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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S BRIEFING BOOK  
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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NEW HAMPSHIRE CAMPAIGN TRIP

FEBRUARY 19-20, 1976

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# How N.H. voters size up Ford, Reagan

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The campaign organization of Ronald Reagan is far more effective in contacting the voters of New Hampshire than President Ford's workers, according to a survey conducted for The Globe.

In interviews with 849 Republicans and Republican-leaning independents, pollsters found that 199 voters (23.4 percent) had been contacted by campaign workers for either Mr. Ford or Reagan, or both. Of that total, 81 percent (161 voters) had been contacted by Reagan people, while only 27 percent (54 voters) had been contacted by Ford workers.

Thus Mr. Ford, up until last week, at

*This survey was intended to assess voter attitudes at this stage of the campaign. Voters were not asked whom they plan to vote for on Feb. 24. Most polling experts agree that attempts to predict the outcome of a presidential primary on the basis of polling run a high risk of inaccuracy due to low voter turnout and rapidly changing sentiments.*

least, was being "out-organized" by the Reagan campaign effort. Results of the survey also suggest that people who are strongly inclined to vote in the presidential primary on Feb. 4 are slightly more

favorably impressed by Reagan than by Mr. Ford, meaning a light voter turnout could be of more value to Reagan.

The Ford organization itself has recognized its problems, deciding earlier this month to switch from a house-to-house survey to a quicker telephone canvass.

The survey was taken, however, not to determine who will win or who is leading, but to assess voter attitudes and determine what issues are important at the campaign progresses. No attempt was made to assess who might be ahead, and

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## ★ SURVEY

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voters were not asked for whom they intended to vote.

It should also be noted that the survey, taken last Tuesday and Wednesday, was made before President Ford's latest weekend visit to New Hampshire.

Half of the Republican voters named inflation as the nation's top problem, while another 32 percent named unemployment as the main worry. A much smaller percentage, 18 percent, felt foreign affairs rated as the top concern.

Despite the best efforts of both camps, a minority of the voters has expressed a great interest in the campaign. Forty-two percent of those Republicans contacted said they are "very interested" in the campaign. Only 34 percent knew that the primary will be on Feb. 24.

Voters were asked which of the candidates, Ford or Reagan, they tend to agree with more "on today's important issues." The replies among all those indicating that they will vote Feb. 24 were as follows: agreeing with Ford, 35 percent; agreeing with Reagan, 42 percent; neither, 4 percent; both, 4 percent; don't know, 15 percent.

Among those who have "definitely" decided to vote, these percentages were: Ford, 34; Reagan, 43; neither, 4; both, 4; don't know, 15.

Early in the campaign one of the main points-at-issue, was Reagan's proposal to cut \$90 billion from the Federal budget by transferring programs to the states. Among Republican voters, 80 percent had heard of this proposal, and 84 percent of those who had heard it attributed it correctly to Reagan.

Opinions on the Reagan proposal were divided, but tended to be favorable despite the feeling of a majority that such a program would inevitably result in higher local taxes.

Overall, Republican voters, by 44 percent to 31 percent, think Reagan's proposal is a good idea, even though 58 percent think it would result in higher taxes locally. Thus the proposal does not seem to have harmed the Reagan campaign in New Hampshire, despite emphasis placed on it by Ford's workers.

In a series of "image questions," used to assess how voters see a particular candidate, persons interviewed were asked to ~~place~~ name Ford or Reagan in response to 21 different qualities.

Items listed most often as describing Ford were related to tax cut proposals (55 percent), a social percent), that he is a middle-of-the-road candidate (51 percent), and that he will probably win (46 percent) security tax increase (53 percent).

Reagan, conversely, was named more in relation to being an attractive, polished speaker (58 percent), being able to clean up "the welfare mess" (50 percent), as being conservative (40 percent), as being to "really get things done" (43 percent), and as being able to solve economic problems (44 percent).

Comments on both candidates were varied, but one woman in Rockingham County said: "The biggest thing I didn't like was Nixon being pardoned. I have that against Ford. All the other Watergate people served some time, and Nixon is out free. That wasn't fair. I am definitely voting for Reagan. It would take a hell of a lot to make me change my mind."

A man in Carroll County, however, related the campaign to local issues, saying: "Any candidate that New Hampshire Gov. (Meldrim) Thomson favors, I'm against." *Thompson is for Reagan.*

In Laconia, a young woman said: "The thing I object to about Reagan is his stand on abortion. He wouldn't respect my rights as a woman."

A woman in Merrimack County, assessing the whole election scene commented: "I think it is a bad time for a Republican candidate to be running for the presidency. It is a carry-over from the Nixon years. Many people I know who have been Republicans for years feel it is time for a change."

Other issues also surface, and one man in Rockingham County said: "Reagan will get rid of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. The sooner the better."

On the whole, voters opinions indicate they have little to choose from between the two candidates. While 67 percent say they have a favorable opinion of Ford, and 26 percent say they have an unfavorable opinion and 7 percent couldn't decide, Reagan drew a 69 percent favorable response against 22 percent unfavorable and 9 percent undecided.

Among voters who think of themselves as liberals or middle-of-the-road Republicans, Ford is regarded slightly more favorably than Reagan, but among the voters who say they're conservative Reagan easily matches Ford's showing.

Ford, too, is more favored by voters under 30, but among older voters the reverse is true. Among Catholics, Reagan finds more favor.

As for the survey itself, it was conducted by Research Analysis Corp. using training interviewers working from a central telephone facility. Persons interviewed were selected through a combined system using telephone directories and random digit dialing.

GENERAL DOMESTIC

HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE LEAK

Q. What do you plan to do about the publication of the House Intelligence Committee report in the Village Voice? Do you plan to prosecute Daniel Schorr?

A. The Executive Branch of the Government is reviewing this entire situation and since it may involve legal action, I don't believe it is proper for me to say any more about it. This is, to some degree, a matter that should be dealt with by the House of Representatives since the publication of this report was in complete violation of an overwhelming vote by the House members. For that reason, I have offered the full resources of the Executive Branch of the Government to Speaker Carl Albert to pursue the matter in whatever manner he sees fit.

Let me give you a little background to clear up what may be a misunderstanding on what I have said on this issue. I have never tried to prevent the House Intelligence Committee from publishing its findings, opinions, or recommendations. The Committee did approve by a 10 to 3 vote, an agreement with the Executive Branch to allow a review by the White House of any material it planned to publish, to determine whether the material contained classified information which would damage the National interest. In return for the Committee's agreement, I authorized the transmittal of literally tens of thousands of pages of classified information to the Committee to help the members in their investigation.

(More)

Now, the leaking of classified information--which I believe was done by some one at the Capitol--is in complete violation of the agreement with the Committee, and I am sure that the responsible members of Congress share my view that this leak was contrary to the intentions of a very large majority of House members.



## LOCKHEED AND CORPORATE BRIBES

Q. What do you intend to do about Lockheed, and these other big corporations which have admitted to giving millions of dollars of bribes to foreign officials?

A. I want to say categorically that I condemn any and all illegal payments by American corporations both within the United States and overseas.

I will see to it that all American laws in this area will be enforced. In addition, I will ask for a complete review of the practices and laws in this area, perhaps at the highest level of my Cabinet. And, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the IRS, and the Justice Department are already investigating thoroughly the question of corporate bribery overseas.

Finally, the United States is negotiating with a number of foreign countries to agree upon a code of ethics which would apply to multinational corporations.

Q. But isn't Lockheed using taxpayers' money from its government loan to pay these bribes?

A. The Federal government has never given one penny of taxpayers' money to Lockheed. The government has guaranteed private loans to Lockheed and the company has repaid these loans under a very carefully supervised arrangement.

Let me just repeat that I will not condone any illegal corporate bribery.

HENRY KISSINGER

Q: How can you keep Henry Kissinger as your Secretary of State, much less say you would like him to stay for another term, when he seems to be worn out, under great emotional strain, and apparently discredited with many Members of Congress? Wouldn't it help you politically and be better for American foreign policy to fire Kissinger?

A: It certainly would not. I believe history will judge Henry Kissinger to be one of our great Secretaries of State. He has done a masterful job in advising me on foreign policy and in carrying out my foreign policy. He has helped to bring about this period of peace in which we live and he is working every day to help me promote harmony in the world. Let me just remind you of some of Secretary Kissinger's accomplishments:

The fact that he is greatly respected and trusted by both the Arabs and Israel was a key factor in reaching the peace accords now in force, and it enables him to continue working toward a permanent peace in the Middle East.

He brought about new accords involving Berlin and Germany which have greatly reduced the threat of war in Europe.

It was through his quiet diplomacy that the United States resumed relations with the Peoples' Republic of China, the world's most populous nation after 25 years of estrangement.

These last few years have been difficult and dangerous times in the world and I believe that Henry Kissinger has been a great statesman under trying circumstances.

## DEFENSE BUDGET

Q. How can you justify increasing the Defense Department budget in fiscal year 1977 when you have called for restraint in the growth of federal spending?

A. Let me put the Defense increase in perspective.

First, I do not believe there is any informed American who believes we do not need the security of a strong military establishment to enable us to preserve and build on the type of society our forefathers envisioned 200 years ago.

Second, we are working on all fronts to relax world tensions. One tool we must have is a strong and effective military. This is a policy of "peace through strength."

Finally, while our military is second to none, in recent years, our military spending -- in constant dollars -- has dropped. (Using 1977 dollars, it has gone from \$150 billion in 1968 to \$105 billion in 1976.) We need now to reorganize and strengthen our forces, especially in view of increasing Soviet military capacities. We will do that by buying new weapon systems, improving the readiness of existing forces, and increasing selected combat forces.

But at the same time I have insisted that there be no waste at the Defense Department, that the Pentagon share in the general restraint on spending. We also are reducing programs which do not affect combat capability, as part of the general restraint on spending which is affecting the entire executive branch.

### BACKGROUND

The FY '77 Defense budget request of \$112.7 billion in total obligational authority is an increase of \$14.4 billion over the \$98.3 billion approved by Congress for FY '76. But only \$7.4 billion of that increase represents real growth; the rest covers inflation.

## GUN CONTROL

- Q. A recently published statistic claimed that only five percent of the American people are opposed to some form of regulation of guns. Why do you continue to oppose gun controls?
- A. The way to cut down on the criminal use of guns is not to take guns away from the law-abiding citizen, but to impose mandatory sentences for crimes in which a gun is used, make it harder to obtain cheap guns for criminal purposes, and concentrate gun enforcement in high crime areas. Accordingly, I have proposed the following program:
- legislation requiring the imposition of a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment for any person convicted of using or carrying a handgun in the commission of Federal offenses;
  - legislation banning the importation, domestic manufacture and sale of cheap, highly concealable handguns -- known as "Saturday Night Specials" -- which have no apparent use other than against human beings;
  - legislation strengthening current laws to strike at the illegal commerce in handguns and to emphasize the responsibility of gun dealers to adhere to the law; and
  - expansion, by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, of its firearms investigative efforts in the nation's ten largest metropolitan areas through the immediate employment and training of an additional 500 firearms investigators.

