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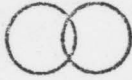
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ONE-LINERS -- FACTUAL ERRORS BY CARTER

- On September 13, ABC quoted Carter as saying, "The Republican Administration hasn't enforced the laws or listened to the GAO that said there are 59 things you can do to cut down on (Medicaid) fraud."

FACTS: The GAO report lists 59 recommendations and points out that 55 of them have been fully or partially implemented. The report itself indicates that only four have not been implemented. The only answer in this area is a complete overhaul of the system, such as the President recommended in his \$10 billion bloc grant proposal.





*Debate*  
*Prepared for Carter*

1525 18th STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036/202 833-142

August 5, 1976

BARRIER ISLANDS MANAGEMENT



Background

Along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts of the U.S. stretches a thin chain of islands which form a barrier between the open ocean, on one hand, and estuarine areas and the mainland on the other. The Georgia sea islands and the North Carolina Outer Banks are examples. These islands serve several important natural functions. First, they are the foremost defense of the mainland against the forces of the ocean, offering sheltered passage in some places and flood protection to mainland communities wherever they occur. Second, they maintain intact the estuarine and marshlands that are the nursery grounds for a significant proportion of our fish and shellfish species as well as their principal source of food. Third, more social than ecological, the islands offer recreation opportunities which are unparalleled in a Nation where roughly half the population lives within 100 miles of the coast.

Current Status

Many barrier islands, such as Miami Beach or Hilton Head, are developed to one degree or another. Others are pristine and uninhabited, save for rich wildlife populations. Pressures for further development are enormous and continue to grow due to an expanding market for beachfront and waterfront property, itself the product of increasing wealth of certain segments of society and, perhaps, of a growing need just to escape the urban milieu. The situation is at a point where the Nation must make some basic decisions about the further use of barrier islands, if anything is to remain of their natural assets.

Issues in Controversy

The principal contestants usually line up as follows: in favor of preservation generally and responsible development where appropriate are environmentalists and often some local and state officials, together with current coastal residents who want to preserve the natural setting of their island homes; in favor of development are land developers (often irresponsible and thinly-financed, but some of whom are eminently respectable), most local officials and chambers of commerce. Thus far, the issues have been contested in individual cases such as Marco Island, Florida, St. Phillips Island, and Kiawah Island, the latter two in South Carolina.

Those who support unlimited development argue, like all other land developers, that the use of private property should not be restricted, that development will create jobs and stimulate the local economy (of the usually rural area), and that "if we don't get permission to develop it our way, we won't do it at all and someone will do it irresponsibly later on."

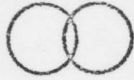
Those who favor preservation or limited development in some instances cite the enormous flood risks which one would expect on a "natural levee" such as a barrier island, and the ecological damage done by leveling sand dunes (which depletes the reservoir of sand and leads to beach erosion and costly attempts at replenishment) and by dredging and filling marshlands, the most productive and precious coastal resource. They take the position that these special circumstances impose third-party costs on the public which make development an unreasonable use of land that can be controlled or prohibited. And they argue further that private development forecloses public recreational opportunities, particularly for the growing segment of the population that does not appreciate the boardwalk and condominium experience, by disrupting the ecology and denying public beach access. Preservationists point to mainland development alternatives by which growth can occur while maintaining the natural island ecosystem for economic gain (e.g., through fisheries, tourism, etc.) and public enjoyment.

Federal policies encourage uncontrolled barrier island development. For example, the Coast Guard may deny permission to construct access bridges on environmental and public safety grounds, but seldom if ever has done so. The Federal Insurance Administration (HUD) offers Federally-subsidized flood insurance on island property which seems to encourage unwise development in the absence of adequate land use regulations. And the Environmental Protection Agency dispenses grants for sewage treatment plants to serve islands, thus encouraging new development. The list goes on.

State and local governments also encourage unwise island development notwithstanding environmental and safety problems. At this level, the lack of development standards and policies seems to stem from a failure to understand the islands' ecology and from a reluctance to impose land use controls. Local officials also seem more prone to compromise what standards do exist for local political reasons.

A uniform national management and protection policy needs to be developed and administered. Federal guidance is surely needed, but there is debate over which level of government should have ultimate authority. It is clear, however, that those who exercise authority must understand the barrier islands ecosystem and must be willing to develop and apply standards on the basis of facts rather than political considerations, if the unique public values of these resources are to be preserved.

Edward Thompson, Jr.  
Washington Counsel



August 5, 1976

TOCKS ISLAND DAM

Background

Tocks Island Dam is a proposed earth-fill structure across the Delaware River -- one of the last remaining freely-flowing recreational rivers in the urban East. It would create a 37-mile lake for purposes of flood control, water supply, peak-demand electricity (in conjunction with a proposed pumped storage generating facility), and flat water recreation.

Current Status

The project was authorized by Congress in 1962 as designed and recommended by the Army Corps of Engineers. A reassessment was ordered by Congress and was completed in July 1975. On July 31, 1975, the Delaware River Basin Commission, composed of the Governors of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, voted 3-1 (with Pennsylvania in the minority) to delay construction. The Chief of the Army Engineers has now recommended deauthorization. S. 3106 has been introduced for this purpose and the Senate Public Works Committee held hearings into the measure on July 23 and 26, 1976. Until the dam is deauthorized, debate over its merits and demerits will continue to detract attention from substantive planning of alternatives.

Issues in Controversy

The basic issue is whether alternatives proposed by environmental groups are preferable to the dam in terms of both economics and environmental considerations. The Environmental Defense Fund and other groups have proposed the following alternatives: flood plain management, increased development of existing ground and surface water supplies together with water conservation, peak-demand pricing of electricity for energy conservation, and preservation of the freely-flowing river along with a buffer corridor for recreation purposes.

The 1975 reassessment, entitled "Comprehensive Study of Tocks Island Lake Project & Alternatives," notes that the cost of the dam and associated pumped storage facilities will be \$922 million, as compared with

- 2 -

an estimated cost of \$679 million for the proposed alternatives. Proponents of the dam (including the State of Pennsylvania, labor and trade groups, and some chambers of commerce outside the immediate river basin) claim that the dam will create jobs, while dam opponents claim that alternatives will create jobs over a broader geographical area and for a long period of time, thus providing greater economic stability in the long te

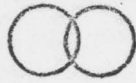
Proponents argue that the needs which the dam will satisfy are pressing, while opponents argue to the contrary and claim that, in any event, the alternatives could be in place almost as quickly as the dam. Generally the proponents' arguments are based on the assumption of unlimited growth in the areas proposed to be serviced by the dam. Opponents, on the other hand, emphasize the need to control growth so as not to plunder valuable resources such as the freely-flowing river. The alternatives proposed appear to encourage a middle ground between unlimited growth and slow gr

Dam supporters favor the flat water recreational opportunities afforded by the dam, denying claims that the lake will become eutrophic and that periodic draw-downs will expose mudbanks, both of which are inimical to a healthy aquatic environment. Opponents argue that the East has plenty of reservoirs, but few white-water rivers. The opponents make further apparently valid claims which proponents have generally failed to rebut, including (1) that alternatives will displace fewer people, preserve prime agricultural lands, and protect many historic sites, (2) that alternatives will preserve ecological diversity, the shad and trout fisheries in the basin, and wildlife habitat, and (3) that alternatives will not foreclose the option of building the dam if later need is demonstrated, while the dam will foreclose the alternatives and the advantages associated therewith.

Many local residents apparently have been mistreated by officials who have come in to purchase or condemn land for the lake. But the locals also probably would resent the taking of land for a buffer area around the freely-flowing river, unless their present uses were permitted by easements and the like.

Environmental groups have plans to assist the Delaware River Basin Commission and other officials in planning and developing the proposed alternatives in a more precise manner. Based on available information, the alternatives look promising.

Edward Thompson, Jr.  
Washington Counsel



August 9, 1976

THE TUNA/PORPOISE CONTROVERSY

I. Background Statement

Next to humans, scientists believe porpoise may be the most intelligent creatures on earth. In the early 1960s, the U. S. tuna fishing fleet headquartered around San Diego discovered that the most efficient way to catch tuna is to encircle large schools of porpoise with nets. As mammals, porpoise remain on or near the surface to breathe and hence are more visible than tuna. For unknown biological reasons, large tuna schools are very frequently found swimming beneath porpoise. Unfortunately, in retrieving the nets filled with tuna, the porpoise are also entangled and drowned. The extent of this slaughter, hundreds of thousands of porpoise each year, was cited as illustration of the need for passage of the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) in 1972. This Act gave the tuna industry a two-year grace period, after which there would be a moratorium on the incidental killing of porpoise, unless it could be shown that porpoise were at optimum sustainable population levels (OSP) and that incidental taking would not be detrimental to the porpoise species.

In the intervening years, the agency charged with the enforcement of the Act, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), has failed even to estimate existing porpoise population levels for most species, and has not yet been able to determine what is the optimum sustainable population for a single species of porpoise. Nonetheless, the NMFS has routinely continued to permit the American tuna fishing industry incidentally to kill an unlimited number of porpoise during its fishing operations, in direct violation of the stated goal of the Marine Mammal Protection Act to reduce incidental taking immediately to levels approaching zero.

The National Marine Fisheries Service defends itself by suggesting that it and the industry have made some progress in gear technology and fishing methods which have reduced the total kill of porpoise, although it admits the porpoise kill has averaged over 100,000 per year for the last three years, with no particular trends apparent. The industry also claims it would be unfair to subject the U. S. fleet to stringent regulations because foreign countries would not operate under such strictures and would receive a competitive advantage. All agree there has been a total failure to implement that portion of the Marine Mammal Protection Act banning import of tuna caught by foreign fleets by methods proscribed to American tuna fishermen.

## II. Current status

In May, 1976, the U. S. District Court in the District of Columbia sided with environmental groups and determined that the government was in violation of the Marine Mammal Protection Act in permitting unlimited take of porpoise without first knowing whether this kill was adversely affecting porpoise populations. Under the pressure of this decision, in June the NMFS set a 1976 quota of 78,000 for incidental take of porpoise by the tuna industry, but it has not explained how it expects to enforce this quota. Without effective policing mechanisms such as a full observer program, the government cannot enforce this quota--nor for that matter know with any certainty what the actual porpoise kill is. While the tuna industry and government appealed the Court's order, a stay of the District Court order was in effect, and fishing on porpoise continued. August 6, 1976, the Court of Appeals upheld the District Court, finding the NMFS and American Tunaboat Association in violation of the law, but delayed implementation of the ban on incidental killing of porpoise until January 1, 1977. Meanwhile, efforts at obtaining new, less restrictive legislation are currently being made by the government and the tuna fishing industry.

