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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

news releaseEMBARGO: Not for Release Until 12:01 A.M., EST, March 13, 1976NEW RIVER, NORTH CAROLINA, TO RECEIVE WILD AND SCENIC DESIGNATION

Secretary of the Interior Thomas S. Kleppe, today forwarded to the Council on Environmental Quality a final environmental impact statement on the proposal by the State of North Carolina to designate a 26.5 mile segment of the New River in North Carolina as a state-administered unit of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

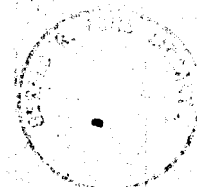
Secretary Kleppe said he intends to approve the North Carolina proposal and will sign the official designation order following a 30-day waiting period suggested by CEQ guidelines.

The Secretary's proposed action could in effect ban construction of a 2-dam hydroelectric power project (the Blue Ridge Project) by the Appalachian Power Co. The United States Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia has before it a plea by the State of North Carolina to void a license for the Blue Ridge Project, previously issued to the Appalachian Power Co. by the Federal Power Commission. Should the court decide in favor of the State of North Carolina, no dam could be built. Kleppe said he had been advised that if the court should uphold the FPC and the power company, the wild and scenic river designation would not take precedence.

Kleppe, in announcing these actions said "I have carefully studied the positions of all parties, met with both sides and have followed to the letter procedures for such matters as these. My announced intentions will clear the air on where the Department of the Interior stands."

A fact sheet on the New River issue is attached.

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THE NEW RIVER IN NORTH CAROLINA

BACKGROUND

The New River originates in North Carolina; it flows north through Virginia, and into West Virginia where it merges with the Gauley and Kanawha Rivers at the terminus of the spectacular New River Gorge. The 26.5-mile segment for which North Carolina seeks protection includes 4.5 miles of the main stem and 22 miles of the South Fork; the area extends southward from the North Carolina/Virginia border.

In February 1965 the Appalachian Power Company (AEP) filed a license application with FPC for a pumped storage hydroelectric project (Blue Ridge project) on the New River. Two dams would be built in Virginia. Water would be backed up along the River creating a reservoir that would extend into North Carolina and inundate the area for which the State now seeks Federal protection.

In June 1966 the Interior Department intervened, requesting modification of the project to provide for recreation development and public access, flow regulation for water quality control, flood control features, and fish and wildlife resource development. The project, as subsequently designed, satisfied most of Interior's requirements at that time. The project would generate 1.8 million kilowatts of power.

The New River had not been included in an initial list of 650 rivers considered as potential wild rivers during studies in the mid 1960's leading to the development of wild and scenic rivers legislation. The first such recognition of the North Carolina portion of the River came in 1974 when the Administration proposed to add new study rivers to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and include the entire New River, exclusive of reservoirs and the potential Blue Ridge project if licensed by the FPC. In House hearings on June 3, 1974, however, the Department supported a study of the River segment, contending that the Federal Power Commission's Environmental Impact Statement on the proposed Blue Ridge project license did not adequately consider the free-flowing character of the river. On June 14, 1974, eleven days after the hearings, FPC issued its license to the Appalachian Power Company authorizing construction of the Blue Ridge project, effective January 2, 1975 if Congress failed in the meantime to enact legislation protecting the River through the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. A bill to study the River's eligibility for such designation passed the Senate but never reached a House vote.

North Carolina has challenged the validity of the FPC license on environmental grounds, and the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals has enjoined construction of the Blue Ridge project pending its decision on the adequacy of the FPC Environmental Impact Statement.

On October 23, 1975 the court heard North Carolina's plea to void the license. If the court upholds the State, no dam can be built; if it upholds the FPC and the power company, the Wild and Scenic Rivers designation would not block a dam unless that decision was appealed to a higher court and subsequently overturned.

Meanwhile, on December 12, 1974 Governor Holshouser applied to have a 4.5-mile segment of the New River designated a State-administered component of the National rivers system. On June 11, 1975 that application was amended to add 22 additional miles on the South Fork making the total 26.5 miles, enough to

meet minimum length requirements. Several technical questions were raised by Interior regarding the State's application. These were satisfactorily answered and the application and draft Environmental Impact Statement were circulated on November 28, 1975 for a 90-day review which ended February 28, 1976.

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation subsequently prepared the final Environmental Impact Statement taking into consideration the views of Federal and State agencies, private organizations and individuals. The final EIS has been submitted to the Council on Environmental Quality for a 30-day review as required by law.

The North Carolina General Assembly has met the requirements of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by passing legislation designating the river segment as a component of the State Natural and Scenic Rivers System.

The Secretary of the Interior cannot formally take the implementing action on the River until that 30-day review has been completed, under CEQ guidelines.

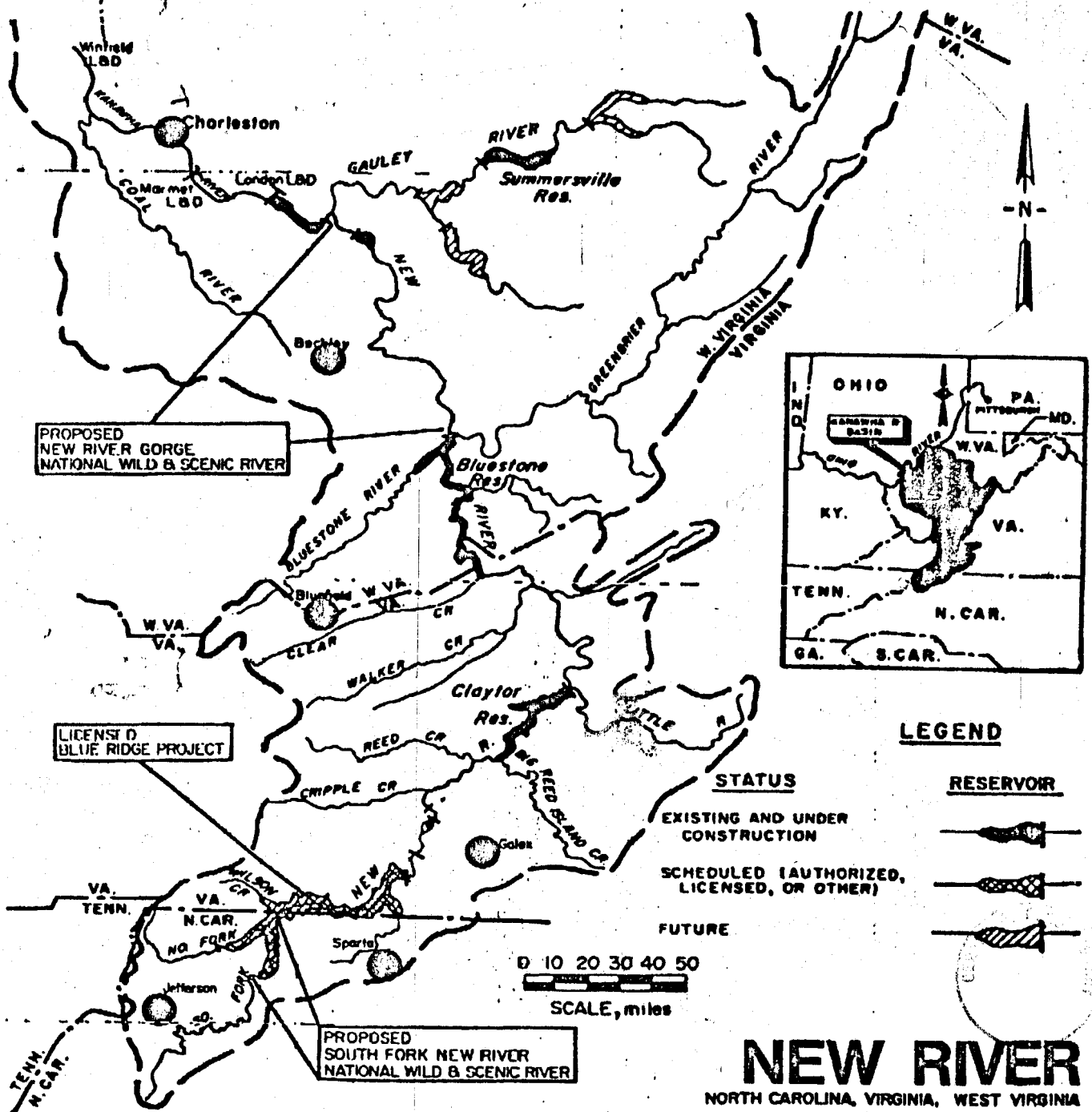
The issue is essentially that of electrical power versus the environment.