### BACKGROUND

You have submitted to the Congress legislation implementing all of your recommendations for enhanced Federal handgun control. The Administration has requested an additional 500 investigators from the Congress and has begun to step up its investigation of illegal firearms transactions in the following cities: Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Dallas--Fort Worth, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco and Washington, D.C.

## BUREAUCRACY

0. Many presidential candidates this year seem to be running against the Federal Government. You yourself have criticized the federal bureaucracy for being too unresponsive to the needs of the people it serves, particularly in the regulatory field. What specifically have you done as President to improve the operation of the Federal Government. not only in federal regulation but in all areas?
- A. If you look at my record in Congress and since I came to the White House you will see that I have argued for a long time that the Federal Government is becoming too big and unresponsive to the needs of our citizens. My Administration has initiated a program of regulatory reform to review all Federal regulatory activities in order to eliminate obsolete and inefficient regulation. For example, I proposed repeal of the fair trade laws and revitalized railroad regulation. Recently, the Congress passed and I signed fair trade and railroad legislation. Also, we are actively working to reduce unnecessary Government paperwork requirements and to assess the economic impacts of all new regulation. My recent budget proposals are designed to reduce the growth of Government and to simplify my grant programs through "block grants."

I have made clear to the people in my Administration that they are servants of the people, working for the best interests of the people.

And, finally, I believe the government must not undermine the peoples' trust by promising more than it can deliver. My policy is to deliver on what I promise and not to promise more than I can deliver.

## ABORTION

Q. What is your position on abortion?

A. I am opposed to abortion on demand, and I think the 1973 Supreme Court decision went too far in that direction. I also oppose a constitutional amendment which would totally prohibit abortion.

The only action I would support would be a constitutional amendment giving to the states the authority to make regulations for abortion within that state.

This is a position I have held consistently over the years--when I was in Congress, as Vice President, and as President. It is based on my strong belief in the Federal system, which holds that such moral and deeply personal issues would not be settled as a matter of national policy, but rather should be decided by the people closer to home, in their own states.

## VETOES HURT...

- Q. Many of your vetoes are of programs that are calculated to help the unemployed, handicapped, the sick, and the elderly. How can this be justified?
- A. The problem is that the bills I vetoed that were "calculated" to help needy groups were miscalculated. In the first place, it is usually these very groups that are hurt most when the economy goes awry. I don't veto a bill for the benefit of some abstraction called "the economy."

I veto bad bills -

- . Because excessive government spending creates an inflation which raises prices out of the reach of the retired elderly on fixed incomes.
- . Because such an inflation raises the cost of medical care so the sick may be forced on welfare.
- . Because an unstable economy leads to further recessions and even higher unemployment. In such situations the disadvantaged and handicapped have greater difficulties than others in finding jobs.

In the second place, many of these vetoed bills have serious flaws - aside from the amount of money - which would keep them from concentrating help on those most in need.



## SOCIAL SECURITY

**Question:** Governor Reagan has suggested the possibility of investing money from the Social Security trust fund in industrial stock as a way to increase revenues for the fund. Do you believe this is a viable alternative?

**Answer:** I would be very much opposed to any such proposal. Secretary of Commerce Richardson commented the other day that in the United Kingdom this very approach was dismissed as being too socialistic. There is no question that such a program would seriously disrupt the stock market and place the United States government in the position of controlling the major industrial firms in the United States. This proposal by Governor Reagan is totally inconsistent with the fundamental support which this Administration has for the free market system.

## SOCIAL SECURITY

- Q. Your tax increase proposal does not address the long-term financing problem of the Social Security system. How do you propose to solve this larger problem?
- A. The Social Security system is facing both short-term and long-term financing difficulties. I am submitting to the Congress legislative proposals to deal with both the short and long term problems.

My immediate proposal, sent to the Congress this past week, is designed to deal with the short-fall in income that Social Security is now experiencing through a modest tax rate increase. I ask you to join me in urging the Congress to adopt my recommendation.

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.

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## SOCIAL SECURITY

- Q. If Congress does not increase the Social Security tax paid by employees and employers, what will you do to keep the Social Security trust fund from going bankrupt?
- A. You must realize that the Social Security System is not in immediate danger of going bankrupt. But we do need to act now to prevent the potential of future bankruptcy. That is why I have proposed a modest increase in the Social Security tax rate for employees and employers (0.3%, each) to deal with the shortfall of income that Social Security is experiencing. I ask you to join with me in urging the Congress to act promptly on this proposal so that social security monthly payments in the future will be assured.



## SOCIAL SECURITY

Q. What is your position with regard to increasing the outside earning limitation placed on Social Security recipients?

A. First, 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.



BUSING

Q. If you had the power, would you stop busing for racial integration?

A. As I have stated on a number of occasions in the past, I do not believe that court-ordered busing is the proper answer to quality education. It is my constitutional obligation as President to see that the law and court decisions are enforced. But I am opposed to court-ordered forced busing for the sake of racial balance in schools. There are many better ways to assure our children a quality, integrated education. I'm pleased to see that the courts now seem to be recognizing that.



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## NURSING HOMES

- Q. Are you doing anything to improve the quality and bring down the cost of nursing home care for the elderly?
- A. The cost and quality of medical care is a concern for the entire population, but especially for older Americans who are affected by chronic and degenerative illness which often results in long periods of institutionalization.

Although the licensing of nursing homes is a State responsibility, the Federal Government has set certain standards that homes must meet to receive Medicare and Medicaid funds. And if these standards are not met, we will see that unsafe homes have their Federal support ended. At the same time HEW continues to work closely with State Governments, the nursing home industry and consumers on a Long-Term Improvement campaign to upgrade the quality of care.

The cost of medical care is of special concern particularly to those on fixed incomes and with limited resources. Immediate measures are needed to slow down the inflation of health cost which now exceeds 14 percent annually. As proposed in the State of the Union I am asking Congress to limit increases in Medicare payment rates in 1977 and 1978 to 7% a day for hospitals and 4% for physician services. At the same time I have proposed catastrophic health insurance for everyone covered by Medicare to protect the aged and disabled and their families from the extraordinary hospital and medical costs of prolonged illness. Under my proposal, individuals would pay a maximum of \$500 a year for hospital care and \$250 a year for physician care. This is an important advance in our society, which would prevent elderly patients and their children from having their life savings wiped out by a catastrophic illness. I hope you will join me in urging Congress to approve this new insurance program.

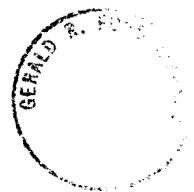
## NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

- Q. Should a moratorium on the construction of nuclear power plants be declared? If not, how do you propose to alleviate public and scientific concern regarding the safety of these plants?
- A. No, there should not be a moratorium on the construction of nuclear power plants. Progress toward our goal of an adequate and dependable supply of energy requires expanded use of both coal and nuclear energy, at least until newer and better sources of energy can be developed.

We already have more than 50 commercial nuclear power plants in operation providing dependable, safe, clean and economical sources of energy.

We have created an independent Nuclear Regulatory Commission to regulate and assure the continued safety, reliability and environmental acceptability of nuclear facilities. An extensive study recently completed by a group of non-government safety experts concluded that nuclear power plants are very safe. (In fact, they concluded that the chance of any member of the public being killed in a nuclear plant accident is one in 5 billion -- which is slightly less likely than the chance of being struck by a meteor and over 2,000 times less likely than being struck by lightning.)

Expanding the production of electricity from nuclear power is so important to our energy independence and economic strength that I believe we must take all reasonable steps to assure further the safety of nuclear power and to answer questions that might be of concern to the public.




## SITING NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

- Q. Should the states be granted veto power over the siting of nuclear power plants within their boundaries?
- A. The task of regulating nuclear power is complex, It is not one that can be handled satisfactorily by states. Also, there are many considerations involved -- such as the question of need for additional electrical generating capacity -- that extend beyond concerns of any one state.

Nuclear power regulation is one function that can best be done at the Federal level. But this does not mean that state and local interests are ignored. The licensing process, developed by the independent Nuclear Regulatory Commission, which was set up in January 1975, provides ample opportunity for all interests -- state, local and private -- to make their views known to the NRC and to have them fully considered

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## OFF-SHORE DRILLING

- Q. What is your position on offshore drilling for oil?
- A. I support offshore leasing and development which is consistent with a fair return to the Government for the energy resources leased and with necessary protection of marine and costal environments.

I believe that we must proceed with the development of our own oil and gas resources on our Outer Continental Shelf areas off our coasts in order to achieve acceptable progress toward energy independence, freedom from high priced, uncertain Arab-oil.

(Note: Exploration by oil companies in the Continental Shelf off Florida has produced little in the way of new sources of oil or natural gas.)

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- Q. Should the state have veto power over the drilling for oil on Federal land off their shores?
- A. No. There are enough safeguards in federal law to deal directly with potential problems without the need for a state veto.

BACKGROUND:

The Interior Department issued regulations last fall which take the important steps to deal with the state and local concerns.

First, before Interior Department approves an oil company's plans for producing oil from an offshore lease, these plans are provided to states for a 60-day period of review and comment.

Second, oil companies must provide to the states concerned information on any onshore activity that would result from their proposed offshore oil production activities.

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## OIL COMPANY DIVESTITURE

Q. What do you think of Congress's proposals for oil company divestiture?

A. I do not support the current Congressional proposals to impose either vertical or horizontal divestiture. Divestiture could have major implications for this Nation's attainment of energy independence. The oil industry is a complicated business and the effects of such a policy must be analyzed very carefully before serious consideration can be given to legislation.

If divestiture occurs, financing of major development projects would be made more difficult, the distribution of resources could be disrupted, the benefits of economies of scale and coordinated company management would be reduced, and consumer prices could rise. The bills that have been drafted are inflexible, overly broad, and may not accomplish their intended objectives.



## ENERGY PROGRESS

Q. How do you feel about your progress in energy?

A. As you know, last year I submitted to the Congress a comprehensive set of measures to conserve energy, increase domestic energy production, and provide for strategic reserves and standby authorities in the event of another embargo. The legislation I proposed would achieve energy independence for the U.S.