## III. Summary of Major Points on Both Sides

Those who take the porpoise's side of the argument point out that the estimated populations of most species of porpoise are not known, nor is the optimum sustainable population for a single species of porpoise. Under these circumstances, prudence as well as the applicable law dictates that porpoise should not be killed in extensive numbers, at least until it is known whether such killing endangers the species. Further, only 10-15 percent of total U. S. consumption of tuna is caught "on porpoise," and there are both alternative sources of different species of tuna than those congregating under porpoise schools, and alternative methods of catching them than with large seine nets. Those in favor of preservation of the porpoise point out that the pressure of a ban on incidental taking is needed now to stimulate the development of new gear technology and fishing techniques. Whatever problems economically the tuna industry faces, those of this viewpoint contend, are attributable not to the porpoise controversy, but rather to overcapacity in the U. S. tuna fleet (already losing money due to fuel costs, etc.) as well as a diminishing supply of fish only partially protected by the international tuna quota system. For the most part foreign tuna fleets do not fish "on porpoise," and foreign imported tuna comprises about 60 percent of U. S. consumption. This conclusively demonstrates killing porpoise is not necessary to catch tuna in the view of those intent on porpoise protection. Any drop in porpoise mortality in 1976 to date is attributable to reduced setting on porpoise because of prevalent school fishing, rather than to new fishing techniques and equipment as the industry would have it.

Those taking the side of the tuna industry point out that approximately 60 percent of the take of tuna by the domestic tuna industry is taken "on porpoise," and that a great deal of money and many jobs are tied up in this particular form of tuna fishing. It is pointed out that fishing "on porpoise" is the most economical and efficient way of catching tuna fish, and that it is impossible because of the investment in technique and equipment to go back to

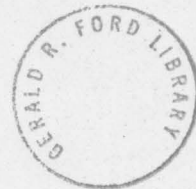


earlier fishing methods or to attempt the fishing methods used by foreign countries which do not rely upon porpoise. The industry also argues that a U. S. ban on the taking of porpoise would result over the course of time in the flight of the tuna boats to foreign flags, and that foreign countries do not share our concern about incidentally killed porpoise. They further suggest that any ban on the killing of porpoise would result in increases in the price of tuna fish, and that over the course of the last 5-8 years, the number of porpoise killed by the U. S. fleet is slowly but steadily diminishing. They further argue that from their viewpoint, porpoise schools do not seem to be appreciably diminishing in size.

#### IV. Conclusion

While there is a good deal of disagreement as to whether porpoise killing should be halted, or stringent quotas applied and enforced now, all agree that there should be a crash program with larger government and industry expenditures than to date devoted to developing gear modifications as well as population censuses of porpoise. Further, there should be enforcement of the present Act's import ban on foreign-caught tuna captured by methods of fishing proscribed to U. S. tuna fishermen, so as to put pressure on foreign fishing fleets also to avoid the incidental kill of porpoise. Lastly, there should be renewed efforts in the international sphere to reach agreements to protect porpoise with foreign countries also fishing for tuna.

William A. Butler  
Washington Counsel



August 2, 1976

MIREX AND THE USDA FIRE ANT  
AERIAL CONTROL PROGRAM

I. Background Statement

Fire ants, inadvertently imported into this country in the early part of the century, have spread throughout most of the southeastern states. They inflict a painful sting, which may produce a serious reaction in certain allergic individuals, and their mounds are sufficiently large so as occasionally to interfere with some farming operations. For approximately 20 years, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and state agriculture departments have jointly participated in a fire ant control program. For the current fiscal year, federal funds are appropriated for a program to treat 18 million acres, although for various reasons only 12 million acres will be treated.

Prior to 1962, the since-banned pesticides dieldrin and heptachlor were utilized in the fire ant control program. Since that time, Mirex has been used, largely through aerial application. Mirex is one of the most persistent, highly mobile pesticides known, and bio-concentrates up food chains, including human food chains. Mirex is known to cause cancer in experimental animals (mice and rats) according to National Cancer Institute studies, and adversely affects non-target species in the environment, particularly aquatic organisms. The imprecision of aerial application over such large areas results in Mirex reaching unintended sites.

Since the Environmental Protection Agency was created in 1970, there have been certain restrictions placed upon the application of Mirex. For example, its application has been banned in coastal counties. For the most part, however, these restrictions are unenforceable or inadequate to prevent unintended contamination. Nonetheless, at least until recently the fire ant control program has strong political support in the South.

II. Current Status

In the summer of 1973, the Environmental Protection Agency initiated regulatory hearings to determine whether to ban Mirex. These hearings are still in progress. While the hearings are underway, the Mirex aerial application program continues. Recently, evidence has come to light of the carcinogenicity of Mirex in mice and rats, according to National Cancer Institute studies. Further,

the EPA has found a high incidence of Mirex in human body tissue and milk, and at relatively high levels. Some of the highest incidence and body contamination levels have been found in human tissue from Mr. Carter's home county.

It has further been determined that Mirex degrades at least partially into Kepone, a pesticide recently voluntarily banned by its manufacturer, Allied Chemical Company, after wastes from the Kepone production plant in Virginia contaminated the James River and Chesapeake Bay, and adverse effects were identified in occupationally exposed workers. Kepone has been found to be a carcinogen.

Allied Chemical also made Mirex, but has since sold for \$1.00 its registration and plant to the State of Mississippi. Mississippi currently manufactures Mirex for use in southern states.

### III. Summary of Major Points in the Mirex Controversy

Those opposing continued use of Mirex point out that present patterns of distribution inevitably will result in involuntary human exposure to a carcinogen, an undesirable circumstance which has led to the banning of related pesticides. They further point out that, particularly insofar as aerial application is concerned, the total costs to society far outweigh the benefits, since inevitably Mirex so applied will contaminate non-target species, as well as food chains. They point out that the hazard allegedly posed by the ants is greatly exaggerated, and that the benefits of the program, given the amount of money expended and risk involved, do not merit its continuation, at least at its present scale. They point out that there are various other control alternatives within reach, or which could be developed, and hold the view that the entire fire ant control program is largely a political boondoggle and patronage system best handled as nuisance control on a local basis if at all. Further, the Pesticide Act requires that manufacturers have the continuing burden of proving their product safe, and this they cannot do.

Those who favor continued use of Mirex in a large scale fire ant control program point out that the ants are more than a mere nuisance, and for those allergic to them constitute a real health menace. To some extent at least fire ants are an agricultural pest. Supporters of the status quo point out that there is no one alternative pesticide for Mirex, and they hold the view that careful application of Mirex can avoid environmentally sensitive areas. Those in the pro Mirex camp believe that its human threat, if any, is unproven, and that aerial application must be continued to prevent rapid re-infestation of inhabited areas from sites essentially untreatable from the ground.

### IV. Conclusion

Unlike Allied Chemical, the former registrant, Mississippi has no proprietary interest in Mirex itself, and as a state government responsible not only to its citizens but those everywhere who consume the state's products, it is very concerned about the adverse effects of Mirex. As the EPA hearings grind on, it is the general consensus, particularly now that Mississippi has replaced Allied as the "defender

of Mirex, that Mirex should be phased out, whatever happens to the fire ant control program. The only remaining question is how fast the use of Mirex should be ended. Further, there is general agreement that a crash program should be undertaken, largely through the U. S. Department of Agriculture, to develop fire ant control alternatives to Mirex, and that private sector research should also be encouraged with the incentive being that with Mirex out of the picture, a new and proven market will become available for a chemical substitute. A controversy continues as to how much money should be spent on developing an alternative, whether the federal government or private industry should have primary responsibility for the development, and how fast the development of alternatives can take place. There is also a general consensus that the need for a large-scale federal fire ant control program, given the existing spread of the ants, needs to be reconsidered from a cost/benefit point of view. It appears to many that local ground applications of a pesticide or other means of controlling the ants where they are most likely to come in contact with humans has a higher benefit/cost ratio than continuing massive aerial bombardment with "hard" pesticides. Further, it seems prudent, and is currently the law, that proponents of a pesticide's use must demonstrate its safety. If they cannot do so, the public should be protected by the product being removed from the marketplace.

William A. Butler  
General Counsel



August 5, 1976

GARRISON DIVERSION UNIT

Background

Garrison Diversion is a U.S. Bureau of Reclamation public works project -- one of the biggest ever -- located in central North Dakota. Through a series of large dam impoundments and canals, the project will divert waters of the upper Missouri River into other river basins that flow into Minnesota, South Dakota and Canada. The diverted water will be used principally for irrigation in North Dakota, but some will go to municipalities and to generate hydropower. Now about 25% completed, the project will consume 220,000 acres (including 70,000 under cultivation) in order to irrigate another 250,000 acres of presently-farmed "dry" croplands. Seven National Wildlife Refuges and 17,000 acres of prairie wetlands, vital to migratory waterfowl, will be severely damaged or destroyed. The project is supposed to stabilize the state economy by providing a more reliable water supply to croplands hit by drought in the past, but only 6/10 of 1% of all North Dakota croplands will be affected.

Current Status

A heated controversy surrounds the project, but it has not received much national attention, perhaps because it is located in a rural area of the Midwest. The Council on Environmental Quality, Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, and Congressman Moorhea (D-Pa), Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Conservation, Energy & Natural Resources, all have called for a construction moratorium until further environmental studies are completed. The Government of Canada also has requested a construction halt pending completion of an International Joint Commission study of possible effects of pollution of the Canadian Souris and Red Rivers by saline runoff from marginally-irrigable lands. Minnesota and South Dakota also are on record in opposition to saline runoff being introduced into rivers that flow through these state. Environmentalists are back in court in an attempt to force the BuRec to prepare an adequate environmental impact statement, having been turned down once before by a Federal court which refused to hear evidence of environmental harms not disclosed by the BuRec. Construction continues, supported by the BuRec (which regards this project as a showpiece), the local representatives and the Garrison Conservancy District.

## Issues in Controversy

Legal issues: The nub of the controversy involves the alleged failure of the BuRec to produce relevant environmental studies in a timely manner. According to project opponents, the BuRec is segmenting the release of environmental studies, thereby postponing the disclosure of damaging information until partial construction of key project features makes their completion a practical certainty.

Economic issues: The original 1965 cost estimate was \$207 million, compared to present estimates of more than \$500 million. The BuRec claims that cost increases are due to inflation, but the GAO and Rep. Mocrhead have sharply criticized the BuRec for carrying on its books funds already spent and inflating them, along with costs not yet incurred, to boost the cost-ceiling which, if exceeded, would require Congressional re-authorization -- a fight which the BuRec seeks to avoid.

Social issues: The BuRec has refused thus far to identify exactly the lands to be irrigated. Opponents fear that large, absentee corporate landowners will reap the benefits in violation of the 1902 Reclamation Act designed to encourage small family farming, a result that apparently has occurred in the Westlands Conservancy District in California. The 1902 law requires project beneficiaries to convey lands in excess of 160 acres (or multiples thereof in cases of joint family ownership), but since the lands to be irrigated have not been identified, neither can the "excess lands." The BuRec dismisses the opponents' claim that, if the proper excess lands provisions are applied to Garrison, the dollar benefit to each "family" farm will exceed \$500,000.

