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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S BRIEFING BOOK
KEY QUESTIONS

INTERVIEW WITH RALPH RENICK

WTVJ-TV

FEBRUARY 26, 1976

POLITICAL



NIXON AND THE LOGAN ACT

- Q. Senator Barry Goldwater charged Wednesday (2-25-76) that former President Nixon has violated the Logan Act by conducting foreign policy while on his trip to China. Do you agree, and if so would you ask the Justice Department to investigate and possibly prosecute?
- A. Mr. Nixon is travelling to China as a private citizen. He has no authority to speak for the United States Government, and to the best of my knowledge he is speaking only as a private citizen.

I see no violation of the law.

FLORIDA ISSUES IN
BRIEF



FLORIDA ISSUES IN BRIEF

Because of the demographics of Florida Republicans, your campaign faces a population that is mostly elderly and that includes a large number of retired people.

This fact remains central to the strategy of your campaign, for the issues are those of concern to people in their later years.

INFLATION:

A big issue, in all its forms, including the difficulty of living on a fixed income when the price of medicine, food, hospital care, taxes, and so forth are increasing.

ENERGY:

The energy crisis has been a major concern, a part of the general concern with rising prices. Yet 60 percent of Florida Republicans said they would be willing to pay ten cents a gallon more for gasoline and oil if it helped the United States achieve energy independence (30 percent said they would not be willing).

SUNSHINE LAW: (OPENNESS)

Very popular in Florida. Governor would add amendment requiring strict disclosure requirements for high public officials. We should emphasize your willingness to release financial statements and RR's refusal. Also RR's disinclination to hold news conferences. He was blasted on this in Pensacola.

GURNEY:

We're in the middle, Being picketed in Orlando by pro-Gurney people. Bo is being chastised for allegedly trying to get second trial delayed or cancelled.

REAGAN ISSUES:

Food stamps. Welfare reform in California. He's been asked about abortion and ERA. Both switches in his position but dangerous to us. Also "vote with your feet" position is a bad one for him in Florida which would, under \$90 billion plan, gain immigrants from poorer states. A real zinger would be for you to say "I think Floridians should vote with their heads and not their feet."

LOCAL ISSUES:

Addition to Bay Pines VA Hospital--pushed by Young. Interstate 95 in Palm Beach County--environmentalists want it to avoid bird sanctuaries; Locals want it moved west. Some want it finished before 1978 date. Cape Canaveral solar energy center pushed by Frey.

NOTE: Suggested answers on these issues follow.

FLORIDA Q & A'S



BEACH EROSION PROJECT

Question

Mr. President, as you know sandy beaches are an important attraction for the tourist industry of South Florida. But many of those beaches, especially Dade County, have been eroded away, and an Army Corps of Engineers project -- the Dade County Beach Erosion Control and Hurricane Surge Protection Project -- was cut out of your fiscal '77 budget after you said you would veto any Corps projects not related to defense or energy. Do you have plans to make an exception in this case, in view of the fact that failure to repair our beaches could be so economically destructive that it would destroy the intent of your restrictions on spending?

Answer

In the 1976 budget there was a Presidential "no new construction starts" policy which initially applied across-the-board except for energy or economy related programs. This policy was later modified to except human health and welfare programs.

The 1977 budget did not include such an across-the-board policy on new starts. However, there was a total ban on new construction starts on water resource projects. This policy was applied because of the general need for fiscal restraint, and to the water resource area in particular because of the large backlog of construction already underway. The Dade County Project would have been new construction, and thus was not funded in the 1977 budget. There are many deserving projects that we simply don't have the money to fund.

Background

The House and Senate reports on 1976 appropriations for Public Works endorsed the acceptance by the Corps of Engineers of \$250 thousand from Dade County to start construction of the project, provided that the acceptance of such funds would not constitute an obligation to appropriate or reimburse funds for the project. These funds have not been accepted by the Corps because the amount of local funds would be too small to perform

Background (cont'd)

any useful work, and no follow-on Federal funds can be anticipated by the Corps in view of the 'no obligation to appropriate' language also include in the committee reports.

The 1976 budget included \$2.3 million to reimburse local interests for work done on a segment of the project area beach. This was not a new start, because the work had already been completed.

The remaining portion of the Dade County project is estimated to cost \$67 million; \$38 million Federal; \$29 million local.

ROUTE I-75

Question

Mr. President, many Floridians feel that the highway system in the west coast area of Florida is inadequate, and that road construction in that area has been slighted. One proposal to improve the highway system would be for the extension of Interstate Highway I-75 from Tampa south along the west coast to the Fort Myers area, and then eventually across to Miami.

Can you tell us if this project will be constructed?

Answer

I proposed the Federal Aid to Highway Bill which gives priority to completion of the inter-city links in the Interstate system. If this bill is enacted, it will help Florida because completion of Inter-city links such as I-75 is one of Florida's high-priority highway needs.

Within the amounts of Federal Aid Highway assistance apportioned to a State, the State has a responsibility for assigning construction priorities to the different projects that it has under consideration.

Moreover, I understand that in December, 1975, Florida acquired an additional \$102 million of unobligated highway funds, bringing its total of these funds to \$124 million.

JRH 2/25/76



SUNSHINE LAW

Q. Would you, as President, follow Florida's example of "Government in the Sunshine" by holding open meetings of the Cabinet and other decision-making groups?

A. I have been impressed by what Governor Askew has done in this area. I firmly believe in the concept of open government and I have tried to make my Administration as open and accessible to the public as possible.

However, you must realize that there are situations in government, such as meetings of the National Security Council or the Cabinet, which should remain private so that participants can engage openly in frank discussion of the pros and cons of an issue and give me their candid opinions.

2-12-76

STRIP-MINING OF PHOSPHATE
OSCEOLA NATIONAL FOREST

Q. Do you oppose strip-mining of phosphate in the Osceola National Forest?

A. I know that the proposal for strip-mining in the Osceola National Forest has raised serious questions over the impact on the ground water, the possibility of adequate reclamation, the treatment of the slurry, and so forth.

Secretary of the Interior Kleppe has directed that a study be conducted to determine the consequences of mining in the National Forest. This study should be completed sometime late next year. After the results of the study are completed, my Administration, working closely with the State of Florida, will decide about the pending leases.

GWH/2-11-76



CLOSING MILITARY BASES

Q. Which, if any, military installations would you close, phase out, or reduce in Florida?

A. As you know, I applied fiscal constraint to all parts of the Federal budget, including defense.

As a result of some reductions in civilian personnel, Defense will need to realign some bases.

The whole problem of our base structure is under study by Don Rumsfeld and the Pentagon and I will depend heavily on their recommendations as to what actions we should take with regard to bases throughout the country.

NOTE: OMB says this is a sensitive issue which should be ducked.

LAND USE PLANNING BILL

- Q. Would you support passage of a national land use planning bill?
- A. This is one more area that is better decided by the people closest to the problems. I believe in proper planning for the use of all our resources, but I am convinced that decisions affecting private lands should be made at the local, regional or State level. I oppose the imposition of general land use controls from Washington.

The State of Florida has shown that the problem can be handled extremely well by local and State action. You don't need us to tell you how to plan the best use of your land for your own people.

CROSS-FLORIDA BARGE CANAL

- Q. Do you favor completion of the Cross-Florida Barge Canal?
- A. This has been a long-standing controversy that does need to be resolved. However, since the project is now in litigation, it would be inappropriate for me to comment one way or the other on the merits of the project.

BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE

Q. By what date are you willing to promise adequate funding for the Federal acquisition of lands comprising the Big Cypress National Preserve?

A. The land acquisition budget request which I have just recommended to the Congress for FY 1977 includes \$15 million of Federal funds for Big Cypress as well as \$3 million for Canaveral National Seashore and \$1 million to complete Everglades National Park. Thus, our total Federal funding for the National Park Service land acquisition program in the State of Florida for FY 1977 is \$19 million.

I would expect the Big Cypress acquisition to be substantially complete within the six-year time-frame set by Congress.

GWH/2-12/76

DADE COUNTY MASS TRANSIT

Q. Dade County has appealed to the Department of Transportation for \$63 million in federal money to pay for the final engineering of the county's proposed 48-mile rapid transit system. Will you recommend that DOT approve the request?

A. As you know, Robert Patricelli, head of the Urban Mass Transportation Administration, was in Miami earlier this week, and announced that his agency was ready to move to a decision within 30 days.

It would be inappropriate for me to comment while that decision is still pending.

INTERSTATE 275

Q. What is your Administration's position on the timely completion of Interstate 275?

A. Federal funds of the interstate system are allocated to Florida in accordance with a formula. Funds are apportioned among the States for the Interstate Highway program based on each State's share of the cost to complete the national system.

Under this allocation it is up to the State of Florida to set priorities within its own borders, including, therefore, Interstate 275 in the St. Petersburg-Tampa area.

FINANCING INTERSTATE HIGHWAYS

0. By what date are you willing to promise all federal financing required for completion of the interstate highway system in Florida?
- A. It is too early to say when the interstate highway system will be completed -- in any one state or in the entire nation. Funds are now apportioned among the States for the Interstate Highway program based on each State's share of the cost of the complete national system.

I have, however, proposed a new allocation system that will substantially accelerate the completion of inter-city links in the system -- thus focusing Federal attention on connecting the national system and deemphasizing completion of controversial urban freeways.

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

- Q. Do you believe that full financial disclosure, such as that which Governor Askew is proposing in Florida, should be required by law of the President, Congress, and other federal officials?
- A. I'm not familiar with all of the details of Governor Askew's proposal. I do feel that all candidates running for the Presidency should make complete financial disclosures. I revealed complete facts about my financial situation during my confirmation hearings for the office of Vice President and I have updated that data and made it public just this week.

"HOLE IN THE DONUT" AREA
EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK

- Q. Do you favor reopening the so-called "Hole-in-the-Donut" area of the Everglades National Park to farming?
- A. It was the specific intent of Congress, when it provided some \$22 million to acquire this remaining land area, to phase out all agricultural activities in the Everglades National Park. The termination of farming in the "Hole-in-the-Donut" occurred on June 30, 1975. It would take legislative action to resume the farming.

The loss of this area does have an adverse impact on farmers, migrant workers and their families, and on the economy of this area. However, I do believe that the termination of the agricultural activities by Congress was necessary to preserve the true natural character of this National Park which should be maintained for all Americans.

I am told that, fortunately, there are many other areas in Dade County that can be developed for agricultural purposes, and am sure that this will take up the short-term slack caused by the closing of the Everglades area.

BACKGROUND

The Florida delegation to Congress has refused to sponsor legislation opening the "Hole" to agriculture.

UNEMPLOYMENT

- Q. What does the Administration plan to do about areas with high unemployment, such as Pinellas County, which had an unemployment rate of 10.3 percent as of December 1975?
- 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. High 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 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.