River advocates, those opposing the power project, contend that the River merits Federal protection under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act because it is perhaps the oldest waterway in geological terms in the United States; because of potentially valuable archaeological sites that would be inundated by a power project reservoir; because upwards of 3,000 farmers and other landowners in North Carolina and Virginia (1,175 in North Carolina and 1,825 in Virginia) would be displaced by the reservoir (they would be financially compensated by the power company); because the power project would cause at least nominal air pollution; because valuable free-flowing river recreation opportunities, including fishing, canoeing, and floating would be reserved; and because 42,000 acres of land in North Carolina (14,200 acres) and Virginia (27,900 acres) would be flooded were the power project to be built as presently designed. Sixty-two percent (8,800 acres) of the land in North Carolina is actual or potential agricultural land. Public sentiment, as expressed through responses to appeals by the press and comments on the State application and EIS, has been heavy on both sides, with a majority favoring the State's application.

Interior's Bureau of Outdoor Recreation has found that the North Carolina segment meets the scenic river criteria of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

Power advocates, those favoring construction of the Blue Ridge project, contend that the Nation's needs for electrical power override environmental objections. They point out that the project would generate 1.8 million kilowatts of peaking power through a highly efficient system. The project would use more power than it would generate, but the power it burns in refilling its reservoirs at night is essentially waste power of little dollar value, produced by generators which must run continuously. The peaking power produced by the hydro project during the day, on the other hand, is highly important and valuable energy, the lack of which could lead to brownouts and power disruptions. Power advocates point to the flat water recreation opportunities that would be created, including power boating, sailing, canoeing, water skiing, and picnicking. Second home development could occur around the reservoirs and the Appalachian Power Company would give 3,900 acres of land to North Carolina for a lakefront State park.

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North Carolina is seeking national designation for 26.5 miles of the New River, identified here as the "Proposed South Fork New River National Wild and Scenic River." Map shows the North Carolina section of the New River in relation to the "Proposed New River Gorge National Wild and Scenic River" in West Virginia and the reservoirs that lie between. It is important to remember that the river flows north, toward the top of the map.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S BRIEFING BOOK

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

NORTH CAROLINA CAMPAIGN TRIP

MARCH 13, 1976

NORTH CAROLINA
PROFILE

NORTH CAROLINA

History

North Carolina, also known as the "Tar Heel State" and the "Old North State", is one of the thirteen original states and the twelfth to ratify the Constitution. The name Carolina (land of Charles) was first used in honor of Charles I. The Capital, Raleigh, is named after Sir Walter Raleigh.

The first Europeans to explore North Carolina were the French, led by Giovanni de Verrazano in 1524. In 1540, DeSota reached the mountains in Western North Carolina before turning west to the Mississippi River.

The first English exploration, sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh, arrived July 4, 1584. The explorers remained several weeks and returned to England less than a year later.

In 1587, Raleigh dispatched a second colony. In this colony was born the first white child born in the New World, Virginia Dare. The Colony disappeared and its fate remains a mystery.

Successful colonization resulted when residents of Virginia settled in the Albermarle South area in the late 1650's and early 1660's.

From 1663 to 1729, North Carolina was ruled by eight lords proprietors. The proprietary period was characterized by misgovernment, internal strife, and slow growth. In 1677 there was a rebellion over the tobacco tax; in 1708 the Cary rebellion broke out because of taxation of Quakers and other dissenters for the support of the established Anglican Church. Indian wars and pirates also retarded growth.

In 1729 North Carolina was made a royal province. During the American Revolution, North Carolina provided ten regiments of Continental Troops and many thousands of militia. It sent forces to the aid of Virginia and South Carolina and to Washington's army in the north, while it also defeated the Cherokees and suppressed the numerous Tories who made the revolution a civil war in North Carolina. Cornwallis' first invasion was turned back at the battle of King's Mountain. His second

invasion ended in the battle of Guilford Courthouse on March 15, 1781. Cornwallis subsequently surrendered at Yorktown in October, 1781.

Between 1815 and 1835, North Carolina stagnated. There was general political apathy under a one-party system (Democratic-Republican) controlled by the landed aristocracy in the east. In 1850, thousands had left for the western territories. In 1835, threatened by revolution in the western part of the state, a constitutional convention was called. From this followed reforms reallocating representation in the legislature. A genuine two-party system developed, and under the Whigs between 1837 and 1851, there was progressive reform.

In 1854, the Democrats captured control of the state. Prior to the Civil War, great progress was made. Millions of dollars were spent to construct roads and railroads. A state system of free public schools was established along with institutions to care for the blind, deaf, and insane. The state university flourished and colleges for women were established. Bright-leaf tobacco was developed and there was a significant beginning of manufacturing, notably cotton textiles. All of this was brought to a halt by the Civil War.

North Carolina held back from secession and did not secede until May, 1861. South Carolina had seceded the previous December. About 40,000 North Carolinian soldiers died in the war.

The reconstruction was, of course, a difficult period. The Republican Party, established in 1867, took the lead in writing and adopting the Constitution of 1868 and captured control of the state government. Governor W. W. Holden, elected in 1868, was so unpopular and tyrannical, that he was impeached, convicted, and removed from office in 1871. By 1876, the Democrats had recaptured the state government. In 1894, the Populists fused with the Republicans and in 1896 elected Daniel Russel, a Republican governor. He was the last Republican governor until James Holshauser was elected in 1972.

NORTH CAROLINA

Demographics

1970 North Carolina Population At A Glance

Total	5,082,059	Males	2,488,367
Urban	2,285,168	Females	2,593,692
Urban		Whites	3,901,767
fringe		Blacks	1,126,478
(Suburban)	256,686	Spanish language	22,611
Rural	2,796,891		
Farm	374,692		

How Many? North Carolina's population in the 1970 census ranking it 12th among the States and the District of Columbia. Its population density was 104 persons per square mile. The 1970 population was 45 percent urban and 55 percent rural.

The 1970 total was 12 percent greater than the 1960 population. All of this population growth was due to a natural increase of about 620,000 (births minus deaths) during the decade. The State had a net loss of approximately 94,000 persons. There was a net immigration of 81,000 whites and a net emigration of 175,000 persons of other races.

Ethnic Groups. Major nationalities in North Carolina's first and second generations from other countries included 16,614 from Germany (5,630 born there); 12,826 from the United Kingdom (3,726 born there); and 10,334 from Canada (2,772 born there). There were 22,611 persons of Spanish language.

Racial Makeup. The white population totaled 3,901,767 in 1970. Other racial groups included 1,126,478 blacks (one percent more than in 1960); 44,406 American Indians; 2,104 Japanese; 1,255 Chinese; and 905 Filipinos.

Age of the Population. The median age of the North Carolina population was 26.5 years, compared with 28.1 years for the U.S. Of North Carolina's 1970 population, 414,120 were 65 and older and 437,145 under 5 years. The total of school age, 5 to 17, was 1,321,897 and the college age group, 18 to 21, numbered 418,266. The remainder, 22 to 64, totaled 2,490,631.

Income. The median family income in 1969 (the last reported year) was \$7,770 ranking the State 41st in the nation. The U.S. median was \$9,586. The North Carolina median for white families was \$8,504; for its black families, it was \$4,798.

Nearly 17 percent of the State's families (212,726 families) were below the low-income or poverty line in 1969. The 1969 poverty level was \$3,743 for a nonfarm family of four.

Schooling. There were 1,381,752 North Carolinians 3 to 34 years old enrolled in school or college at the time of the census; 17,028 were in nursery school; 871,090 in kindergarten or elementary school; 356,076 in high school; and 137,558 in college.