Many family farmers apparently have been mistreated by BuRec officials, as in the reported case of a man who was told that his farm would not be taken for a canal right-of-way until far into the future, and whose house was bulldozed the next day before his eyes.

Environmental issues: Opponents strongly criticize the destruction of wetlands. They further claim that saline irrigation return flows will pollute waters of neighboring states and Canada. The BuRec generally attempts to belittle these claims, but has not produced relevant environmental studies as proof, perhaps because its case is weak. Significant environmental questions remain to be answered, yet construction continues.

Edward Thompson, Jr.  
Washington Counsel

Curriculum Vitae

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Birth Date December 10, 1940

Marital Status Married, 2 children: 5 1/2 & 2 1/2

Professional Title General Counsel, Environmental Defense Fund

Education Ph.D. 1971 Harvard, Government  
J.D. 1969 Yale  
B. Phil. 1965 (residency incomplete) Oxford,  
Politics  
B.A. 1963 Stanford University  
High School 1959 Phillips Academy, Andover,  
Massachusetts

Employment History

1970-Date	Environmental Defense Fund
1969-70	Law Clerk, U.S. Dist. Court Judge Robert C. Zampano, New Haven, Conn.
Summer 1969	Law Clerk, Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering in D.C.
1968-69	Teaching Assistant Yale Law School (part-time)
Summer 1968	Law Clerk, Lillick, McHose, Wheat, Adams & Charles, LA & SF
1967-68	Teaching Assistant, Yale University, Dept. of Political Science (part-time)
1965-66	Resident Tutor in Government, Kirkland House, Harvard University; Teaching Assistant, Dept. of Govern- ment, Harvard University
1962-63	Freshman Housemaster, Stanford Univ.

Honors

1976	National Wildlife Federation Con- servationalist Award
1975	National Academy of Sciences Study participant, "Regulation of Chemicals in the Environment"
1967-69	Editor, Yale Law Journal
1963	Marshall Scholarship; Dinkelspiel Award - "Graduate Done Most for Stanford"; Summa Cum Laude
1962	Phi Beta Kappa



Curriculum Vitae

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Marital Status

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Education

J.D. Cum Laude National Law Center  
George Washington University  
Washington, D.C.  
1974

A.B. Government Cornell University  
Ithaca, New York  
1971

Prep Summa Cum North Hills High School  
Laude West View, Pa.  
1967

Other Summer Durham University  
Durham, U.K.  
(British Institutions)  
1966

Employment

1973 - Environmental Defense Fund  
Staff Attorney

Specialist in Coastal Issues, Land Use  
Planning, Water Resources, Wetlands

Member of Pennsylvania and District of Columbia Bars



AGRICULTURE



Flip 1.) -- "There will be no more grain embargoes if I'm elected President."

Iowa State Fair  
August 25, 1976

Flop -- Within the hour, he told reporters that, of course, embargoes would be mandatory if we lack adequate reserves to meet our own domestic needs.

Des Moines Register

Flip 2.) -- To increase farm profits Carter proposed 80% support price for milk as being adequate.

Capital Times - Wisconsin  
March 25, 1976

Flop -- In response to criticism, Carter said that he would have signed the 85% parity bill vetoed by President Ford.

Des Moines Register  
April 4, 1976

Flip 3.) -- In August Carter issued a statement saying he was taking no position on Proposition 14, a controversial item on this November's California ballot.

Flop -- On September 5, however, Carter called a convention of the United Farm Workers and said that "I support the objectives of Proposition 14." The union then endorsed Carter.

-- On September 7, Congressman Sisk, a Carter supporter, resigned from the Carter-Mondale Committee because of Carter's frequent change of position on the issue.

Los Angeles Times  
September 8, 1976

BUSING

- Flip 2.) -- Carter signed a Georgia Senate-House of Representatives resolution opposing forced busing to achieve integration in the nation's classrooms and calling for a constitutional amendment.

Atlanta Constitution  
February 25, 1972

- Flop -- Asked about what seemed to have been a shift in position, Carter said flatly that he "never advocated any constitutional amendment to prohibit busing."

Washington Post  
March 7, 1976

- Jody Powell, Carter's press secretary, conceded to the Associated Press in February that Carter had changed his stand on busing since he was Georgia's governor in 1972.

Congressional Quarterly  
June 24, 1976

CITIES

Flip 1.)

--"I think it would be inappropriate for the Federal Government to single out New York City for special favors."

New York Times  
March 31, 1976

Flop

--"If I am elected President in November, I would immediately start to work with the governor, the mayor, and our advisors to formulate a contract to be signed by me to resolve New York City's financial difficulties."

Business Week  
May 3, 1976



FOREIGN TRADE

- Flip -- During the primaries Carter frequently criticized the loss of U.S. jobs resulting when American companies locate abroad.
- Flop -- On July 22, Carter said foreign investment by U.S. companies was "very healthy."

U.S. Journal  
July 23, 1976

HEALTH CARE

Flip

-- "In general, the Kennedy-Corman Bill suites me but there are a few facets of it on which I'd like to reserve judgement.

Philadelphia Inquirer  
April 12, 1976

Flop

-- "I have never adopted any sort of health plan that was equivalent to the Kennedy-Corman Bill. I think I am the only Democratic candidate who did not."

Boston Advertiser  
July 25, 1976

TAX POLICY ON HOUSING

Flip

-- Carter told the Boston Globe on February 26, 1976, that the income tax deduction for home mortgage interest payments "would be among those I would like to do away with."

Flop

-- The Wall Street Journal noted on April 26, 1976, that when reminded of his statement to the Globe he first denied he had said it. He added that he had said this was one "incentive I would consider modifying" and then without elaboration, asserted, "If I change the deduction it would be increased, not decreased."

TAX REFORM SPECIFICS

-- Last year Carter promised to reveal specific tax provision plans by the end of the year. Earlier this year, he pledged to do the same during the generalelection campaign. Now he insists it won't be possible until a year after he takes office.

Wall Street Journal  
May 13, 1976

WAGE AND PRICE CONTROLS

Flip

-- Carter requested Nixon to reinforce wage and price controls to slow "unprecedented inflation."

Atlanta Journal  
April 19, 1976

-- ..If elected he (Carter) said he would ask the Congress to restore the power of wage and price controls to the Presidency.

Cincinnati Enquirer  
January 10, 1976

Flop

-- Latest Carter view -

"On Wage and Price Controls Carter said he would use them only as "a last resort" and that early in his administration he would not even seek standby authority to impose them."

Los Angeles Times (Interview)  
August 24, 1976



REVENUE SHARING

Flip

-- "I think revenue sharing is a big  
hoax and a mistake."

Atlanta Constitution  
January 12, 1973

Flop

-- "I stand with you in urging Congress  
to extend its general revenue sharing  
program..."

Speech, Conference of  
Mayors - June 29, 1976

Flip

-- Carter does not endorse the "counter-  
cyclical" plan to concentrate revenue  
money in the areas of highest unemploy-  
ment.

Boston Globe  
February 16, 1976

Flop

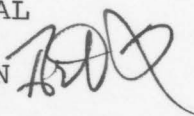
-- "We also need counter-cyclical assistance,  
with revenue sharing and other financial  
aid designed to meet the special needs  
of the most hard pressed urban areas."

Speech, Conference of  
Mayors - June 29, 1976



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

September 20, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: MIKE DUVAL  
FROM: ART QUERN   
SUBJECT: Carter and Revenue Sharing



In 1973 Governor Carter called revenue sharing "a big hoax and a mistake."

In 1976 he supported revenue sharing but suggested that all revenue sharing money be given to local governments.

On the first point, Carter has clearly changed his mind and now supports the need for the extension of this program. The President's proposed extension would provide State and local government with more than \$6.5 billion annually. Without this aid many States and most local governments would have to increase taxes.

In regard to the second point, eliminating States as recipients of revenue sharing funds, the Carter position would severely reduce funds for education.

State governments spend sixty per cent of their funds on education. This has meant more than \$3.5 billion for education since the program began.

By law, local governments cannot spend revenue sharing funds for the operation of schools, only for their construction. Consequently, only one per cent of local revenue sharing funds go to education.

Carter has argued that eliminating the restriction on local governments which prevents them from using their funds to aid education would alleviate the loss of education funds. To the extent that this were true it would mean that local governments would not benefit from Carter's proposal since most of the additional funds they would receive would have to be passed on to schools. If this did not happen, either local property taxes or State taxes would have to be increased.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
September 22, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM DAVE GERGEN *DS*

SUBJECT: Carter's Record as Governor



You asked for specific documentation on Carter's Georgia spending record. Agnes Waldron has now obtained materials from the U.S. Census Bureau that I believe you can rely upon with assurance. These figures permit you to say:

"During Governor Carter's four years in office, state spending increased over 60% and the number of state employees increased over 25%."

You may also want to mention the increase in Georgia state debt. Carter was required by state law to maintain a budget surplus, and he did record budget surpluses each year. But he also increased the state's bonded indebtedness, so that you could say:

"While Governor Carter was in office, the bonded indebtedness of the State of Georgia increased by over 20%."

As you know, Carter has attacked you for asking for a tax increase shortly after coming into office and then asking for tax reductions. It is interesting to note that at the outset of his own term as governor, Carter proposed a tax increase and then (after he was largely blocked by his legislature) reversed himself and stressed the savings from his reorganization as a better means of using existing revenues.

Another point of interest on his record: the FBI's uniform crime reports show that during three of Carter's four years as governor (1971, 1973 and 1974), the growth in Georgia crime rate exceeded that of the U.S. as a whole in three of the seven "serious crime" categories: murder, forcible rape, and aggravated assault. That might be a point to consider if Carter attacks your crime record.

In the event that you may want to read them, we have on hand short papers on the following areas of Carter's Georgia record:

- Consumer Affairs
- Education
- Employment/Unemployment
- Environment
- Racial Discrimination
- Social Programs
- State Reorganization
- Use/Abuse of Power
- Vetoes
- Taxes and Finance



Fred Slight, who helped to pull together the materials from the PFC and elsewhere, concluded: "In all honesty, Carter's record is neither as bad as his critics have claimed nor is it as successful as he has taken credit for."