MANDARIN ORANGES

- Q. Do you favor the relaxation of import restrictions on the Japanese Mandarin orange?
- A. No. I am advised by the Secretary of Agriculture that the importation of Japanese Mandarin oranges presents substantial plant disease problems for our own crops. As a consequence, in order to protect our domestic crops, I would not favor relaxation of import restrictions.



FRUIT JUICE

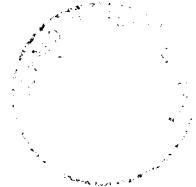
- Q. Do you favor the purchase of more fruit juices for the school lunch program?
- A. I am well aware of the importance of fruit juices in a proper diet. And I am pleased that the school lunch program already purchases enough fruit juice to provide students with a balanced diet.

CREDIT FOR ELECTRICAL FUEL SURCHARGES

Q. Florida and Pinellas County are heavily dependent on energy generated from imported fuel oil. Would you support legislation that would give individuals a credit against their Federal income tax for electrical fuel surcharges? (This is a matter of concern for almost all people along the Eastern Seaboard.)

A. I don't believe that a Federal income tax credit for fuel surcharges in electric bills is the right answer. In effect, that would be a direct Federal subsidy and a drain on the U.S. Treasury that would not help solve our energy problem and would add to inflation.

Our best bet for dealing with the serious problem confronting electricity users all along the East Coast is to reduce our dependence on imported oil by conserving energy wherever possible and making more use of coal and nuclear energy (which are lower in cost) to generate electricity.



New European Air Service for Florida

- Q - Tourism is a key contributor to the Florida economy. Miami, Tampa, and National Airlines have applied to the CAB for approval of new nonstop services to London, Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Paris, and Rome. (National and British Airways currently operate Miami-London daily, Aeromexico serves Miami-Paris three times a week.) Will you approve or direct that the CAB approve route awards for U.S. carriers to continental Europe?
- A - Florida represents an outstanding vacation value for tourists. With the recent inflation in tourist costs in Europe, Florida is an increasingly attractive destination in the sun. The quality of air service between Europe and Florida is an important factor in attracting more European tourists.

I am aware that the Civil Aeronautics Board has before it a transatlantic route proceeding, in which the applications of Miami, Tampa, and National Airlines will be assessed. Until the Board makes its recommendations to me, it would be inappropriate for me to comment on specific route awards.

S. Piper - CIEP
2/12/76

ADDITIONAL JUDGESHIPS

Q. I understand that additional Federal judgeships have been recommended for Florida, but they haven't been created yet. What has happened?

A. For several years, the Congress has had pending the recommendation of the Judicial Conference, which I have supported, for additional district court judges throughout the Federal system. This is a critically important bill if the courts are to cope with our ever-increasing caseloads. Unfortunately, the Democratic-controlled Congress has been reluctant to take action. This is a matter of the utmost importance to Floridians. The Administration backed bill (S. 287) was reported out by the Senate Judiciary Committee last fall. This bill would give Florida two additional Federal judges -- one for the Southern District and one for the Middle District. Although this bill has been ready for consideration by the full Senate since last fall the leadership has never brought it to a vote.

Buchen 2/12/76

JUDICIAL VACANCY

Q. We have had a vacancy in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida since September, 1975. When will the vacancy be filled?

A. I am hopeful that this vacancy will be filled in the not too distant future. Until the selection is made, it would be totally inappropriate for me to comment further on any individuals who have been mentioned as potential candidates for appointment.

Note: Senators Stone and Childs are attempting to pressure you into appointing a Democrat, Sydney Aronovitz, to this vacancy. Republican personnel within the state have been supporting a Stephen Booher who recently failed to pass ABA muster. White House Personnel is now in the process of clearing a Mr. John H. Moore, a Republican

SOLAR RESEARCH CENTER

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

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

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

BACKGROUND:

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

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

BAY PINES VA HOSPITAL

Q. What is the situation with respect to the construction of a replacement Veterans' hospital in Bay Pines?

A. I am concerned that we provide adequate care for our veterans, and the Bay Pines project is one of eight major hospital replacement projects for which special planning studies are now being completed.

To ensure that the highest priority projects are undertaken first, the Veterans Administration will review together all of these studies as soon as they are completed. The Administrator of Veterans Affairs will submit projects for inclusion in the budget in accordance with the priorities established as a result of the completed review.

All eight studies will have been completed by the end of this month.

The Bay Pines project will receive thorough consideration.



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.

DOMESTIC



DOMESTIC



PRESIDENTIAL POWER

Q: Do you think the Presidency has lost power or authority to Congress in the aftermath of Watergate and Vietnam?

A: No, I don't think the President has lost his basic powers.

The powers of the President are established by the Constitution and by law and there have been no fundamental changes in these grants of authority.

What has happened recently is that the Congress, which has a better than two-to-one majority of members of the Democratic party, has asserted a demand to play a larger role in certain aspects of Government, partly for partisan political reasons.

In order to understand the situation today, we must look back at our history. The three branches of our government -- the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial -- share power under a system of checks and balances written into our Constitution. Over the 200-year history of our country there have been periods when the proper balance got out of line, when the Executive or the Congress...and, on rare occasions, even the courts...took on more power than the Founding Fathers intended.

Whenever this has happened, the system has corrected itself. The pendulum has swung back the other way. Sometimes, in fact, it has swung back too far and there has been the need for another correction.

Frankly, I believe that Congress recently has gone too far in trying to take over powers that rightfully belong to the President and the Executive Branch.

This probably is a natural reaction to the steady growth of Executive Branch power over the past 40 years. I'm sure it also is a reaction to Watergate and Vietnam. And the fact that I came to this office through a Constitutional process, and not by election, also may have something to do with the current efforts by the Democratic Congress to take away some powers of the President.

As a Member of Congress for 25 years I clearly understand the powers and obligations of the Senate and House under our Constitution. But as President for 18 months I also understand that Congress is trying to go too far in some areas.

The Constitution does give Congress an important role in foreign policy.

But, in an era of intercontinental missiles and instant communications, only the President can manage day-to-day relations with more than 100 foreign nations.

We already have seen clearly the disruptive effect when Congress tries to involve itself in the daily conduct of foreign affairs. I'm thinking of Angola, aid to Turkey, Soviet emmigration and trade, and the damaging disruptions of our legitimate foreign intelligence activities.

My successful and constructive use of the veto is proof that the Presidency has not lost its power to stand up for the best interests of the nation against a large Congressional majority of the opposition party. I have used my veto -- as the Constitution intended it to be used -- to remind Congress that on certain issues, when I disagree with the judgement of Congress, more than an ordinary majority is required to resolve the issue. My vetoes have forced Congress to re-think their first decision on issues, and, in many cases, to come up with a far better answer. This process has saved the taxpayers billions of dollars and has been, I believe, an important use of Presidential power.

As for the future, I am confident that after January 1977, when I am elected by the voters, when more Republicans are elected to Congress, when the economy has improved even more and when the historic pendulum has swung back, as it always does, then some of the concern expressed now about the supposed loss of Presidential authority will diminish.

QUADRENNIAL REVIEW OF MILITARY COMPENSATION

Q: A Quadrennial Review of Military Compensation is now under way. When will we see the results of the review and what benefits do you expect from it?

A: The Quadrennial Review of Military Compensation will be completed this summer and I expect to have a detailed report for the Congress by September.

The review has the objective of assessing the adequacy of military compensation levels, both pay and benefits, the form of military compensation, including the question of whether we should move to a salary system, and how the unique conditions of military service should be recognized in the compensation system structure and in compensation levels.

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.

200-MILE FISHERIES BILL

Q: Mr. President, the Senate on January 28 passed a bill unilaterally extending U. S. fisheries limits to 200 miles. Will you sign or veto this legislation?

A: As you know, the Senate bill, together with an earlier piece of legislation passed by the House, will now go into conference, and we will have to await the results of this process.

As you may recall, I was asked to comment on this legislation during my interview with New Hampshire editors on January 22. I noted then that the United States is seeking in the UN law of the sea conference -- which resumes this March -- to settle all of the problems of the sea, including fishing rights, and that I suggested that the Congress delay final consideration of this legislation until we had had time to continue our efforts to negotiate a comprehensive law of the sea agreement.

Q: Weren't you asked specifically if you would veto the bill?

A: I was asked if I was threatening a veto. I replied that if there was an implementation date in the legislation which delayed its coming into effect until the summer of 1977 -- by which time we hope to have international agreement on a Law of the Sea Convention -- and if all other provisions were satisfactory, I could accept the bill. I continue to believe, however, that an international

agreement is the best way to proceed in this area.

I don't think I should comment further since the legislation now has to go to conference.

REDUCTION OF IMPACT AID FOR LOCAL SCHOOLS

- Q. The Administration's proposed Budget for 1977 would reduce the amount of money provided by the Federal Government for Impact Aid for local school costs by about \$285 million. Can you explain where the reductions would be made?
- A. The Impact Aid program was intended to make sure the Federal Government pays its fair share of local school costs when families living and working on Federally-owned property send their children to the local schools, but when these families do not pay property taxes, I believe the Federal Government has some responsibility to pay the cost of educating these children, where they adversely affect local finances. However, the program should not extend beyond this legitimate claim as the current law does.

As an example of how the current law sometimes works in unintended ways, Fairfax County, Virginia, and Montgomery County, Maryland, where the average per capita income is far higher than the national average, virtually all Federal employees pay real estate taxes, yet these school districts that are eligible to receive substantial amounts of Impact Aid. Clearly, this is not a case where Federal activities adversely affect the local schools and, therefore, should not receive Federal educational assistance.

In the proposed 1977 Budget, we are attempting to reform the Impact Aid program by making payments only to school districts that are adversely affected by Federal activities in the area. I am recommending that the Federal Government provide educational assistance only for those children whose parents both live and work on Federal property (and they do not pay property taxes). Assistance would not be provided for children whose parents either live or work on private property on which property taxes are paid. In the case of children whose parents either live or work in low cost, locally-owned public housing, Impact Aid payments

as such, would not be made, but Federal assistance would continue to be provided through construction assistance and operating subsidies. Federal operating subsidies for locally-owned public housing in FY 1977 are estimated to be \$464 million.

If these reforms are approved by Congress, the program costs would be \$395 million in 1977, down \$285 million from the \$680 million that would otherwise be spent.

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."

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- . 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.

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.

2/12/76

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.)

2/12/76

OFF-SHORE DRILLING VETO

- 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.

2/12/76

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.

SCM :
2/12/76



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.

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.

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VETERANS PENSION BENEFITS

- O. Would you support legislation to exempt all Social Security benefits from income computation of a veteran's pension benefit?
- A. As you know, a VA pension is based on need. The philosophy underlining the program is that the veterans and their survivors most in need should receive the most assistance. To exclude Social Security payments from calculations of income available to pensioners would be inconsistent with the purpose of the program. It would result in those people least in need -- those with Social Security available to them -- receiving the same pension benefits as those who are most in need -- those who have little or no outside income.

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.