Of the 2,646,272 persons 25 or older, 39 percent had completed at least 4 years of high school and 9 percent at least 4 years of college. The median number of school years finished by this age group was 10.6 years, compared with the national median of 12.1 years.

Among those in their working years (16 to 64), 24 percent of the men and 18 percent of the women with less than 15 years of schooling had vocational training of some type.

Workers and Jobs. There were 1,309,299 men workers age 16 or older in 1970; 1,176,912 had civilian jobs and 103,578 were in the Armed Forces. Women workers totaled 850,553 of whom 807,490 had civilian jobs and 1,436 were in the Armed Forces.

There were 268,394 men working as craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers (in skilled blue collar jobs); 200,525 as operatives, except transport (chiefly operators of equipment

in manufacturing industries); 124,920 as nonfarm managers and administrators, and 115,320 as professional, technical, and kindred workers.

A total of 243,592 women were employed as nontransport operatives; 204,316 in clerical and kindred jobs; 103,455 in professional, technical, and kindred work; 98,084 in nonhousehold service work; and 43,336 in sales work.

There were 53,641 Federal employees, 99,731 State employees, and 109,546 local government employees at the time of the 1970 census.

North Carolina's Housing. Housing units for year-round use numbered 1,618,103 in 1970, a 25 percent increase over 1960. They had a median of 5.0 rooms per unit, and 83 percent were single family homes. Thirty-one percent of the units were built between 1960 and 1970.

A total of 1,509,564 units were occupied with an average of 3.2 persons per unit. Sixty-five percent were occupied by the owners. Median value of owner-occupied homes was \$13,000 and renters paid a median of \$86 per month.

The presence of piped water, toilet, and bath for exclusive use of the household is an indication of housing quality. In 1970, 16 percent of all year-round housing in North Carolina lacked complete plumbing facilities, compared with 7 percent for the U.S.

Ninety-five percent of the households have television; 74 percent clothes washing machines; 25 percent clothes dryers; 11 percent dishwashers; 38 percent home food freezers; 38 percent two or more automobiles; and 4 percent owned a second home.

Farming in North Carolina. North Carolina's farms, like those of the country as a whole, are becoming fewer and larger. The 1969 Census of Agriculture counted 119,386 farms in the State, 19 percent fewer than in 1964. The average size of farms rose from 97 acres to 107 acres in the 5 years. Their 1969 average value was \$35,551; the average value per acre, \$333.

The 1970 farm population totaled 374,692, a 54 percent decrease from 1960.

NORTH CAROLINA

Farm Facts

North Carolina, traditionally the nation's 10th most important farm state, leads all others in tobacco production. It ranks about third in peanuts and 11th in corn and soybeans. Crops earn roughly two-thirds of farm income; livestock and products the remaining third. In recent years, out of every \$1 earned on the farm, the following commodities earned:

Tobacco	\$0.32	Peanuts	\$0.02 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	.12	Briolers	.09
Sorghum	.11	Hogs	.08
Soybeans	.08		

North Carolina stood 10th in agricultural exports last fiscal year--\$765 million. Exports generated about \$.29 of the farm income dollar. Tobacco accounted for \$.17 of that \$.29.

NORTH CAROLINA

Federal Presence

1974 Share of Federal Tax Burden \$5,463,432,000;
2.04% of U.S. total, 15th largest.

1974 Share of Federal Outlays \$5,259,678,000;
1.95% of U.S. total, 17th largest. Per
capita federal spending, \$1035.

DOD	\$1,614,573,000	15th	(2.36%)
AEC	\$1,799,000	28th	(0.06%)
NASA	\$2,605,000	29th	(0.09%)
DOT	\$156,116,000	23rd	(1.84%)
DOC	\$21,573,000	12th	(1.34%)
DOI	\$21,806,000	26th	(0.89%)
USDA	\$291,802,000	15th	(2.34%)
HEW	\$1,899,465,000	15th	(2.05%)
HUD	\$27,920,000	12th	(2.87%)
VA	\$343,210,000	11th	(2.51%)
EPA	\$102,237,000	8th	(3.25%)
RevS	\$156,171,000	11th	(2.57%)
Int.	\$113,394,000	20th	(0.55%)
Other	\$507,007,000		

Economic Base

Textile mill products, especially knitting mills and yarn and thread mills; agriculture, notably tobacco, broilers, hogs and eggs; apparel and other textile products, especially men's and boys' furnishings; finance, insurance and real estate; household furniture, and other furniture and fixtures; food and kindred products, especially meat products; electrical equipment and supplies, especially communication equipment.

10/10/10

CAMPAIGN PROFILE

NORTH CAROLINA

Political Profile

Source: Almanac of American Politics (1976)

For more than two centuries, differences between east and west have structured the politics of North Carolina. During the Revolutionary War the Tidewater towns and plantations in the east were Tory, while the Piedmont to the west was a hotbed of anti-British radicalism. Likewise during the Civil War, the east--where most of the state's slaveholders lived--was strongly pro-Confederate, while the west, particularly in the mountains, there was considerable Union sentiment. Overall North Carolina was lukewarm enough about the Rebel cause to have declined to secede until Virginia did and so cut it off from the Union.

Each of North Carolina's regions has its traditional politics, developed largely from this Civil War heritage and from its industrial development. North Carolina is a prosperous state, in large part because of the textile, furniture, and tobacco industries. In all three North Carolina ranks first in the nation; the industries have produced some millionaires here, and support a well to do white collar class. But this is also one of the most heavily blue collar states in the nation. Blue collar wages here, especially in the dominant textile industry, are among the lowest in the nation--and so is the level of unionization.) The progressive record of North Carolina government--its high spending on education and avoidance, for the most part, of racial demagoguery--rests very much on an unspoken, always adhered to policy of not disturbing or in any way discommoding the state's major economic interests.

Over the years, North Carolina has had a rather placid politics, marked not by major strife but by quiet accommodation. Republicans have always been a factor here, due to Republican strength in the western mountains and the western mountains and the western edge of the Piedmont, strength that goes back to Civil War days. Richard Nixon managed to carry the state with 40% of the vote in 1968, but it was not until the year of his landslide reelection, 1972, that North Carolina finally went Republican in a major way, electing a Dixiecrat-turned-Republican Senator and, a Republican Governor.

The Governor, James Holshouser, is typical of traditional North Carolina Republicanism. He is from the western part of the state, a moderate on racial issues; one reason for his victory was the support he received from teachers in return for his backing of high state aid to education. Holshouser's victory also followed traditional regional patterns: he carried the mountains with 56% of the vote, and the big and small city studded Piedmont with 54%, he lost the east, traditionally the most Democratic and segregationist part of the state. Holshouser is ineligible for reelection, and in any case his party is being taken over by the hard line conservatives.

Political Demographies: North Carolina is distinctly divided into three (and perhaps four) regions. They include:

The East -- Generally the area east of Raleigh. It is deep south, redneck territory, and very conservative. It is small town, farm area. Tobacco is the key ingredient. An exception is Wilmington, which is more like Savannah, Ga., or New Orleans. It is a sophisticated, port city.

The Piedmont (non-urban): This area is perhaps your strongest area. Small towns, small manufacturing and more like Iowa than Georgia. Middle of the road to conservative. This is the emerging Republican majority.

The Piedmont (urban): It runs from Raleigh to Durham, to Burlington, to Greensboro-High Point, to Winston-Salem, to Charlotte. This is your second strongest area in the state. The metro areas are all known to vote for Republicans in the general election, and GOP registration is rising rapidly.

The West (or Mountains): This was the traditional heartland of the GOP. Now, it is a competitive political area in the general election, with voting being about equal. The GOP strength has its origin in the Civil War, when this area opposed slavery and the Confederacy. It is strangely conservative on all other issues but race.

NORTH CAROLINA

The Voters

Registration 2,279,646 Total. 1,654,304 D (73%);
537,568 R (24%); 87,744 Ind. or No
Party (4%); 30 Labor (-).

Median voting age 40.

Employment profile White collar, 38%. Blue collar,
46%. Service. 11%. Farm, 5%.

