	70,586	1,072,290		ESTELLINE TOWN	265	4,060
083	GAINES COUNTY	55,860	906,095		LAKEVIEW TOWN	197	3,437
	SEAGRAVES CITY	3,649	50,051		MEMPHIS CITY	9,783	159,279
	SEMINOLE CITY	10,190	150,593		TURKEY CITY	1,221	16,713
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	69,699	1,106,729		* COUNTY TOTAL *	23,766	396,058
084	GALVESTON COUNTY	259,375	4,173,387	097	HAMILTON COUNTY	20,004	290,303
	GALVESTON CITY	219,226	3,334,174		HAMILTON CITY	9,008	125,497
	LA MARQUE CITY	24,887	424,957		HICO CITY	3,678	52,293
	TEXAS CITY CITY	136,987	2,182,135		* COUNTY TOTAL *	32,682	458,293
	HITCHCOCK CITY	8,443	177,021	098	HANSFORD COUNTY	22,124	368,632
	FRIENDSWOOD CITY	8,301	103,487		GROVER TOWN	1,922	25,675
	KEMAH CITY	3,039	50,396		SPEARMAN TOWN	8,201	129,774
	CLEAR LAKE SPRES CITY	754	9,907		* COUNTY TOTAL *	32,247	515,081
	LEAGUE CITY CITY	21,724	303,445	099	HARDEN COUNTY	24,987	327,719
	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
085	GARZA COUNTY	21,003	297,114		* COUNTY TOTAL *	39,543	566,443
	POST CITY	10,243	206,503	100	HARDIN COUNTY	75,969	1,225,246
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	31,246	503,617		KOUNTZE CITY	5,650	92,710
086	GILLESPIE COUNTY	25,347	417,473		SILSBEE CITY	17,837	281,319
	FREDERICKSBURG CITY	20,209	314,249		SOUR LAKE CITY	2,414	30,414
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	45,556	732,222		ROSE HILL ACRES CITY	410	4,581
087	GLASSCOCK COUNTY	7,614	111,600		LUMBERTON CITY	1,848	3,614
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	7,614	111,600		* COUNTY TOTAL *	104,129	1,642,337
088	GOLIAD COUNTY	25,939	409,153	101	HARRIS COUNTY	2,588,409	31,243,809
	GOLIAD CITY	5,349	62,697		RAYTOWN CITY	129,174	1,906,517
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	31,288	468,850		BELLAIRE CITY	29,629	481,270
089	GONZALES COUNTY	43,130	769,603		BUNKER HILL VILLAGE	3,623	53,019
	GONZALES CITY	22,091	309,036		OCEA PARK CITY	20,534	696,802
	NIXON CITY	9,002	124,234		GALENA PARK CITY	19,253	329,533
	SMILEY CITY	967	14,867		MEADOW VILLAGE	4,168	56,097
	WAELOER CITY	1,118	14,914		HILLSHIRE VILLAGE	817	9,669
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	76,308	1,231,654		HOUSTON CITY	4,569,462	67,953,294
090	GRAY COUNTY	45,245	743,453		HUMBLE CITY	11,725	110,344
	LEFORS TOWN	648	10,688		HUNTERS CRY VILLAGE CITY	3,608	45,854
	MCLEAN CITY	2,556	20,651		JACINTO CITY	13,659	272,647
	PAMPA CITY	50,900	778,036		JESEY VILLAGE	2,320	31,097
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	99,349	1,552,828		KATY CITY	10,345	150,204
091	GRAYSON COUNTY	96,231	1,534,352		LA PORTE CITY	31,409	399,843
	BELLS TOWN	1,748	43,423		LOMAX VILLAGE	2,230	21,469
	COLLINSVILLE TOWN	1,794	12,955		MORGANS POINT TOWN	1,074	27,739
	DENISON CITY	76,923	1,354,828		PASADENA CITY	226,942	3,352,642
	GUNTER TOWN	1,356	23,978		PINEY POINT VILLAGE	2,321	33,967
	HOWE TOWN	2,168	29,407		SHOREACRES CITY	1,801	30,604
	POTTSBORO TOWN	2,455	25,916		SOUTH HOUSTON TOWN	41,459	567,869
	SHANNAN CITY	107,755	1,673,266		SOUTHSTOE PLACE CITY	3,243	44,234
	TENGA TOWN	379	6,005		SPRING VALLEY CITY	2,884	44,292
	VAN ALSTYNE TOWN	5,693	81,931		TOMBALL CITY	10,431	153,776
	WHITESBORO TOWN	6,085	104,697		WEST UNIVERSITY PL CITY	14,462	216,788
	WHITEWRIGHT TOWN	4,734	73,268		WEBSTER CITY	7,931	96,741
	TOM REAN TOWN	450	7,115		SEABROOK CITY	11,823	155,727
	SOUTHMAYD TOWN	204	1,939		EL LAGO CITY	2,884	32,333
	DORCHESTER TOWN	NO PAY DUE	1,280		MASSAU BAY TOWN	4,404	60,152
	SILOEM CITY	NO PAY DUE	1,426		TAYLOR LAKE VILLAGE	925	5,316
					* COUNTY TOTAL *	7,769,932	108,593,679
				102	HARRISON COUNTY	83,176	1,355,009
					HALLSVILLE CITY	1,182	14,141
					MARSHALL CITY	108,294	1,654,611

BERNARD R. FOR...