COMMISSARIES

Q. Why is the Department of Defense trying to eliminate the commissary store system?

A. The Department of Defense intends to maintain the commissary store system, but eliminate most of the appropriated fund support for these stores over a three-year period. The stores will still provide substantial savings to the military community but at little or no direct cost to the taxpayer. Management actions are being taken to improve the efficiency of the commissary store system.

PERCEIVED EROSION OF BENEFITS

Q: What is your answer to the growing perception of the military that their benefits are being eroded and what is the Department doing to improve the quality of life in the military?

A: We have been successful in inserting "save-pay" clauses and transition arrangements in legislation affecting military pay and benefits to reduce the monetary impact of future changes on present personnel. What we are trying to do is restrain the growth of future increases in pay, allowances, and retirement annuities. We have reduced or eliminated some parts of the total compensation package which were no longer clearly consistent with their intended purpose. We contemplate some additional changes.

At the same time, we continue our efforts to improve the quality of military life. We are continuing to upgrade living conditions -- improved barracks, better training, and avoidance of irritants -- while retaining those essential distinctive features which a military force must have if it is to be effective in battle.

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.

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

O. 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.

CONCORDE DECISION

- Q. Many people are unhappy with Secretary Coleman's decision on the Concorde. Could you explain to us why you stand behind that decision?
- A. Strong views have been expressed on both sides of the Concorde issue. I believe Secretary Coleman's decision to permit a 16-month trial test of Concorde at two United States airports under careful controls was a reasonable one. It will enable us to assess the benefits as well as the environmental consequences of the SST through actual experience.

A CONCORDE VETO

- Q. You said you would stand behind Secretary Coleman's decision on Concorde landings. There is now a bill which has passed the House and has been introduced in the Senate which would in effect bar Concorde landings. Would you veto that bill?
- A. The Senate Commerce Sub-Committee on Aviation defeated by one vote the Anti-Concorde amendment to the Airport Development Assistance Program bill. It is inappropriate for this bill to contain any provision concerning Concorde. The issues in the bill, such as the use of the Airport Trust Fund, should not be confused with SST issues. Moreover, the ADAP bill does not even apply to Dulles Airport, one of the two airports where the Concorde will be allowed to land on a trial basis.

I strongly oppose any amendment of the ADAP bill to ban the Concorde.

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.

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.

PANAMA

- Q. Governor Reagan has expressed his opposition to continuing treaty negotiations with Panama. Do you expect this to become a campaign issue and what are the prospects of concluding this year a new treaty for submission to the Congress?
- A. Discussions with Panama relating to continued protection and operation of the Canal have been conducted during the last three Administrations and have had the support of five Presidents. The goal of these negotiations is to reach an agreement which would protect our basic interest in defense and operation of the Canal. At this stage it simply is not possible to predict when agreement might be reached.

I have no intention of proposing to the Congress any agreement with Panama, or with anyone else, that would not assure our vital interests. Naturally, if we conclude a treaty, it will be submitted to the full constitutional process, including Senate approval, and we will be consulting closely with Congress as the discussions continue.

BACKGROUND

Ambassador Bunker is presently in Panama conducting talks with the Panamanian negotiators.

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.



NAVAL IMBALANCES

Q: Senator Jackson, in a position paper released last week, charged that your Administration has been negligent in building up the size of the Navy, and that the shrinking number of American warships is leading to a dangerous imbalance of Naval forces with the Soviets. How do you respond?

A: During the past decade, the Soviets have established themselves as a formidable maritime power. That fact is confirmed by the numbers of ships the Soviets have built and by their pattern of operations.

At this time, the United States Navy has the ability to carry out its missions. Our Navy has major assets not possessed by the Soviet Union, such as a formidable aircraft carrier force, quieter submarines, and more highly-qualified personnel.

However, in order to provide for this nation's defense in the future, we must have a shipbuilding program that assures us a modern and capable fleet. In the budget that I submitted for the next fiscal year we have proposed more money for shipbuilding than at any other time in our history. We are also in the process of a study to see whether our current shipbuilding programs are adequate. Let me assure you we cannot and will not let any other nation dominate the world seas.



IS A NUCLEAR WAR "WIN POSSIBLE?"

Q: Former Navy Secretary Paul Nitze recently wrote in Foreign Affairs magazine that the Soviets now believe it is possible for a nuclear power to "win" a nuclear war. This is a view diametrically opposed to our position. Have you given any thought to reconsidering what we are doing in view of the change in Soviet strategy?

A: The primary objective of U. S. strategic nuclear forces is to deter nuclear attacks on the US and our allies. To make deterrence credible, these forces must be able to inflict an unacceptable level of damage on our enemies even after absorbing an all-out first strike on US strategic forces. They must also be able to deter limited nuclear attacks by ensuring that US forces can respond to less than all-out attack.

Let me assure you that the strategic arsenal of the United States is sufficiently large, flexible, diversified and survivable so as to preclude a first strike that would deprive us of a basic retaliatory capability. The program I have recommended to Congress calls for the improvement of our strategic nuclear forces to insure that we retain that capability for the foreseeable future. My defense program is designed as well to increase our research and development efforts so as to keep US forces at the forward edge of technology.



I am confident that these steps will further enhance our deterrent capability and the stability of the strategic balance between the United States and Soviet Union. I am certain that Soviet leaders fully appreciate the catastrophic consequences of nuclear war and the need to find ways to reduce the prospect of such an occurrence.

MISSILE BUILD-UP

Q: Pentagon intelligence sources have been reported as saying that the Soviets have been steadily building up their inter-continental ballistic missile strength. Do you consider these reports accurate? And if so, how does the build-up fit into our SALT negotiations and Detente, and how are you planning to respond to the build-up?

A: The Soviet Union is in the process of a major modernization of both its ICMB and SLBM forces. However, the total number of ICBMs and SLBMs is not increasing since this total was frozen under the terms of the Interim Agreement. As you know, in the current SALT II negotiations we are seeking equal aggregate limits on both the total number of strategic missiles and the number of MIRVed missiles.

Of course, this would not preclude modernization of existing forces and, indeed, like the Soviets we are also engaged in our own modernization effort. This includes current deployment of the Poseidon and Minuteman III MIRVed missiles and, within a few years, deployment of the B-1 bomber, the Trident submarine, and the Trident missile. We are also protecting our options for the future through R&D on the M-X missile, which can provide increased throw weight and the option of alternative basing modes, to maintain the viability of the ICMB portion of our deterrent.



I am determined to continue to improve our strategic nuclear forces to maintain a clear strategic deterrent.

World peace depends upon an adequate American defense effort and I will not let our defenses erode.



TRIP TO THE MIDDLE EAST

Q: We understand that Prime Minister Rabin has also invited you to visit Israel and you now have several invitations to go to the area. Is it true that you plan to go to the Middle East this spring? What will such a trip accomplish? What countries will you visit?

A: I do have several invitations to visit the Middle East and I look forward to a visit to the area. At this time, however, there is no firm commitment as to the timing of a trip. The purpose of any such trip would be to help advance the cause of peace in the Middle East.

THE PALESTINE ISSUE

Q: If there is no movement by Israel towards the PLO or towards progress on the Palestinian issue, will the U. S. undertake contacts of its own with the PLO?

A: As long as the PLO does not recognize Israel's right to exist or accept resolutions 242 and 338 as the basis for negotiations, the U. S. cannot support the participation of the PLO in the negotiating process.

However, on the Palestinian issue in general, we have long made clear that there can be no permanent peace unless it includes arrangements that take into account the legitimate interests of the Palestinian people.

Q: Is the U. S. becoming increasingly isolated on the Palestinian issue and the PLO? Did you discuss the Palestinian issue with Rabin?

A: In the context of an exchange of views on how to maintain the momentum of Middle East peace efforts, it is natural that all issues, including the Palestinian issue, would be discussed. But at this stage I prefer not to get into the details of our discussions.

US AID TO ARAB STATES -- SYRIA

Q: Will the Administration continue to defend its aid requests for the Arab states including Egypt, Jordan and Syria but especially Syria? Syria has been strongly critical of the U.S. in the Security Council and Syria has also been playing a heavy-handed role in Lebanon, including permitting PLA units to move from Syria into Lebanon.

A: I fully explained in my message to Congress that our aid is an important underpinning of our peace efforts and of our efforts to strengthen bilateral ties with several Arab states and Israel. I continue to believe this to be the case and I support the Middle East aid package, including the assistance for Syria, as originally submitted.

Q: Will your FY 1977 security assistance request include aid to Syria as does the FY 1976 request now before Congress?

A: In due course, the details of my requests for FY 1977 for the Middle East will be presented to Congress as part of the overall FY 1977 request. Syria will again be included in the Middle East package.

US PRESENCE IN THE SINAI

Q: What is the US doing about its proposal to send 200 technicians to the Sinai? Are any deployed there now? Is there a delay in implementing the proposal?

A: The US agreement to send technicians to the Sinai involves the use of privately-contracted US civilian personnel under the supervision of the Sinai Support Mission to monitor the approaches to the two central Sinai passes. A contract was awarded on January 16 (to "E Systems, Inc."), technicians are in the field and equipment is arriving by air. The mission will be operational by February 22 when the Egypt-Israeli Agreement goes into effect.

[FYI: Any deviation from the terms of the Egypt-Israeli Agreement of September 1, 1975 will be reported to Egypt, Israel, and the UN.

The Israeli and Egyptian early warning sites are authorized by the September 1st Agreement in order to provide each side with a strategic early warning capability. They will not be manned or operated by US personnel but a US liaison officer will be located at each site.

SYRIAN CRITICISM OF US IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Q: Are you concerned about the strong Syrian criticism of the recent U. S. veto in the Security Council and statements that the Syrians wonder whether or not Rabin is really running U. S. policy in the negotiations? Will you meet Asad since you have met Sadat and Rabin?

A: My main concern is that we work constructively with all the parties to help achieve an overall peace in the Middle East. In that context, we will of course continue to exchange views with the Government of Syria on how this might best be achieved.

SITUATION IN LEBANON

Q: Do you regard the Syrian role in Lebanon "constructive" for helping bring about a ceasefire? Did we encourage them in their efforts, including not opposing the movement of Palestine Liberation Army units from inside Syria into Lebanon? I thought the U. S. was opposed to "outside" intervention?

A: The situation in Lebanon has been a tragic one for many months as you know. We have encouraged efforts by the Government of Lebanon to bring about an end to the fighting and establish a framework for political accommodation. We have also supported similar efforts by others. We are encouraged that the ceasefire is holding and a framework for a political settlement has been agreed to by the President and Prime Minister. We believe that Syria's efforts to help end the tragic bloodshed and bring about an agreed settlement have been constructive.

As far as reports on military movements, I am not going to comment on these but I will make the general point that we oppose intervention from any quarter and we have made our views known on this point.

Q: The Israelis are not pleased with the Syrian role. Rabin has argued that Syria is backing the Muslims to overwhelm the Christians, thereby presenting Israel with the prospect of a Syrian-dominated Muslim state on its borders. Israel may not be able to tolerate this. Are you concerned about possible Israeli intervention? What did you tell Rabin on this?