Ethnic groups Black, 22%. Total foreign stock, 2%.

Presidential vote

1972	Nixon (R)	1,054,889	(71%)
	McGovern (D).....	438,705	(29%)
1968	Nixon (R).....	627,192	(40%)
	Humphrey (D)	464,113	(29%)
	Wallace (AI)	496,188	(31%)

1972 Republican Presidential Primary

Nixon	159,167	(95%)
McCloskey	8,732	(5%)

PFC CAMPAIGN OVERVIEW

There are 557,000 registered Republicans in North Carolina with registration having closed for the March 23 primary on February 23. While cross-over voting is prohibited, those voters who have not enrolled with a party may declare party affiliation on election day and vote in the party primary of their choice. PFC state leadership currently anticipates voter turnout to run in the 170,000 to 175,000 range.

The PFC organization strategy in North Carolina is similar to that employed in New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Florida. PFC tactics are composed of several elements.

1. Telephone centers (now 28) are making voter identification calls to Republican households in priority vote areas. The largest phone center is located in Charlotte. As a supplement to the phone center operation, the state PFC is developing a broad-based volunteer "home phone" organization directed toward the get-out-the-vote drive.

As of March 8, 81,175 completed phone calls had been made and current plans call for a total of 125,000 calls to be completed by March 15.

2. Persons identified as "undecided" will immediately receive a letter and brochure urging their support of the President. This action will be followed up by a second phone call.
3. Get-out-the-vote telephone calls will be made prior to and on March 23, both from phone centers and from volunteer home phones.
4. A mass mailing to 280,000 Republican households has already been conducted. Special mailings to selective groups are also underway.
5. Radio and television advertizing are being used to the extent that financial limitations allow with special emphasis being given to the Charlotte, Raleigh/Durham, and Greensboro/Winston-Salem and High Point ADI's. Newspaper ads for weekly and daily publications are designed to complement broadcast media advertising as well as to provide emphasis to selected issues.
6. "Advocates" are being used on your behalf at political and non-political events (see separate section).

REAGAN CAMPAIGN OVERVIEW

Ronald Reagan has spent a total of six days in North Carolina to date, Raleigh, Wilmington, Charlotte, Ashville, Greensboro, High Point, Winston-Salem, and Gastonia. He is scheduled to return to the state on March 17 and stay through to March 20. During that time, he will address the Buncombe County Lincoln Day Dinner.

The Reagan organization is reported to have had a decentralized telephone campaign in operation for several weeks. The phone activity is being conducted on a precinct level by volunteers making the calls from private homes. There is not as yet any known provisions for calling back Reagan supporters on March 23.

There have also been several direct mailings in the past two months, all of which have been signed by Senator Helms and sent to selected lists of primarily GOP party leadership. The Reagan campaign recently purchased the GOP registration lists in every county, and it is expected that a massive statewide mailing will be conducted sometime in the next 5-10 days.

After two and one-half weeks of television advertising, Reagan cancelled all his T.V. spots last week, and he has not yet reappeared. It was suspected that the campaign reallocated the funds to Florida that were intended to pay for these spots. Advertisements are still appearing on radio and in newspapers.

Prior to the February 23 registration closing, the Reagan organization sponsored an effort to re-register conservative Democrats in the Republican party. Alex Brock, the General Executive of the State Board of Elections, told the press that the effort was a "failure."

Reagan has consistently refused to hold press conferences, or talk with the press during his visits to North Carolina. There has been a great deal of resentment as a result among members of the state press corps.

NORTH CAROLINA PFC PERSONNEL

State Officials

Honorable James Holshouser.....	Honorary Chairman
James Peden.....	Co-Chairman
Margaret King.....	Co-Chairman
Bill Russell.....	Campaign Manager
Betsy Hamilton.....	Office Manager
Sarah Crouch.....	Scheduling Coordinator
Jim Godfrey.....	Fieldman
Randy Gregory.....	Fieldman
Roger Warlick.....	Fieldman

Officials in Areas to be Visited

John Hawkins.....	Greensboro Chairman
Jim Burnley.....	Gilford County Co-Chairman
ancy Lake.....	Gilford County Co-Chairman
ale Montgomery.....	High Point Chairman
Wayne Wicker.....	Winston-Salem Chairman
Mary Davidson.....	Versailles Chairman

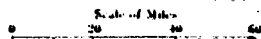
NORTH CAROLINA ADVOCATES FOR THE PRESIDENT

ROGERS MORTON	March 4	Charlotte
SENATOR ROBERT GRIFFIN	March 12-13	Wilmington
BO CALLAWAY	March 8-9	Raleigh, Burlington
FRANK ZARB*	March 11	Chamber of Commerce & Davidson College Energy Symposium

* Official schedule

CLEARTYPE

COUNTY-TOWN
NORTH CAROLINA



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BRISTOL-KINGSPORT-
JOHNSON CITY

'68 RN Vote: .7%
'72 RN Vote: .5%

NORFOLK-PORTSMOUTH-NEWPORT 1 -HAMPTON

'68 RN Vote: .6%
'72 RN Vote: 1.9%

GREENSBORO-WINSTON SALEM-
HIGH POINT

'68 RN Vote: 25.1%
'72 RN Vote: 21.1%

GREENVILLE-NEW BERN-WASHINGTON

'68 RN Vote: 6.0%
'72 RN Vote: 10.9%

KNOXVILLE

'68 RN Vote: .2%
'72 RN Vote: .2%

CHARLOTTE

'68 RN Vote: 30.9%
'72 RN Vote: 26.9%

CHATTANOOGA

'68 RN Vote: .6%
'72 RN Vote: .4%

ATLANTA

'68 RN Vote: .2%
'72 RN Vote: .1%

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG
ASHEVILLE

'68 RN Vote: 4.2%
'72 RN Vote: 3.4%

FLORENCE

'68 RN Vote: .2%
'72 RN Vote: .3%

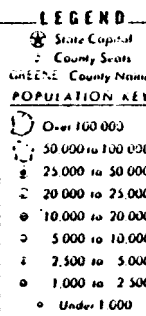
RALLICH-DURHAM

'68 RN Vote: 16.3%
'72 RN Vote: 21.9%

WILMINGTON

'68 RN Vote: 3.4%
'72 RN Vote: 5.0%

Population Classification
Based on 1970 Federal Census



DELEGATE SELECTION

There are a total of 54 delegates from North Carolina, 21 of whom are elected at-large and 33 of whom are elected at the Congressional District level (three from each of the state's eleven Districts).

Only the candidate's name will appear on the ballot for the March 23, GOP primary and those candidates who receive 20 percent or more of the statewide vote shall have delegates proportionate to their vote. Each delegate to the Republican National Convention is bound for the first ballot only according to state party rules.

Precinct caucuses began on February 27 and will continue through March 17 for the purpose of selecting delegates to the county conventions. District conventions will be held from May 3 through June 5 to select three delegates from each District for the National Conventions. The June 18-19 state convention will formally nominate the 21 at-large delegates and confirm the 33 delegates selected in Congressional Districts.

Due to the nature and calendar of the delegate selection process in North Carolina, delegate slates, per se, are non-existent at this time. Governor Holshouser and his PFC aides have been seeking out party and elected officials, however, to run in these early stages.

ISSUES IN BRIEF

NORTH CAROLINA ISSUES IN BRIEF

New River - (Decision due Friday)

Imports of Textiles and Approval

Peanut Price Support

Rural Post Offices

Food Stamps

Regulatory Reform

Estate Tax

Tobacco Tax

SURVEY RESEARCH

Market Opinion Research conducted an indepth survey of North Carolina for the PFC from January 6 - 10, 1976. Major excerpts are provided below.

Issues

Economic problems are the chief concerns of the North Carolina Republicans. Inflation, unemployment, and the economy in general lead their list of the most important problems facing the country and the state.

Crime and the energy crisis worries are less in evidence in this state with each being mentioned by less than 10% of the voters both in the national and the state context.

Major results of the questions asked are indicated below.

What do you think are the most important problems facing the nation at this time?