After a year of prodding, the Congress passed and I signed the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975, which contains several of my policy objectives:

- A national strategic petroleum reserve to provide a stockpile for future embargoes.
- Standby allocation, rationing, and other authorities for use in the event of another embargo.
- An oil pricing formula that provides for decontrol.
- Conservation measures setting energy efficiency targets and requiring energy labels on appliances and automobiles.
- Extension of the Federal Government's ability to mandate utility and industrial conversions to coal from oil and gas.

Four of the thirteen titles I proposed last January are now law and four more have passed at least one House (Naval Petroleum Reserve; thermal standards for new buildings; weatherization program for the poor and elderly; and deregulation of natural gas.) Higher prices have reduced demand and we consumed about one million barrels per day less last fall than previously projected.

But we have a long way to go. We cannot let Presidential politics wreak havoc on our energy future. I urge Congress to enact the rest of my energy proposals.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

- Q. What does the Administration plan to do about areas with high unemployment?
- A. One of my deepest concerns as President has been to place our economy on the path of sustained real economic growth. That goal envisions a job for every American who wants to work.

In my State of the Union Address, I outlined six ways in which we can lower unemployment, including a specific proposal designed to direct our efforts specifically to those areas suffering high rates of unemployment:

First, to sustain the pace of recovery, I proposed an additional \$10 billion tax cut effective July 1, 1976. This will permit Americans to decide how to spend their own money for homes, cars, TV sets and so forth. In turn, this will stimulate additional economic activity in these industries, and mean additional jobs in these industries.

Second, basic to job creation in the private sector is reducing the ever-increasing demands of the Federal Government for funds. Federal Government borrowing to support deficit spending reduces the amount of money available to business for expansion. Less investment will mean fewer new jobs. Higher government deficits also drive interest rates up, stifling private enterprise and reducing job opportunities.

Third, I proposed new tax incentives for businesses that construct new plants and expand existing facilities in high unemployment areas. Accelerated depreciation rates will be given for such facilities and their equipment, if construction begins within one year. Obviously, new and expanded plants mean new jobs.



Fourth, my proposed budget provides an increase of \$6.5 billion for public works and other government physical assets -- 17 percent higher than last year -- as well as increased funding, totaling \$7.2 billion, for rehabilitation, institutional training, on-the-job training, work experience programs, public service employment, and various aids to help people find work.

Fifth, I have proposed incentives to encourage millions of more Americans to save and invest. This will help increase the money available for job-creating investment.

Sixth, I also proposed changes in the estate tax laws to encourage expansion in family businesses and family farms. This reform will help ensure the survival of small farms and businesses for future generations and also allow them to expand their current operations.

Taken together, these measures are designed to create millions of permanent, well-paying jobs in private industries and to restore the prosperity we all desire. Putting millions of people on the government payroll is not the way to create long-term prosperity, and I believe most Americans do not want that approach.

FOREIGN

## ANGOLA

Q: Why have you persisted in blaming Congress for not letting the United States get involved in another Vietnam in Angola? Why do you want to drag the United States into that civil war where we have no interest at all?

A: Angola is important for two reasons: First, I felt that it was important to stand by our historic commitment to helping people who want to choose their own form of government without having a government imposed on them by armed forces from other countries far outside their borders. That is a position of morality and it is something America has always stood for and should continue to stand for.

Secondly and perhaps more important, I felt it was vital to let the Russians and the Cubans know that we would not tolerate military expansion in an area where they have no legitimate interest.

Unfortunately a majority of the Members of Congress lost their guts and tied my hands so that we could do little more than watch helplessly as Russian and Cuban military forces denied the people of Angola the right to choose the kind of government they wanted. The real damage Congress has done is to send Russia and Cuba a signal that may encourage them to try military expansion in another country of Africa or indeed, in another country somewhere else in the world. Weakness does not bring peace. Weakness only encourages Russia and Cuba to believe that they can expand their influence with military force somewhere else. Eventually we will have to face up to the question of where do we take a stand and say, "no more".



However, I am hopeful that Congress has learned a lesson from this experience and the next time Russia and Cuba try military expansion I believe Congress will do the proper thing and join me in efforts to stop that expansion.

Q: What did you mean when you said that you would come to the aid of Angola if Russia and Cuba tried to "colonize" it?



## CUBA

Q. What are the prospects for improvement in our relations with Cuba in view of its intervention in the Angola conflict?

A. Cuba's unjustified involvement in the domestic affairs of other nations, such as their encouragement of the Independence movement in Puerto Rico and, particularly, their massive military troupe involvement in the Angola conflict thousands of miles from Havana, is simply incompatible with lessening tensions and improving relations. The Cubans have sent over 10,000 troops to Angola, involving themselves in what should be purely an internal Angolan matter.

I flatly rule out the possibility of any improvement in relations between ourselves and Cuba under these circumstances.

KISSINGER TRIP TO LATIN AMERICA

Q. Secretary Kissinger is traveling to Latin America at a time when Cuban troops are heavily involved in Angola. Is one of the purposes of the visit to consolidate OAS support against the Cuban Government and to urge a freeze on any progress toward normalization of relations with Cuba?

A. The primary purpose of the Secretary's trip is to reaffirm the importance we attach to our relationship with Latin America and to continue to strengthen that relationship. In addition, the Secretary will be stopping in Guatemala to offer our continued assistance to that disaster-stricken area. This trip is not designed to generate a crusade against Cuba. At the same time, it is clear that there is no chance to improve relations with Cuba in view of that government's actions in Puerto Rico and its involvement in Angola.



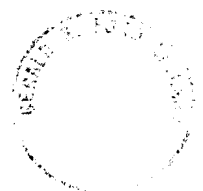
## RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION

Q: Isn't it inconsistent for you to denounce the Soviet Union for their involvement with Angola but at the same time negotiate a SALT II agreement with the Russians?

A: No, there is no inconsistency.

The only way we can have peace is through strength. That means standing up to the Russians whenever they try to expand their influence by military means or whenever they take any action which raises tension in the world and threatens world peace. We must be strong in order to stand up to the Russians and that is one reason I am so disappointed that Congress tied my hands and prevented the United States from helping its friends in Africa to oppose Russian and Cuban military activities in Angola.

On the other hand, I believe however we can reach a SALT II agreement with the Russians that would be in our own interest and would reduce the threat of a nuclear holocaust. It is my obligation to pursue those negotiations. The preliminary agreement I reached with General Secretary Brezhnev in Vladivostok allowed the United States to keep all or most of its missiles, submarines, and bombers. On the other hand, it required the Russians to cut back considerably on their plans for a nuclear arsenal. There was tough negotiating, and I believe we got a good bargain.

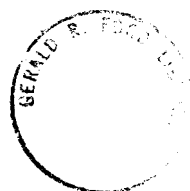


Incidentally, if we don't reach a SALT II agreement with the Russians, I will have to ask the Congress for at least \$20 billion for new weapons because the nuclear arms race surely would be renewed and we would have to keep up with the Soviet Union.

Let me say a word about those who suggest that we should not pursue a policy of reducing tensions and the threat of war when it is not in our own interest, who say we should not pursue this policy which has been given the name "detente":

In my 18 months of day in and day out experience dealing with life and death issues of foreign policy, I have found that these issues are extremely complex. They cannot be dealt with in a simplistic way or with a gun slingers' mentality. I know it is tempting for some to look on complex foreign policy issues as a kind of "shoot-out at OK corral!"

But we live in an extremely complex and dangerous world and if we try to go back to the dark and dangerous days of confrontation of the cold war, if some people get an itchy trigger finger, the chance of war increases and this period of peace in which we are now living will be endangered.



NEW HAMPSHIRE CAMPAIGN  
ORGANIZATION AND STAFF

The N.H. PFC has three titular heads. Honorary Chairman is former U.S. Sen. Norris Cotton of Lebanon. Chairman is U.S. Rep. James Cleveland of New London, now in his 7th term in Congress; and co-chairman is Vesta Roy of Salem, a Rockingham County Commissioner and former State Representative.

Nineteen well-known state political figures serve as vice-chairmen.

Nine people, all of whom are N.H. residents, comprise the full-time paid staff. All are veterans of previous state-wide campaigns.

Campaign Director is John Michals, 31, of Danbury, a former two-term State Legislator, a graduate of Harvard Business School and on leave as a real estate trust officer at Cabot, Cabot & Forbes Land Trust in Boston.

Assistant Director is Lee Kidder, 26, of Concord, a graduate of Yale College and former State Legislator and Congressional research aide.

Media coordinator is John Breen, 40, of Dover, a former editorial writer for Foster's Daily Democrat in Dover. He is a graduate of the University of N.H. and a Marine Corps veteran.

The four field coordinators are: Thomas Saturley, 25, of Epson, a Gettysburg College graduate and former bank officer; John Mudge, 27, of Lyme, an Amhurst College graduate, and town GOP chairman; Douglas Aller, 27, of Exeter, an Air Force veteran and Georgetown College graduate; and Peter Spaulding, 31, of Hopkinton, a graduate of the University of N.H. and a Merrimack County Commissioner since 1971.

Mrs. Caro Bennett of Concord and Mrs. Ardis Sinotte of Suncook are the paid secretarial staff.

Additionally, several people have joined the campaign staff as full-time volunteers and approximately 20 politically-oriented students from several near-by colleges and schools serve as a permanent pool of volunteers.

The N.H. PFC Finance Committee is headed by Kimon S. Zachos of Manchester, an attorney and former Deputy Speaker of the N.H. House of Representatives. He was a White House Fellow in 1965. Assisting him is Mrs. Maxine Morse of Manchester, chairman of the N.H. Commission on Laws Affecting Mental Health. Mrs. Vivienne Kane of Suncook is a part-time secretary for the Finance Committee.

NEW HAMPSHIRE DELEGATES

Pledged To President Ford

DELEGATES AT LARGE (15)

James C. Cleveland	PFC State Chairman, U.S. Congressman
Norris Cotton	Hon PFC State Chairman, Former U.S. Senator
Louis D'Allesandro	Member, Governor's Council, of Manchester
Alf E. Jacobson	President, N.H. State Senate
Susan N. McLane	State Representative, Concord
David L. Nixon	Former Pres. State Senate
Walter Peterson	Former Governor, Pres., Franklin Pierce College
George B. Roberts, Jr.	Speaker, N.H. House of Representatives
Vesta M. Roy	County Commissioner, Rockingham
W. Douglas Scamman, Jr.	State Representative
Stephen W. Smith	State Senator
Bernard A. Streeter, Jr.	Member, Governor's Council, of Nashua
Frank A. Wageman	Police Commissioner, Manchester
Virginia M. Wyman	Wife of former Congressman Louis Wyman
Kimon S. Zachos	PFC N.H. Finance Chrm., Former State Rep.