Attachments

### Table 9. Expenditure by Type and Function: 1975

(Thousands of dollars)

State	Total expenditure	General expenditure for all functions			Education		
		Total	Intergovernmental expenditure	Direct expenditure	Total	Intergovernmental expenditure	Total direct expenditure
<b>ALL STATES . . . . .</b>	156 171 395	138 303 990	51 978 324	86 325 666	54 012 300	31 110 237	22 902 063
ALABAMA . . . . .	2 332 629	2 049 795	587 725	1 462 070	997 798	467 064	530 734
ALASKA . . . . .	833 911	797 754	178 562	619 192	264 193	124 541	139 652
ARIZONA . . . . .	1 597 045	1 459 718	644 418	815 300	736 869	451 108	285 761
ARKANSAS . . . . .	1 240 595	1 135 590	345 953	789 637	457 190	246 297	210 893
CALIFORNIA . . . . .	17 712 038	15 271 687	7 443 972	7 827 715	5 866 345	3 882 330	1 984 015
COLORADO . . . . .	1 740 582	1 616 188	602 912	1 013 276	806 361	383 223	423 138
CONNECTICUT . . . . .	2 283 697	1 930 237	453 584	1 476 653	598 659	312 246	286 413
DELAWARE . . . . .	568 653	514 979	122 408	392 571	242 727	111 394	131 333
FLORIDA . . . . .	4 901 551	4 528 405	1 845 865	2 682 540	1 942 131	1 415 154	526 977
GEORGIA . . . . .	3 036 002	2 764 481	804 497	1 959 984	1 146 408	650 312	496 096
HAWAII . . . . .	1 166 897	1 082 473	23 153	1 059 320	382 349	-	382 349
IDAHO . . . . .	599 781	536 390	155 503	380 887	201 198	100 207	100 981
ILLINOIS . . . . .	7 842 927	7 119 197	2 555 987	4 563 210	2 776 331	1 698 684	1 077 647
INDIANA . . . . .	3 002 409	2 708 998	1 098 282	1 608 716	1 204 103	517 578	666 525
IOWA . . . . .	1 936 194	1 770 611	643 782	1 126 829	774 658	419 088	355 570
KANSAS . . . . .	1 311 417	1 228 422	352 631	875 791	518 783	273 170	245 613
KENTUCKY . . . . .	2 231 044	2 032 510	447 773	1 584 737	836 529	390 298	446 231
LOUISIANA . . . . .	2 796 126	2 585 136	824 805	1 760 331	960 038	606 903	353 135
MAINE . . . . .	863 261	735 675	201 509	535 166	257 165	150 403	106 757
MARYLAND . . . . .	3 410 574	3 136 475	1 322 902	1 813 573	1 162 501	699 026	463 475
MASSACHUSETTS . . . . .	4 939 813	4 360 815	1 348 911	3 011 904	1 301 924	792 330	509 594
MICHIGAN . . . . .	7 688 334	6 499 624	2 230 703	4 268 921	2 496 790	1 313 508	1 183 282
MINNESOTA . . . . .	3 139 168	2 922 116	1 380 326	1 541 790	1 345 400	768 863	576 537
MISSISSIPPI . . . . .	1 578 478	1 433 630	513 111	920 519	598 131	359 076	239 055
MISSOURI . . . . .	2 452 721	2 219 820	645 521	1 574 299	894 145	533 344	360 801
MONTANA . . . . .	554 721	476 517	115 135	361 382	190 104	93 676	96 428
NEBRASKA . . . . .	866 032	818 798	223 603	595 195	302 321	117 409	184 912
NEVADA . . . . .	499 259	411 571	120 764	290 807	156 820	92 891	63 929
NEW HAMPSHIRE . . . . .	559 338	433 954	83 100	350 854	124 512	33 357	91 155
NEW JERSEY . . . . .	5 217 884	4 325 766	1 656 672	2 669 094	1 417 357	601 084	616 273
NEW MEXICO . . . . .	907 961	857 584	306 803	550 781	400 260	231 370	168 890
NEW YORK . . . . .	17 405 591	15 704 675	8 582 512	7 122 163	4 991 803	3 370 059	1 621 744
NORTH CAROLINA . . . . .	3 562 338	3 226 479	1 453 275	1 773 204	1 678 945	1 106 533	572 412
NORTH DAKOTA . . . . .	490 614	464 387	122 249	342 138	178 507	84 222	94 285
OHIO . . . . .	6 824 242	5 449 408	1 954 363	3 495 045	2 050 174	1 147 653	902 521
OKLAHOMA . . . . .	1 637 444	1 536 607	415 565	1 121 042	609 894	311 584	298 310
OREGON . . . . .	1 783 165	1 499 491	377 009	1 122 482	516 076	252 625	263 451
PENNSYLVANIA . . . . .	9 475 515	7 933 758	2 584 952	5 348 806	2 909 866	1 819 892	1 089 974
RHODE ISLAND . . . . .	782 772	656 013	134 442	521 571	224 470	94 478	129 992
SOUTH CAROLINA . . . . .	2 033 096	1 854 946	490 794	1 364 152	774 820	360 013	414 807
SOUTH DAKOTA . . . . .	419 241	406 779	61 917	344 862	129 350	42 303	87 047
TENNESSEE . . . . .	2 417 217	2 187 759	639 957	1 547 802	944 528	442 054	502 474
TEXAS . . . . .	6 106 543	5 754 523	1 694 568	4 059 955	2 866 053	1 632 933	1 233 070
UTAH . . . . .	895 403	809 336	261 980	547 356	448 151	223 067	225 024
VERMONT . . . . .	471 815	411 128	78 091	333 037	138 340	54 359	83 981
VIRGINIA . . . . .	3 374 150	3 040 962	967 488	2 073 474	1 238 333	629 630	608 701
WASHINGTON . . . . .	3 195 846	2 665 762	796 590	1 869 172	1 205 602	554 575	651 021
WEST VIRGINIA . . . . .	1 459 362	1 230 731	293 137	937 594	437 546	278 753	158 791
WISCONSIN . . . . .	3 695 146	3 406 685	1 708 460	1 698 225	1 212 248	619 028	593 220
WYOMING . . . . .	330 849	300 645	80 103	220 542	97 554	50 537	47 011

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.







## (Thousands of dollars)

State	Debt at end of fiscal year, by term and character						
	Total	Total long-term debt	Long-term nonguaranteed debt	Long-term full faith and credit debt			Short-term debt
				Total	General obligation	Debt payable initially from specified non-tax revenue	
ALL STATES . . . . .	72 127 377	67 547 919	33 812 271	33 735 648	29 483 119	4 252 529	4 579
ALABAMA . . . . .	895 835	895 835	896 430	89 405	89 155	250	-
ALASKA . . . . .	709 821	697 821	305 313	392 508	392 508	-	12
ARIZONA . . . . .	87 359	87 359	87 359	-	-	-	-
ARKANSAS . . . . .	122 922	122 362	122 362	-	-	-	-
CALIFORNIA . . . . .	6 470 355	6 470 355	856 067	5 614 288	4 252 288	1 362 000	-
COLORADO . . . . .	122 859	122 843	122 843	-	-	-	-
CONNECTICUT . . . . .	2 922 230	2 695 180	520 977	2 174 203	1 755 627	418 576	227
DELAWARE . . . . .	592 920	567 770	139 612	428 158	428 158	-	25
FLORIDA . . . . .	1 597 560	1 579 860	1 406 595	173 265	173 265	-	17
GEORGIA . . . . .	1 148 785	1 148 785	1 018 169	130 616	130 616	-	-
HAWAII . . . . .	1 164 873	1 105 853	295 842	810 021	810 021	-	59
IDAHO . . . . .	39 583	39 583	38 338	1 245	1 245	-	-
ILLINOIS . . . . .	2 793 172	2 552 731	1 583 531	969 200	969 200	-	245
INDIANA . . . . .	615 210	587 073	587 073	-	-	-	28
IOWA . . . . .	127 209	127 209	124 609	2 600	2 600	-	-
KANSAS . . . . .	306 294	306 294	306 294	-	-	-	-
KENTUCKY . . . . .	1 955 352	1 964 977	1 603 847	361 130	361 130	-	-
LOUISIANA . . . . .	1 224 700	1 219 140	492 204	726 936	707 190	19 746	5
MAINE . . . . .	460 035	459 990	182 420	277 570	274 700	2 870	-
MARYLAND . . . . .	2 095 020	2 095 020	691 984	1 403 036	1 403 036	-	-
MASSACHUSETTS . . . . .	3 940 953	3 083 233	1 091 103	1 992 125	1 649 873	342 252	657
MICHIGAN . . . . .	1 663 997	1 485 120	1 001 120	484 000	484 000	-	178
MINNESOTA . . . . .	875 590	830 590	215 653	614 722	614 722	-	45
MISSISSIPPI . . . . .	613 341	610 508	95 687	514 821	393 111	121 710	2
MISSOURI . . . . .	277 455	277 455	219 485	57 970	57 970	-	-
MONTANA . . . . .	81 399	81 126	81 126	-	-	-	-
NEBRASKA . . . . .	68 673	68 673	68 673	-	-	-	-
NEVADA . . . . .	51 804	51 804	19 717	32 087	32 087	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE . . . . .	248 790	203 085	63 579	139 506	139 506	-	40
NEW JERSEY . . . . .	3 886 307	3 575 608	2 043 633	1 531 975	1 354 635	177 340	310
NEW MEXICO . . . . .	152 723	152 723	131 167	21 556	21 556	-	-
NEW YORK . . . . .	14 635 017	12 590 105	8 845 103	3 745 002	2 505 944	1 239 058	2 044
NORTH CAROLINA . . . . .	616 529	541 799	137 389	404 410	404 410	-	74
NORTH DAKOTA . . . . .	63 308	63 308	46 053	17 255	17 255	-	-
OHIO . . . . .	2 661 620	2 582 895	852 947	1 729 948	1 245 678	484 270	78
OKLAHOMA . . . . .	945 800	945 600	753 645	186 955	186 955	-	2
OREGON . . . . .	1 676 559	1 676 559	-	1 676 559	1 670 984	5 575	-
PENNSYLVANIA . . . . .	5 359 575	5 333 975	2 295 344	3 037 631	3 037 631	-	25
RHODE ISLAND . . . . .	459 545	441 045	166 484	274 561	234 776	39 785	18
SOUTH CAROLINA . . . . .	931 844	926 844	446 990	479 854	440 757	39 097	5
SOUTH DAKOTA . . . . .	67 619	67 619	67 619	-	-	-	-
TENNESSEE . . . . .	775 156	676 805	196 435	480 370	480 370	-	98
TEXAS . . . . .	1 943 212	1 941 957	1 218 372	723 585	723 585	-	1
UTAH . . . . .	88 924	88 895	63 895	25 000	25 000	-	-
VERMONT . . . . .	461 606	459 864	202 082	257 782	257 782	-	1
VIRGINIA . . . . .	691 367	584 354	531 782	52 572	52 572	-	107
WASHINGTON . . . . .	1 272 036	1 272 036	851 950	410 086	410 086	-	-
WEST VIRGINIA . . . . .	1 052 643	1 034 393	357 818	676 580	676 580	-	25
WISCONSIN . . . . .	1 009 601	971 601	357 046	614 555	614 555	-	39
WYOMING . . . . .	77 285	77 285	77 285	-	-	-	-

\* See footnotes at end of table.