	<u>TOTAL</u>
Cost of living/Inflation/High prices	23%
Economy (unspec.)	20
Unemployment/Lack of jobs	12
Lack leadership/Lack confidence in leaders	9
Foreign policies/Affairs/Aid	7
Recession/Depression	6
Crime problems	5
High taxes	4
Government spending/Wasting money	4
Energy crisis/Fuel crisis/Fuel (unspec.)	7
Welfare spending/Too much welfare	3
Busing	1

What do you think are the most important problems facing North Carolina at this time?

Unemployment/Lack of jobs	16%
Cost of living/Inflation/High prices	14
Economy (unspec.)	8

	<u>TOTAL</u> (cont'd)
High taxes	7
Education/School problems	7
Lack of leadership/Poor government	6
Crime	6
Roads need improving	4
Low wages	3
Welfare spending/too much welfare	3
Energy/Gas and oil	3
Forced busing	2
Drugs	2
Ecology/Pollution/Environmental problem	1

President Ford's Job Approval

A 61% to 23% majority of the North Carolina Republicans approve of the way President Ford has been handling his job.

Do you approve or disapprove of the way Gerald Ford is handling his job as President?

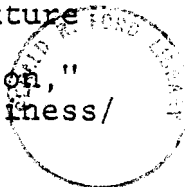
	<u>TOTAL</u>
Approve	61%
Disapprove	23
Don't know	16
	<u>100</u>

While the President is somewhat stronger with the solid Republicans than the qualified Republicans and somewhat stronger with Republican moderates than with liberals or conservatives, neither degree Republicanism nor ideology are very strong influencing factors on the voters' perceptions of the President's job performance.

The unusually large no opinion rate (16%) is particularly concentrated among older voters (23%) compared to middle-aged voters (14%) or young voters (9%). This indicates there is room for meaningful improvement among the older Republicans through the President's emphasis on protecting the integrity of the social security system. In any event, the President's standing with older Republicans in the state needs improvement as over one-fifth are withholding an overall appraisal of his job performance.

Ronald Reagan

A 51% to 24% majority of the North Carolina Republicans give a positive thought when asked what was the first thing to come to mind when they thought of Ronald Reagan. The positive perceptions of Reagan are very spread out with the most frequent being a mixture of those indicating shallow attachments and those implying a stronger bond to the former governor (e.g. "like him/nice person," "make a good President/good choice," "actor/movie star/showbusiness/great cowboy," "good man").



Ford-Reagan Constituency

The President is currently winning as much of the Helms' constituency as is Reagan, therefore, it would not be adviseable to attack Senator Helms. The Helms voters in the Helms/Holshouser race compose a significant 26% of Ford's support against Reagan and the President cannot afford to lose them en masse.

President Ford and Governor Holshouser share the same constituency to a significant degree with 60% of the Ford voters also indicating their support of Holshouser in a 1978 Senate race against Helms. Using the Governor, in a positive way, should help to reinforce the current intention of these voters to stay with the President.

The President's campaign should not turn the primary into an ideological battle against Reagan, alone, or by linking Reagan to Helms. The North Carolina voters perceive Reagan closer to themselves on the average than they perceive President Ford. Although they perceive Helms to be more conservative than themselves, they do not perceive him to be an extreme conservative. Helms is about the same distance to the right of the primary voters as President Ford and Governor Holshouser are to their left.

REAGAN ON THE ISSUES

The New River

Campaigning in the state during the first week in February, Reagan stated that the New River "obviously should be declared a wild and scenic river," adding that "Personally, I think it would be a disaster to destroy such a splendid stream." Less than one month before this visit, Reagan was asked for his position on the controversy at a news conference and declined to answer due to his ignorance of the issue.

Responsive Government

As has been the case in New Hampshire and Florida, Reagan has attacked the Federal government as being unresponsive and indirectly criticized the President as being part of the problem. In Raleigh in November of last year, Reagan said, "I will talk about responsible, responsive government, I will tell the people it is they who should decide how much government they want. I don't believe for one moment that four more years of business as usual in D.C. is the answer to our problems, and I don't believe the American people believe it either."

Party Unity

Reagan addressed the question of maintaining party unity in the face of his primary challenge to the President during one of his first visits to the state last fall: "We have to get back together, we have to recognize that we're a minority party, I promise you I will do nothing to divide us in this cause."

\$90 Billion Proposal

Prior to engaging in a series of "clarifications" over his proposed \$90 billion transfer plan, Reagan counter-attacked New Year criticism on January 8 with the charge, "I would just like to hear what their proposal is for reducing the size of the Federal government." Reagan claimed his proposal would reduce the overall tax burden on citizens by avoiding "a round trip of the people's money through the Potomac puzzle palaces."



Death Penalty

Reagan indicated his support for the death penalty under certain (though undefined) instances because he was convinced it serves as a deterrent to crime. He also stated, while campaigning in Charlotte, that was personally familiar with the cases of twelve convicted murderers who had been released from prison and who subsequently committed thirty-four other murders.

Abortion

Although consistent with his earlier statements as being against abortion on demand, Reagan did acknowledge before a Charlotte crowd in January that he would support abortion if it was medically determined to be needed to save the life of a mother, calling such an abortion a form of killing in self-defense.

National Health Insurance

"I'm opposed to national health insurance", Reagan asserted during a January trip to North Carolina, "because its just a euphemism for socialized medicine and you cannot socialize the doctor without also socializing the patients."

Required Rural Medical Service

Reagan has, on at least one occasion, indicated that the Federal government should get involved in helping the redistribution of doctors in rural areas. Federal involvement would be carried out through a system of required medical practice in isolated areas in exchange for government-subsidized medical training.

Marijuana

Coutinuing his opposition to reducing marijuana penalties, Reagan announced to a Greensboro audience in February that he had seen scientific proof that marijuana causes premature brain damage and deformed fetuses (in the case of women who use it). He offered no details, however, on where he had seen such evidence nor did he name the scientists who conducted the study.

Social Security

Reagan has said in North Carolina that he recognized a need for an increase in the Social Security payroll tax and a major overhaul of the Social Security program. Reagan stated that "I recognize the need right now on the short term cash flow thing" he said "but long term mismanagement" of the Social Security program will require major changes in the system.

Tobacco Price Supports

During a January 8 visit, Reagan announced that tobacco price supports would be "very, very far down" on any list of Federal budget reductions. The tobacco supports are "seldom if ever applied" in view of tobacco selling above the base price on the market.

REAGAN CAMPAIGN PERSONNEL

Hon. Jesse Helms.....Chairman

Tom Ellis.....Campaign Coordinator

Carter Wrenn.....Campaign Director

Dabney Enderle.....Scheduling Director

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WOULDN'T END THEM OVERNIGHT

Reagan Opposes Farm Price Supports

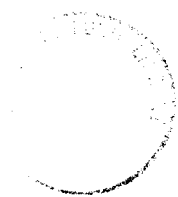
BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ

Times Political Writer





GUIDANCE



NORTH CAROLINA

Guidance From Gov. Holshouser's Office:

"Pro" Issues: Estate tax break for farmers and small businessmen; Saving the New River; mandatory sentences for federal felonies with a gun; the economy has turned the corner; unemployment down but still not enough; oppose Kennedy's (i.e., the Democrats') increase on tobacco tax which will kill the N.C. tobacco industry; oppose those (Reagan and Sen. Helms) who might lead Republicans down a third party path; strong defense; food stamp reform; stress anything you have done for the textile and furniture industries; brag on veto of Common Situs picketing (N.C. has right-to-work law; is lowest union membership in nation; has strong, strong anti-union organizations); Remind people that you have been campaigning for GOP and its candidates for more than 20 years (on last visit, you eliminated state GOP debt of \$80,000; when Reagan has been here in recent years it has been to raise money for the bi-partisan Conservative Congressional Club established by Sen. Helms or himself); you are the best bet to keep the White House out of liberal hands in November.

"Pro" Notes. The last time you were in North Carolina, you said Sen. Ed Brooke should be considered for vice president. North Carolina is middle-ground state, but not that liberal. You have been quoted as saying Gov. Ray, Gov. Bond, and Gov. Evans are among those you're considering for Vice President. Quite frankly, Gov. Holshouser is with no doubt the hardest working elected official at any level working for the President, and very (check Market Opinion Research poll of Jan. 6-10) popular (16% disapproval after more than 3 years).