A: We have made our views clear to all parties on our opposition to military intervention from any quarter. The main point now

is that there is a ceasefire and a framework for some kind of settlement. We hope that a basic domestic political accord will be developed peaceably in Lebanon and that Lebanon's independence and territorial integrity will be maintained. We will encourage efforts to this end and hope that all others will do the same. We believe that Syria's efforts to end the bloodshed and bring about a settlement have been constructive.



MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO EGYPT

Q. In the context of moving to solidify our relations with Egypt, is it true that you plan to provide military assistance to Egypt, beginning with C-130 aircraft? And what about our future long-range supply relationship with Egypt?

A. Egyptian interest in military equipment from the U. S. is not a new issue. The subject came up in a general way during President's Sadat's visit here, and he has also discussed his desires in this regard with visiting members of Congress.

We have made it very clear that we would consult with Congress before selling military equipment to Egypt, and whatever is done in this regard would be done in consultation with Congress. This is understood by the Egyptians.

As we have indicated previously, a specific request from Egypt for C-130 aircraft has been received and is being considered. Congress will be consulted before the sale of these aircraft is carried out. These consultations can be expected to begin fairly soon.

As to any future military supply relationship with Egypt, it would have to be seen within the context of our efforts

to assist our friends in the area who are trying to reach a negotiated peace and who have certain legitimate security needs. In the case of Egypt, our emphasis is primarily on assisting in the economic and development areas. We are prepared to discuss purchases of some kinds of equipment but, of course, prior consultations with Congress would be required for any actual sale to take place.

SALT

Q: In the light of Secretary Kissinger's recent visit to Moscow, how do you view the prospects for a new SALT agreement.

A: There was significant progress on a number of issues during Secretary Kissinger's discussions with General Secretary Brezhnev. There is still much work to be done but I am optimistic that, with dedicated effort on both sides, mutual agreement on the remaining issues can be achieved. I believe that a good agreement that is in our national interest and in the interest of the world as a whole is possible.

FLORIDA PROFILE

- Number of Republicans -- There are about one million registered Republicans in Florida. Traditionally, somewhere between 40 percent and 50 percent of the Republican electorate vote in a primary; consequently, the primary election battle is waged over the support of approximately one-half million GOP voters, as contrasted with New Hampshire, where just over 100,000 Republicans will vote in the primary.

- Residence -- Almost one-third of Florida's registered Republicans live in just two counties--Pinellas County (16 percent) and Broward County (15 percent). The addition of two other counties--Dade County (11 percent) and Palm Beach County (8 percent)--brings the total of registered Republicans to 50 percent in four of Florida's 67 counties. The principal battleground of the Florida primary is conducted in these four counties.

Your schedule in Florida will take you to these priority areas which also encompass the major media centers of the state (except the capital, Tallahassee).

- Demographic Profile -- Florida's Republicans are most commonly Protestant (73 percent), from non-union households (83 percent) with incomes of \$10,000 to \$25,000 (44 percent), college educated (48 percent), and have a British (29 percent) or German ancestry (21 percent). A majority of the Republicans (57 percent) are evenly distributed across all the age groups from 25 years old to 64 years old.

The most outstanding single feature of Florida's registered Republicans is that one-out-of-three are retired and almost 40 percent live in households where the head is retired. Thirty-four percent are 65 or older, 43 percent are at least 60 years old and nearly 70 percent are at least 50 years old.

After voters of British or German ancestry, Irish voters are the largest ethnic group of Republicans, numbering a significant 15 percent. They are followed by the Italian Republicans at 6 percent, Jewish Republicans at less than 5 percent, Cuban or Spanish Republicans at 2 percent and Polish Republicans at 1 percent. The Cubans are concentrated in one Congressional District, the 14th, which is in Dade County (Miami).

• Income -- The most common income levels for Republicans are \$15, 000 to \$25, 000 (21 percent) and \$10, 000 to \$15, 000 (23 percent). Forty-one percent have family incomes under \$10, 000.

• Occupation -- No occupational group composes more than 15 percent of the Republican population. Leading occupations for the heads of Republican households are business managers and officials (10 percent), professional and technical people (14 percent), skilled craftsmen (8 percent) and clerical or sales workers (8 percent).

• State of Origin -- Only 13 percent of the Republicans are native Floridians and only 27 percent are native southerners. Fully 73 percent of Florida's registered Republicans were raised outside the South. The Middle Atlantic states (31 percent) and the East North Central states (25 percent) lead the list of home states. Therefore, it should not be assumed that Florida's Republicans will share the Southern Conservative outlook which supposedly would favor Ronald Reagan.

• Ideological Profile -- About one-third (32 percent) of the Florida Republicans classify themselves as moderate or middle-of-the road, 50 percent classify themselves as slightly to extremely conservative and only 14 percent classify themselves as slightly to extremely liberal.

Florida Republicans are moderately more conservative on balance than, for instance, New Hampshire Republicans. Unlike New Hampshire, if Reagan turned the primary into a "vote for the true conservative" election, he would win, strictly speaking. Fifty percent of the New Hampshire Republicans are conservatives, 47 percent are moderate or liberals and 3 percent reject such a classification. However, this division overstates the vote that would to to a "true conservative" appeal by Reagan. Nineteen percent of the Republicans consider themselves only "slightly conservative."

Your conservative credentials should be sufficient to win a good portion of this vote in Florida as in New Hampshire, but your accomplishments, especially in fighting to keep government spending down, need to be highlighted.

In short, the PFC's research shows the winning location is slightly to the right of center. A 65 percent majority of the Florida Republicans would vote for a moderate conservative candidate over an out-and-out conservative candidate (everything else being equal).

As a balancing comment, the same profile shows that it is important that you not be tagged as a "liberal" or "too liberal." That would, of course, open the door for Reagan. Reagan would then be freely working from a 50 percent base of conservative Republicans, move in on a good piece of the 32 percent moderate vote and easily win the Florida primary.

• Republicanism of Primary Voters -- Fifty-two percent of the registered Republican voters in Florida are solid Republican people who usually or always vote Republican and think of themselves as Republicans. Most of the remaining registered Republicans (48 percent) are either independents in their self-identification and/or ticket-splitters in their past voting behavior.

There is a growing conviction among Republicans that it is politically unwise to "dump" an incumbent Republican President in March and/or August and retain the White House in November. This attitude would, thus, have veracity with the "solid" Republicans.

• State Political Figures -- Congressmen Lou Frey, Skip Bafalis and Bill Young and ex-Congressman Bill Cramer have significant strength in Florida. Bafalis and Cramer's popularity extends across several regions and approaches a statewide following. Frey and Young's popularity is limited to the region of their own Congressional Districts.

Fifty-six percent of the Republicans are aware of Skip Bafalis and a plurality report a "favorable" impression of him. In the South, where his Congressional District is located, his name recognition jumps to 72 percent with a 57 percent favorable/9 percent unfavorable rating. In neighboring Palm Beach County, 69 percent recognize his name and give him a 33 percent to 16 percent rating.

Bill Cramer holds a 56 percent name recognition level in the state accompanied by a 29 percent to 6 percent positive rating. He receives good rating in his home area as well as the North and the neighboring East Central area. His strength falls off further south.

Lou Frey is very popular in his home East Central area (92 percent aware/73 percent favorable/17 percent unfavorable). Statewide, his name recognition drops to 30 percent with a 15 percent favorable to 1 percent unfavorable rating.



Similarly, Bill Young is very strong in Pinellas County (93 percent aware/67 percent favorable/6 percent unfavorable) and moderately strong in the remainder of the West Central area (55 percent aware/37 percent favorable/1 percent unfavorable). On a statewide basis, his name recognition drops to 40 percent with a 22 percent favorable to 2 percent unfavorable rating.

Jack Eckerd's 1974 campaign left him with a very solid basis of support with registered Republicans statewide. Fully 91 percent of the registered Republicans recognize his name and a very good 60 percent to 17 percent majority report a favorable impression of him.

In contrast, Ed Gurney is in very poor shape with Republicans. A 39 percent to 35 percent plurality hold an unfavorable general impression of him now.



THE CAMPAIGN

The Florida primary is crucial in the contest for the Republican nomination. The delegation to the Republican National Convention (66 delegates) is selected in a manner determined by the Party Executive Committee and bound by the results of the Presidential preference primary for two ballots. Fifty delegates are bound by election results in each Congressional District; the remaining 16 are elected by the Party Executive Board, pledged to the winner of the primary on a proportional basis. Only registered Republicans may vote in the Republican primary.

The thrust of the campaign in Florida is to gain a statewide majority in the primary and the majority of delegates in the Congressional District races.

THE PFC strategy is orthodox: Identify the favorable voters and get them to the polls on March 9. PFC tactics are composed of several elements:

1. Telephone centers (now 14) will make voter identification calls to Republican households in the top nine Florida counties. As a supplement to the phone center operation, the PFC is developing a broad-based volunteer city and town organization directed toward the get-out-the-vote drive.
2. Persons identified as "undecided" will immediately receive a letter and brochure urging their support of the President. This will be followed up by a second phone call.
3. Get-out-the-vote telephone calls will be made prior to and on Primary Day, both from phone centers and from volunteer home phones.
4. "Advocates" are being used on your behalf at political and non-political events (see separate advocates schedule).
5. Local leaders have raised significant questions about Reagan's record and proposals.
6. Radio and other media are being used to the extent the stringent financial limitations allow.

7. The public visibility of the campaign has been heightened with more storefronts in key areas, announcement of a statewide executive center and special voter committees, special news-release service for weekly newspapers and "actuality" service to radio broadcasters. The "Budget Savers" will be inaugurated during your first visit to the state. These are young Scottish bag-pipers who will play Bicentennial-type music at Ford rallies and shopping center literature drops in the major metropolitan areas.
8. There will be maximum use of direct mail. One mailer from the Republican congressmen was sent to all registered Republicans; another one in the form of a pictorial tabloid will be sent out in two weeks. Other mailers to senior citizens and the state's other principal voter blocks will also be sent.

Recent press reports have described initiatives taken to heighten the intensity, visibility and penetration of your campaign. Rep. Frey has expanded the staff to include several experienced professionals: Bill Roberts, Stu Spencer's former partner; Bill Russo, former Executive Director of the North Carolina Republican Party; and several others.

Florida Campaign Personnel

Chairman Cong. Lou Frey
Executive Director Oscar Juarez
Assistant to the Chairman. Bill Roberts
Direct Mail Coordinator. Jim Coleman
Press Director Ed Martin
Special Project Director Jack Insco
Schedule Coordinator Toni Jennings
Precinct Director. Bill Russo
Southern Field Coordinator M. B. Oglesby
Pinellas Field Coordinator Duane Schultz

FLORIDA ADVOCATES FOR THE PRESIDENT

ROG MORTON Late January and March 6th for a Lincoln
Day Dinner

BO CALLAWAY Several times

DAVID MATHEWS Jan. 27th

MARJORIE LYNCH Feb. 6th

JOHN TOWER Feb. 9-12

BOB GRIFFIN Feb. 12-14

EARL BUTZ Feb. 7, Feb. 16-17th

BOB DOLE Feb. 28th for a Lincoln Day Dinner

BILL SIMON Feb. 11-12th

HOWARD BAKER March 5-6th

MT/PFC
2/10/76

FYI: RICHARD KREUSLER

Richard Kreuzler, Palm Beach County Finance Chairman of the President Ford Committee, was shot by an unknown assailant as he opened the door to his home early in January.