FIRST DISTRICT DELEGATES (3)

Edwin Chertok	Mayor of Laconia
Ruth L. Griffin	State Representative
Leon G. Yeaton	Member, Governor's Council

SECOND DISTRICT DELEGATES (3)

Perkins Bass	Former U.S. Congressman, brother of Nat'l Ctman.
Frederick A. Porter	Former State Senator
Kathleen W. Ward	State Representative



Pledged To President Ford

ALTERNATE DELEGATES AT LARGE (15)

Janet A. Alosa	Housewife
Rosamond E. Buchanan	Housewife
Marshall French	Majority Leader, N.H. House of Representatives
Elizabeth S. Hager	State Rep., candidate for State Senate, Concord
Barbara A. Hanson	Housewife
Nick Hart	Automobile Dealer
Robert J. Lamprey, Jr.	Real Estate man , brother of key Reagan supporter
James A. Masiello	Mayor, City of Keene
Malcolm McLane	Former Mayor, Concord; Ind. Gov. candidate '72
Charles P. Puksta	Mayor, City of Claremont
Wilbur M. Schurman	Retired businessman
Andrea A. Scranton	State Representative
C.R. Trowbridge	State Senator, Chrm. Finance Cte., Publisher
John D. Tucker	State Representative
Eugene M. Van Loan, III	Young lawyer, PFC local counsel

DISTRICT ALTERNATE DELEGATES (3)

Peter P. Fay	Public Relations
Shirley L. Hodgdon	Former GOP State Chairperson
William D. Paine, II	Lawyer

SECOND DISTRICT ALTERNATE DELEGATES (3)

Hilary P. Cleveland	Teacher, Wife of Congressman Cleveland
Jay Scott Lucas	State Representative/Student
Beverly A. Gage	State Representative

Pledged To Ronald Reagan

DELEGATES AT LARGE (15)

Joseph J. Acorace	Former Governor's counselor. Manchester tax assessor
Webster E. Bridges, Jr.	Chairman, New Hampshire Sweepstakes
James C. Chamberlin	*
John P. H. Chandler, Jr.	State Representative
Marshall Cobleigh	Governor's Aide, Former Speaker of the House
Alfred R. Francoeur	Public Relations
George E. Freese, Jr.	Businessman
Hugh Gregg	Former Governor, Reagan Campaign Manager
Rita C. McAvoy	Former Pres., GOP Federated Women
Tobert B. Monier	State Senator - College Professor
D. Alan Rock	State Senator, Radio Station Executive
James A. Sayer	State Representative, Lawyer
Grace A. Sterling	Housewife
Geraldine Sylvester	Former Mayor of Dover
Peter M. Thomson	Son of Governor, Governor's aide

FIRST DISTRICT DELEGATES (3)

Thomas W. Hynes	Insurance man, retired
Donald J. Langford	Reagan Fieldman
Charles F. Zell	*

SECOND DISTRICT DELEGATES (3)

Walter E. Gibbs	Member, Governor's Committee
William A. Ingram	Lawyer
Harold W. Watson	Former State Representative



TAB B

ESIDENT FORD COMMITTEE PHONE CENTERS

<u>Town-City</u>	<u>Local Business Phones</u>	<u>Back-Up Phones</u>	<u>WATS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Exeter	5	2	1	8
Laconia	4	2	1	7
Lebanon	2	1	1	4
Keene	4	2	1	7
Concord	7	2	3	12
Dover	5	2	1	8
Manchester	9	2	0	11
Nashua	8	2	0	10
Newport	2	1	1	4
Littleton	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
	48	17	10	75

REVENUE SHARING

REVENUE SHARING

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS

NEW HAMPSHIRE

- TAB A -- Selected Data on NEW HAMPSHIRE
- TAB B -- Payments through January 5, 1976  
for NEW HAMPSHIRE (including all  
local jurisdictions)
- TAB C -- Payments by NEW HAMPSHIRE Congres-  
sional Districts with projection  
of estimated payments under  
President's proposed renewal  
legislation for all local juris-  
dictions.
- TAB D -- Payments through January 5, 1976  
for each State

A



# GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

- I. To date, the State of New Hampshire has received a total of \$75.3 million in General Revenue Sharing payments. These funds have gone directly to the State government, 10 counties, 13 municipalities and 221 townships. By December, 1976, these units of government will have received nearly \$96 million under this program.

Table I -- Payments Under Existing Program (in millions)

	Total State-wide	State Gov't.	Counties	Municipalities	Townships
To Date	\$ 75.3	\$ 25.1	\$ 6.6	\$ 23.7	\$ 19.9
By 12/31/76	\$ 96.0	\$ 32.3	\$ 8.3	\$ 30.0	\$ 25.4

- II. Under the President's proposed legislation to continue the General Revenue Sharing program from January, 1977 until September, 1982, the State of New Hampshire would receive approximately \$125.2 million.

Table II -- Projected Payments Under President's Legislation  
(in millions)

Total State-wide	State Gov't.	Counties	Municipalities	Townships
\$ 125.2	\$ 42.0	\$ 10.5	\$ 39.1	\$ 33.6



General Revenue Sharing Payments to Selected Counties, Cities and Towns  
(in millions)

Jurisdiction	Payment to Date	Total (Existing Program thru 12/31/76)	Projected Under President's Legislation
Portsmouth	\$ 1.9	\$ 2.5	\$ 3.9
(Rockingham County)	1.1	1.4	2.0
Keene	1.1	1.4	1.9
(Cheshire County)	.4	.5	.6
Dover	1.1	1.4	1.7
Strafford County	.5	.7	.9

111 The following information concerns affected areas in the State of New Hampshire

Table III -- General Revenue Sharing Payments to Selected Counties, Cities and Towns  
(in thousands)

Jurisdiction	Payment to Date	Total (Existing Program thru 12/31/76)	Projected Under President's Legislation
Hillsborough County	1,580	1,978	2,374
Manchester City	8,287	10,391	13,636
Nashua City	3,636	4,506	5,183
--			
Merrimack County	635	678	982
Concord City	1,932	2,496	3,364
--			
Strafford County	594	759	984
Durham Town	267	341	446

- IV. According to the most recent reports filed with the Treasury Department (covering the period July 1974-June 1975), the New Hampshire State government spent \$4.5 million of its revenue sharing funds for education and \$991 thousand on health and hospitals. A review of similar reports filed by the selected jurisdictions noted above, indicates that their revenue sharing funds were used to provide a wide range of public services, including public safety, social services, health, transportation, recreation, housing and libraries.

Table IV -- Sample of Actual Uses of General Revenue Sharing Payments (July 1974-June 1975)

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Actual Use</u>
Hillsborough County	\$ 631,000 for public safety
Manchester City	\$ 554,730 for transportation 125,565 for recreation 506,282 for public safety 50,000 for health 41,571 for libraries
Nashua City	\$ 343,703 for environmental protection 534,446 for public safety 55,717 for health
Merrimack County	\$ 24,114 for social services to aged and the poor
Concord	\$ 10,000 for housing and community development 187,112 for transportation 45,598 for health 110,928 for public safety
Stafford County	\$ 214,603 for health
Durham Town	\$ 22,156 for environmental protection 4,011 for social services

- V. If General Revenue Sharing is not re-enacted, the State of New Hampshire would lose approximately \$20.1 million in revenues each year. This would require a reduction in services or increased taxes or borrowing.

Table V -- Estimated Annual General Revenue Sharing Payments

State Government	\$ 6.7 million
Hillsborough County	390,000.00
Manchester City	2.0 million
Nashua City	900,000.00
Merrimack County	185,000.00
Concord City	500,000.00
Stafford County	165,000.00
Durham Town	72,000.00