Common Situs veto will be least effective in Winston-Salem area, where there is a surprisingly strong segment of Republicans within the union.

In Wilkes County (Wilksboro), it is important to remember that we have a very popular Republican sheriff there, Billy Anderson. This would be an ideal time and place for a strong law-and-order speech. Anderson, by the way, is PFC county chairman. Wilkes is also one-county removed from Gov. Holshauser's home county of Watauga (pronounced Waw-taw-ga).

Negative Issues. ERA; marijuana use by Jack Ford; liberals in Cabinet; beware of pro-civil rights issues although this is not a racist state; abortion; Angola; detente without pitch for strong defense.

Negative Notes. The Atlantic Coast Conference is probably the best basketball conference in America. The visit comes about 10 days after the ACC tournament, and during the NCAA tournament period. You should be up on the current situation, the ferocity of feeling about each North Carolina team. (Briefing paper on basketball included in issues section.)

NORTH CAROLINA

Farmer Attitudes:

Automatically, the most important issues with North Carolina farmers, who comprise 5% of the population, are tobacco issues.

-- Farmers are divided 50-50 on a Bill that would allow cross-country leasing of tobacco allotments. Nobody's neutral on this hot issue.

-- Farmers favor tobacco allotments and would like to see them more controlled. They would like to return to certification of acreage and spot checks by USDA.

-- Farmers like the tobacco allotment cutback this year, because they feel that overproduction caused poor prices last year.

-- Farmers would like USDA to give them facility loans on tobacco bulk curing barns.

-- Warm weather is causing problems in tobacco seed beds. Young plants are getting to big to transplant.


Reinstating the soybean loan program was very popular.

Peanut farmers oppose any changes in the peanut program -- vocally.

Prospects are fairly good that changes will be made this year in the present outdated peanut program, which will cost taxpayers more than \$155 million this year and more than \$175 million in 1977.

However, the type of peanuts grown in North Carolina traditionally have not contributed to the costly overall surplus of peanuts acquired at taxpayers' expense under the present law by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

-- Source: The PFC



BACKGROUND MATERIAL FROM CONGRESSMAN JIM BROYHILL
FOR CONSIDERATION PRIOR TO THE PRESIDENT' S
APPEARANCE IN NORTH CAROLINA

I. POSTAL SERVICE

The word throughout North Carolina is that very soon the U. S. Postal Service will be closing many small rural post offices in that area. Congressman Broyhill strongly suggests that if in fact there must be such closings that they not be officially announced until after November. Broyhill states that with the mail service as it is, the closing of these rural post offices simply adds insult to injury and causes North Carolinians to associate poor postal service with the President.

II. FOOD STAMPS

Broyhill urges the President to emphatically stress his role in initiating and implementing food stamp reform via the executive process. While the majority in Congress has failed to provide legislative remedies, the President has taken positive administrative steps to eliminate abuse of the existing food stamp program.

III. PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF NEW RIVER DAMS
(See attached Broyhill letter to the President)

Broyhill and the entire North Carolina delegation, including Governor Holshouser are strongly opposed to the construction of these new dams and favor including a portion of the New River in the Wild & Scenic River System. North Carolina opposition is based upon the following propositions:

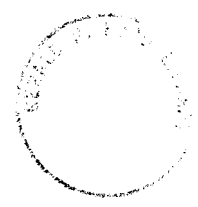
- 1) It will take more power to operate than the system will produce.
- 2) North Carolina will not be recipients of the power generated by this project--rather, the power will be transmitted for use in the Midwest.

- 3) Recreational aspects are questionable. The water level is expected to vary between 20 and 40 feet. Because water level is extremely flexible, the benefit derived from recreational purposes including fishing and fish reproduction will be greatly reduced.
- 4) Most fertile farm land must be acquired for construction of the project. Many very productive North Carolina farms will be covered with water.

IV. REGULATORY REFORM

The Congressman urges the President to strongly emphasize his regulatory reform program. With particular interest to North Carolina are measures which would reduce the many Federal burdens currently being imposed on small businesses.

Caveat - Many trucking corporations are headquartered in the Piedmont region of North Carolina. Generally the truckers are strongly opposed to the President's proposed Motor Carriers Reform Act.



4/1
A. DROYHILL
1ST DISTRICT, NORTH CAROLINA

COMMITTEES:
BUDGET

STATE AND FOREIGN
COMMERCE

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

March 2, 1976

3-3
ROOM 2227
HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
202-223-2576

DISTRICT OFFICES:
ROOM 203
COMMERCIAL BUILDING
GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA
704-864-9922

115 D PENNTON AVENUE, S.W.
LENOIR, NORTH CAROLINA
704-738-4247

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

ME
As you may know, the issue of the New River is one of major interest to North Carolinians. The Federal Power Commission has approved a license for the Appalachian Power Company to build two dams on the New River. The dams would back up approximately 40,000 acres of water, of which approximately 4,000 would be in Ashe and Allegheny Counties of North Carolina. Over 400 family farms would be affected and some of the finest agricultural bottom land in the State. Also affected would be wildlife, particularly fish which are unique to this stream. The proposed dams would furnish no power whatsoever for the State of North Carolina.

The General Assembly of North Carolina has approved legislation incorporating 26 miles of the New River in North Carolina's Natural Scenic Rivers system and has requested the Secretary of the Interior to exercise his administrative authority to include the New River in the Federal Wild and Scenic Rivers system. Since this action by the North Carolina General Assembly there have been three different Interior Secretaries. Secretary Kleppe was supposed to have rendered his decision last month but the decision has again been delayed. North Carolina conservationists have grown impatient.

Former Governor Reagan, on a recent campaign trip to North Carolina, seized on this issue and announced his support for inclusion of the New River in the Federal Wild and Scenic Rivers system. I believe the failure by Secretary Kleppe to act in February has left the impression that your administration has delayed action on this issue until after

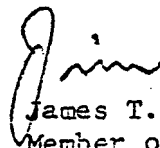
The President
March 2, 1976
Page Two

[the March primary. I believe this impression is a detriment to your primary campaign in my State. Literally thousands of letters have been received in the offices of the North Carolina Congressional delegation urging positive action by the Secretary in response to the General Assembly's request. Governor Holshouser and the entire North Carolina Congressional delegation have joined in support of this position.

I would urge that action of a favorable nature be taken to include the New River in the Wild and Scenic Rivers system prior to the North Carolina primary if at all possible.

Many uncommitted Republicans have commented to me that if the President favors or opposes certain policies why doesn't he seek to implement his beliefs administratively. I believe your recent action regarding administrative reform of the food stamp program is an excellent example of the type of action these uncommitted Republicans would strongly approve of. I encourage you to pursue similar actions in as many areas as you consider possible. The very fact that you will act to correct or reform programs, even if Congress insists on dragging its feet, will have a very favorable impact on Republicans and Independents, not only in North Carolina but nationwide.

Sincerely yours,



James T. Broyhill
Member of Congress

JTB/ss



BACKGROUND MATERIAL FROM CONGRESSMAN JIM MARTIN
FOR CONSIDERATION PRIOR TO THE PRESIDENT'S
APPEARANCE IN NORTH CAROLINA

1. The British Ambassador and Lady Ramsbotham will be in Charlotte on March 18 and if a visit occurs on or after the 18th, there is the probability of a question or questions relating to Anglo-American relations, specifically the Concorde.
2. A decision by Secretary Kleppe on the New River is eminent and if not made prior to the visit will certainly be the subject matter for a question. If the decision is favorable to North Carolina its announcement in conjunction with the visit would be of tremendous value.
3. In the Greensboro-Winston Salem area a question might be asked concerning imports of textiles and apparel.
4. Almost anywhere in the State a question may be raised concerning natural gas deregulation, i. e. "Why gouge the consumers when there is no shortage?" Data on degree days in North Carolina, industrial demand decline etc. would be helpful to have on hand.
5. A sleeper could be the Kim Dae-Jong affair in Korea.
6. Peanut price support proposal which was supported by the Department of Agriculture. This farm subsidy issue would be of primary importance in Eastern North Carolina. (North Carolina growers oppose increased subsidy.)
7. School busing is still very hot.
8. Common situs picketing. Question as to if there are enough votes in Congress to sustain veto.
9. Under normal procedures press passes would be issued to someone from the International Press which is the media wing of the U. S. Labor Party. There is no telling what they will ask if given a chance.