He died on January 29, 1976, leaving a wife and five children.

Kreuzler was the owner and manager of a Palm Beach oil distributorship. He was running unopposed for the Palm Beach City Council. He was respected in the community both as an independent businessman and as a family man. His death shocked the community.

The Palm Beach area newspapers reported there were no leads to his murderer.

You sent the letter which follows to Mrs. Kreuzler after Counsellor Morton's office was told of Kreuzler's death by the local and state PFC organizations.

C O P Y

February 2, 1976

Dear Mrs. Kreuzler:

Please accept the sincere condolences of Mrs. Ford and myself on the tragic death of your husband. We trust that together, you and your family will maintain the faith and strength needed in this trying time.

May God give you the strength to bear the burden of your loss and may you find comfort in the difficult days ahead.

Sincerely,

/s/ Gerald R. Ford

Mrs. Richard G. Kreuzler
272 Via Marila
Palm Beach, Florida 33480

C O P Y

REVENUE SHARING

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 11, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR

FROM

SUBJECT:

JIM SHUMAN

PAUL WYER

General Revenue Sharing
Payments -- Florida

Attached for your use and information are the briefing materials on General Revenue Sharing payments to Florida. The charts for the President's use, as well as copies for distribution, will be aboard the car plane.

Attachments

cc: Jim Cavanaugh

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS

FLORIDA

- TAB A -- Selected Data on Florida
- TAB B -- Memorandum on Miami Civil Rights Situation
- TAB C -- Payments through January 5, 1976 for FLORIDA (including all local jurisdictions)
- TAB D -- Payments by FLORIDA Congressional Districts with projection of estimated payments under President's proposed renewal legislation.
- TAB E -- Payments through January 5, 1976 for each State

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENT

FLORIDA

- I. To date, the State of Florida has received more than \$697.6 million in General Revenue Sharing payments. These funds have gone directly to the State government, 66 counties, 389 municipalities and 2 Indian tribes. By December, 1976, these units of government will have received over \$902 million under this program.

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

	Total State-wide	State Gov't.	Counties	Municipalities	Indian Tribes
To date	\$ 697.6	\$ 232.3	\$ 209.6	\$ 255.6	\$.085
By 12/31/76 (estimate)	\$ 902.1	\$ 300.5	\$ 275.7	\$ 325.6	\$.108

- II. Under the President's proposed legislation to continue the General Revenue Sharing program from January, 1977 until September, 1982, the State of Florida would receive approximately \$1.25 billion.

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

Total State-wide	State Gov't.	Counties	Municipalities	Indian Tribes
\$1,246.4	\$ 415.5	\$ 406.3	\$ 424.5	\$.151

III. The following information concerns selected areas in the State of Florida.

Table III -- General Revenue Sharing Payments to Selected Counties and Cities
(in millions)

Jurisdiction	Payment to Date	Total (Existing Program thru 12/31/76)	Projected Under President's Legislation
Orange County	\$ 10.4	\$ 13.8	\$ 21.8
Orlando	7.6	9.9	14.4
--			
Broward County	8.1	10.6	15.2
Ft. Lauderdale	6.6	8.6	12.0
--			
Pinellas County	11.0	14.1	19.5
St. Petersburg	12.4	15.3	17.4
--			
Lee County	4.3	6.0	10.0
Ft. Myers	2.0	2.6	3.4
--			
Dade County	51.9	68.7	101.7
Miami	31.7	40.5	53.8
Miami Beach	5.0	6.5	9.1

3

Table III -- General Revenue Sharing Payments to Selected Counties and Cities
(in millions)

Jurisdiction	Payment to Date	Total (Existing Program thru 12/31/76)	Projected Under President's Legislation
Palm Beach County	\$ 8.8	\$ 11.8	\$ 18.3

IV. The Following Statement on the Impact of General Revenue Sharing on the State of Florida was Submitted by the State to the National Governor's Conference.

"For the period, 1972-73 through 1974-75, Florida has received \$182,940,956 in Federal Revenue Sharing funds. Through the management of these funds we were able to earn \$14,112,089 in interest.

"There has been a deficit in the classroom needs in the K-12 Program in Florida for several years. Governor Askew as a result of this need made the decision at the time Federal Revenue Sharing was first enacted to dedicate all revenue from this source to the elimination of this classroom deficit. All of these funds, with the exception of approximately \$28,000,000, has been appropriated by the Legislature for that purpose. The Governor in his recommendations to the Legislature for 1975-76 provided that the \$75,000,000 to be available in this year would continue to be dedicated to the classroom construction program. However, the economic situation was such that the Legislature did not feel it could agree with this recommendation. Therefore, it appropriated some \$62,000,000 from this source to operation of the K-12 Program in lieu of providing funds for fixed capital outlay purposes. The remaining \$13,000,000 was appropriated to the recurring costs at the state level.

"The fact that Federal Revenue Sharing funds for 1975-76 have been appropriated for recurring costs programs means that the entire character of these funds has changed and any reduction in these funds will have a significant impact on the school situation in this state. The \$75,000,000 represents about 3.4% of our general revenue budget. More important, however, is the fact that the \$62,000,000 for the operation of the K-12 Program represents about 6% of that budget. This simply means that the State of Florida will be faced with several options in the event the Federal Revenue Sharing Program is discontinued and none of these are desirable. These options are (1) increase taxes to offset the loss of revenue from this source; (2) reduce expenditures primarily in the human services area; (3) increase local property taxes to offset the loss to the school program; (4) decrease level of funding for the K-12 Program."

According to the most recent reports filed with the Treasury Department (covering the period July 1974-June 1975), the selected jurisdictions noted below indicate 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>
Orange County	\$ 134,080 for social services to aged and poor 135,403 for public safety 350,000 for environmental protection
Orlando	750,000 for transportation 660,887 for environmental protection 701,106 for public safety
Broward County	\$ 969,560 for public safety 469,702 for transportation 2,080,844 for libraries
Ft. Lauderdale	521,383 for libraries 546,384 for transportation 158,719 for public safety 917,480 for recreation
Pinellas County	\$ 460,629 for health 117,062 for social services to aged and poor
St. Petersburg	950,000 for housing and community development 400,000 for social services to aged and poor 346,478 for recreation 2,875,895 for public safety
Lee County	\$ 932,518 for transportation 286,846 for health 470,043 for recreation
Ft. Myers	52,395 for social services to aged and poor

nued:

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

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Actual Use</u>
Dade County	\$1,592,756 for public safety 1,000,000 for environmental protection 2,642,235 for transportation 7,225,797 for health
Miami	3,663,656 for social services to aged and poor 1,096,544 for social services to aged and poor 4,557,142 for public safety
Miami Beach	1,821,003 for environmental protection 845,275 for public safety 89,153 for transportation 58,015 for social services to aged and poor 456,985 for recreation 92,368 for libraries

Miami, Florida, Civil Rights Case

In June 1973, the Treasury Department suspected that the City of Miami might have engaged in employment discrimination in programs funded with General Revenue Sharing funds. In October, 1974, an audit was conducted of the City and statistics revealed that Spanish-speaking Americans were under-represented in relation to their numbers in the City. Simultaneously, Treasury was informed by the Department of Justice that it was conducting an in-depth investigation.

On February 14, 1975, Treasury wrote the City, alleging possible discrimination in employment since 45% of the population is Spanish-speaking but only 5.5% of the City employees are Spanish-speaking.

In June 1975, Justice notified the City of its intent to file suit. Since that time, Justice and Treasury have engaged in joint efforts to negotiate a Consent Decree with the City of Miami.

Negotiations of the Decree were successfully completed and the signed Decree was presented to the Judge on January 5, 1976. The Judge has made some minor changes in language which have to be agreed to by all parties. Justice expects the Decree to be entered by the Judge very shortly.