B

## REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,672,006	25,082,207		DORCHESTER TOWN	621	7,260
	BECKNAP COUNTY	30,661	429,742		EASTON TOWN	NO PAY DUE	4,600
	LACONIA CITY	90,737	1,354,495		ELLSWORTH TOWN	REPORT	340
	ALTON TOWN	10,541	161,830		ENFIELD TOWN	4,690	70,329
	RAINSTED TOWN	REPORT	42,459		FRANCONIA TOWN	3,624	60,071
	RELMONT TOWN	12,244	161,724		GRAFTON TOWN	1,803	14,754
	CENTER HAMPSHIRE TOWN	3,008	42,573		GROTON TOWN	733	11,037
	GILFORD TOWN	11,312	151,499		HANOVER TOWN	11,136	295,117
	GILMANTON TOWN	4,071	65,565		HAYVERHILL TOWN	7,084	181,944
	MERCER TOWN	18,613	271,146		MERRON TOWN	494	8,831
	NEW HAMPTON TOWN	4,548	74,046		MOLDFRNESS TOWN	3,406	64,910
	SANBORNTON TOWN	2,775	77,912		LANDAFF TOWN	332	4,404
	TILTON TOWN	7,970	91,460		LINCOLN TOWN	5,453	49,337
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	196,480	2,926,491		LISBON TOWN	2,316	121,274
002	CARROLL COUNTY	40,080	303,155		LITTLETON TOWN	33,529	456,435
	ALBANY TOWN	524	10,851		LYMAN TOWN	632	15,541
	BARTLETT TOWN	11,986	61,815		LYME TOWN	4,644	39,344
	BROOKFIELD TOWN	1,339	14,976		MONROE TOWN	2,384	37,677
	CHATHAM TOWN	397	4,136		ORANGE TOWN	280	5,061
	CTR CONWAY TOWN	23,494	306,672		OPFORD TOWN	1,692	19,624
	EATON TOWN	1,166	13,530		PIFFMONT TOWN	755	23,873
	EFFINGHAM TOWN	1,356	24,679		PLYMOUTH TOWN	19,641	214,251
	FREEDOM TOWN	2,662	37,460		RUMNEY TOWN	3,472	52,287
	HARTS LOCATION TOWN	NO PAY DUE	0		THORNTON TOWN	3,184	32,200
	JACKSON TOWN	2,432	40,190		WARREN TOWN	1,917	25,514
	MADISON TOWN	1,634	35,067		WATERVILLE VALLEY TOWN	720	10,754
	MOULTONBOROUGH TOWN	8,622	129,193		WENTWORTH TOWN	746	15,144
	OSSIPEE TOWN	6,004	104,403		WOODSTOCK TOWN	4,704	47,457
	SANDWICH TOWN	2,171	24,426		SUGAR HILL TOWN	1,493	29,414
	TAMMORTH TOWN	7,338	104,749		* COUNTY TOTAL *	223,276	3,475,721
	TUFTONBORO TOWN	2,370	29,333	006	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY	97,235	1,580,494
	WAKEFIELD TOWN	9,510	123,683		MANCHESTER CITY	515,021	8,287,047
	WOLFEBORO TOWN	15,214	197,120		NASHUA CITY	212,340	3,636,927
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	138,699	1,568,438		AMHERST TOWN	8,218	95,330
003	CHESHIPE COUNTY	25,715	424,237		ANDRIM TOWN	6,864	88,436
	KEENE CITY	80,350	1,150,480		REDFORD TOWN	10,439	122,474
	ALSTEAD TOWN	1,134	34,244		BENNINGTON TOWN	1,824	30,494
	CHESTERFIELD TOWN	4,036	75,069		BROOKLINE TOWN	1,980	31,813
	DUBLIN TOWN	1,507	30,430		DEERING TOWN	2,001	33,743
	FITZWILLIAM TOWN	5,175	67,498		FRANCONIA TOWN	2,245	18,931
	GILSUM TOWN	2,266	34,544		GOFFSTOWN TOWN	44,181	581,290
	HARRISVILLE TOWN	2,081	31,283		GREENFIELD TOWN	4,146	62,446
	HINSDALE TOWN	11,044	97,855		GREENVILLE TOWN	6,095	97,811
	JAFFREY TOWN	6,515	141,628		HANCOCK TOWN	1,179	21,194
	MARLBOROUGH TOWN	5,661	67,130		HILLSBOROUGH TOWN	7,135	96,354
	MARLOW TOWN	1,052	17,816		HOLLIS TOWN	3,691	54,312
	NELSON TOWN	1,446	24,184		MURSON TOWN	31,135	434,588
	RICHMOND TOWN	1,249	14,949		LITCHFIELD TOWN	2,317	32,155
	RINDGE TOWN	9,726	144,495		LYNDENBOROUGH TOWN	695	13,691
	ROXBURY TOWN	176	6,108		MASON TOWN	2,569	25,621
	STODDARD TOWN	1,490	27,461		MERRIMACK TOWN	44,054	484,704
	SULLIVAN TOWN	916	13,399		MILFORD TOWN	14,005	291,190
	SUPPLY TOWN	974	13,005		MONT VERNON TOWN	1,145	24,889
	SWANZEY TOWN	9,184	122,641		NEW ROSTON TOWN	3,514	40,324
	TROY TOWN	3,799	71,813		NEW IPSWICH TOWN	10,328	48,444
	WALPOLE TOWN	4,700	87,451		PELHAM TOWN	14,346	190,495
	WESTMORELAND TOWN	2,585	40,263		PETERBOROUGH TOWN	13,474	127,084
	WINCHESTER TOWN	10,247	115,553		SHARON TOWN	393	7,720
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	193,041	2,874,576		TEMPLE TOWN	1,360	21,203
004	COOS COUNTY	24,307	463,923		WEARE TOWN	1,712	65,547
	BERLIN CITY	78,132	1,315,246		WILTON TOWN	5,119	54,644
	CARROLL TOWN	REPORT	26,491		WINDSOR TOWN	135	2,073
	CLARKSVILLE TOWN	500	4,314		* COUNTY TOTAL *	1,078,879	16,751,192
	COLEBROOK TOWN	REPORT	143,194	007	MERRIMACK COUNTY	49,454	635,230
	COLUMBIA TOWN	1,073	17,741		CONCORD CITY	137,726	1,932,217
	DALTON TOWN	1,955	24,448		FRANKLIN CITY	23,723	454,554
	DUMMER TOWN	REPORT	15,092		ALLENSTOWN TOWN	6,284	156,205
	ERROL TOWN	499	13,424		ANDOVER TOWN	4,091	43,717
	GORHAM TOWN	12,750	223,749		ROSCAMEN TOWN	DUE TRUST FUND	106,122
	JEFFERSON TOWN	4,440	67,951		BOW TOWN	9,627	152,140
	LANCASTER TOWN	11,540	195,416		BRADFORD TOWN	2,675	37,440
	MILAN TOWN	1,491	23,646		CANTERBURY TOWN	1,885	26,401
	NORTHUMBERLAND TOWN	6,605	123,772		CHICHESTER TOWN	343	17,403
	PITTSBURG TOWN	2,640	41,044		DANBURY TOWN	1,289	32,464
	RANDOLPH TOWN	924	14,228		DUNBARTON TOWN	1,477	24,494
	SMELBURN TOWN	1,254	14,441		EPSOM TOWN	2,104	66,407
	STARK TOWN	1,370	20,383		HENNIKER TOWN	6,596	82,144
	STEWARTSTOWN TOWN	1,210	34,532		HILL TOWN	395	14,795
	STRATFORD TOWN	3,082	50,526		HOOKSETT TOWN	16,154	157,660
	WHITEFIELD TOWN	10,270	144,488		MORRINGTON TOWN	2,652	46,749
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	164,095	2,989,439		LOUDON TOWN	5,373	54,447
005	GRAFTON COUNTY	32,116	562,532		NEWBURY TOWN	3,093	49,445
	LERANON CITY	33,894	511,444		NEW LONDON TOWN	5,592	79,020
	ALEXANDRIA TOWN	1,419	24,417		NORTHFIELD TOWN	8,956	129,432
	ASHLAND TOWN	6,544	80,046		PEMBROKE TOWN	9,461	142,459
	BATH TOWN	2,467	34,677		PITTSFIELD TOWN	4,616	117,713
	ENTON TOWN	459	4,476		SALISBURY TOWN	1,149	28,444
	ETHELEWEN TOWN	4,742	41,593		SUTTON TOWN	4,195	63,255
	FRIDGELWATER TOWN	2,597	34,248		WARNER TOWN	4,952	73,434
	BRISTOL TOWN	8,822	93,702		WEFESTER TOWN	1,820	34,794
	CAMPION TOWN	2,425	34,497		WILMOT TOWN	1,450	24,044
	CANAAN TOWN	5,330	127,411		* COUNTY TOTAL *	217,340	4,789,273
				00A	ROCKINGHAM COUNTY	42,699	1,134,123
					PORTSMOUTH CITY	154,835	1,953,540

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	ATKINSON TOWN	4.921	87.606				
	AUBURN TOWN	2.020	129.899				
	BRENTWOOD TOWN	3.481	64.853				
	CANDIA TOWN	3.454	44.874				
	CHESTER TOWN	2.233	30.397				
	DANVILLE TOWN	8.67	24.588				
	DEERFIELD TOWN	7.933	79.816				
	DEERY TOWN	43.427	657.447				
	EAST KINGSTON TOWN	1.060	28.323				
	EPING TOWN	3.255	149.091				
	EXETER TOWN	40.646	624.524				
	FREMONT TOWN	1.675	68.664				
	GREENLAND TOWN	3.116	39.454				
	HAMPSTEAD TOWN	6.112	84.963				
	HAMPTON TOWN	49.369	658.868				
	HAMPTON FALLS TOWN	1.750	30.049				
	KENSINGTON TOWN	1.393	19.968				
	KINGSTON TOWN	7.735	134.588				
	LONDONDERRY TOWN	18.500	319.331				
	NEW CASTLE TOWN	1.304	23.788				
	NEWFIELDS TOWN	1.510	33.679				
	NEWINGTON TOWN	5.373	78.685				
	NEWMARKET TOWN	11.259	187.623				
	NEWTON TOWN	6.467	130.778				
	NORTH HAMPTON TOWN	4.113	77.587				
	NORTHWOOD TOWN	2.675	49.319				
	NOTTINGHAM TOWN	3.734	65.643				
	PLAISTOW TOWN	11.867	101.265				
	RAYMOND TOWN	13.791	183.850				
	RYE TOWN	11.147	128.689				
	SALEM TOWN	84.010	1,089.618				
	SANDOWN TOWN	1.933	31.220				
	SEABROOK TOWN	20.327	201.918				
	SOUTHAMPTON TOWN	594	21.769				
	STRATHAM TOWN	1.078	61.761				
	WINOHAM TOWN	8.708	137.335				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	630.325	8,961.541				
009	STRAFFORD COUNTY	40.333	594.537				
	DOVER CITY	70.792	1,199.313				
	ROCHESTER CITY	58.390	904.836				
	SOMERSWORTH CITY	34.245	414.534				
	BARRINGTON TOWN	5.124	54.906				
	DURHAM TOWN	18.249	257.102				
	FARMINGTON TOWN	9.823	163.495				
	LEE TOWN	2.696	44.670				
	MADBURY TOWN	670	39.338				
	MIDDLETON TOWN	1.227	34.380				
	MILTON TOWN	3.974	73.743				
	NEW DURHAM TOWN	3.117	54.617				
	ROLLINSFORD TOWN	4.480	61.173				
	STRAFFORD TOWN	1.193	28.251				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	254.865	3,941.895				
010	SULLIVAN COUNTY	31.364	450.613				
	CLAREMONT CITY	52.652	573.114				
	ACWORTH TOWN	3.438	32.036				
	CHARLESTOWN TOWN	6.973	150.385				
	CORNISH TOWN	1.380	25.676				
	CROYDON TOWN	1.256	26.540				
	GOSHEN TOWN	1.503	20.168				
	GRANTHAM TOWN	1.236	12.640				
	LANGDON TOWN	REPORT	18.787				
	LEMPSTER TOWN	947	23.423				
	NEWPORT TOWN	19.790	326.831				
	PLAINFIELD TOWN	5.463	61.652				
	SPRINGFIELD TOWN	1.976	29.373				
	SUNAPEE TOWN	9.707	131.046				
	UNITY TOWN	2.380	44.072				
	WASHINGTON TOWN	1.545	24.283				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	141.010	1,950.739				
**	STATE TOTAL **	5,010.016	75,312.912				
	NUMBER PAID	236					

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

REASON	NUMBER	AMOUNT
REPORT	6	34.764
DUE TRUST FUND	1	
ORS HOLD	0	
WAIVED	0	
NO PAY DUE	2	
*TOTAL*	9	34.764





GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS  
NEW HAMPSHIRE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

1st District -- Norman E. D'Amours (D-Manchester)

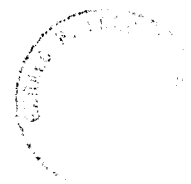
Total Under Existing Program.....\$34,534,702.00

Projected Under President's Proposal....\$46,097,549.00

2nd District -- James C. Cleveland (R-New London)