10. Since the Charlotte area has a relatively strong society of professional journalists, a question concerning freedom of the press and the Daniel Schorr incident can be expected.
11. The issue of benefits for veterans is a possibility. What does the President feel should be done about extending benefits for Korean veterans?
12. Questions might also arise on ERA, food stamps, and LEAA. There has been a large amount of money put into LEAA, but the crime rate in Charlotte still continues to rise.

NORTH CAROLINA Q&A'S

NORTH CAROLINA Q & A'S

NEW RIVER

Q. In your interview with Florida radio stations last Sunday, you said you could not talk about the decision pending on the preservation of the New River because as President you feel you should not preempt a decision to be made by the Secretary of Interior. Can you give us an idea when Secretary Kppepe will announce his decision?

A. As I said Sunday, I have been following the controversy over the New River for quite a while listening to many viewpoints, and I consider myself somewhat of an authority on it. But it would be unethical, and perhaps illegal, for me to comment on it now.

I am, however, satisfied that the decision-making process has been a good one, and that Secretary Kleppe has considered all views. I am confident he will make a fair and just decision.

That decision, I have been told, will be announced early next week.



NATURAL GAS SHORTAGES

Question

Industry in North Carolina is heavily dependent on natural gas (for textiles, fertilizer, glass and bricks). We are hit harder than most any other state by natural gas shortages. When will you do something to solve this problem?

Answer

The only real answer to this problem in the long run is the deregulation of natural gas prices. The Senate has passed a bill that would do this, but, thus far, the House of Representatives has turned its back on the problem. I will continue fighting to get the Congress to pass the necessary legislation.

GRS
3/11/76

HEALTH--PSROs

- Q. Why, when HEW designated multiple PSRO's in North Carolina, are doctors being allowed to vote on what kind of PSRO they want?
- A. The Act provides an amendment by Senator Lloyd Bentsen which enables States that have multiple PSRO's to poll all the physicians to determine if they want to keep the multiple status or switch to a single, state-wide PSRO system. The vote is being taken in North Carolina and the results are expected to be tabulated in May.

SCM
3/10/76

HEALTH -- PSROs

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Background

Professional Standards Review Organizations (PSROs), initiated by the Social Security Amendments of 1972, are non-profit, voluntary organizations whose membership includes practicing physicians. Their purpose is to promote effective efficient and economical delivery of health care services of proper quality for which payment can be made, in all or in part, under the Social Security Act. They are to consider whether various services and items are medically necessary, whether the quality meets professionally recognized standards of care and whether services could be rendered in a less expensive way.

In March, 1974 the Secretary of HEW established 203 PSRO areas in the U.S. Implementation has been slow, primarily because of insufficient funds. As of January 1, 1976, there were 58 planning PSROs and 63 conditional PSROs. The President's 1977 budget requests \$1 million, an increase from \$45 million, over the 1976 appropriation, to facilitate faster implementation of the PSRO program.

TRANSFER OF TOBACCO ALLOTMENTS

- Q. Do you support the Bill passed by the Senate permitting farmers to transfer tobacco allotments across county lines?
- A. There is a good deal of merit in it if farmers, voting in a referendum, approve such transfers. Small tobacco allotments prohibit mechanization which would help make U.S. tobacco more competitive in the world market. Although we're still the largest exporter of tobacco products, imports have doubled over the past two years. Our farmers produce the best quality tobacco. I'd hate to see increasing costs of production here cut our exports. Transfer of allotments would tend to equalize leasing values for the many elderly people who lease allotments. Charges now vary from as little as 3 cents a pound to as much as 30 cents in neighboring counties.

BACKGROUND: North Carolina farmers are split about 50-50 over leasing across county lines. In the Northern section of the state, most farmers are strongly opposed.

PCL
3/10/76

TOBACCO PRICE SUPPORTS

- Q. Why did you veto legislation which would have increased the price support level for tobacco?
- A. Increasing the support price for tobacco when our prices are already above the world market price would make our tobacco less competitive, thus endangering the \$1 billion net trade surplus we now enjoy in tobacco products. North Carolina produces more than half of these exports. Reducing exports would, in the long run, reduce income for tobacco producers here. I recognize that lower export demand and poor weather have caused hardships for some tobacco growers, but we don't want to take action that would hurt the industry rather than help it.

PCL
3/10/76

FOOD STAMPS TAKE ALL USDA BUDGET

- Q. Why does so much of USDA's budget go to food stamps instead of farmers?
- A. Food programs--food stamps, school lunch, and others--are taking about 60 percent of the USDA budget this fiscal year. We have two commitments. One is to take care of the needy and eliminate poverty-related hunger. We are doing an outstanding job of that. The other commitment is to see that only the needy are on food stamps. Right now, we are tightening food stamp regulations to increase the benefits for the most needy and to take off of food stamps those that are less needy. This alone will save about one billion, two hundred million dollars annually.

PCL
3/10/76

MILK PRICE SUPPORTS

- Q. Doesn't your veto of the milk price support bill, which would have supported the price of milk at closer to cost of production, indicate that dairy producers should look elsewhere than to the Ford Administration to get a sensitive response to their problems?
- A. No. I vetoed S.J. Res. 121 because it would stimulate excessive production of milk, discourage consumption, and would build up huge and costly surpluses.

The current legislation provides the Secretary of Agriculture with sufficient flexibility to increase milk price supports whenever conditions indicate that an increase is necessary and advisable. Secretary Butz recently announced that the support price for manufacturing milk will be increased to 80 percent of parity on April 1. We will review this support level quarterly and make any adjustments necessary to assure an adequate supply of milk.

PCL
3/10/76

DAIRY HERD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

- Q. I understand that the USDA has deleted support for the Dairy Herd Improvement Association from its budget. Isn't this a program that helps increase milk production per cow, thus making more milk available to the public at less cost?
- A. This is a program with proven results where the dairy-men who profit can now pick up the total cost. The DHIA program is an old and successful program. It has helped farmers increase milk production and cut costs. For many years, the USDA has annually borne about \$1-1/2 million of the cost of this program. However, since the results of DHIA work do pay off for the dairyman, the dairymen who profit from the program can now pick up the cost. We need to allocate the USDA budget money for itmes that now have a higher priority.

PCL
3/10/76

PEANUT PROGRAM

- Q. Do you favor a change in the present peanut program?
- A. I'm afraid the industry is going to be damaged if there aren't some changes. Current legislation encourages the production of more peanuts than can move into the market at the present support price level. Large amounts of peanuts into consumption through given subsidies.

BACKGROUND:

Producers generally oppose changes, although most of them realize that something must be done.

PCL
3/10/76

NEW RUSSIAN GRAIN PURCHASES

- Q. Since the Soviet's wheat crop has suffered winter damage, do you expect the Russians to purchase more U.S. grain?
- A. It is too early to tell how much damage has been done to the 1976 Russian crop. The winter kill has been to the fall-planted wheat, but most wheat in Russia is planted in the spring. The critical time will be next summer when the Russian spring crop is maturing. The Russians have indicated an interest in more purchases -- and we have already made it clear we are prepared to sell them more before September 30, 1976, when the five year agreement goes into effect.

PCL
3/10/76

GRAIN RESERVES

- Q. Why don't you tell Kissinger to forget about building up international grain reserves? They'd just depress the market.
- A. Some reserve guidelines are helpful for meeting unusual situations. The important thing is who controls those reserves. My position is that each nation should be free to control its own reserves. For us, that means carrying reserves in the hands of farmers and the private trade. It is less expensive than carrying them as government-held reserves, and the market functions better--and the reserve is managed better and is less susceptible to political manipulation.