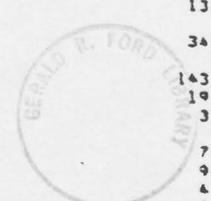
REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

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	6,549
	SCOTT'S HILL TOWN	WAIVED	0		SULPHUR SPRINGS CITY	39,615	533,474
	WYATT CITY	NO PAY DUE	0		TIPA TOWN	NO PAY DUE	1,497
	WYATT CITY	REPORT	455		* COUNTY TOTAL *	41,434	1,113,917
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	194,899	3,033,569				
103	WHEATLEY COUNTY	8,008	134,101	113	HOUSTON COUNTY	53,159	832,371
	CHANNING TOWN	209	2,305		CROCKETT CITY	33,170	451,780
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	8,217	136,406		GRAPELAND CITY	3,000	47,714
					LOVELADY CITY	1,224	10,324
104	WASKELL COUNTY	24,244	463,282		KENNARD TOWN	543	4,423
	WASKELL CITY	10,241	153,315		* COUNTY TOTAL *	91,135	1,397,079
	ROCHESTER CITY	1,679	27,414	114	HOWARD COUNTY	55,022	1,004,724
	RULE CITY	1,681	25,827		BIG SPRING CITY	20,877	1,406,360
	WEINERT CITY	208	4,937		COAHOMA TOWN	NO PAY DUE	4,077
	OSBORN CITY	386	5,887		FORJAN CITY	567	9,341
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	40,439	674,662		* COUNTY TOTAL *	138,466	2,424,542
105	HAYS COUNTY	41,213	773,216	115	MUSPETH COUNTY	15,235	221,444
	BUDA CITY	791	14,735		DELL CITY CITY	1,154	10,720
	AYLE CITY	4,097	54,691		* COUNTY TOTAL *	16,389	232,364
	SAN MARCOS CITY	92,185	1,364,144	116	HUNT COUNTY	62,524	939,754
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	138,296	2,211,806		CAPRO MILLS CITY	2,454	38,353
106	HEMPHILL COUNTY	15,792	235,223		CELESTE TOWN	952	16,234
	CANADIAN TOWN	3,243	64,117		COMMERCE CITY	27,787	371,434
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	21,035	299,340		GREENVILLE CITY	56,749	862,737
107	HENDERSON COUNTY	94,407	1,202,817		LONE OAK TOWN	REPORT	14,172
	ATHENS CITY	35,432	542,715		QUINLAN CITY	3,324	35,354
	BROWNSBORO CITY	1,801	24,191		WOLFE CITY CITY	4,154	57,204
	EUSTACE TOWN	505	4,396		WEST TAWAKONI TOWN	1,417	16,144
	MALIKOFF CITY	5,646	105,372		NEVLANDVILLE TOWN	309	1,809
	TRINIDAD TOWN	3,373	77,444		CAMPRELL TOWN	REPORT	0
	CHANDLER TOWN	823	7,268		* COUNTY TOTAL *	170,082	2,356,195
	MURCHISON TOWN	REPORT	758	117	HUTCHINSON COUNTY	45,073	796,540
	CANEY CITY	934	11,630		BORGER CITY	32,203	401,720
	COFFEE CITY CITY	2,436	14,537		STINNETT CITY	1,972	34,754
	SUN BARREL CITY	1,310	15,122		FRITCH CITY	3,007	46,764
	SEVEN POINTS	1,451	14,421		SANFORD TOWN	161	2,407
	STAR WAREHO TOWN	602	4,811		* COUNTY TOTAL *	82,416	1,132,219
	TOOL TOWN	602	4,370	118	IRION COUNTY	6,432	95,047
	BEARYVILLE TOWN	302	1,070		HEPTZON TOWN	447	7,491
	PAYNE SPRINGS TOWN	134	1,314		* COUNTY TOTAL *	6,879	103,038
	POYNOR CITY	327	1,913	119	JACK COUNTY	29,274	494,534
	MOORE STATION CITY	229	1,951		BRYSON CITY	469	10,163
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	142,305	2,040,611		JACKSBORO CITY	9,244	131,154
108	WAGO COUNTY	565,034	7,683,565		* COUNTY TOTAL *	38,991	637,955
	WAGO CITY	15,400	236,211	120	JACKSON COUNTY	67,712	1,053,057
	JOHNS CITY	23,248	454,549		EDNA CITY	10,854	156,029
	EDCOUCH CITY	4,723	61,742		GANOADO TOWN	2,644	35,974
	EDINBURG CITY	88,374	1,135,956		* COUNTY TOTAL *	81,210	1,245,044
	ELSA CITY	16,025	184,029	121	JASPER COUNTY	49,827	866,735
	LA VILLA CITY	2,567	24,341		JASPER CITY	18,625	252,075
	MCELLEN CITY	173,640	2,422,646		KIRBYVILLE CITY	8,033	126,237
	MERCEDES CITY	60,856	374,861		BROWNELL TOWN	NO PAY DUE	3,074
	MISSION CITY	62,024	1,007,877		* COUNTY TOTAL *	76,436	1,248,129
	PHARR CITY	103,625	1,377,613	122	JEFF DAVIS COUNTY	9,374	125,969
	SAN JUAN CITY	29,907	302,714		* COUNTY TOTAL *	9,374	125,969
	WESLACO CITY	89,035	1,277,247	123	JEFFERSON COUNTY	301,481	4,950,162
	HIDALGO CITY	9,035	121,328		BEAUMONT CITY	381,859	6,490,844
	LA JOYA CITY	1,297	9,852		GRIFFING PARK TOWN	1,863	27,607
	PALMHURST CITY	WAIVED	0		GROVES CITY	34,987	649,701
	PALMVIEW CITY	NO PAY DUE	1,067		LAKEVIEW TOWN	3,486	54,393
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	1,245,114	17,174,258		NEDEPERLAND CITY	31,030	516,904
109	HILL COUNTY	49,465	440,150		PEAR RIDGE TOWN	4,881	74,895
	ASBOTT TOWN	621	4,372		PORT ARTHUR CITY	236,994	4,302,331
	BLUM TOWN	333	5,487		PORT NECHES CITY	26,806	413,041
	HILLSBORO CITY	31,971	467,505		REVEL OAKS TOWN	NO PAY DUE	6,924
	HUBBARD CITY	3,936	64,114		CHINA CITY	875	20,931