Total Under Existing Program.....\$29,374.238.00

Projected Under President's Proposal...\$37,369,338.00



## GENERAL REVENUE

## ING BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

THE HONORABLE NORMAN E D AMOURS

- 1ST DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

ACCOUNT #	NAME	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION REPRESENTED	----- PRESENT REVENUE SHARING ----- TOTAL	PROJECTED REVENUE SHARING HR 655A S 1625	T O T A L
30 1 001 001	BELKNAP COUNTY	100.000	555,194	766,508	1,321,702
30 2 001 001	LACONIA CITY	100.000	727,147	2,516,804	4,243,951
30 3 001 001	ALTON TOWN	100.000	204,904	271,491	476,395
30 3 001 002	BARNSTEAD TOWN	100.000	69,104	109,370	178,474
30 3 001 003	BELMONT TOWN	100.000	211,827	306,161	517,988
30 3 001 004	CENTER HARBOR TOWN	100.000	54,882	75,201	130,083
30 3 001 005	GILFORD TOWN	100.000	197,791	282,854	480,645
30 3 001 006	GILMANTON TOWN	100.000	82,226	101,804	184,030
30 3 001 007	MEREDITH TOWN	100.000	347,351	465,390	812,741
30 3 001 008	NEW HAMPTON TOWN	100.000	93,656	113,715	207,371
30 3 001 009	SANBORNTON TOWN	100.000	84,256	69,258	153,514
30 3 001 010	TILTON TOWN	100.000	124,073	199,262	323,335
30 1 002 002	CARROLL COUNTY	100.000	385,158	489,396	874,554
30 3 002 001	ALBANY TOWN	100.000	12,998	12,803	25,801
30 3 002 002	BARTLETT TOWN	100.000	86,342	146,395	232,737
30 3 002 003	BROOKFIELD TOWN	100.000	20,460	34,554	55,014
30 3 002 004	CHATHAM TOWN	100.000	5,761	9,694	15,455
30 3 002 005	CIR CONWAY TOWN	100.000	402,809	573,756	976,565
30 3 002 006	EATON TOWN	100.000	18,304	28,479	46,783
30 3 002 007	EFFINGHAM TOWN	100.000	32,229	33,114	65,343
30 3 002 008	FREEDOM TOWN	100.000	48,339	75,373	123,712
30 3 002 009	HANTS LOCATION TOWN	100.000			
30 3 002 010	JACKSON TOWN	100.000	51,769	81,181	132,950
30 3 002 011	MADISON TOWN	100.000	41,758	39,929	81,687
30 3 002 012	MOULTONBOROUGH TOWN	100.000	164,429	245,606	410,035
30 3 002 013	OSSIPEE TOWN	100.000	128,966	146,561	275,527
30 3 002 014	SANDWICH TOWN	100.000	34,313	53,031	87,344
30 3 002 015	TANWORTH TOWN	100.000	134,743	210,299	345,042
30 3 002 016	TUFTONBORO TOWN	100.000	39,032	57,870	96,902
30 3 002 017	WAKEFIELD TOWN	100.000	162,607	273,283	435,890
30 3 002 018	WOLFEBORO TOWN	100.000	259,354	371,295	630,649
30 1 006 006	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY	49.786	985,035	1,181,936	2,166,971
30 2 006 001	MANCHESTER CITY	100.000	1,391,212	13,635,966	24,027,178
30 3 006 003	BEDFORD TOWN	100.000	165,246	255,529	420,775
30 3 006 008	GOFFSTOWN TOWN	100.000	762,243	1,081,266	1,843,509
30 3 006 018	MERRIMACK TOWN	100.000	665,218	1,078,716	1,743,934
30 1 007 007	MERRIMACK COUNTY	19.064	159,839	231,220	391,059
30 3 007 006	CANTERBURY TOWN	100.000	34,522	46,060	80,582
30 3 007 007	CHICHESTER TOWN	100.000	22,153	32,461	54,614
30 3 007 010	EPSOM TOWN	100.000	75,418	51,373	126,791
30 3 007 013	HOOKSETT TOWN	100.000	223,764	394,546	618,310
30 3 007 015	LOUDON TOWN	100.000	76,883	131,298	208,181
30 3 007 018	NORTHFIELD TOWN	100.000	166,283	218,737	385,020
30 3 007 020	PITTSFIELD TOWN	100.000	136,699	112,675	249,374
30 3 007 022	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000	1,259,050	1,726,643	2,985,693
30 3 007 023	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 024	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 025	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 026	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 027	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 028	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 029	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 030	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 031	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 032	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 033	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 034	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 035	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 036	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 037	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 038	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 039	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 040	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 041	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 042	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 043	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 044	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 045	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 046	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 047	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 048	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 049	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 050	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 051	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 052	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 053	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 054	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 055	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 056	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 057	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 058	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 059	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 060	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 061	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 062	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 063	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 064	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 065	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 066	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 067	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 068	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 069	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 070	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 071	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 072	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 073	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 074	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 075	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 076	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 077	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 078	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 079	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 080	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 081	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 082	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 083	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 084	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 085	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 086	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 087	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 088	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 089	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 090	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 091	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 092	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 093	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 094	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 095	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 096	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 097	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 098	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 099	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			
30 3 007 100	ROCKFORD TOWN	100.000			

## GENERAL REVENUE S

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

THE HONORABLE NORMAN E D AMOURS- 1ST DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

ACCOUNT #	NAME	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION REPRESENTED	----- PRESENT REVENUE SHARING ----- TOTAL	PROJECTED REVENUE SHARING HR 655B S 1625	T O T A L S
30 3 008 001	ATKINSON TOWN	100.000	102,744	120,189	222,933
30 3 008 002	AUBURN TOWN	100.000	138,160	50,499	188,659
30 3 008 003	BRENTWOOD TOWN	100.000	81,095	84,969	166,064
30 3 008 004	CANDIA TOWN	100.000	59,012	84,370	143,382
30 3 008 005	CHESTER TOWN	100.000	39,535	54,537	94,072
30 3 008 006	DANVILLE TOWN	100.000	20,138	21,696	49,834
30 3 008 007	DEERFIELD TOWN	100.000	112,287	193,849	306,136
30 3 008 008	DEERY TOWN	100.000	835,121	1,060,228	1,895,349
30 3 008 009	EAST KINGSTON TOWN	100.000	32,660	25,877	58,537
30 3 008 010	LEPPING TOWN	100.000	162,406	79,413	241,819
30 3 008 011	EXETER TOWN	100.000	792,819	992,314	1,785,133
30 3 008 012	FREMONT TOWN	100.000	75,515	40,877	116,392
30 3 008 013	GREENLAND TOWN	100.000	52,247	76,090	128,337
30 3 008 014	HAMPSTEAD TOWN	100.000	111,975	149,273	261,248
30 3 008 015	HAMPTON TOWN	100.000	857,876	1,205,589	2,063,465
30 3 008 016	HAMPTON FALLS TOWN	100.000	37,213	42,756	79,969
30 3 008 017	KENSINGTON TOWN	100.000	25,664	33,976	59,640
30 3 008 018	KINGSTON TOWN	100.000	166,238	188,884	355,122
30 3 008 019	LONDONDERRY TOWN	100.000	395,034	451,815	846,849
30 3 008 020	NEW CASTLE TOWN	100.000	29,123	31,829	60,952
30 3 008 021	NEWFIELDS TOWN	100.000	39,856	36,843	76,699
30 3 008 022	NEWINGTON TOWN	100.000	100,646	153,963	254,609
30 3 008 023	NEWMARKET TOWN	100.000	233,686	274,841	508,527
30 3 008 024	NEWTON TOWN	100.000	157,242	157,924	315,166
30 3 008 025	NORTH HAMPTON TOWN	100.000	94,412	100,392	194,804
30 3 008 026	NORTHWOOD TOWN	100.000	59,265	65,312	124,577
30 3 008 027	NOTTINGHAM TOWN	100.000	80,938	91,278	172,216
30 3 008 028	PLAISTOW TOWN	100.000	149,830	289,883	439,713
30 3 008 029	RAYMOND TOWN	100.000	240,289	336,866	577,155
30 3 008 030	RYE TOWN	100.000	174,299	272,197	446,496
30 3 008 032	SANDOWN TOWN	100.000	39,132	47,219	86,351
30 3 008 033	SEABROOK TOWN	100.000	285,101	496,489	781,590
30 3 008 034	SOUTHAMPTON TOWN	100.000	24,200	14,497	38,697
30 3 008 035	STRATHAM TOWN	100.000	70,375	63,718	134,093
30 3 008 036	WINDHAM TOWN	100.000	168,972	212,680	381,652
30 1 009 009	STRAFFORD COUNTY	100.000	759,566	984,846	1,744,412
30 2 009 001	DOVER CITY	100.000	1,488,918	1,728,007	3,216,925
30 2 009 002	ROCHESTER CITY	100.000	1,145,752	1,425,799	2,571,551
30 2 009 003	SOMERSWORTH CITY	100.000	556,754	836,918	1,393,672
30 3 009 001	BARRINGTON TOWN	100.000	75,877	125,178	201,055
30 3 009 002	BIRCHAM TOWN	100.000	341,772	445,614	787,386
30 3 009 003	FARMINGTON TOWN	100.000	203,698	230,961	443,659
30 3 009 004	LFE TOWN	100.000	55,703	65,848	121,551
30 3 009 005	MADHURY TOWN	100.000	38,077	16,326	54,403
			39,400	29,942	69,342

GENERAL REVENUE SH.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

THE HONORABLE NORMAN E D AMOURS

- 1ST DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

ACCOUNT #	NAME	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION REPRESENTED	----- PRESENT REVENUE SHARING -----	TOTAL	PROJECTED REVENUE SHARING HR 6558 S 1625	TOTALS
30 3 009 008	NEW DURHAM TOWN	100.000		71,547	100,214	171,761
30 3 009 009	ROLLINSFORD TOWN	100.000		79,507	109,408	188,915
30 3 009 010	STRAFFORD TOWN	100.000		33,136	29,144	62,280
DISTRICT TOTALS				<u>34,534,702</u>	<u>46,097,549</u>	<u>80,632,251</u>