* * * *

REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
10	STATE OF FLORIDA	16,722,436	232,361,475	009	CITRUS COUNTY	108,651	903,677
001	ALACHUA COUNTY	242,080	3,388,732		CRYSTAL RIVER CITY	7,034	154,931
	ALACHUA CITY	3,550	123,123		INVERNESS CITY	10,598	204,415
	ARCHER CITY	3,382	64,701		* COUNTY TOTAL *	126,283	1,263,023
	GAINESVILLE CITY	278,010	4,242,574	010	CLAY COUNTY	71,945	770,445
	MAWTHORNE CITY	3,583	61,964		GREEN COVE SPRINGS CITY	15,567	243,043
	HIGH SPRINGS CITY	9,440	190,776		KEYSTONE HEIGHTS CITY	1,469	28,209
	MICANOPY TOWN	2,079	48,687		ORANGE PARK TOWN	11,761	182,203
	NEWBERRY CITY	3,214	59,313		PENNEY FARMS TOWN	561	7,694
	VALDO CITY	2,278	43,135		* COUNTY TOTAL *	101,303	1,231,674
	LA CROSSE TOWN	349	4,798	011	COLLIER COUNTY	90,032	776,016
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	547,965	8,223,803		EVERGLADES CITY	3,554	46,342
002	BAKER COUNTY	15,056	233,248		NAPLES CITY	47,721	581,450
	MACCLENNY CITY	8,227	207,160		* COUNTY TOTAL *	141,307	1,403,804
	BLEEN ST MARY TOWN	661	25,953	012	COLUMBIA COUNTY	55,831	757,688
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	23,944	466,361		FORT WHITF TOWN	526	12,868
003	BAY COUNTY	180,087	2,745,451		LAKE CITY	36,860	785,419
	CEDAR GROVE TOWN	1,153	19,883		* COUNTY TOTAL *	93,217	1,555,967
	LYNN HAVEN CITY	13,391	234,575	013	DADE COUNTY	4,131,157	51,932,972
	PANAMA CITY	209,098	3,072,295		BAL HARBOUR VILLAGE	3,062	46,797
	PANAMA CITY BEACH CITY	9,898	136,143		RAY HARBOR ISLANDS TOWN	4,071	62,244
	SPRINGFIELD CITY	13,500	261,158		BISCAYNE PARK VILLAGE	3,170	52,432
	CALLAWAY CITY	4,294	48,084		CORAL GABLES CITY	119,330	1,533,415
	MEXICO BEACH TOWN	1,544	19,738		EL PORTAL VILLAGE	1,831	27,886
	PARKER CITY	3,914	57,167		FLORIDA CITY CITY	29,647	490,228
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	436,871	6,594,494		GOLDEN BEACH TOWN	820	12,498
004	BRADFORD COUNTY	47,558	625,589		MIALEAH CITY	371,661	4,816,786
	BROOKER TOWN	327	9,857		MIALEAH GARDENS TOWN	1,068	23,874
	HAMPTON CITY	777	18,937		HOMESTEAD CITY	52,948	884,314
	LAWTEY CITY	1,157	32,347		INDIAN CREEK VILLAGE	545	8,052
	STARKE CITY	19,758	406,545		MEDLEY TOWN	2,970	35,750
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	69,577	1,087,275		MIAMI CITY	2,193,828	31,759,322
005	BREVARD COUNTY	576,125	6,756,804		MIAMI BEACH CITY	371,415	5,055,142
	COCOA CITY	73,094	1,015,598		MIAMI SHOPES VILLAGE	8,430	136,461
	COCOA BEACH CITY	32,274	408,860		MIAMI SPRINGS CITY	24,224	364,036
	MELBOURNE CITY	150,334	2,152,205		NORTH BAY VILLAGE	6,602	109,543
	MELBOURNE BEACH TOWN	2,794	40,431		NORTH MIAMI CITY	97,438	1,354,479
	ROCKLEDGE CITY	38,483	434,874		NORTH MIAMI BEACH CITY	103,575	1,496,517
	TITUSVILLE CITY	112,295	1,422,050		OPALOCKA CITY	65,208	1,050,560
	MELBOURNE VILLAGE TOWN	773	8,653		SOUTH MIAMI CITY	15,039	246,475
	PALM BAY CITY	18,740	184,427		SURFSIDE TOWN	7,560	144,568
	SATELLITE BEACH TOWN	7,601	121,721		SWEETWATER CITY	6,156	94,007
	INDIALANTIC TOWN	3,605	49,293		VIRGINIA GARDENS VILLAGE	3,671	38,344
	M MELBOURNE TOWN	4,577	63,813		WEST MIAMI TOWN	6,673	172,954
	INDIAN HARBOUR	7,578	80,270		PENNSUCO TOWN	REPORT	0
	CAPE CANAVERAL CITY	12,326	102,866		ISLANDIA CITY	NO PAY DUE	220
	MALABAR TOWN	578	8,582		WICCOSUKEE BUSINESS COUNCIL	1,578	22,154
	PALM SHORES TOWN	173	2,712		* COUNTY TOTAL *	7,633,877	102,922,035
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	1,033,350	12,855,159	014	DE SOTO COUNTY	58,036	755,665
006	BROWARD COUNTY	640,701	8,191,961		ARCADIA CITY	34,703	500,519
	DANIA CITY	41,346	623,579		* COUNTY TOTAL *	92,739	1,256,180
	DEERFIELD BEACH CITY	49,834	656,517	015	DIXIE COUNTY	26,374	341,970
	FORT LAUDERDALE CITY	488,423	6,442,838		CROSS CITY TOWN	4,525	113,973
	HALLANDALE CITY	77,789	1,227,947		MORSESHOE BEACH TOWN	1,092	8,035
	HILLSBORO BEACH TOWN	2,521	28,515		* COUNTY TOTAL *	31,991	463,974
	HOLLYWOOD CITY	330,678	5,773,743	016	ATLANTIC BEACH CITY	17,068	254,884
	LAUDERDALE BY THE SEA	2,808	46,833		BALDWIN TOWN	5,102	95,994
	MIRAMAR CITY	37,458	601,011		JACKSONVILLE CITY	2,428,664	36,512,457
	OAKLAND PARK CITY	77,582	812,750		JACKSONVILLE BEACH CITY	32,044	548,702
	POMPANO BEACH CITY	134,528	1,736,158		NEPTUNE BEACH CITY	7,439	121,936
	WILTON MANORS CITY	18,539	292,840		* COUNTY TOTAL *	2,490,517	37,533,973
	PEMBROKE PARK TOWN	5,637	92,395	017	ESCAMBIA COUNTY	432,183	6,628,807
	COOPER CITY	5,989	78,554		PENSACOLA CITY	256,636	3,378,215
	MACIENDA VILLAGE	426	3,489		SO FLOMATON TOWN	619	29,178
	LAUDERMILL CITY	36,887	415,804		* COUNTY TOTAL *	689,438	10,036,200
	LAZY LAKE TOWN	WAIVED	1,198	018	FLAGLER COUNTY	4,838	69,294
	LIGHTHOUSE POINT CITY	12,426	155,795		BEVERLY BEACH TOWN	NO PAY DUE	1,788
	MARGATE CITY	59,227	698,155		RUNNELL CITY	8,798	133,652
	PEMBROKE PINES CITY	30,280	338,183		FLAGLER BEACH CITY	9,021	106,533
	PLANTATION CITY	33,788	488,926		MARINELAND TOWN	NO PAY DUE	1,107
	SEA RANCH LAKES VILLAGE	633	8,997		PAINTERS HILL TOWN	NO PAY DUE	461
	DAVIE TOWN	23,019	288,619		* COUNTY TOTAL *	27,657	312,835
	CORAL SPRINGS CITY	37,595	180,655	019	FRANKLIN COUNTY	31,095	306,996
	LAUDERDALE LAKES CITY	28,911	348,093		APALACHICOLA CITY	10,923	219,954
	NORTH LAUDERDALE CITY	29,808	110,122		CARRABELLE CITY	4,026	88,173
	PARKLAND CITY	DUE TRUST FUND	2,028		* COUNTY TOTAL *	46,044	615,123
	SUNRISE CITY	87,713	671,474	020	GADSDEN COUNTY	125,901	1,803,964
	TAMARAC CITY	28,424	283,801		CHATTANOOCHEE CITY	7,777	166,803
	COCONUT CREEK CITY	2,248	34,721		GREENSBORO TOWN	834	21,180
	SEMINOLE TRIBAL COUNCIL	4,437	63,473		GRETNA TOWN	1,156	20,752
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	2,320,725	30,899,174		HAVANA TOWN	2,394	73,062
007	CALHOUN COUNTY	21,519	302,453		QUINCY CITY	36,852	693,554
	ALTHA TOWN	1,153	26,212		* COUNTY TOTAL *	174,914	2,779,315
	BLOUNTSTOWN CITY	5,931	159,947	021	GILCHRIST COUNTY	18,329	234,829
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	28,603	488,612		BELL TOWN	364	3,714
008	CHARLOTTE COUNTY	121,828	1,658,345				
	PUNTA GORDA CITY	26,564	381,614				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	148,392	2,039,959				

REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

TY	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	TRENTON CITY	3,389	66,060		TAVAPES CITY	11,180	213,867
	SUWANNEE RIVER TOWN	106	9,717		UMATILLA CITY	5,050	93,957
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	22,188	314,320		* COUNTY TOTAL *	251,467	4,048,507
022	GLADES COUNTY	20,648	224,219	036	LEE COUNTY	325,311	4,357,353
	MOORE HAVEN CITY	4,723	97,163		FORT MYERS CITY	121,773	2,153,337
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	25,371	314,382		CAPE CORAL CITY	36,547	232,547
					* COUNTY TOTAL *	582,961	6,644,867
023	GULF COUNTY	34,128	569,093	037	LEON COUNTY	221,613	2,566,804
	PORT ST JOE TOWN	23,093	350,530		TALLAHASSEE CITY	151,009	2,422,290
	NEWAHITCHKA CITY	4,346	64,914		* COUNTY TOTAL *	372,622	4,989,094
	WARD RIDGE CITY	NO PAY DUE	0				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	61,567	980,537	038	LEVY COUNTY	70,879	917,611
024	HAMILTON COUNTY	36,487	520,022		BRONSON TOWN	1,499	36,869
	JASPER CITY	8,457	150,658		CEDAR KEY CITY	2,703	54,289
	JENNINGS TOWN	1,388	33,243		CHIEFLAND TOWN	8,989	146,687
	WHITE SPRINGS TOWN	REPORT	50,049		INGLIS TOWN	486	20,956
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	46,332	753,972		WILLISTON CITY	3,679	74,974
025	WARDEE COUNTY	76,177	928,844		YANKEETOWN TOWN	1,050	7,234
	BOWLING GREEN CITY	9,264	137,771		OTTER CREEK TOWN	238	5,145
	WAUCHULA CITY	14,449	253,985	039	LIBERTY COUNTY	15,892	99,803
	ZOLFO SPRINGS TOWN	4,510	101,405		BRISTOL CITY	568	25,634
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	104,400	1,417,985		* COUNTY TOTAL *	16,460	125,441
026	MENDRY COUNTY	46,230	410,645	040	MADISON COUNTY	28,286	441,625
	CLEVISTON CITY	9,630	218,121		GREENVILLE TOWN	5,481	59,206
	LABELLE CITY	11,053	170,518		LEE TOWN	637	10,284
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	66,913	799,304		MADISON CITY	24,664	345,041
027	HERNANDO COUNTY	120,161	1,346,090		* COUNTY TOTAL *	59,072	856,197
	BROOKSVILLE CITY	15,261	311,861	041	MANATEE COUNTY	264,181	3,775,433
	WEEKI WACHEE CITY	245	4,913		ANNA MARIA CITY	2,163	27,828
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	135,667	1,664,864		BRADENTON CITY	114,600	1,521,445
028	HIGHLANDS COUNTY	111,927	1,456,315		BRADENTON BEACH CITY	1,846	25,424
	AVON PARK CITY	34,712	578,048		HOLMES BEACH CITY	4,929	45,777
	LAKE PLACID TOWN	711	49,630		LONGBOAT KEY TOWN	4,754	46,064
	SERRING CITY	21,921	422,054		PALMETTO CITY	23,268	453,833
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	169,271	2,506,047		* COUNTY TOTAL *	415,741	5,495,804
029	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY	1,380,882	21,124,811	042	MARION COUNTY	148,252	1,869,499
	PLANT CITY CITY	63,405	1,154,558		RELLEVIEW CITY	7,356	83,752
	TAMPA CITY	1,392,135	23,138,269		DUNNELLON CITY	7,441	112,204
	TEMPLE TERRACE CITY	20,117	277,937		MCINTOSH TOWN	2,184	28,741
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	2,856,539	45,695,575		OCALA CITY	73,683	1,491,457
030	HOLMES COUNTY	27,171	414,190		REDDICK TOWN	1,083	12,313
	BONIFAY CITY	7,886	130,699		* COUNTY TOTAL *	239,499	3,598,368
	ESTO TOWN	213	4,076	043	MARTIN COUNTY	148,698	1,645,040
	PONCE DE LEON CITY	332	9,411		JUPITER ISLAND TOWN	2,520	30,097
	WESTVILLE TOWN	239	3,519		STUART CITY	31,630	472,600
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	35,841	562,895		SEWALLS POINT TOWN	2,131	19,494
031	INDIAN RIVER COUNTY	127,180	1,324,431		OCEAN BREEZE PARK TOWN	927	7,466
	FELLSMERE CITY	3,974	49,309	044	MONROE COUNTY	152,148	1,842,994
	SERASTIAN CITY	6,550	83,163		KEY WEST CITY	70,046	1,191,924
	VERO BEACH CITY	77,978	1,167,246		KEY COLONY BEACH CITY	1,165	29,402
	INDIAN RIVER SHORES TOWN	1,898	10,250		LAYTON CITY	120	3,600
	ORCHID TOWN	REPORT	0		* COUNTY TOTAL *	223,479	3,067,920
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	217,582	2,636,399	045	NASSAU COUNTY	66,538	796,567
032	JACKSON COUNTY	85,636	1,258,602		CALLAHAN TOWN	2,454	58,851
	ALFORD TOWN	457	13,943		FERNANDINA BEACH CITY	45,777	682,209
	CAMPRELLTON TOWN	258	8,920		HILLIARD TOWN	3,231	65,834
	COTTONDALE TOWN	3,643	48,215		* COUNTY TOTAL *	118,004	1,603,461
	GRACEVILLE CITY	16,271	240,865	046	OKALOOSA COUNTY	115,974	1,571,650
	GRAND RIDGE TOWN	734	19,523		CINCO BAYOU TOWN	1,742	27,484
	MALONE TOWN	1,553	30,029		CRESTVIEW CITY	32,450	516,944
	MARIANNA CITY	37,559	609,546		FORT WALTON BEACH CITY	87,138	1,339,011
	SNEADS TOWN	2,315	56,818		LAUREL HILL CITY	411	7,739
	GREENWOOD TOWN	478	18,197		MARY ESTHER TOWN	9,516	125,934
	BASCOM TOWN	85	4,647		NICEVILLE CITY	15,804	284,504
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	148,989	2,315,105		SHALIMAR TOWN	721	13,778
033	JEFFERSON COUNTY	25,059	390,029		VALPARAISO CITY	8,762	128,318
	MONTICELLO CITY	12,627	220,059		* COUNTY TOTAL *	272,518	4,016,304
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	37,686	619,088	047	OKEECHOBEE COUNTY	54,502	631,054
034	LAFAYETTE COUNTY	7,516	131,080		OKFECOBEE CITY	26,668	305,755
	MAYO TOWN	1,348	44,893		* COUNTY TOTAL *	81,170	936,809
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	8,864	177,973	048	ORANGE COUNTY	884,844	10,445,750
035	LAKE COUNTY	134,454	1,964,446		APOPKA CITY	26,188	395,898
	ASTATULA TOWN	436	8,118		BELL ISLE CITY	2,258	36,154
	CLERMONT CITY	14,173	223,581		EATONVILLE TOWN	13,169	177,371
	EUSTIS CITY	24,050	451,102		MAITLAND CITY	14,971	207,191
	FRUITLAND PARK TOWN	3,975	49,422		OAKLAND TOWN	7,463	32,285
	GROVELAND CITY	6,122	130,394		OCOEEE CITY	19,149	309,257
	HOWEY IN THE HILLS TOWN	2,245	40,373		ORLANDO CITY	585,066	7,452,237
	LADY LAKE TOWN	603	13,491		WINDERMERE TOWN	1,055	15,441
	LEESBURG CITY	27,457	506,819		WINTER GARDEN CITY	21,947	350,267
	MASCOTTE CITY	3,706	74,441		WINTER PARK CITY	53,020	838,904
	MINNEOLA TOWN	4,302	72,031		BAY LAKE CITY	NO PAY DUE	1,474
	MONTVERDE TOWN	506	7,496		LAKE RUENA VISTA CITY	NO PAY DUE	692
	MOUNT DORA CITY	13,208	198,569				