	ITASCA CITY	4,462	75,842		HOME CITY	416	9,424
	WHITNEY TOWN	2,721	46,782		* COUNTY TOTAL *	1,026,679	17,531,994
	MALONE TOWN	1,470	9,256	124	JIM HOGG COUNTY	30,277	444,426
	HEPTENS TOWN	94	1,607		* COUNTY TOTAL *	30,277	444,426
	MOUNT CALM TOWN	330	4,140	125	JIM WELLS COUNTY	117,318	1,793,442
	PENELOPE TOWN	187	2,854		ALICE CITY	REPORT	1,097,444
	BYNUM TOWN	147	889		ORANGE GROVE CITY	4,083	64,454
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	95,737	1,527,018		PREMONT CITY	4,322	61,201
110	HOCKLEY COUNTY	75,685	1,241,250		* COUNTY TOTAL *	126,223	3,004,763
	ANTON CITY	5,012	64,549	126	JOHNSON COUNTY	48,407	733,259
	LEVELLAND TOWN	36,575	524,704		ALVARADO CITY	5,310	69,940
	TORRESVILLE CITY	2,107	19,504		BURLESON CITY	21,439	237,034
	SUNDOCK CITY	6,429	94,935		CLEBURNE CITY	52,447	732,137
	SMYER TOWN	277	3,749		GONLEY TOWN	649	12,201
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	126,085	1,954,291		GRANDVIEW CITY	2,744	36,291
111	HOOD COUNTY	21,047	243,546		JOSHUA CITY	2,494	17,370
	LANEBOY CITY	9,550	84,394		KEPNE CITY	5,331	59,219
	LAN VILLAGE	343	4,010		RIO VISTA VILLAGE	371	4,999
	LAPO TOWN	354	7,075				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	31,296	359,025				
112	HORNES COUNTY	41,259	560,448				
	SONG TOWN	424	4,468				



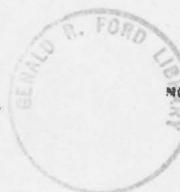
REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

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	3,304	42,622	
	BRIAR OAKS TOWN	225	2,735		SHINER TOWN	4,543	54,750	
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	140,659	1,914,390		YOAKUM CITY	21,984	312,175	
7	JONES COUNTY	27,227	474,131		* COUNTY TOTAL *	94,041	1,497,235	
	ANSON CITY	5,030	121,244	144	LEE COUNTY	21,229	359,414	
	HAWKIN CITY	5,832	199,934		GIDDINGS CITY	10,471	172,164	
	LUDWIGS CITY	705	11,514		LEXINGTON TOWN	1,051	15,350	
	STAMFORD CITY	11,718	210,132		* COUNTY TOTAL *	32,951	556,942	
	HAWLEY TOWN	371	1,621	145	LEON COUNTY	22,802	462,343	
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	51,683	924,580		BUFFALO CITY	2,997	52,629	
128	KARNES COUNTY	55,058	901,354		CENTERVILLE CITY	1,587	20,480	
	FALLS CITY CITY	1,740	25,994		JEWETT TOWN	1,095	9,497	
	KARNES CITY	9,592	140,634		MARQUEE CITY	61	544	
	KENEY CITY	11,188	174,512		NORMANGE TOWN	2,497	31,474	
	RUNGE TOWN	2,445	37,837		OAKWOOD CITY	551	3,197	
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	80,023	1,283,331		LEONA TOWN	NO PAY DUE	0	
					* COUNTY TOTAL *	31,690	580,404	
129	KAUFMAN COUNTY	44,123	738,875		146	LIBERTY COUNTY	49,062	1,352,407
	GRANDALL TOWN	730	12,960		CLEVELAND CITY	32,629	482,493	
	FORNEY TOWN	4,304	63,607		JAYTON CITY	12,889	145,893	
	KAUFMAN CITY	11,050	147,815		LIBERTY CITY	17,426	207,031	
	KEMP TOWN *	1,983	27,345		NORTH CLEVELAND CITY	NO PAY DUE	0	
	MABANK TOWN	2,227	56,421		DAISSETTA TOWN	1,709	25,594	
	TERRELL CITY	53,559	840,245		MARION TOWN	416	4,907	
	COMBINE CITY	122	2,316		AMES VILLAGE	409	1,539	
	LAWRENCE TOWN	NO PAY DUE	0		KENEFFICK TOWN	NO PAY DUE	0	
	OAK RIDGE TOWN	REPORT	228		PLUM GROVE CITY	35	3,461	
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	113,200	1,897,813		DEYERS CITY	354	3,854	
					* COUNTY TOTAL *	154,981	2,434,724	
130	KENDALL COUNTY	13,353	164,739		147	LIMESTONE COUNTY	52,394	893,464
	BOERNE CITY	4,504	60,586		COOLIDGE TOWN	REPORT	19,024	
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	17,947	225,325		GROESBECK CITY	6,585	104,351	
131	KENEDY COUNTY	4,117	54,805		KOSSE TOWN	1,353	14,324	
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	4,117	54,805		WEXIA CITY	30,069	482,455	
132	KENT COUNTY	8,634	134,818		TEHUACANA TOWN	257	3,101	
	JAYTON TOWN	597	9,285		THORNTON TOWN	729	11,661	
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	9,231	144,103		* COUNTY TOTAL *	91,389	1,524,496	
133	KERR COUNTY	29,631	464,356		148	LIPSCOMB COUNTY	19,799	274,882
	KERRVILLE CITY	35,979	434,353		BOOKER CITY	1,025	21,154	
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	64,610	902,709		DARBOUZETT CITY	530	9,885	
134	KIMBLE COUNTY	11,414	230,783		FOLLETT TOWN	1,167	24,911	
	JUNCTION CITY	6,053	100,944		HIGGINS CITY	509	7,719	
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	17,667	331,727		* COUNTY TOTAL *	23,031	339,747	