Table 7. Employment and Payrolls of State and Local Governments, by Type of Government and by State: October 1970—Continued

State and type of government	Number of employees			October payroll, total (thousands of dollars)	Average earnings of full-time employees	
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		All	Other than education employees
DELAWARE, TOTAL . . . . .	28 833	25 004	25 844	16 285	655	609
STATE . . . . .	13 169	11 653	11 900	6 951	582	628
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	15 664	13 351	13 944	9 334	719	566
COUNTIES . . . . .	1 385	1 132	1 184	689	561	533
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	3 720	3 313	3 425	2 300	699	573
SCHOOL DISTRICTS . . . . .	10 228	8 564	9 092	6 716	754	-
SPECIAL DISTRICTS . . . . .	336	332	333	201	605	593
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TOTAL . . . . .	53 929	47 542	48 677	36 595	753	755
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	53 929	47 542	48 677	36 595	753	755
MUNICIPALITY . . . . .	53 133	46 750	47 834	35 897	750	753
SPECIAL DISTRICT . . . . .	796	792	793	699	831	876
FLORIDA, TOTAL . . . . .	328 199	280 240	294 845	165 883	636	552
STATE . . . . .	78 638	67 956	71 647	43 264	606	543
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	249 561	212 272	223 198	142 620	656	562
COUNTIES . . . . .	32 314	35 207	35 954	20 751	577	577
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	57 695	51 669	52 929	30 699	530	530
SCHOOL DISTRICTS . . . . .	136 418	110 665	118 597	83 951	722	-
SPECIAL DISTRICTS . . . . .	17 134	14 730	15 718	7 220	450	450
GEORGIA, TOTAL . . . . .	223 032	187 740	193 291	105 161	535	632
STATE . . . . .	61 142	50 389	52 935	31 551	599	529
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	161 890	137 351	145 356	73 611	512	447
COUNTIES . . . . .	19 346	17 228	17 700	7 933	450	450
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	32 094	27 818	28 555	13 543	474	474
SCHOOL DISTRICTS . . . . .	84 630	70 194	75 680	42 482	575	-
SPECIAL DISTRICTS . . . . .	25 820	22 201	23 420	9 634	410	410
HAWAII, TOTAL . . . . .	43 653	36 679	38 157	30 384	792	788
STATE . . . . .	33 223	26 667	28 032	22 497	796	791
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	10 430	10 012	10 075	7 887	783	783
COUNTIES . . . . .	3 175	3 143	3 149	2 277	724	722
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	7 260	6 869	6 926	5 611	811	810
IDAHO, TOTAL . . . . .	42 179	29 836	32 396	17 476	543	510
STATE . . . . .	13 247	9 782	10 767	6 536	613	587
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	28 932	20 054	21 629	10 941	523	435
COUNTIES . . . . .	4 945	3 813	4 112	1 659	401	399
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	3 923	3 168	3 321	1 666	494	493
SCHOOL DISTRICTS . . . . .	16 234	11 932	12 931	7 038	557	-
SPECIAL DISTRICTS . . . . .	3 230	1 135	1 265	519	325	391
ILLINOIS, TOTAL . . . . .	535 366	412 784	440 225	333 877	772	709
STATE . . . . .	132 243	99 034	106 496	74 282	735	671
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	403 123	313 750	333 730	257 596	783	717
COUNTIES . . . . .	40 226	36 321	37 211	21 527	591	581
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	99 645	74 720	77 737	62 016	801	801
TOWNSHIPS . . . . .	12 959	3 834	4 525	1 835	355	355
SCHOOL DISTRICTS . . . . .	216 653	173 121	187 412	153 110	637	-
SPECIAL DISTRICTS . . . . .	33 620	25 734	26 824	19 111	720	720
INDIANA, TOTAL . . . . .	246 127	184 081	192 077	125 429	634	591
STATE . . . . .	70 450	43 021	53 653	38 552	659	594
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	175 677	133 060	145 424	89 873	625	472
COUNTIES . . . . .	23 045	23 935	23 367	10 032	397	375
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	34 936	27 154	28 050	14 859	528	528
TOWNSHIPS . . . . .	6 019	662	761	374	350	346
SCHOOL DISTRICTS . . . . .	99 652	78 795	85 465	61 470	735	-
SPECIAL DISTRICTS . . . . .	6 975	5 458	5 771	3 085	531	531
IOWA, TOTAL . . . . .	156 169	110 744	122 151	76 036	634	534
STATE . . . . .	42 415	30 904	34 373	22 960	670	584
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	113 754	79 840	87 778	53 076	614	645
COUNTIES . . . . .	17 593	14 810	15 771	6 803	433	432
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	29 032	15 824	17 028	9 516	589	588
SCHOOL DISTRICTS . . . . .	66 733	49 032	54 734	35 651	608	-
SPECIAL DISTRICTS . . . . .	391	166	195	94	455	431

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Number of Public Employees, by Level of Government and by State:  
October 1974

State	All employees (full-time and part-time)					Full-time equivalent employment of State and local governments					
	All governments	Federal (civilian) <sup>1</sup>	State and local governments			Number			Number per 10,000 population <sup>2</sup>		
			Total	State	Local	Total	State	Local	Total	State	Local
UNITED STATES, TOTAL . . .	14 549 972	2 755 946	11 794 026	3 154 734	3 639 292	9 880 872	2 653 259	7 227 613	467	126	342
ALABAMA . . . . .	236 284	56 933	179 351	59 452	119 899	157 127	51 017	106 110	437	143	297
ALASKA . . . . .	41 420	14 129	27 291	13 823	13 468	24 596	13 058	11 528	730	389	342
ARIZONA . . . . .	155 467	31 054	124 413	36 522	87 891	103 910	29 083	74 827	483	133	348
ARKANSAS . . . . .	119 825	18 147	101 678	34 130	67 548	84 528	29 063	55 465	410	141	269
CALIFORNIA . . . . .	1 549 042	299 036	1 250 006	262 852	987 154	1 017 061	212 840	804 221	466	102	385
COLORADO . . . . .	206 293	46 298	160 000	50 093	109 907	128 848	39 120	89 728	516	157	359
CONNECTICUT . . . . .	171 416	21 270	150 146	45 995	104 150	127 350	39 394	87 956	412	128	285
DELAWARE . . . . .	40 272	5 283	34 987	17 114	17 873	32 798	16 507	16 291	572	263	284
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA . . . . .	400 234	341 041	59 193	-	59 193	55 178	-	55 178	763	-	763
FLORIDA . . . . .	511 452	76 315	435 137	101 115	334 021	389 432	91 234	298 198	481	113	369
GEORGIA . . . . .	351 754	75 580	276 174	79 100	197 074	245 934	70 928	175 005	564	145	358
HAWAII . . . . .	72 712	26 407	46 305	35 452	38 983	28 926	10 057	460	342	119	
IDAHO . . . . .	59 219	9 415	49 804	17 533	32 271	39 821	14 196	25 625	498	178	321
ILLINOIS . . . . .	699 364	103 101	596 263	138 571	452 692	478 879	113 485	365 394	430	102	328
INDIANA . . . . .	313 684	42 810	270 874	73 709	197 165	218 675	54 304	164 371	410	102	308
IOWA . . . . .	185 679	19 500	166 379	44 494	121 885	132 281	36 421	95 860	443	123	334
KANSAS . . . . .	163 851	23 046	145 805	44 733	101 072	114 126	35 096	79 030	503	155	343
KENTUCKY . . . . .	196 921	36 837	160 084	58 936	101 148	136 909	51 659	85 250	403	154	251
LOUISIANA . . . . .	242 815	29 063	213 752	75 115	138 637	184 937	61 774	123 163	471	164	327
MAINE . . . . .	68 425	12 570	55 855	19 179	36 676	46 410	17 330	29 030	441	166	277
MARYLAND . . . . .	273 951	65 106	213 855	64 951	148 904	196 469	61 117	135 352	460	149	331
MASSACHUSETTS . . . . .	377 119	62 338	314 780	77 640	237 140	264 328	69 725	194 603	456	120	336
MICHIGAN . . . . .	612 442	55 069	557 373	139 728	417 645	429 854	106 957	322 897	472	118	355
MINNESOTA . . . . .	263 447	30 391	233 056	61 644	171 412	184 255	48 100	136 155	470	123	348
MISSISSIPPI . . . . .	150 542	23 060	127 482	39 026	88 456	103 533	33 305	75 228	467	143	324
MISSOURI . . . . .	309 915	67 296	242 619	67 926	174 693	204 594	55 926	148 668	428	117	311
MONTANA . . . . .	59 529	11 723	47 806	17 499	30 307	39 130	14 415	24 715	532	195	336
NEBRASKA . . . . .	122 954	16 372	106 582	32 306	74 286	84 582	26 313	58 269	568	171	378
NEVADA . . . . .	44 301	8 797	35 504	10 678	24 826	30 427	8 786	21 641	531	153	378
NEW HAMPSHIRE . . . . .	54 724	8 332	46 392	15 131	31 261	34 624	12 283	22 341	429	152	276
NEW JERSEY . . . . .	453 302	69 247	384 055	78 584	305 471	328 194	69 813	258 381	448	95	352
NEW MEXICO . . . . .	96 914	27 225	69 689	28 429	41 260	60 871	23 873	36 998	543	213	330
NEW YORK . . . . .	1 320 181	177 666	1 142 515	202 716	939 799	1 002 764	188 416	814 348	554	104	450
NORTH CAROLINA . . . . .	310 936	41 680	269 305	85 850	182 446	230 259	77 047	153 222	429	144	286
NORTH DAKOTA . . . . .	60 480	9 034	51 446	14 473	36 968	29 328	10 338	18 990	460	162	298
OHIO . . . . .	631 672	96 710	534 962	119 148	415 814	430 999	96 491	334 508	401	90	312
OKLAHOMA . . . . .	206 038	53 654	152 384	55 005	97 379	129 250	44 950	83 300	473	166	307
OREGON . . . . .	172 932	25 298	147 634	47 785	99 848	116 358	36 988	79 370	513	163	350
PENNSYLVANIA . . . . .	687 370	137 935	549 435	147 720	401 715	466 053	131 009	335 044	364	111	283
RHODE ISLAND . . . . .	60 486	13 102	47 384	20 204	27 180	41 213	17 535	23 678	440	187	253
SOUTH CAROLINA . . . . .	181 930	29 726	152 204	54 902	97 302	132 072	48 403	83 669	474	174	301
SOUTH DAKOTA . . . . .	54 390	10 263	44 127	14 491	29 636	32 973	11 321	21 652	483	168	317
TENNESSEE . . . . .	264 751	50 263	214 488	63 508	150 980	193 149	55 221	137 928	468	134	334
TEXAS . . . . .	778 922	152 230	626 692	152 633	464 059	547 346	135 707	411 639	484	113	342
UTAH . . . . .	110 624	37 467	73 157	28 934	44 223	58 977	25 181	33 796	503	215	288
VERMONT . . . . .	35 965	4 222	31 743	12 504	19 239	23 259	10 007	13 252	495	213	232
VIRGINIA . . . . .	351 995	78 226	273 769	95 625	178 144	237 937	79 831	158 106	485	163	322
WASHINGTON . . . . .	273 123	55 218	217 905	76 960	140 945	174 591	57 652	116 939	522	156	335
WEST VIRGINIA . . . . .	107 891	15 023	92 868	38 095	54 762	81 857	33 167	48 690	457	182	272
WISCONSIN . . . . .	291 304	24 734	266 570	62 996	203 574	207 441	50 438	157 003	454	110	344
WYOMING . . . . .	33 469	5 712	27 757	8 708	19 051	22 382	7 449	14 933	623	227	416

Note: Statistics for local governments are subject to sampling variation; see text. Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

<sup>1</sup>Federal civilian employees within the United States as of December 1974. Total accordingly differs from Federal data reported on table 1, which pertains to October 1974 and includes employees working outside the United States.