## GENERAL REVENUE

## Y CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

THE HONORABLE JAMES C. CLEVELAND

- 2ND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

ACCOUNT #	NAME	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION REPRESENTED	----- PRESENT REVENUE SHARING ----- TOTAL	PROJECTED REVENUE SHARING HR 655A S 1625	T O T A L
30 1 003 003	CHESHIRE COUNTY	100.000	531,449	627,838	1,159,287
30 2 003 001	KEENE CITY	100.000	1,488,253	1,962,108	3,450,361
30 3 003 001	ALSTEAD TOWN	100.000	42,928	27,697	70,625
30 3 003 002	CHESTERFIELD TOWN	100.000	91,589	98,586	190,175
30 3 003 003	DURLIN TOWN	100.000	36,999	36,813	73,812
30 3 003 004	FITZWILLIAM TOWN	100.000	88,675	126,372	215,047
30 3 003 005	GILSUM TOWN	100.000	47,815	55,326	103,141
30 3 003 006	HARRISVILLE TOWN	100.000	39,799	50,817	90,616
30 3 003 007	HINSDALE TOWN	100.000	143,066	269,852	412,918
30 3 003 008	JAFFREY TOWN	100.000	168,289	159,111	327,400
30 3 003 009	MARLBOROUGH TOWN	100.000	90,299	138,263	228,562
30 3 003 010	MARLOW TOWN	100.000	22,122	25,691	47,813
30 3 003 011	NELSON TOWN	100.000	32,100	35,299	67,399
30 3 003 012	RICHMOND TOWN	100.000	24,063	30,504	54,567
30 3 003 013	RINDGE TOWN	100.000	184,694	237,538	422,232
30 3 003 014	ROXBURY TOWN	100.000	6,827	4,290	11,117
30 3 003 015	STODDARD TOWN	100.000	29,751	40,782	70,533
30 3 003 016	SULLIVAN TOWN	100.000	16,901	19,481	36,382
30 3 003 017	SURRY TOWN	100.000	17,011	23,905	40,916
30 3 003 018	SWANZEY TOWN	100.000	160,246	224,444	384,690
30 3 003 019	TROY TOWN	100.000	87,360	92,782	180,142
30 3 003 020	WALPOLE TOWN	100.000	106,681	114,716	221,397
30 3 003 021	WESTBOROUGH TOWN	100.000	50,841	63,109	113,950
30 3 003 022	WINCHESTER TOWN	100.000	157,488	250,300	407,788
30 1 004 004	COOS COUNTY	100.000	563,354	593,238	1,156,592
30 2 004 001	BERLIN CITY	100.000	1,634,918	1,907,627	3,542,545
30 3 004 001	CARROLL TOWN	100.000	38,349	55,812	94,161
30 3 004 002	CLARKSVILLE TOWN	100.000	10,363	12,225	22,588
30 3 004 003	COLERBROOK TOWN	100.000	196,239	212,538	408,777
30 3 004 004	COLUMBIA TOWN	100.000	22,132	26,211	48,343
30 3 004 005	DALTON TOWN	100.000	33,849	47,744	81,593
30 3 004 006	DUMMER TOWN	100.000	24,488	37,433	61,921
30 3 004 007	ERROL TOWN	100.000	15,467	12,178	27,645
30 3 004 008	GORHAM TOWN	100.000	275,901	311,127	587,028
30 3 004 009	JEFFERSON TOWN	100.000	81,121	126,624	207,745
30 3 004 010	LANCASTER TOWN	100.000	242,795	282,736	525,531
30 3 004 011	MILAN TOWN	100.000	29,748	36,411	66,159
30 3 004 012	NORTHUMMERLAND TOWN	100.000	150,802	161,325	312,127
30 3 004 013	PITTSBURG TOWN	100.000	51,867	64,464	116,331
30 3 004 014	RANDOLPH TOWN	100.000	20,093	22,606	42,699
30 3 004 015	SHELBURNE TOWN	100.000	23,577	36,041	59,618
30 3 004 016	STARK TOWN	100.000	26,030	33,706	59,736
30 3 004 017	STEWARTSTOWN TOWN	100.000	39,483	29,541	69,024
30 3 004 018	STRAITFORD TOWN	100.000	63,140	75,286	138,426
		100.000	190,462	250,921	441,383

## GENERAL REVENUE SF

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

THE HONORABLE JAMES C. CLEVELAND- 2ND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

ACCOUNT #	NAME	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION REPRESENTED	----- PRESENT REVENUE SHARING ----- TOTAL	PROJECTED REVENUE SHARING HR 655A S 1625	T O T A L S
30 1 005 005	GRAFTON COUNTY	100.000	693,920	783,950	1,477,870
30 2 005 501	LEBANON CITY	100.000	650,597	827,990	1,478,587
30 3 005 001	ALEXANDRIA TOWN	100.000	35,564	33,920	69,484
30 3 005 002	ASHLAND TOWN	100.000	106,896	159,700	266,596
30 3 005 003	BATH TOWN	100.000	48,699	59,378	108,077
30 3 005 004	BENTON TOWN	100.000	8,755	11,213	19,968
30 3 005 005	BETHLEHEM TOWN	100.000	61,041	115,816	176,857
30 3 005 006	BRIDGEWATER TOWN	100.000	46,828	69,176	116,004
30 3 005 007	BRISTOL TOWN	100.000	129,589	212,973	342,562
30 3 005 008	CAMPTON TOWN	100.000	45,578	58,695	104,273
30 3 005 009	CANAAN TOWN	100.000	149,465	127,143	276,608
30 3 005 010	DORCHESTER TOWN	100.000	9,794	15,053	24,847
30 3 005 011	EASTON TOWN	100.000	4,944	2,052	6,996
30 3 005 012	ELLSWORTH TOWN	100.000	823	2,274	3,097
30 3 005 013	ENFIELD TOWN	100.000	95,116	147,171	242,287
30 3 005 014	FRANCONIA TOWN	100.000	74,797	87,295	162,092
30 3 005 015	GRAFTON TOWN	100.000	23,599	43,639	67,238
30 3 005 016	GROTON TOWN	100.000	14,032	20,530	34,562
30 3 005 017	HAMOVER TOWN	100.000	330,130	265,441	595,571
30 3 005 018	HAVERHILL TOWN	100.000	210,687	170,067	380,754
30 3 005 019	HERRON TOWN	100.000	10,857	12,018	22,875
30 3 005 020	HOLDENNESS TOWN	100.000	78,736	81,743	160,479
30 3 005 021	LANDAFF TOWN	100.000	5,754	8,007	13,761
30 3 005 023	LINCOLN TOWN	100.000	71,552	132,051	203,603
30 3 005 024	LISBON TOWN	100.000	135,614	113,285	248,899
30 3 005 025	LITTLETON TOWN	100.000	592,882	923,645	1,516,527
30 3 005 026	LYMAN TOWN	100.000	18,097	15,083	33,180
30 3 005 027	LYME TOWN	100.000	48,788	55,957	104,745
30 3 005 028	MONROE TOWN	100.000	47,436	68,408	115,844
30 3 005 029	ORANGE TOWN	100.000	6,223	6,785	13,008
30 3 005 030	ORFORD TOWN	100.000	26,532	41,078	67,610
30 3 005 031	PIERMONT TOWN	100.000	26,928	18,043	44,971
30 3 005 032	PLYMOUTH TOWN	100.000	294,153	474,183	768,336
30 3 005 033	RUMNEY TOWN	100.000	66,409	83,779	150,188
30 3 005 034	THORNTON TOWN	100.000	45,170	77,062	122,232
30 3 005 035	WARREN TOWN	100.000	33,313	46,258	79,571
30 3 005 036	WATERVILLE VALLEY TOWN	100.000	13,700	20,645	34,345
30 3 005 037	WENTWORTH TOWN	100.000	18,167	17,851	36,018
30 3 005 038	WOODSTOCK TOWN	100.000	64,817	102,050	166,867
30 3 005 701	SUGAR HILL TOWN	100.000	35,480	35,915	71,395
30 1 006 006	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY	50.213	993,491	1,192,082	2,185,573
30 2 006 002	NASHUA CITY	100.000	4,505,614	5,183,361	9,688,975
30 3 006 001	AMHERST TOWN	100.000	129,007	201,158	330,165
30 3 006 002	ANDRIN TOWN	100.000	116,556	168,018	284,574
30 3 006 003	ANDRIN TOWN	100.000	37,973	44,670	82,643

## GENERAL REVENUE 5

## Y CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

THE HONORABLE JAMES C. CLEVELAND

2ND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

ACCOUNT #	NAME	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION REPRESENTED	----- PRESENT REVENUE SHARING ----- TOTAL	PROJECTED REVENUE SHARING HR 6558 S 1625	T O T A L
30 3 006 006	DEERING TOWN	100.000	41,945	49,001	90.94
30 3 006 007	FRANCESTOWN TOWN	100.000	28,027	54,933	82.96
30 3 006 009	GREENFIELD TOWN	100.000	79,432	101,478	180.91
30 3 006 010	GREENVILLE TOWN	100.000	122,790	149,285	272.07
30 3 006 011	HANCOCK TOWN	100.000	26,027	28,878	54.90
30 3 006 012	HILLSPOROUGH TOWN	100.000	125,594	174,761	300.35
30 3 006 013	HOLLIS TOWN	100.000	69,435	90,373	159.80
30 3 006 014	HUDSON TOWN	100.000	562,165	762,394	1,324.55
30 3 006 015	LITCHFIELD TOWN	100.000	41,653	56,760	98.41
30 3 006 016	LYNDEBOROUGH TOWN	100.000	13,535	17,364	30.90
30 3 006 017	MASON TOWN	100.000	36,352	62,922	99.27
30 3 006 019	MILFORD TOWN	100.000	364,974	440,944	805.92
30 3 006 020	MONT VERNON TOWN	100.000	29,584	28,061	57.64
30 3 006 021	NEW HOSTON TOWN	100.000	54,721	86,016	140.73
30 3 006 022	NEW IPSWICH TOWN	100.000	133,719	168,293	302.01
30 3 006 023	PELHAM TOWN	100.000	265,853	449,142	714.99
30 3 006 024	PETERBOROUGH TOWN	100.000	182,307	329,977	512.28
30 3 006 025	SHARON TOWN	100.000	9,342	9,625	18.96
30 3 006 026	TEMPLE TOWN	100.000	26,779	33,318	60.09
30 3 006 027	WEARE TOWN	100.000	77,917	94,321	172.23
30 3 006 028	WILTON TOWN	100.000	78,336	157,052	235.39
30 3 006 029	WINDSOR TOWN	100.000	2,626	3,301	5.93
30 1 007 007	MERRIMACK COUNTY	80.935	678,567	981,605	1,660.17
30 2 007 001	CONCORD CITY	100.000	2,495,819	3,363,904	5,859.72
30 2 007 002	FRANKLIN CITY	100.000	551,628	579,350	1,130.97
30 3 007 001	ALLENSTOWN TOWN	100.000	182,538	153,559	336.09
30 3 007 002	ANDOVER TOWN	100.000	60,461	99,952	160.41
30 3 007 003	BOSCAWEN TOWN	100.000	134,833	171,452	306.28
30 3 007 004	BOW TOWN	100.000	197,574	235,109	432.68
30 3 007 005	BRADFORD TOWN	100.000	48,387	65,328	113.71
30 3 007 008	DANBURY TOWN	100.000	37,742	31,474	69.21
30 3 007 009	DUNBARTON TOWN	100.000	34,945	36,090	71.03
30 3 007 011	HENNIKER TOWN	100.000	109,134	161,056	270.19
30 3 007 012	HILL TOWN	100.000	16,414	9,881	26.29
30 3 007 014	HOPKINTON TOWN	100.000	51,589	66,204	117.79
30 3 007 016	NEWBURY TOWN	100.000	62,327	75,338	137.66
30 3 007 017	NEW LONDON TOWN	100.000	101,902	136,544	238.44
30 3 007 019	PEMBROKE TOWN	100.000	181,213	231,036	412.25
30 3 007 021	SALISBURY TOWN	100.000	33,548	28,045	61.59
30 3 007 022	SUTTON TOWN	100.000	80,400	120,195	200.59
30 3 007 023	WARNER TOWN	100.000	93,705	120,963	214.66
30 3 007 024	WEHESTER TOWN	100.000	42,245	44,447	86.69
30 3 007 025	WILMOT TOWN	100.000	29,976	35,426	65.40
30 1 008 008	ROCKINGHAM COUNTY	14.445	213,450	292,722	506.17
30 3 008 031	SALFORD TOWN	100.000	1,432,359	2,051,397	3,483.75