5	KING COUNTY	2,722	44,157		149	LIVE OAK COUNTY	30,040	477,214
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	2,722	44,157		GEORGE WEST CITY	4,842	63,394	
136	KINNEY COUNTY	11,334	164,903		THREE RIVERS CITY	5,600	81,544	
	BRACKETTVILLE CITY	1,782	28,718		* COUNTY TOTAL *	40,482	622,157	
	SPOFFORD CITY	NO PAY DUE	0		150	LLANO COUNTY	22,470	327,464
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	13,120	193,621		LLANO CITY	7,904	129,167	
137	KLEBERG COUNTY	32,393	1,518,967		SUNRISE BEACH VILLAGE CITY	950	950	
	KINGSVILLE CITY	109,240	1,631,710		* COUNTY TOTAL *	31,326	454,581	
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	191,633	3,150,677		151	LOVING COUNTY	501	14,884
138	KNOX COUNTY	23,414	367,907		* COUNTY TOTAL *	501	14,884	
	BENJAMIN CITY	543	9,255		152	LURBOCK COUNTY	251,114	2,975,532
	GOREE CITY	1,079	15,853		IOALOU TOWN	2,375	41,247	
	KNOX CITY CITY	4,637	64,992		LURBOCK CITY	587,405	8,419,460	
	HUNDAY CITY	7,194	110,038		SHALLOWATER CITY	2,064	32,824	
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	36,867	572,045		SLATON CITY	29,005	604,043	
139	LAMAR COUNTY	59,000	944,799		WOLFFORTH TOWN	2,605	39,394	
	BLOSSOM TOWN	379	10,266		NEW DEAL TOWN	634	4,097	
	DEPORT TOWN	1,413	24,902		* COUNTY TOTAL *	866,206	11,916,853	
	PARIS CITY	100,140	1,504,606		153	LYNN COUNTY	74,258	320,324
	RENO CITY	314	3,899		ODONNELL CITY	5,132	63,751	
	TOCO TOWN	NO PAY DUE	0		TAMONA CITY	6,472	84,194	
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	161,246	2,489,572		WILSON TOWN	1,816	18,354	
140	LAMB COUNTY	43,639	717,964		NEW HOME TOWN	790	6,736	
	AMHERST CITY	2,377	31,767		* COUNTY TOTAL *	38,468	493,137	
	EARTH CITY	2,577	47,064		154	MCCULLOCH COUNTY	20,161	337,447
	LITTLEFIELD CITY	24,319	357,548		BRADY CITY	13,690	140,134	
	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	2,624,122
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	83,654	1,343,733		BELLMEAD CITY	19,280	292,134	
141	LAMPASAS COUNTY	18,663	285,155		BEVERLY HILLS CITY	3,965	50,544	
	LAMPASAS CITY	14,224	214,775		CRAWFORD TOWN	547	8,314	
	LOMERA TOWN	813	11,120		LACY LAKEVIEW CITY	7,427	141,261	
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	33,700	513,050		MCGREGOR CITY	9,430	159,007	
142	LA SALLE COUNTY	26,804	378,902		MART CITY	4,656	77,274	
	COTULLA CITY	5,595	104,469		MOODY CITY	3,013	40,404	
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	32,499	483,371		ROBINSON CITY	3,102	32,937	
143	LAVACA COUNTY	52,944	911,764		WOODWAY VILLAGE	7,947	86,813	
	MALLETTVILLE CITY	10,856	170,023		WACO CITY	417,441	6,418,429	
					WEST CITY	4,608	134,309	
					NORTHCREST TOWN	1,478	22,144	
					HEWITT TOWN	910	10,114	



## REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	LORENA TOWN	361	9,395		NAPLES CITY	5,455	89,927
	GROESBORN CITY	1,204	3,221		OMAHA CITY	2,253	24,187
	RIESEL CITY	415	2,458		* COUNTY TOTAL *	51,542	747,314
	RUCEVILLE-EDDY CITY	987	9,685	173	MOTLEY COUNTY	9,625	164,914
	HALLSBURG CITY	279	1,540		MATAFOR TOWN	2,123	29,156
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	632,853	10,317,324		ROARING SPRINGS TOWN	424	5,440
156	MC MULLEN COUNTY	6,788	104,941		* COUNTY TOTAL *	12,131	199,102
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	6,788	104,941	174	MACOGOOCHES COUNTY	59,057	887,467
157	MADISON COUNTY	23,526	427,710		CUSHING TOWN	787	4,784
	MADISONVILLE CITY	12,413	183,013		GARRISON TOWN	1,203	21,274
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	35,939	610,723		MACOGOOCHES CITY	115,191	1,747,035
158	MARION COUNTY	48,527	536,798		APPLEBY TOWN	NO PAY DUE	443
	JEFFERSON CITY	12,224	169,627		CHIRENO CITY	NO PAY DUE	800
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	60,751	706,425		* COUNTY TOTAL *	176,229	2,466,207
159	MARTIN COUNTY	25,927	360,705	175	NAVARRO COUNTY	47,810	727,137
	STANTON CITY	5,855	95,904		BLOOMING GROVE TOWN	1,424	15,661
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	31,782	456,609		COPSCICANA CITY	75,310	1,130,146
160	MASON COUNTY	15,924	241,387		DAWSON CITY	1,728	24,757
	MASON CITY	5,052	50,403		FROST TOWN	1,173	13,909
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	21,054	312,140		KERENS TOWN	2,854	51,252
161	MATAGORCA COUNTY	119,595	1,409,475		RAPRY CITY	205	2,404