<sup>2</sup>See table 10 for estimated State populations as of July 1, 1974.

GEORGIA STATE GOVERNMENT UNDER CARTER

BUDGET

FY 1971 \$1,862,891  
FY 1975 3,036,002

Percent increase: 62.97%

LONG-TERM DEBT

FY 1971 \$ 931,125  
FY 1975 1,148,785

Percent increase: 23.38%

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES (Full and Part Time)

October 1970 61,142  
October 1974 79,100

Percent increase: 29.37%

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census  
(see attached tables)

NOTES: Carter was inaugurated in January, 1971 and left office in January, 1975. The Georgia fiscal year runs from July 1 through June 30.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 22, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

DAVE GERGEN  
FOSTER CHANOCK  
MIKE DUVAL ✓

FROM:

AGNES WALDRON

SUBJECT:

Georgia State Government  
Under Carter

BUDGET

FY 1971	\$1,862,891
FY 1975	3,036,002

Percent increase: 62.97%

LONG-TERM DEBT

FY 1971	\$ 931,125
FY 1975	1,148,785

Percent increase: 23.38%

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES (Full and Part Time)

October 1970	61,142
October 1974	79,100

Percent increase: 29.37%

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census  
(see attached tables)



Table 9. Expenditure by Type and Function: 1971

(Thousands of dollars)

State	Total expenditure	General expenditure for all functions			Education					
		Total	Inter-governmental expenditure	Direct expenditure	Total	Inter-governmental expenditure	Total direct expenditure	State institutions of higher education		
								Total	Total	Auxiliary expenditures
ALL STATES.	98 839 936	89 118 419	32 640 111	56 478 308	35 091 824	19 291 759	15 800 065	12 447 555	10 009 281	1 626
ALABAMA . . . .	1 547 437	1 405 080	418 631	936 449	636 476	334 745	301 731	228 552	178 042	33
ALASKA . . . .	492 499	475 714	81 729	393 935	187 593	76 926	110 667	44 146	34 185	3
ARIZONA . . . .	890 857	831 253	325 402	505 851	399 332	224 418	174 914	155 195	138 285	25
ARKANSAS . . . .	691 747	651 864	197 095	454 769	272 225	149 069	123 156	96 566	83 927	21
CALIFORNIA . . . .	12 234 546	10 637 439	5 007 724	5 629 715	3 270 770	2 007 500	1 263 270	1 105 182	976 044	78
COLORADO . . . .	1 056 925	1 003 385	333 127	670 258	449 505	176 752	272 753	250 788	214 629	37
CONNECTICUT . . . .	1 703 424	1 453 181	349 467	1 113 714	498 033	283 209	214 824	142 327	111 712	16
DELAWARE . . . .	333 803	370 152	95 751	274 401	171 402	89 729	81 673	61 618	42 994	7
FLORIDA . . . .	2 537 555	2 410 817	913 059	1 497 758	1 185 232	650 030	335 202	250 396	224 813	33
GEORGIA . . . .	1 862 891	1 786 007	537 443	1 248 564	818 592	439 770	378 822	296 336	211 352	31
HAWAII . . . .	768 956	720 094	16 954	703 140	290 256	-	290 256	89 519	83 512	5
IDAHO . . . .	358 344	322 395	82 812	239 583	119 538	55 602	63 986	51 291	40 381	8
ILLINOIS . . . .	4 886 245	4 518 824	1 525 002	2 993 822	1 793 585	979 038	814 547	661 400	517 042	95
INDIANA . . . .	1 873 509	1 748 782	651 757	1 097 025	857 018	377 816	479 202	410 716	343 921	70
IOWA . . . .	1 254 788	1 144 385	406 557	737 829	476 652	234 834	241 768	204 842	173 037	23
KANSAS . . . .	882 684	825 384	331 316	494 068	333 257	159 399	173 858	156 918	139 474	23
KENTUCKY . . . .	1 501 444	1 423 866	329 574	1 094 292	579 170	306 313	272 857	220 736	182 736	23
LOUISIANA . . . .	1 885 538	1 770 162	586 802	1 183 360	706 877	442 092	264 785	222 472	184 563	40
MAINE . . . .	516 744	443 378	78 374	365 004	159 628	64 912	94 716	73 452	54 278	10
MARYLAND . . . .	1 944 638	1 842 040	772 198	1 069 842	652 679	331 572	271 107	208 709	166 623	27
MASSACHUSETTS . . . .	2 936 004	2 595 392	531 351	2 064 041	703 963	357 573	346 390	282 073	160 349	23
MICHIGAN . . . .	4 622 893	3 968 650	1 487 299	2 481 351	1 723 017	893 336	829 681	686 322	606 121	109
MINNESOTA . . . .	2 025 332	1 925 296	978 374	946 922	799 472	362 330	437 142	404 949	303 032	50
MISSISSIPPI . . . .	1 039 022	954 613	327 811	636 802	380 575	232 947	147 628	115 931	99 509	25
MISSOURI . . . .	1 621 650	1 507 610	372 472	1 135 138	580 293	323 122	257 171	226 577	200 306	27
MONTANA . . . .	394 275	347 011	58 448	288 563	127 774	49 845	77 929	67 176	52 684	12
NEBRASKA . . . .	536 430	519 028	177 213	341 815	185 393	64 813	120 580	106 789	95 359	17
NEVADA . . . .	295 026	255 971	85 661	170 310	91 195	62 791	28 404	24 379	22 656	1
NEW HAMPSHIRE . . . .	353 213	276 519	48 973	227 546	86 881	17 606	69 275	59 157	44 593	6
NEW JERSEY . . . .	3 138 248	2 639 982	984 158	1 655 824	812 489	417 101	395 388	282 698	197 068	18
NEW MEXICO . . . .	609 065	581 229	212 540	368 689	285 142	152 063	123 079	108 224	100 435	16
NEW YORK . . . .	11 433 839	10 492 790	5 892 925	4 599 865	3 975 860	2 737 714	1 238 146	783 722	502 926	48
NORTH CAROLINA . . . .	2 130 215	2 028 276	861 153	1 167 123	1 024 049	656 647	367 402	307 709	263 087	53
NORTH DAKOTA . . . .	334 032	318 744	80 911	237 833	118 200	38 676	79 524	67 192	52 065	12
OHIO . . . .	3 839 615	3 079 721	983 559	2 096 162	1 181 884	552 178	629 686	557 665	474 010	96
OKLAHOMA . . . .	1 205 506	1 149 352	287 125	862 227	441 622	210 465	231 157	189 636	176 174	59
OREGON . . . .	1 134 508	981 815	250 901	740 914	341 268	138 837	202 411	176 997	153 705	23
PENNSYLVANIA . . . .	5 896 835	5 081 025	1 411 870	3 669 155	1 955 302	1 108 351	856 951	469 235	304 691	41
RHODE ISLAND . . . .	530 288	457 316	98 192	359 124	169 783	71 044	98 739	76 826	53 247	7
SOUTH CAROLINA . . . .	977 480	943 290	312 183	631 107	444 598	253 958	190 640	114 039	99 280	21
SOUTH DAKOTA . . . .	289 244	285 272	44 083	241 189	110 620	35 832	74 738	67 765	57 065	19
TENNESSEE . . . .	1 457 612	1 374 629	407 122	967 507	551 875	300 379	261 496	215 018	175 531	32
TEXAS . . . .	3 926 779	3 727 787	1 127 749	2 600 038	1 818 392	1 092 941	725 451	637 610	520 955	103
UTAH . . . .	592 399	545 100	137 149	407 951	285 814	126 626	159 188	144 843	113 090	16
VERMONT . . . .	343 245	304 511	50 551	253 960	107 739	42 754	64 985	50 917	40 716	7
VIRGINIA . . . .	1 918 575	1 737 029	571 597	1 165 432	758 125	397 287	360 838	284 946	227 293	39
WASHINGTON . . . .	2 475 307	2 029 777	608 026	1 420 751	941 249	442 639	493 610	426 528	319 649	33
WEST VIRGINIA . . . .	985 425	871 391	187 645	683 746	321 989	182 313	139 676	118 489	92 065	19
WISCONSIN . . . .	2 277 347	2 128 719	984 835	1 143 884	817 029	295 757	521 272	446 277	369 426	57
WYOMING . . . .	225 913	207 361	47 461	159 900	72 382	29 938	42 394	34 703	29 572	6

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.