THE HONORABLE JAMES C. CLEVELAND- 2ND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

ACCOUNT #	NAME	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION REPRESENTED	----- PRESENT REVENUE SHARING ----- TOTAL	PROJECTED REVENUE SHARING HR 655A \$ 1625	T O T A L
30 2 010 001	CLAREMONT CITY	100.000	786,133	1,271,474	2,057,60
30 3 010 001	ACWORTH TOWN	100.000	39,080	42,075	81,15
30 3 010 002	CHARLESTOWN TOWN	100.000	178,942	170,573	349,51
30 3 010 003	CORNISH TOWN	100.000	31,317	33,630	64,94
30 3 010 004	CROYDON TOWN	100.000	31,729	30,756	62,48
30 3 010 005	GOSHEN TOWN	100.000	26,323	36,758	63,08
30 3 010 006	GRANTHAM TOWN	100.000	17,706	30,244	47,95
30 3 010 007	LANGDON TOWN	100.000	24,150	21,522	45,67
30 3 010 008	LIMPSTER TOWN	100.000	27,366	23,185	50,55
30 3 010 009	NEWPORT TOWN	100.000	413,455	549,181	962,63
30 3 010 010	PLAINFIELD TOWN	100.000	84,026	133,640	217,66
30 3 010 011	SPRINGFIELD TOWN	100.000	37,467	56,861	94,32
30 3 010 012	SUNAPEE TOWN	100.000	170,720	254,269	424,98
30 3 010 013	UNITY TOWN	100.000	48,946	29,114	78,06
30 3 010 014	WASHINGTON TOWN	100.000	30,598	44,264	74,86
DISTRICT TOTALS			<u>29,374,238</u>	<u>37,369,338</u>	<u>66,743,57</u>



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STATE NAME	STATE \$	COUNTIES \$	MUNICIPALITIES \$	TOWNSHIPS \$	INDIAN TRIBES & ALASKAN NATIVE VILLAGES \$	TOTALS \$
ALABAMA	132,139,051	99,051,891	165,441,293			396,631,235
ALASKA	10,373,892	8,433,387	12,041,202		585,458	31,453,939
ARIZONA	78,869,586	62,544,527	87,843,378		8,545,312	237,804,793
ARKANSAS	86,009,949	68,423,575	70,252,562			244,686,077
CALIFORNIA	834,690,872	999,837,278	669,032,611		543,748	2,504,104,509
COLO라도	82,906,807	58,205,186	107,526,029		154,582	248,792,604
CONNECTICUT	100,554,148		106,524,457	94,742,998		301,821,203
DELAWARE	26,498,596	26,536,575	17,781,280			70,816,451
DIST OF COLUMBIA	104,339,491					104,339,491
FLORIDA	232,361,475	209,572,961	255,496,063		85,631	697,616,130
GEORGIA	164,406,509	189,119,910	139,470,601			492,997,020
HAWAII	34,633,054	17,393,139	51,872,966			103,899,159
IDAH0	31,599,338	36,338,274	26,520,718		347,711	94,806,041
ILLINOIS	401,064,855	178,799,515	422,767,676	105,468,267		1,104,100,313
INDIANA	165,533,211	112,730,220	178,219,950	40,089,550		496,572,931
IOWA	109,885,529	127,851,506	91,940,223		48,064	329,725,322
KANSAS	74,959,850	75,993,987	65,649,239	8,139,569	29,215	224,811,860
KENTUCKY	146,336,143	110,421,580	127,534,318			384,292,041
LOUISIANA	181,134,744	144,598,346	210,406,282		24,251	536,263,623
MAINE	48,243,329	6,446,124	39,913,283	49,927,639	171,905	144,702,280
MARYLAND	155,640,603	182,825,408	128,519,990			467,026,001
MASSACHUSETTS	249,133,570	28,631,693	279,227,763	191,409,281		748,402,307
MICHIGAN	333,220,517	195,484,140	410,321,280	60,720,339	108,555	999,854,871
MINNESOTA	155,833,237	167,713,131	126,516,363	19,189,992	945,532	471,198,255
MISSISSIPPI	132,133,055	160,673,601	89,001,891		170,295	391,978,842
MISSOURI	147,971,782	98,057,724	190,084,584	6,594,159		443,608,249
MONTANA	30,853,181	41,017,265	18,444,493		2,244,050	92,558,989
NEBRASKA	55,728,272	55,464,943	52,233,120	3,503,437	240,146	167,169,918
NEVADA	17,379,909	21,775,726	12,708,492		271,348	52,135,475
NEW HAMPSHIRE	25,082,207	6,580,758	23,702,591	19,947,356		75,312,912
NEW JERSEY	246,520,491	172,060,089	218,544,522	102,647,058		739,772,140
NEW MEXICO	50,928,035	40,916,754	49,896,046		7,158,139	148,898,974
NEW YORK	878,407,733	378,368,737	1,190,866,630	186,062,003	496,170	2,634,001,273
NORTH CAROLINA	200,097,018	215,481,172	184,741,806		459,579	600,979,575
NORTH DAKOTA	30,043,666	31,005,071	20,055,932	7,778,598	1,206,678	90,089,965
OHIO	314,578,290	199,410,473	368,587,422	61,094,608		943,670,793
OKLAHOMA	87,905,384	63,605,499	110,598,371		1,586,443	263,695,897
OREGON	78,635,780	59,765,549	97,249,989		256,390	235,927,708
PENNSYLVANIA	413,412,674	233,131,891	460,826,617	133,384,052	588	1,240,755,772
RHODE ISLAND	35,163,292		49,838,510	20,488,050		105,489,852
SOUTH CAROLINA	110,206,593	113,850,207	100,281,526			324,338,326
SOUTH DAKOTA	34,287,872	39,552,052	21,453,625	4,819,695	2,807,898	103,121,142
TENNESSEE	148,149,552	127,942,214	170,900,433			447,012,201
TEXAS	374,231,527	279,915,790	467,053,487		72,453	1,121,273,257
UTAH	46,339,292	45,860,929	45,999,950		815,549	139,015,720
VERMONT	22,389,070	539,607	15,419,228	28,939,904		67,257,809
VIRGINIA	156,105,423	116,372,401	196,726,158		7,090	469,211,072
WASHINGTON	113,540,584	101,568,945	124,551,532	3,401	973,478	340,637,940
EST VIRGINIA	98,732,695	60,625,376	70,146,536			229,504,607
WISCONSIN	197,729,088	195,504,934	168,599,088	31,146,701	407,040	593,586,851
WYOMING	14,229,942	20,622,071	7,420,416		418,135	42,280,564
NATIONAL TOTALS	9,002,299,704	6,006,824,153	8,317,512,472	1,174,066,257	31,341,833	23,533,974,219

## NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE GOVERNMENTS

INDIAN TRIBES &  
ALASKAN NATIVE  
VILLAGES

STATE NAME	STATE CODE	COUNTIES	MUNICIPALITIES	TOWNSHIPS	TOTALS
ALABAMA	1	67	410		478
ALASKA	2	9	134		231
ARIZONA	3	14	67		100
ARKANSAS	4	75	464		540
CALIFORNIA	5	57	411		526
COLORADO	6	62	260		325
CONNECTICUT	7		33	149	183
DELAWARE	8	3	54		58
DIST OF COLUMBIA	9				1
FLORIDA	10	66	389		458
GEORGIA	11	158	529		688
HAWAII	12	3	1		5
IDaho	13	44	199		249
ILLINOIS	14	102	1,270	1,436	2,809
INDIANA	15	91	563	1,008	1,663
IOwa	16	99	954		1,055
KANSAS	17	105	627	1,455	2,192
KENTUCKY	18	120	403		524
LOUISIANA	19	62	296		360
MAINE	20	16	22	474	516
MARYLAND	21	23	151		175
MASSACHUSETTS	22	12	39	312	364
MICHIGAN	23	83	531	1,245	1,865
MINNESOTA	24	87	855	1,794	2,749
MISSISSIPPI	25	82	281		365
MISSOURI	26	114	905	326	1,346
MONTANA	27	56	126		190
NEBRASKA	28	93	434	477	1,108
NEVADA	29	16	17		51
NEW HAMPSHIRE	30	10	13	221	245
NEW JERSEY	31	21	135	232	589
NEW MEXICO	32	32	93		148
NEW YORK	33	57	618	929	1,613
NORTH CAROLINA	34	100	465		567
NORTH DAKOTA	35	53	359	1,361	1,779
OHIO	36	88	935	1,320	2,344
OKLAHOMA	37	77	561		664
OREGON	38	36	238		279
PENNSYLVANIA	39	66	1,813	1,549	2,630
RHODE ISLAND	40		8	31	40
SOUTH CAROLINA	41	46	262		309
SOUTH DAKOTA	42	67	310	1,022	1,409
TENNESSEE	43	94	323		418
TEXAS	44	254	1,840		1,297
UTAH	45	29	215		250
VERMONT	46	14	57		309
VIRGINIA	47	95	229		327
WASHINGTON	48	39	265		327
WEST VIRGINIA	49	55	227		283
WISCONSIN	50	72	575	1,270	1,928
WYOMING	51	23	89		115
NATIONAL TOTALS	51	3,047	14,755	14,844	39,044