	BAY CITY CITY	39,737	624,382		EMHOUSE TOWN	105	1,774
	PALACIOS TOWN	13,969	249,437		RICE CITY	942	5,432
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	173,401	2,675,894		RICHLAND CITY	207	401
162	MAVERICK COUNTY	61,309	948,173		RETRAT TOWN	NO PAY DUE	0
	EAGLE PASS CITY	65,569	919,282		POWELL TOWN	NO PAY DUE	0
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	126,878	1,763,455		ANGUS TOWN	NO PAY DUE	799
163	MEDINA COUNTY	50,765	839,267		MUSTANG TOWN	NO PAY DUE	0
	CASTROVILLE CITY	4,518	50,838		* COUNTY TOTAL *	131,458	1,974,081
	DEVINE CITY	11,671	131,504	176	NEWTON COUNTY	59,311	773,333
	HONON CITY	16,059	227,490		NEWTON CITY	5,964	61,670
	NATALIE CITY	2,088	27,173		* COUNTY TOTAL *	61,275	435,003
	LACOSTE CITY	364	20,211	177	NOLAN COUNTY	44,655	693,277
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	85,769	1,257,389		BLACKWELL TOWN	230	2,417
164	MENARD COUNTY	13,828	217,285		ROSCOE CITY	3,231	51,673
	MENARD TOWN	2,811	34,777		SWEETWATER CITY	46,438	794,329
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	16,639	254,062		* COUNTY TOTAL *	94,754	1,541,695
165	MIDLAND COUNTY	66,924	818,604	178	MURGER COUNTY	611,865	7,612,229
	MIDLAND CITY	150,490	2,114,032		AGUA DULCE CITY	651	15,438
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	217,414	2,937,636		RISHOP TOWN	5,932	106,328
166	MILAM COUNTY	39,645	697,539		COPPUS CHRISTI CITY	890,098	13,835,397
	CAMERON CITY	13,995	278,118		ORISCOLL CITY	3,934	25,004
	ROCKDALE CITY	13,146	224,229		PORT ARANSAS TOWN	8,453	107,154
	THORNDALE CITY	2,050	36,937		ROBSTOWN CITY	44,431	757,942
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	73,236	1,233,214		* COUNTY TOTAL *	1,584,444	22,400,114
167	MILLS COUNTY	7,951	160,202	179	OCHILTREE COUNTY	19,531	342,154
	GOLDTHWAITE CITY	2,450	29,060		PERRY TOWN CITY	14,302	236,058
	MULLIN TOWN	125	1,475		* COUNTY TOTAL *	34,513	578,214
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	10,926	190,737	180	OLMETH COUNTY	12,273	167,224
168	MITCHELL COUNTY	36,957	594,220		ADRIAN CITY	515	7,040
	COLORADO CITY CITY	15,043	213,022		VEGA TOWN	3,059	45,455
	LORAINE TOWN	2,301	49,931		* COUNTY TOTAL *	15,457	220,127
	WESTAROOK CITY	249	3,842	181	ORANGE COUNTY	117,472	1,938,367
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	54,350	857,015		ORANGE CITY	89,731	1,389,669
169	MONTAGUE COUNTY	38,121	521,857		PINEHURST CITY	3,467	46,191
	BOWIE CITY	11,140	144,144		WEST ORANGE CITY	6,898	124,622
	NOCOMA CITY	10,237	144,295		PINE FOREST TOWN	257	4,722
	ST JO CITY	2,145	31,483		VIDOR TOWN	11,555	167,707
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	61,693	843,749		BRIDGE CITY	6,490	87,647
170	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	129,059	1,781,931		ROSE CITY TOWN	994	7,074
	CONROE CITY	59,453	880,526		* COUNTY TOTAL *	236,863	3,018,000
	WILLIS CITY	3,940	44,729	182	PALO PINTO COUNTY	27,877	406,179
	CUT AND SHOOT TOWN	305	3,913		GORDON TOWN	422	6,104
	MONTGOMERY VILLAGE	357	4,560		GRAFORD TOWN	449	7,954
	PATTON VILLAGE	518	8,807		MINERAL WELLS CITY	44,427	464,032
	SPLENDORA CITY	495	3,078		MINGUS CITY	287	3,717
	WOODBRANCH VILLAGE	NO PAY DUE	911		STRAWN CITY	1,392	29,973
	MAGNOLIA TOWN	1,223	14,769		* COUNTY TOTAL *	74,449	1,117,990
	PANOHAMA VILLAGE	1,585	10,186	183	PANOLA COUNTY	71,743	1,059,726
	SHENANDOAN TOWN	199	939		RECKVILLE CITY	744	10,200
	STAGECOACH TOWN	207	979		CARTHAGE CITY	29,079	432,320
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	197,361	2,759,323		GARY CITY	NO PAY DUE	2,424
171	MOORE COUNTY	43,491	628,749		* COUNTY TOTAL *	101,570	1,504,679
	DUMAS CITY	17,975	185,028	184	PARKER COUNTY	65,303	563,739
	SUARY CITY	2,284	38,164		SPRINGTOWN TOWN	3,915	52,369
	CACTUS TOWN	567	7,495		WEATHERFORD CITY	29,930	417,260
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	64,517	859,438		ALEDO CITY	542	1,084
172	MORRIS COUNTY	33,832	488,498		WILLOW PARK CITY	396	7,378
	GAINSFIELD CITY	5,625	44,136		COOL TOWN	50	572
	LOAN STAR CITY	4,327	62,175		PEND TOWN	315	3,928
					* COUNTY TOTAL *	90,351	1,041,330
				185	PARNER COUNTY	26,142	384,444
					BOVINA CITY	3,402	63,689
					FARWELL CITY	3,574	44,552



REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	FRIONA CITY	9,658	144,207		HEMOPHILL CITY	3,830	59,634