RELATIVE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	EDGEWOOD TOWN	2,869	37,382		LAKELAND CITY	149,575	2,431,274
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	1,626,981	20,501,123		LAKE WALES CITY	6,431	721,004
049	OSCEOLA COUNTY	132,874	1,488,490		MULBERRY CITY	10,780	160,974
	KISSIMHEE CITY	50,913	646,649		POLK CITY TOWN	307	2,940
	ST CLOUD CITY	23,809	332,836		WINTER HAVEN CITY	88,225	1,335,704
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	207,596	2,467,975		* COUNTY TOTAL *	1,186,242	17,071,823
050	PALM BEACH COUNTY	740,517	8,823,104	054	PUTNAM COUNTY	159,980	1,976,130
	BELLE GLADE CITY	80,066	1,392,171		CRESCENT CITY CITY	6,431	160,121
	BOCA RATON CITY	71,084	844,295		INTERLACHEN TOWN	2,617	23,194
	BOYNTON BEACH CITY	68,839	942,984		PALATKA CITY	49,075	852,191
	CLOUD LAKE TOWN	127	4,211		POMONA PARK TOWN	1,890	32,500
	DELRAY BEACH CITY	85,420	1,054,057		WELAKA TOWN	769	30,127
	GLEN RIDGE TOWN	207	2,943		* COUNTY TOTAL *	220,762	3,074,263
	GREENACRES CITY TOWN	8,656	85,642	055	ST JOHN COUNTY	121,067	1,502,944
	GULF STREAM TOWN	2,711	37,117		HASTINGS TOWN	4,636	37,645
	MAVERHILL TOWN	895	13,902		ST AUGUSTINE CITY	76,833	1,202,664
	HIGHLAND BEACH TOWN	3,816	42,128		ST AUGUSTINE BEACH TOWN	2,052	16,799
	JUPITER TOWN	6,239	74,145		* COUNTY TOTAL *	294,588	2,760,052
	LAKE PARK TOWN	15,882	243,519	056	ST LUCIE COUNTY	279,187	3,141,395
	LAKE WORTH CITY	85,905	1,276,055		FORT PIERCE CITY	85,529	1,780,531
	LANTANA TOWN	16,890	315,119		ST LUCIE VILLAGE	470	5,954
	MANALAPAN TOWN	1,483	20,377		PORT ST LUCIE CITY	6,384	40,793
	MANGONIA PARK TOWN	4,020	49,170		* COUNTY TOTAL *	371,570	4,968,673
	OCEAN RIDGE TOWN	1,060	16,247	057	SANTA ROSA COUNTY	84,158	1,111,387
	PANOKEE CITY	13,479	304,392		JAY TOWN	1,888	33,285
	PALM BEACH TOWN	12,128	130,648		MILTON TOWN	17,293	372,873
	PALM BCH SHORES TOWN	1,632	26,700		GULF BREEZE CITY	4,784	68,859
	RIVIERA BEACH CITY	147,040	1,852,540		* COUNTY TOTAL *	108,123	1,586,404
	SOUTH BAY TOWN	10,675	195,897	058	SARASOTA COUNTY	296,579	3,602,079
	WEST PALM BEACH CITY	277,532	3,935,116		SARASOTA CITY	204,463	2,708,238
	GOLF VILLAGE	357	4,959		VENICE CITY	40,481	578,826
	LAKE CLARKE SHORES TOWN	2,326	31,922		NORTH PORT CITY	12,618	102,977
	NORTH PALM BEACH VILLAGE	17,351	210,822		* COUNTY TOTAL *	554,141	6,992,120
	PALM SPRINGS VILLAGE	10,545	133,616	059	SEMINOLE COUNTY	250,291	2,336,911
	TEQUESTA VILLAGE	3,319	54,899		ALTA MONTE SPRINGS CITY	17,235	146,395
	ATLANTIS CITY	3,628	42,428		CASSELBERRY CITY	17,048	181,717
	GOLFVIEW TOWN	190	2,734		LONGWOOD CITY	10,265	141,864
	HYPOLUXO TOWN	320	4,576		OVIDEO CITY	5,680	112,694
	JUNO BEACH TOWN	904	10,562		SANFORD CITY	86,005	1,390,928
	JUPITER INLET COLONY TOWN	931	13,882		WINTER SPRINGS CITY	6,678	49,717
	PALM BEACH GARDENS	22,255	264,589		LAKE MARY CITY	3,605	20,682
	ROYAL PALM BEACH VILLAGE	4,379	41,923		* COUNTY TOTAL *	396,807	4,380,910
	SO PALM BEACH TOWN	1,534	14,424	060	SUMNER COUNTY	54,130	575,317
	BRINY BREEZES TOWN	568	6,771		BUSHNELL CITY	3,532	64,443
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	1,724,912	22,515,706		CENTER HILL CITY	2,586	36,680
151	PASCO COUNTY	306,857	2,653,987		COLEMAN CITY	1,680	31,722
	DADE CITY	26,535	417,237		NEWSTER TOWN	5,036	72,432
	NEW PORT RICHEY CITY	31,670	565,449		WILDWOOD CITY	11,751	189,947
	PORT RICHEY CITY	14,992	118,805		* COUNTY TOTAL *	78,715	970,981
	ST LEO TOWN	818	14,625	061	SUWANNEE COUNTY	47,307	681,122
	SAN ANTONIO CITY	1,112	24,920		BRANFORD TOWN	3,111	59,079
	ZEPHYRHILLS CITY	13,012	239,391		LIVE OAK CITY	24,545	462,082
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	394,996	4,034,414		* COUNTY TOTAL *	74,963	1,202,243
052	PINELLAS COUNTY	798,040	11,010,535	062	TAYLOR COUNTY	33,788	525,734
	BELLEAIR TOWN	3,090	45,948		PERRY CITY	24,248	539,282
	BELLEAIR BEACH TOWN	1,076	13,304		* COUNTY TOTAL *	58,036	1,065,014
	BELLEAIR SHOPE TOWN	192	2,747	063	UNION COUNTY	19,815	265,705
	CLEARWATER CITY	206,820	3,002,480		LAKE BUTLER CITY	9,031	131,910
	DUNEDIN CITY	43,442	594,165		WORTHINGTON SPRINGS TOWN	322	10,000
	GULFPORT CITY	24,285	392,472		RAIFORD TOWN	154	7,697
	INDIAN ROCKS BEACH CITY	4,702	52,679		* COUNTY TOTAL *	29,324	415,312
	INDIAN SHORES TOWN	2,099	17,652	064	VOLUSIA COUNTY	411,938	6,541,787
	LARGO CITY	69,411	852,317		DAYTONA BEACH CITY	244,935	4,082,958
	MADERIA BEACH CITY	12,697	250,355		DE LAND CITY	60,586	981,743
	N REDDINGTON BEACH TOWN	1,220	13,322		EDGEWATER CITY	12,560	172,243
	OLDSMAR CITY	4,817	70,596		HOLLY HILL CITY	79,747	463,623
	PINELLAS PARK CITY	99,602	1,265,039		LAKE HELEN CITY	1,364	24,016
	REDINGTON BEACH TOWN	1,549	21,640		NEW SHYRNA BEACH CITY	45,464	730,608
	REDINGTON SHORES TOWN	3,081	40,775		ORANGE CITY TOWN	3,265	48,354
	SAFETY HARBOR CITY	14,411	217,587		ORMOND BEACH CITY	32,407	492,747
	ST PETERSBURG CITY	707,166	12,487,021		PIERSON TOWN	644	19,043
	ST PETERSBURG BEACH CITY	26,656	370,382		PORT ORANGE CITY	20,162	315,652
	SOUTH PASADENA CITY	3,238	37,496		SOUTH DAYTONA CITY	14,317	196,990
	TARPON SPRINGS CITY	35,177	591,742		OAK HILL CITY	1,041	24,592
	TREASURE ISLAND CITY	11,960	157,325		DAYTONA BEACH	5,180	75,583
	KENNETH CITY TOWN	3,979	112,087		PONCE INFLT TOWN	2,869	20,435
	BELLEAIR BLUFFS CITY	2,046	26,467		* COUNTY TOTAL *	886,483	14,190,374
	SEMINOLE CITY	4,184	112,445	065	WAKULLA COUNTY	27,097	293,357
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	2,073,940	31,755,678		SOPCHOPPY CITY	557	21,040
053	POLK COUNTY	720,918	9,563,192		ST MARKS TOWN	1,990	23,731
	AUBURNDALE CITY	25,466	384,595		* COUNTY TOTAL *	29,644	338,124
	BARTON CITY	36,919	625,391	066	WALTON COUNTY	51,427	732,891
	DAVENPORT TOWN	5,329	84,594		DE FUNIAK SPRINGS TOWN	14,038	318,664
	DUNDEE TOWN	5,773	117,900		PAXTON TOWN	223	13,193
	EAGLE LAKE TOWN	5,246	84,360				
	FORT MEADE CITY	14,577	291,350				
	FROSTPROOF CITY	8,126	150,085				
	HAINES CITY CITY	58,339	877,268				
	HIGHLAND PARK VILLAGE	613	4,700				
	MILLCREST HEIGHTS	325	3,417				
	LAKE ALFRED CITY	11,861	199,792				
	LAKE HAMILTON TOWN	1,794	26,176				

REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	FREEPORT CITY	606	12,110				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	70,294	1,074,918				
7	WASHINGTON COUNTY	37,804	484,979				
	CHIPLEY TOWN	15,500	247,095				
	VERNON CITY	651	17,062				
	CARYVILLE TOWN	670	15,879				
	WASAU TOWN	255	4,058				
	EBRO TOWN	737	10,609				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	55,625	775,682				
** STATE TOTAL **		50,174,424	697,614,130				
NUMRER PAID		446					

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

REASON	NUMBER	AMOUNT
REPORT	3	5,336
DUE TRUST FUND	1	
ORS HOLD	0	
WAIVED	1	
NO PAY DUE	7	
TOTAL	12	5,336

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS

FLORIDA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

5th District -- Richard Kelly (R-Holiday)

Total Under Existing Program \$ 35,013,013.00

Projected Under President's Proposal \$ 52,763,484.00

6th District -- C. W. (Bill) Young (R-St. Petersburg)

Total Under Existing Program \$ 34,856,822.00

Projected Under President's Proposal \$ 44,183,757.00

9th District -- Louis Frey, Jr. (R-Winter Park)

Total Under Existing Program \$ 35,000,284.00

Projected Under President's Proposal \$ 52,364,047.00

10th District -- L. A. (Skip) Bafalis (R-Ft. Myers Beach)

Total Under Existing Program \$ 41,914,511.00

Projected Under President's Proposal \$ 63,760,457.00

11th District -- Paul G. Rogers (D-West Palm Beach)

Total Under Existing Program \$ 35,458,241.00

Projected Under President's Proposal \$ 52,247,173.00

12th District -- J. Herbert Burke (R-Hollywood)

Total Under Existing Program \$ 30,461,983.00

Projected Under President's Proposal \$ 42,184,629.00

13th District -- William Lehman (D-N. Miami Beach)

Total Under Existing Program \$ 37,960,952.00
Projected Under President's Proposal \$ 54,438,477.00

14th District -- Claude Pepper (D-Miami)

Total Under Existing Program \$ 65,174,484.00
Projected Under President's Proposal \$ 91,055,746.00

15th District -- Dante B. Fascell (D-Miami)

Total Under Existing Program \$ 36,329,511.00
Projected Under President's Proposal \$ 51,819,768.00



	COUNTIES \$	MUNICIPALITIES \$	TOWNSHIPS \$	UNINCORPORATED VILLAGES \$	TOTALS \$
ALABAMA	132,138,051	99,051,891	165,441,293		396,631,235
ALASKA	10,373,892	8,433,387	12,061,202		31,453,939
ARIZONA	78,869,586	62,546,527	87,443,328	585,458	237,804,753
ARKANSAS	86,009,940	88,423,575	70,252,562	8,545,312	244,666,077
CALIFORNIA	834,690,872	999,837,278	669,032,611		2,504,104,509
COLORADO	82,906,807	58,205,186	107,526,029	543,748	248,792,604
CONNECTICUT	100,554,148		106,524,457	94,742,598	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	255,596,063	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
IDaho	31,599,338	36,338,274	26,520,718		94,458,330
ILLINOIS	401,064,855	178,799,515	422,767,676	347,711	1,002,979,157
INDIANA	165,533,211	112,730,220	178,219,950	105,468,267	461,951,648
IOWA	109,885,529	127,851,506	91,940,223	40,089,550	369,766,808
KANSAS	74,959,850	75,993,987	65,689,239	8,139,569	224,782,645
KENTUCKY	146,336,143	110,421,580	127,534,318	29,215	384,321,256
LOUISIANA	181,134,744	144,598,346	210,506,282		536,239,372
MAINE	48,243,329	6,446,124	39,913,283	49,927,639	134,529,375
MARYLAND	155,680,603	182,825,408	128,519,990	171,905	467,139,906
MASSACHUSETTS	249,133,570	28,631,693	279,227,763	191,409,281	748,402,307
MICHIGAN	333,220,517	195,484,180	410,321,280	60,720,339	999,746,296
MINNESOTA	156,833,237	167,713,131	126,516,363	19,189,992	469,252,723
MISSISSIPPI	132,133,055	160,673,601	89,001,891	945,532	381,953,079
MISSOURI	147,971,782	98,057,724	190,084,584	6,594,159	436,708,249
MONTANA	30,853,181	41,017,265	18,444,493	2,244,050	92,568,989
NEBRASKA	55,728,272	55,464,943	52,233,120	3,503,437	166,930,012
NEVADA	17,379,909	21,775,726	12,708,492	10,947,356	42,811,483
NEW HAMPSHIRE	25,882,207	4,580,758	23,702,591	19,947,356	73,912,912
NEW JERSEY	246,528,491	172,060,069	218,544,522	102,647,058	739,772,140
NEW MEXICO	50,928,035	40,916,754	49,896,046		141,740,835
NEW YORK	878,407,733	378,368,737	1,198,646,830	186,062,003	2,441,485,303
NORTH CAROLINA	200,097,018	215,481,172	184,741,806	496,170	600,316,166
NORTH DAKOTA	30,043,666	31,005,071	20,055,932	7,778,598	88,882,767
OHIO	314,578,290	199,410,473	368,587,422	61,094,608	903,670,793
OKLAHOMA	87,905,384	63,605,499	110,598,371		262,109,254
OREGON	78,635,780	59,765,549	97,249,989	1,586,643	236,237,961
PENNSYLVANIA	413,412,624	233,131,891	460,876,617	133,384,052	1,247,605,184
RHODE ISLAND	35,163,292		49,838,510	20,488,050	105,489,852
SOUTH CAROLINA	110,206,593	113,850,207	100,781,526		324,838,326
SOUTH DAKOTA	34,287,872	39,552,052	21,453,625	4,819,695	100,112,244
TENNESSEE	148,149,552	127,942,216	170,980,433	2,807,898	449,879,099
TEXAS	374,231,527	279,915,790	467,053,487	72,453	1,121,273,257
UTAH	46,339,292	45,860,979	45,999,950	815,549	139,015,720
VERMONT	22,389,070	539,607	15,419,228	28,909,904	67,257,809
VIRGINIA	156,105,423	116,377,401	196,726,158	7,090	469,215,072
WASHINGTON	113,540,584	101,568,945	124,551,532	3,401	340,664,462
WEST VIRGINIA	98,732,695	60,625,376	70,146,536	973,478	229,504,607
WISCONSIN	197,729,088	195,506,934	168,599,088	31,146,701	593,981,811
WYOMING	14,229,942	20,622,071	7,420,416	607,040	42,279,469
NATIONAL TOTALS	8,022,209,704	6,005,826,153	8,317,512,472	1,176,566,257	23,522,114,586

STATE NAME	STATE CODE	COUNTIES	MUNICIPALITIES	TOWNSHIPS	INDIAN TRIBES & ALASKAN NATIVE VILLAGES	TOTALS
ALABAMA	1	67	410			478
ALASKA	2	9	134		87	231
ARIZONA	3	14	47		18	100
ARKANSAS	4	75	464			540
CALIFORNIA	5	57	411		57	526
COLORADO	6	62	260		2	325
CONNECTICUT	7		33	149		143
DELAWARE	8	3	54			58
DIST OF COLUMBIA	9					1
FLORIDA	10	66	389		2	454
GEORGIA	11	158	529			688
HAWAII	12	3	1			5
IDAHO	13	44	199		5	249
ILLINOIS	14	102	1,270	1,436		2,809
INDIANA	15	91	563	1,008		1,663
IOWA	16	99	554		1	1,055
KANSAS	17	105	627	1,455	4	2,192
KENTUCKY	18	120	403			524
LOUISIANA	19	62	296		1	360
MAINE	20	16	22	474	3	516
MARYLAND	21	23	151			175
MASSACHUSETTS	22	12	39	312		364
MICHIGAN	23	83	531	1,245	5	1,865
MINNESOTA	24	87	455	1,794	12	2,749
MISSISSIPPI	25	82	281		1	365
MISSOURI	26	114	905	326		1,346
MONTANA	27	56	126		7	190
NEBRASKA	28	93	434	477	3	1,108
NEVADA	29	16	17		17	51
NEW HAMPSHIRE	30	10	13	221		245
NEW JERSEY	31	21	135	232		589
NEW MEXICO	32	32	93		22	148
NEW YORK	33	57	418	929	8	1,613
NORTH CAROLINA	34	100	465		1	567
NORTH DAKOTA	35	53	359	1,361	5	1,779
OHIO	36	88	435	1,320		2,344
OKLAHOMA	37	77	561		25	664
OREGON	38	36	238		4	279
PENNSYLVANIA	39	66	1,013	1,549	1	2,630
RHODE ISLAND	40		8	31		40
SOUTH CAROLINA	41	46	262			309
SOUTH DAKOTA	42	67	310	1,022	9	1,409
TENNESSEE	43	94	323			418
TEXAS	44	254	1,040		2	1,297
UTAH	45	29	215		5	250
VERMONT	46	14	57	237		309
VIRGINIA	47	95	229		2	327
WASHINGTON	48	39	265		22	327
WEST VIRGINIA	49	55	227			283
WISCONSIN	50	72	475	1,270	10	1,928
WYOMING	51	23	89		2	115
NATIONAL TOTALS	51	3,047	14,755	16,844	343	39,044