Table 9. Expenditure by Type and Function, 1975

(Thousands of dollars)

FY 1975

State	Total expenditure	General expenditure for all functions			Education		
		Total	Intergovernmental expenditure	Direct expenditure	Total	Intergovernmental expenditure	Total direct expenditure
ALL STATES . . . . .	156 171 395	138 303 990	51 978 324	86 325 666	54 012 300	31 110 237	22 902 065
ALABAMA . . . . .	2 332 629	2 049 795	587 725	1 462 070	997 798	467 064	530 73
ALASKA . . . . .	833 911	797 754	178 562	619 192	264 193	124 541	139 65
ARIZONA . . . . .	1 597 045	1 459 718	644 418	815 300	738 869	451 108	285 76
ARKANSAS . . . . .	1 240 595	1 135 590	345 953	789 637	457 190	246 297	210 89
CALIFORNIA . . . . .	17 712 038	15 271 687	7 443 972	7 827 715	5 866 345	3 882 330	1 984 01
COLORADO . . . . .	1 740 582	1 616 188	602 912	1 013 276	806 361	383 223	423 13
CONNECTICUT . . . . .	2 283 697	1 930 237	453 584	1 476 653	598 659	312 246	286 41
DELAWARE . . . . .	568 653	514 979	122 408	392 571	242 727	111 394	131 33
FLORIDA . . . . .	4 901 551	4 528 405	1 845 865	2 682 540	1 942 131	1 415 154	526 97
GEORGIA . . . . .	3 036 002	2 764 481	804 497	1 959 984	1 146 408	650 312	496 09
HAWAII . . . . .	1 166 897	1 082 473	23 153	1 059 320	382 349	-	382 34
IDAHO . . . . .	599 781	536 390	155 503	380 887	201 188	100 207	100 98
ILLINOIS . . . . .	7 842 927	7 119 197	2 555 987	4 563 210	2 776 331	1 698 684	1 077 64
INDIANA . . . . .	3 002 409	2 706 998	1 098 282	1 608 716	1 204 103	517 578	686 52
IOWA . . . . .	1 936 194	1 770 611	643 782	1 126 829	774 658	419 088	355 57
KANSAS . . . . .	1 311 417	1 228 422	352 631	875 791	518 733	273 170	245 61
KENTUCKY . . . . .	2 231 044	2 032 510	447 773	1 584 737	836 529	390 298	446 23
LOUISIANA . . . . .	2 796 126	2 585 136	824 805	1 760 331	960 038	606 903	353 13
MAINE . . . . .	863 261	736 675	201 509	535 166	257 165	150 403	106 75
MARYLAND . . . . .	3 410 574	3 136 475	1 322 902	1 813 573	1 162 501	699 026	463 47
MASSACHUSETTS . . . . .	4 939 813	4 360 815	1 348 911	3 011 904	1 301 924	792 330	509 59
MICHIGAN . . . . .	7 608 334	6 499 624	2 230 703	4 268 921	2 496 790	1 313 508	1 183 28
MINNESOTA . . . . .	3 139 168	2 922 116	1 380 326	1 541 790	1 345 400	768 863	576 57
MISSISSIPPI . . . . .	1 578 478	1 433 630	513 111	920 519	598 131	359 076	239 01
MISSOURI . . . . .	2 452 721	2 219 820	645 521	1 574 299	894 145	533 344	360 88
MONTANA . . . . .	554 721	476 517	115 135	361 382	190 104	93 676	96 42
NEBRASKA . . . . .	866 032	818 793	223 603	595 195	302 321	117 409	184 97
NEVADA . . . . .	499 259	411 571	120 764	290 807	156 820	92 391	63 99
NEW HAMPSHIRE . . . . .	559 338	433 954	83 100	350 854	124 512	33 357	91 11
NEW JERSEY . . . . .	5 217 884	4 325 766	1 656 672	2 669 094	1 417 357	801 084	616 2
NEW MEXICO . . . . .	907 961	857 584	306 803	550 781	400 260	231 370	168 8
NEW YORK . . . . .	17 405 591	15 704 675	8 582 512	7 122 163	4 991 803	3 370 059	1 621 7
NORTH CAROLINA . . . . .	3 562 338	3 226 479	1 453 275	1 773 204	1 678 945	1 106 533	572 4
NORTH DAKOTA . . . . .	490 614	464 387	122 249	342 138	178 507	84 222	94 2
OHIO . . . . .	6 824 242	5 449 408	1 954 363	3 495 045	2 050 174	1 147 653	902 51
OKLAHOMA . . . . .	1 637 444	1 536 607	415 565	1 121 042	609 894	311 584	298 3
OREGON . . . . .	1 783 168	1 499 491	377 009	1 122 482	516 076	252 625	263 4
PENNSYLVANIA . . . . .	9 475 515	7 933 758	2 584 952	5 348 806	2 909 866	1 819 892	1 089 9
RHODE ISLAND . . . . .	782 772	656 013	134 442	521 571	224 470	94 478	129 9
SOUTH CAROLINA . . . . .	2 033 096	1 854 946	490 794	1 364 152	774 820	360 013	414 8
SOUTH DAKOTA . . . . .	419 241	406 779	61 917	344 862	129 350	42 303	87 0
TENNESSEE . . . . .	2 417 217	2 187 759	639 957	1 547 802	944 528	442 054	502 4
TEXAS . . . . .	6 106 543	5 754 523	1 694 568	4 059 955	2 866 003	1 632 933	1 233 0
UTAH . . . . .	895 403	809 336	261 980	547 356	448 151	223 067	225 0
VERMONT . . . . .	471 815	411 128	78 091	333 037	138 340	54 357	83 9
VIRGINIA . . . . .	3 374 150	3 040 962	967 488	2 073 474	1 238 333	629 630	608 7
WASHINGTON . . . . .	3 195 846	2 665 762	796 590	1 869 172	1 205 602	554 575	651 0
WEST VIRGINIA . . . . .	1 459 362	1 230 731	293 137	937 594	437 546	278 753	158 7
WISCONSIN . . . . .	3 695 146	3 406 685	1 708 460	1 698 225	1 212 248	619 028	593 2
WYOMING . . . . .	330 849	300 645	80 103	220 542	97 554	50 537	47 0

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

INDIVIDUAL STATES

Table 12. Indebtedness and Debt Transactions: 1971

(Thousands of dollars)

State	Debt at end of fiscal year, by term and character							Net long-term debt at end of fiscal year, by character		
	Total	Total long-term debt	Long-term full faith and credit debt				Short-term debt	Total	Full faith and credit	Non-guaranteed
			Total	General obligation	Debt payable initially from specified nontax revenue	Long-term nonguaranteed debt				
ALL STATES.	47 792 579	44 320 958	21 501 536	18 076 633	3 424 903	22 819 432	3 471 611	39 632 604	18 491 114	21 141 490
ALABAMA . . . .	769 941	769 668	105 690	104 590	1 100	663 978	273	753 368	98 126	655 242
ALASKA . . . .	300 533	300 533	195 203	195 203	-	105 330	-	235 737	193 362	92 375
ARIZONA . . . .	88 969	88 969	-	-	-	88 969	-	77 673	-	77 673
ARKANSAS . . . .	110 969	110 784	5 203	5 208	-	105 576	185	97 678	643	97 035
CALIFORNIA . . . .	5 727 925	5 727 925	5 038 642	3 842 642	1 196 000	689 283	-	4 486 843	3 839 088	647 755
COLORADO . . . .	120 119	119 171	-	-	-	119 171	948	107 198	-	107 198
CONNECTICUT . . . .	2 171 123	1 789 569	1 474 687	1 191 320	283 367	314 882	381 554	1 593 701	1 278 219	314 882
DELAWARE . . . .	433 372	431 405	335 600	335 600	-	95 805	1 967	427 919	333 600	92 319
FLORIDA . . . .	1 021 038	1 021 038	-	-	-	1 021 038	-	924 311	-	924 311
GEORGIA . . . .	931 125	931 125	16	16	-	931 109	-	867 841	-	867 841
HAWAII . . . .	679 043	659 576	434 895	434 895	-	224 681	19 467	649 176	432 805	216 371
IDAHO . . . .	37 737	37 737	1 956	1 956	-	35 781	-	32 276	1 743	30 533
ILLINOIS . . . .	1 621 647	1 599 272	339 300	339 300	-	1 259 972	22 375	1 496 290	318 624	1 177 666
INDIANA . . . .	570 159	524 667	-	-	-	524 667	45 492	476 973	-	476 973
IOWA . . . .	107 833	107 833	7 800	7 800	-	100 033	-	98 901	-	98 901
KANSAS . . . .	218 841	218 783	-	-	-	218 783	58	200 837	-	200 837
KENTUCKY . . . .	1 535 965	1 489 865	413 895	413 895	-	1 075 970	46 100	1 408 551	412 551	996 000
LOUISIANA . . . .	945 378	943 765	512 993	492 050	20 943	430 772	1 613	927 841	507 563	420 278
MAINE . . . .	251 421	251 416	191 420	187 790	3 630	59 996	5	246 439	191 420	55 019
MARYLAND . . . .	1 269 939	1 269 939	725 861	724 238	1 623	544 078	-	1 192 221	692 472	499 749
MASSACHUSETTS . . . .	1 983 029	1 867 839	1 244 342	931 994	312 348	623 497	115 190	1 824 254	1 237 739	586 515
MICHIGAN . . . .	1 176 467	1 028 206	205 000	205 000	-	823 206	148 261	937 269	205 000	732 269
MINNESOTA . . . .	589 147	589 147	513 107	513 107	-	76 040	-	576 518	505 296	71 232
MISSISSIPPI . . . .	495 107	491 789	320 053	190 053	130 000	171 736	3 318	481 981	319 565	162 416
MISSOURI . . . .	143 981	143 741	31 795	31 795	-	111 946	240	130 900	28 175	102 725
MONTANA . . . .	98 989	98 908	260	260	-	98 648	81	85 725	-	85 725
NEBRASKA . . . .	70 985	70 985	-	-	-	70 985	-	65 041	-	65 041
NEVADA . . . .	42 561	42 561	24 280	24 280	-	18 281	-	41 316	23 780	17 536
NEW HAMPSHIRE . . . .	179 465	158 465	155 611	155 611	-	2 854	21 000	155 729	152 875	2 854
NEW JERSEY . . . .	2 038 942	1 925 235	969 854	742 970	226 884	955 381	113 707	1 868 665	939 314	929 351
NEW MEXICO . . . .	135 523	135 488	23 571	22 316	1 255	111 917	35	101 196	18 744	82 452
NEW YORK . . . .	8 639 842	6 604 785	2 557 412	1 396 814	1 160 593	4 047 373	2 035 057	5 693 333	1 849 852	3 843 481
NORTH CAROLINA . . . .	576 929	516 449	415 561	415 561	-	100 888	60 480	488 350	397 824	90 526
NORTH DAKOTA . . . .	40 582	39 786	-	-	-	39 786	795	34 996	-	34 996
OHIO . . . .	1 784 384	1 462 099	484 847	484 847	-	977 252	322 285	1 354 233	476 313	877 920
OKLAHOMA . . . .	760 141	758 495	189 633	189 633	-	568 862	1 646	610 724	177 741	432 983
OREGON . . . .	832 241	832 241	832 241	822 991	9 250	-	-	226 308	226 308	-
PENNSYLVANIA . . . .	3 829 540	3 786 040	1 362 001	1 362 001	-	2 424 039	43 500	3 632 075	1 328 524	2 303 551
RHODE ISLAND . . . .	336 558	328 623	250 541	212 996	37 545	78 082	57 935	316 819	241 264	75 555
SOUTH CAROLINA . . . .	397 923	389 923	253 091	213 911	39 180	136 832	8 000	353 877	230 615	123 262
SOUTH DAKOTA . . . .	35 615	35 615	-	-	-	35 615	-	33 581	-	33 581
TENNESSEE . . . .	478 299	465 299	313 860	313 860	-	151 439	13 000	445 622	311 663	133 959
TEXAS . . . .	1 196 337	1 196 337	562 900	562 900	-	633 437	-	1 105 387	513 203	592 184
UTAH . . . .	102 603	102 580	45 000	45 000	-	57 580	23	95 768	44 970	51 798
VERMONT . . . .	288 795	288 468	204 514	203 334	1 180	83 954	327	241 082	204 514	36 568
VIRGINIA . . . .	354 945	348 252	75 673	75 673	-	272 579	6 693	334 148	75 616	258 532
WASHINGTON . . . .	856 652	866 652	115 350	115 350	-	751 302	-	788 404	112 027	676 377
WEST VIRGINIA . . . .	628 039	628 039	287 548	287 548	-	340 491	-	597 776	287 051	310 715
WISCONSIN . . . .	679 377	679 377	280 325	280 325	-	399 052	-	630 601	280 325	350 276
WYOMING . . . .	46 504	46 504	-	-	-	46 504	-	28 152	-	28 152

Note: Debt figures include revenue bonds and other special obligations of State agencies as well as State general obligations. See definitions of debt categories and of "State government."