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	43,218	641,119		PINELAND CITY	4,056	60,317
185	PECOS COUNTY	75,134	1,184,649		FRONSON CITY	349	1,364
	FOUR STOCKTON CITY	9,025	130,347		* COUNTY TOTAL *	33,782	453,400
	TRIAN 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
	POLY COUNTY	59,302	863,950		BROADBUSH TOWN	NO PAY DUE	1,491
	CORRIGAN CITY	3,418	39,122		* COUNTY TOTAL *	35,497	586,304
	LIVINGSTON TOWN	16,650	110,935	204	SAN JACINTO COUNTY	33,894	520,392
	OMALASKA CITY	399	3,829		COLOSSPHEG TOWN	476	5,134
	SEVEN OAKS CITY	169	2,972		SMYRHERO TOWN	3,174	35,484
	ALABAMA-COUSHATTA COUNCIL	84	31,046		* COUNTY TOTAL *	37,456	561,213
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	79,022	1,050,884	205	SAN PATRICIO COUNTY	132,099	2,378,994
188	POTTER COUNTY	103,688	1,432,791		ARANSAS PASS CITY	27,004	422,928
	AMARILLO CITY	437,301	7,217,436		GREGORY CITY	3,632	67,354
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	540,989	8,450,227		INGLESIDE CITY	9,763	126,031
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	176,654
190	RAINS COUNTY *	13,402	231,590		SINTON TOWN	19,725	293,347
	EMORY CITY	2,627	19,686		TAFT CITY	16,990	179,099
	POINT CITY	838	11,675		SAN PATRICIO TOWN	NO PAY DUE	424
	EAST TARRANTI TOWN	1,690	24,467		* COUNTY TOTAL *	259,433	4,303,744
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	23,547	287,419	206	SAN SABA COUNTY	22,037	338,575
191	RANDALL COUNTY	25,840	397,564		RICHLAND SPRINGS TOWN	NO PAY DUE	4,896
	CANYON CITY	24,590	394,727		SAN SABA CITY	4,357	92,497
	LAKE TANGLEWOOD TOWN	207	2,934		* COUNTY TOTAL *	30,434	436,328
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	50,637	799,229	207	SCHLEICHER COUNTY	13,453	190,404
192	REAGAN COUNTY	16,702	274,114		ELDORADO 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	81,652	1,180,848
193	REAL COUNTY	10,979	175,743		SMYDER CITY	26,647	350,792
	CAMP WOOD CITY	1,713	13,979		* COUNTY TOTAL *	108,299	1,531,638
	LEANEY CITY	792	4,546	209	SHACKELFORD COUNTY	7,342	193,035
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	13,484	197,288		ALBANY CITY	1,879	29,134
194	RED RIVER COUNTY	44,973	594,089		MORAN CITY	515	5,254
	ANNONA TOWN	632	4,500		* COUNTY TOTAL *	9,735	227,435
	AVERY TOWN	1,511	21,339	210	SHELBY COUNTY	38,292	634,619
	BOGATA TOWN	2,927	45,129		CENTER CITY	23,529	320,342
	MARXSVILLE CITY	17,524	253,347		JOAQUIN TOWN	934	11,766
	TROIT TOWN	1,188	22,251		TENAWA TOWN	2,904	35,456
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	68,754	1,044,654		TIMPSON CITY	3,317	45,354
195	REEVES COUNTY	63,916	961,745		MUXLEY CITY	184	1,096
	PECOS CITY	35,894	594,292		* COUNTY TOTAL *	69,160	1,052,657
	TOYAH CITY	404	2,451	211	SHERMAN COUNTY	18,507	298,897
	BALMORHEA CITY	1,004	14,890		STRATFORD CITY	3,086	44,251
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	101,216	1,581,798		* COUNTY TOTAL *	21,593	333,144
196	REFUGIO COUNTY	46,777	754,109	212	SMITH COUNTY	95,501	1,543,470
	AUSTWELL CITY	240	4,186		ARP CITY	1,224	19,479
	REFUGIO TOWN	7,358	104,704		BULLARD TOWN	506	9,459
	WOODSBORO CITY	3,709	43,992		LINDALE TOWN	5,915	69,478
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	53,094	904,991		TROUP CITY	10,235	129,132
197	ROBERTS COUNTY	5,697	84,720		TYLER CITY	193,485	2,761,893
	MIAMI CITY	554	4,306		WHITEHOUSE CITY	4,114	56,942
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	6,251	94,026		WINONA TOWN	499	5,009
198	ROBERTSON COUNTY	67,203	784,434		* COUNTY TOTAL *	311,485	4,594,492
	BREMOND CITY	1,939	34,311	213	SOMERVELL COUNTY	6,713	104,181
	CALVERT CITY	6,256	79,430		GLEN ROSE CITY	3,328	41,736
	FRANKLIN TOWN	2,374	52,483		* COUNTY TOTAL *	10,041	145,967
	HEARNE CITY	14,504	221,660	214	STARR COUNTY	115,239	1,590,379
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	92,276	1,180,918		ROMA CITY	6,260	85,775
199	ROCKWALL COUNTY	12,756	159,152		LA GRULLA CITY	NO PAY DUE	872
	FATE CITY	684	4,471		* COUNTY TOTAL *	121,499	1,677,024
	ROCKWALL CITY	9,039	127,140	215	STEPHENS COUNTY	25,814	350,949
	ROYSE CITY TOWN	3,699	42,704		BRACKENRIDGE CITY	23,137	321,825
	WEATH CITY	2,340	10,809		* COUNTY TOTAL *	49,015	672,814
	MCCLENOON-CHRISHOLM TOWN	NO PAY DUE	1,633	216	STERLING COUNTY	6,064	93,514
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	28,518	344,909		STERLING CITY	568	10,314
200	RUNNELS COUNTY	38,123	642,573		* COUNTY TOTAL *	6,735	103,830
	BALLINGER CITY	13,239	209,282	217	STONEWALL COUNTY	9,024	159,564
	MILES CITY	1,014	14,834		ASPERMONT TOWN	1,293	14,402
	WINTERS CITY	12,066	152,345		* COUNTY TOTAL *	10,321	177,966
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	64,446	1,019,034	218	SUTTON COUNTY	15,237	223,409
201	RUSK COUNTY	82,530	1,424,746		SONORA CITY	5,470	83,734
	HENDENSON CITY	47,752	739,720		* COUNTY TOTAL *	21,107	307,134
	OVERTON CITY	7,527	104,776	219	SWISHER COUNTY	28,749	419,817
	TUM CITY	1,771	24,652		HAPPY TOWN	1,465	18,813
	LONDON CITY	3,948	63,373		KRESS CITY	2,103	34,911
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	143,548	2,354,287		TULIA CITY	14,940	214,327
202	SABINE COUNTY	23,547	331,743				



REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

NTY OF	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY COOF	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	47,277	491,864		NO CITY	7,327	32,624
20	TARRANT COUNTY	758,739	9,012,156		WEST MOUNTAIN CITY	NO PAY DUE	2,731
	ADWORTH CITY	272,202	3,294,359		* COUNTY TOTAL *	63,090	1,072,064
	ARLINGTON CITY	19,340	299,570	231	UPTON COUNTY	24,944	403,954
	REDFORD CITY	13,090	164,460		MCCAMEY CITY	2,391	36,739
	COLLETTVILLE CITY	3,911	40,832		RANKIN CITY	943	14,401
	CROWLEY TOWN	5,255	57,197		* COUNTY TOTAL *	24,240	455,293
	DALWORTH-INSTON GONS CITY	1,577	14,235	232	UVALDE COUNTY	56,061	859,299
	EDGECLIFF VILLAGE	1,016	15,187		SARINAL CITY	4,770	64,278
	EULESS CITY	38,599	484,702		UVALDE CITY	50,294	712,249
	EVERMAN CITY	9,452	117,377		* COUNTY TOTAL *	111,129	1,642,404
	FOREST HILL CITY	16,356	194,272	233	VAL VERDE COUNTY	50,539	814,572
	FOOT WORTH CITY	1,404,976	20,336,909		DEL RIO CITY	77,432	1,004,091
	GRAPEVINE CITY	24,335	217,032		* COUNTY TOTAL *	128,021	1,818,447
	MALDEN CITY	55,063	660,705	234	VAN ZANDT COUNTY	69,659	1,059,414
	HURST CITY	73,064	459,714		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	99,616
	LAKE WORTH CITY	8,193	96,349		VAN CITY	12,169	157,250
	MANSFIELD CITY	5,783	85,944		WILLS POINT CITY	5,047	80,139
	NO RICHLAND HILLS CITY	36,309	390,593		WOOD CITY	NO PAY DUE	0
	PANFEGO TOWN	2,276	27,518		FRUIT VALE CITY	97	194
	RICHLAND HILLS TOWN	9,730	171,066		* COUNTY TOTAL *	98,570	1,464,427
	RIVER OAKS CITY	11,358	174,161	235	VICTORIA COUNTY	122,407	1,817,793
	SAGINAW TOWN	4,503	39,664		VICTORIA CITY	274,203	3,352,427
	SANSON PARK VILLAGE CITY	4,221	63,355		* COUNTY TOTAL *	347,010	3,180,220
	WESTOVER HILLS TOWN	REPORT	31,207	236	WALKER COUNTY	79,387	1,041,854
	WESTWORTH VILLAGE	3,703	50,424		HUNTSVILLE CITY	93,132	1,284,090
	WHITE SETTLEMENT CITY	19,776	234,924		NEW WAVELEY TOWN	1,647	13,077
	LAKESIDE TOWN	852	13,075		RIVERSIDE TOWN	495	6,319
	AZLE CITY	9,073	123,551		* COUNTY TOTAL *	174,661	2,345,334
	SOUTHLAKE CITY	1,806	24,987	237	WALLER COUNTY	62,459	1,098,964
	BLUE MOUND CITY	3,812	37,983		BROOKSHIRE CITY	4,444	74,640
	MASLET CITY	321	2,968		MEMPHISTEAD TOWN	3,270	64,194
	WATAUGA TOWN	5,630	54,742		WALLER TOWN	1,995	49,712
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	2,847,499	37,624,338		PRAIRIE VIEW	4,384	24,227
221	TAYLOR COUNTY	89,203	1,467,937		PATTISON CITY	NO PAY DUE	2,551
	ABELINE CITY	342,400	3,647,410		* COUNTY TOTAL *	76,956	1,314,303
	LAWN TOWN	305	4,569	238	WARD COUNTY	60,284	907,135
	MERKEL CITY	7,603	132,752		BARSTON TOWN	404	18,944
	SPENT TOWN	295	4,423		GRANDFALLS TOWN	507	7,619
	TYE CITY	1,290	20,386		MONAHANS CITY	17,310	281,622
	TUSCOLA TOWN	444	929		PYOTE TOWN	97	1,627
	BUFFALO GAP TOWN	914	7,797		THORNTONVILLE TOWN	NO PAY DUE	0
	TOWN TOTAL *	WAIVED	0		WICKETT TOWN	427	8,204
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	442,474	7,294,422		* 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		BRENNAN CITY	37,809	590,652
223	TERRY COUNTY	36,062	629,275		BUPTON TOWN	743	3,632
	BROWNFIELD CITY	25,891	394,114		* COUNTY TOTAL *	77,274	1,236,652
	MEADOW TOWN	506	5,915	240	WEBB COUNTY	158,777	2,341,377
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	63,549	1,029,306		LAREDO 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	157,764	2,044,254