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

(Thousands of dollars) FY 1975

State	Debt at end of fiscal year, by term and character						
	Total	Total long-term debt	Long-term nonguaranteed debt	Long-term full faith and credit debt			Short-term debt
				Total	General obligation	Debt payable initially from specified non-tax revenue	
ALL STATES . . . . .	72 127 377	67 547 919	33 812 271	33 735 648	29 483 119	4 252 529	4 579
ALABAMA . . . . .	895 835	895 835	806 430	89 405	89 155	250	
ALASKA . . . . .	709 821	697 821	305 313	392 508	392 508	-	12
ARIZONA . . . . .	87 359	87 359	87 359	-	-	-	
ARKANSAS . . . . .	122 922	122 362	122 362	-	-	-	
CALIFORNIA . . . . .	6 470 355	6 470 355	856 067	5 614 288	4 252 298	1 362 000	
COLORADO . . . . .	122 859	122 843	122 843	-	-	-	
CONNECTICUT . . . . .	2 922 230	2 695 180	520 977	2 174 203	1 755 627	418 576	227
DELAWARE . . . . .	592 920	567 770	139 612	428 158	428 158	-	25
FLORIDA . . . . .	1 597 560	1 579 860	1 406 595	173 265	173 265	-	17
GEORGIA . . . . .	1 148 785	1 148 785	1 018 169	130 616	130 616	-	
HAWAII . . . . .	1 164 873	1 105 863	295 842	810 021	810 021	-	59
IDAHO . . . . .	39 583	39 583	38 338	1 245	1 245	-	
ILLINOIS . . . . .	2 798 172	2 552 731	1 583 531	969 200	969 200	-	248
INDIANA . . . . .	615 210	587 073	587 073	-	-	-	28
IOWA . . . . .	127 209	127 209	124 609	2 600	2 600	-	
KANSAS . . . . .	306 294	306 294	306 294	-	-	-	
KENTUCKY . . . . .	1 965 352	1 964 977	1 603 847	361 130	361 130	-	
LOUISIANA . . . . .	1 224 700	1 219 140	492 204	726 936	707 190	19 746	5
MAINE . . . . .	460 035	459 990	182 420	277 570	274 700	2 870	
MARYLAND . . . . .	2 095 020	2 095 020	691 984	1 403 036	1 403 036	-	
MASSACHUSETTS . . . . .	3 940 953	3 083 233	1 091 108	1 992 125	1 649 873	342 252	857
MICHIGAN . . . . .	1 663 997	1 485 120	1 001 120	484 000	484 000	-	178
MINNESOTA . . . . .	875 590	830 590	215 868	614 722	614 722	-	45
MISSISSIPPI . . . . .	613 341	610 508	95 687	514 821	393 111	121 710	2
MISSOURI . . . . .	277 455	277 455	219 485	57 970	57 970	-	
MONTANA . . . . .	81 399	81 126	81 126	-	-	-	
NEBRASKA . . . . .	68 673	68 673	68 673	-	-	-	
NEVADA . . . . .	51 804	51 804	19 717	32 087	32 087	-	
NEW HAMPSHIRE . . . . .	248 790	208 085	68 579	139 506	139 506	-	40
NEW JERSEY . . . . .	3 886 307	3 575 608	2 043 633	1 531 975	1 354 635	177 340	310
NEW MEXICO . . . . .	152 723	152 723	131 167	21 556	21 556	-	
NEW YORK . . . . .	14 635 017	12 590 105	8 845 103	3 745 002	2 565 944	1 239 058	2 044
NORTH CAROLINA . . . . .	616 529	541 799	137 389	404 410	404 410	-	74
NORTH DAKOTA . . . . .	63 308	63 308	46 053	17 255	17 255	-	
OHIO . . . . .	2 661 620	2 582 893	852 947	1 729 948	1 245 673	484 270	78
OKLAHOMA . . . . .	945 800	945 600	758 645	186 955	186 955	-	
OREGON . . . . .	1 676 559	1 676 559	-	1 676 559	1 670 934	5 575	
PENNSYLVANIA . . . . .	5 359 575	5 333 975	2 296 344	3 037 631	3 037 631	-	25
RHODE ISLAND . . . . .	459 545	441 045	166 484	274 561	234 776	39 785	18
SOUTH CAROLINA . . . . .	931 844	926 844	446 990	479 854	440 757	39 097	5
SOUTH DAKOTA . . . . .	67 619	67 619	67 619	-	-	-	
TENNESSEE . . . . .	775 156	676 805	196 435	480 370	480 370	-	98
TEXAS . . . . .	1 943 212	1 941 957	1 218 372	723 585	723 585	-	1
UTAH . . . . .	88 924	88 893	63 893	25 000	25 000	-	
VERMONT . . . . .	461 606	459 864	202 082	257 782	257 782	-	1
VIRGINIA . . . . .	691 367	584 354	531 782	52 572	52 572	-	107
WASHINGTON . . . . .	1 272 036	1 272 036	861 950	410 086	410 086	-	
WEST VIRGINIA . . . . .	1 062 648	1 034 393	357 818	676 580	676 580	-	28
WISCONSIN . . . . .	1 009 601	971 601	357 046	614 555	614 555	-	38
WYOMING . . . . .	77 285	77 285	77 285	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of table.





Table 7. Employment and Payrolls of State and Local Governments, by Type of Government and by State: October 1970—Continued

State and type of government	Number of employees			October payroll, total (thousands of dollars)	Average earnings of full-time employees	
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		All	Other than education employees
DELAWARE, TOTAL . . . . .	28 838	25 004	25 844	16 885	655	609
STATE . . . . .	13 169	11 653	11 900	6 941	582	628
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	15 669	13 341	13 944	9 945	719	566
COUNTIES . . . . .	1 385	1 132	1 184	649	541	538
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	3 720	3 313	3 425	2 380	699	573
SCHOOL DISTRICTS . . . . .	10 228	8 564	9 002	6 716	754	-
SPECIAL DISTRICTS . . . . .	336	332	333	201	605	593
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TOTAL . . . . .	53 929	47 542	48 677	36 595	753	755
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	53 929	47 542	48 677	36 595	753	755
MUNICIPALITY . . . . .	53 133	46 750	47 884	35 897	750	753
SPECIAL DISTRICT . . . . .	796	792	793	699	851	876
FLORIDA, TOTAL . . . . .	328 199	280 240	294 845	185 883	636	562
STATE . . . . .	78 638	67 968	71 647	43 264	606	548
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	249 561	212 272	223 198	142 620	645	562
COUNTIES . . . . .	38 314	35 209	35 954	20 751	577	577
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	57 695	51 668	52 929	30 699	580	580
SCHOOL DISTRICTS . . . . .	136 418	110 665	118 597	83 951	722	-
SPECIAL DISTRICTS . . . . .	17 134	14 730	15 718	7 220	460	460
GEORGIA, TOTAL . . . . .	223 032	187 740	198 291	105 161	535	482
STATE . . . . .	61 142	50 389	52 936	31 551	598	529
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	161 890	137 351	145 355	73 611	512	447
COUNTIES . . . . .	19 346	17 228	17 700	7 983	450	450
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	32 094	27 818	28 555	13 543	474	474
SCHOOL DISTRICTS . . . . .	84 630	70 104	75 680	42 482	575	-
SPECIAL DISTRICTS . . . . .	25 820	22 201	23 420	9 604	410	410
HAWAII, TOTAL . . . . .	43 663	36 679	38 157	30 384	792	788
STATE . . . . .	33 228	26 667	28 082	22 497	796	791
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	10 435	10 012	10 075	7 888	783	783
COUNTIES . . . . .	3 175	3 143	3 149	2 277	724	722
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	7 260	6 869	6 926	5 611	811	810
IDAHO, TOTAL . . . . .	42 179	29 830	32 396	17 476	543	510
STATE . . . . .	13 847	9 732	10 767	6 536	615	587
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	28 332	20 048	21 629	10 941	508	435
COUNTIES . . . . .	4 945	3 813	4 112	1 659	400	399
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	3 923	3 168	3 321	1 666	494	493
SCHOOL DISTRICTS . . . . .	16 234	11 932	12 931	7 098	557	-
SPECIAL DISTRICTS . . . . .	3 230	1 135	1 265	519	395	391
ILLINOIS, TOTAL . . . . .	535 366	412 784	440 225	335 877	772	709
STATE . . . . .	132 243	99 004	106 495	78 282	735	691
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	403 123	313 780	333 730	257 596	783	717
COUNTIES . . . . .	40 226	36 321	37 211	21 527	581	581
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	99 645	74 720	77 757	62 016	801	801
TOWNSHIPS . . . . .	12 969	3 884	4 526	1 835	355	355
SCHOOL DISTRICTS . . . . .	216 663	173 121	187 412	153 110	837	-
SPECIAL DISTRICTS . . . . .	33 620	25 734	26 824	19 111	720	720
INDIANA, TOTAL . . . . .	246 127	184 081	199 077	125 429	634	501
STATE . . . . .	70 450	48 021	53 653	35 552	659	554
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	175 677	136 060	145 424	89 878	625	472
COUNTIES . . . . .	28 045	23 938	25 367	10 092	397	396
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	34 986	27 154	29 050	14 859	528	528
TOWNSHIPS . . . . .	6 019	662	761	374	350	346
SCHOOL DISTRICTS . . . . .	99 652	78 798	85 465	61 470	736	-
SPECIAL DISTRICTS . . . . .	6 975	5 458	5 771	3 085	531	531
IOWA, TOTAL . . . . .	156 169	110 744	122 151	76 035	630	534
STATE . . . . .	42 415	30 904	34 373	22 960	670	562
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	113 754	79 840	87 778	53 076	614	496
COUNTIES . . . . .	17 598	14 818	15 771	6 808	433	432
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	29 032	15 824	17 028	9 516	555	555
SCHOOL DISTRICTS . . . . .	66 733	49 032	54 784	36 661	688	-
SPECIAL DISTRICTS . . . . .	391	166	195	94	455	431

See footnotes at end of table.