	GOODSON CITY	313	4,539		EL CAMPO CITY	39,210	712,117
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	14,044	193,018		WHARTON CITY	34,595	533,737
225	TITUS COUNTY	29,539	474,178		* COUNTY TOTAL *	233,569	3,292,100
	MOUNT PLEASANT CITY	30,589	454,734	242	WHEELER COUNTY	14,425	254,772
	TALCO CITY	2,040	24,622		SHAMROCK CITY	7,624	104,335
	WINFIELD CITY	366	3,309		WHEELER CITY	2,461	42,971
	MONTICELLO TOWN	NO PAY DUE	0		MORETTIE TOWN	NO PAY DUE	1,777
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	62,500	961,843		* COUNTY TOTAL *	24,730	399,855
226	TOWNSHIP COUNTY	74,306	1,220,653	243	WICHITA COUNTY	109,754	1,947,134
	SAN ANGELO CITY	220,149	3,659,677		BUCKBURNETT CITY	18,535	290,471
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	294,455	4,880,330		ELECTRA CITY	6,229	99,334
227	TRAVIS COUNTY	340,044	4,034,147		IOWA PARK CITY	12,944	140,177
	AUSTIN CITY	991,955	13,743,902		WICHITA FALLS CITY	332,839	5,720,975
	HANOR CITY	3,308	25,313		PLEASANT VALLEY CITY	170	2,344
	ROLLINGWOOD CITY	766	10,510		* COUNTY TOTAL *	480,499	8,200,645
	WEST LAKE HILLS CITY	1,460	20,045	244	WILBARGER COUNTY	42,944	712,467
	SUNSET VALLEY CITY	286	3,934		VERNON CITY	33,341	537,905
	PLUGERVILLE 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	47,831
228	TRINITY COUNTY	23,740	354,110		RAYMONDVILLE CITY	34,431	493,449
	GROVETON CITY	3,545	63,552		SAN PEARLITA CITY	232	2,724
	TRINITY CITY	9,338	118,645		* COUNTY TOTAL *	103,743	1,500,797
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	36,763	537,347	246	WILLIAMSON COUNTY	69,249	1,051,343
229	TYLER COUNTY	41,614	634,846		BARTLETT CITY	3,906	48,392
	WILLIAMS TOWN	8,150	124,510		FLORENCE TOWN	1,340	19,189
	SNELL TOWN	401	4,722		GEORGETOWN CITY	13,145	204,034
	BEA TOWN	256	1,481				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	50,621	773,959				
230	UPSHER COUNTY	40,821	747,333				
	BIG SANDY TOWN	6,422	47,329				
	GILMER CITY	15,520	242,473				



REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	GRANGER CITY	3,356	64,319				
	HUFFO TOWN	1,344	12,695				
	ROUND ROCK TOWN	3,557	111,459				
	TAYLOR CITY	30,907	506,729				
	THOILL TOWN	1,003	19,435				
	CEDAR PARK CITY	729	9,088				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	134,334	2,052,973				
247	WILSON COUNTY	37,752	562,419				
	FLORISSVILLE CITY	110,437	144,548				
	ROTH CITY	2,691	54,134				
	STOCKDALE CITY	1,556	20,516				
	LA VERGIA CITY	1,352	25,773				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	54,308	809,390				
248	WINKLER COUNTY	46,308	740,112				
	KERMIT CITY	9,550	164,601				
	WINK CITY	839	17,452				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	56,697	920,145				
249	WISE COUNTY	39,108	607,172				
	ALYBRO TOWN	840	14,280				
	BOYO TOWN	1,952	21,085				
	BRIDGEPORT CITY	5,083	97,083				
	CHICO CITY	1,293	14,115				
	DECATUR CITY	8,953	114,923				
	NEWARK CITY	406	5,495				
	RHOME TOWN	839	9,962				
	REPAIR CITY	WAIVED	0				
	AURORA TOWN	125	1,534				
	FAIRVIEW CITY	85	815				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	50,673	857,465				
250	WOOD COUNTY	69,774	1,086,447				
	ALBA TOWN	1,158	10,807				
	HAWKINS CITY REPORT		80,106				
	MINEOLA CITY	11,957	133,112				
	QUITMAN CITY	5,913	75,968				
	WINNEMBOUR CITY	11,644	184,693				
	YANTIS TOWN	215	2,149				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	100,696	1,623,322				
251	YOAKUM COUNTY	39,924	580,451				
	DENVER CITY TOWN	4,365	74,579				
	PLAINS TOWN	1,765	40,242				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	40,256	705,302				
252	YOUNG COUNTY	32,269	493,434				
	GRAHAM CITY	29,965	424,442				
	NEWCASTLE CITY	777	11,256				
	OLNEY CITY	9,834	121,543				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	69,245	1,053,695				
253	ZAPATA COUNTY	28,735	420,603				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	28,735	420,603				
254	ZAVALA COUNTY	43,324	644,490				
	CRYSTAL CITY CITY	28,122	367,972				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	71,446	1,053,462				
** STATE TOTAL **		77,051,469	1,121,252,725				
NUMBER PAID		1,214					

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

REASON	NUMBER	AMOUNT
REPORT	18	211,070
QUE TRUST FUND	1	
GRS HOLD	1	334
WAIVED	5	
NO PAY DUE	58	
*TOTAL*	83	211,412