PCL
3/10/76

AGRICULTURE IN THE TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

- Q. In current "Tokyo Round" of trade negotiations in Geneva, will agriculture be sold down the river again?
- A. Under the Kennedy Round of negotiations a few years ago, agriculture was sold down the river because agricultural tariff concessions were negotiated separately from industrial concessions. This time, we are vigorously resisting foreign pressure to negotiate agriculture and industry separately. We are going to keep them together in a package. Farmers will not be sold down the river this time.

PCL
3/10/76

MEAT GRADING

- Q. The government put its new meat grading system into operation on February 23 and farm beef prices have been falling ever since. Are the new meat grades responsible for the falling prices?
- A. No. The new meat grades have not caused prices to fall. The main reason is the increase in cattle marketings. Between the first of the year and February 23 Choice Steers in Omaha had dropped six dollars a hundred. Since February 23, they have dropped about two dollars, so the change in meat grades had little to do with it. Cattle marketings were a fifth higher in January than in December and the daily shipments in February were even larger. Over time, the change in meat grades will mean that farmers can get their cattle into the Choice grade with less feeding, and consumers will have plenty of high-quality meat.

PCL
3/10/76



LOW LOAN RATES

- Q. The increases in loan rates for corn and wheat recently announced still leave support prices far below costs of productions. Why won't your Administration increase these prices to levels that will cover farmers' costs?
- A. The loan program for corn and wheat is not designed to support farm prices above production costs, but rather it is a loan program to finance grain while farmers await a favorable turn in the market.

We want farmers to get prices that are above the cost of production. The best way to do that is to have a strong market so that farmers will get their income from the marketplace. If you get loan levels up to the point where farmers produce for the loan, government surpluses build up and we will quickly get into government controlled programs again.

We have reinstituted Government loans on soybeans so that growers, if they wish, can use their loan to store their crop while waiting to sell on the market.

BACKGROUND

Soybeans loans at \$2.50 per bushel which were set in line with \$1.25 corn loan rate, will permit Illinois and North Carolina to hold their crop during possible down markets and wait for rising prices.

PCL
3/10/76

FOOD MARGINS

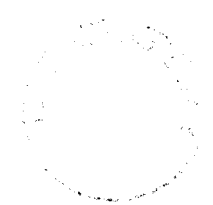
- Q. What can be done about the increase in food handling margins that boost the cost of food?
- A. Four things. One, is to keep conditions competitive in food processing and distribution so that we get the economies that come from competition. Two, is to let new cost-cutting technology come into food handling instead of resisting it. Three, is to see that our government regulations don't over burden business with unnecessary rules. And four, is to stop inflation which, unless it is checked, will continue to pile costs on costs all along the line.

PCL
3/10/76

FOOD PRICES

- Q. Can we look forward to an easing of the increase in food prices that we've had in recent years?
- A. Yes, you can. As you know, food prices in 1975 increased about 8-1/2 percent--which was down from the 14-1/2 percent increases in 1974 and 1973. The Department of Agriculture estimates that food prices will increase about 1 percent per quarter during the first half of 1976 if conditions continue on the present course. Over the last two years, about three-fourths of the increase in consumer food costs came after food left the farm. Our big job is to stop the inflation that caused those cost increases. This is one of the reasons why everyone has a stake in controlling inflation and government spending.

PCL
3/10/76



AGRICULTURAL POLICY MAKING

- Q. Who will call the shots in agricultural policy under your new Agricultural Policy Committee -- Kissinger or Butz?
- A. As President, I make the major decisions. However, when I make an agricultural policy decision I rely heavily on Secretary Butz for advice and counsel. As you know, I announced on March 5 in Illinois that I have established a new Agricultural Policy Committee with Secretary Butz as Chairman. The Secretaries of State, Treasury, Commerce--and others--will be on that Committee. The Committee will report directly to me and advise me on domestic and international food policy matters. This replaces two previous committees, one chaired by the Secretary of State and one co-chaired by State and Treasury.

PCL
3/10/76

NEW EXPORT RESTRICTIONS BECAUSE OF DROUGHT

- Q. If wheat prices rise because of the drought in the winter wheat area, will your Administration move again to restrict exports?
- A. I don't expect that this will happen. While it is true that it is dry in a portion of the Wheat Belt, we expect to have plenty of wheat for export as a result of an increased carry over from the 1975 crop and normal yields this year in other parts of the Wheat Belt. The Great Plains did get some moisture this week, and, after all, it is still early March. The crop can still make a come-back if we get good spring moisture.

PCL
3/10/76

WATER AND SEWER GRANTS

- Q. Why does your budget for fiscal year 1977 not include any funds for water and sewer grants by the Farmers Home Administration?
- A. The total of Federal assistance being provided for water and sewer facilities in rural areas is growing without the Farmers Home program. Grant obligations for nonmetropolitan communities will increase from \$1.5 billion in fiscal year 1976 to \$1.6 billion in fiscal year 1977 because of growth in the community development block grant program under HUD and the EPA waste treatment grant program.

PCL
3/10/76

FOOD STAMPS TAKE ALL USDA BUDGET

- Q. Why does so much of USDA's budget go to Food Stamps instead of farmers?
- A. We are presently trying to get this Food Stamp Program straightened out. At my direction, the Secretary of Agriculture is in the process of tightening the Food Stamp program regulations. If our new regulations go into effect, we will save one billion, two hundred million dollars annually while increasing benefits for recipients below the poverty lines, such as many of our elderly.

Background

In October 1975, the President sent to Congress, a Food Stamp reform proposal which targeted resources on families truly in need, while excluding those with incomes well above the poverty level. Food Stamp expenditures would have been reduced by \$1.2 billion.

Although the Congress did not act immediately on this legislation, it reduced funding for FY 1976 and the Transition Quarter by \$2.1 billion in anticipation of the promulgation of stronger regulations. In addition \$100,000 was allocated for the specific purpose of revising the Food Stamp Program regulations.

Under these conditions the choice was either to ask the Congress for additional appropriations for the Food Stamp Program or to immediately undertake the necessary reforms. The Department of Agriculture was therefore directed to immediately initiate a series of changes in the regulations of the Food Stamp Program. This action is designed to set in motion required reforms to eliminate abuses, control costs, and concentrate available benefits to those truly in need. These regulatory reforms would reduce the overall cost by \$1.2 billion as originally proposed in the President's legislation of October 1975.

In brief the proposed regulations would:

- Provide for a 90-day income accounting period which bases eligibility and benefits upon average monthly income actually received during the 90 days prior to application for the program.

- Set a uniform national income standard of eligibility for participation of non-public assistance households at the poverty guidelines prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget.
- Set a standard deduction at \$100 per month for all households, rather than the current method of itemizing deductions. An additional \$25 a month would be allowed for any household which includes at least one member who is age 65 or older.
- Provide for a uniform purchase requirement. Each household would pay 30 percent of its adjusted gross monthly income for its coupon allotment.
- Tighten coupon and cash (purchase requirement) accountability of state agencies and issuing agents.

AFQ
3/4/76

PACKER BONDING

- Q. Are you still opposed to packer bonding legislation?
- A. No. I have reviewed this situation and have indicated to Secretary Butz that I would support a bill which extended bonding protection to cover sales of livestock to packers. However, I think that bonding will be sufficient protection and thus do not favor additional legislatively-mandated protections.

PCL
3/10/76

RAILROAD RATES

- Q. Are the railroads going to be allowed to get away with higher freight rates on farm goods?
- A. From my point of view, it is of greatest importance that our railroads continue to operate. Railroads provide a service which is critical to the farmer and all Americans. Unfortunately, rates for many users may have to increase if our Nation is once again going to have a healthy railroad system.

PCL
3/10/76

FARM REGULATORY PROBLEMS

- Q. What are you doing about controlling the regulatory agencies -- OSHA, EPA -- which affect farmers?
- A. Over the last year my Administration has initiated a reform program for regulation. I have made it clear to my cabinet and the heads of other agencies that they must carefully consider the cost of regulation before initiating new and burdensome programs. This is a tough problem in which Congress must join with my Administration if we are to succeed in balancing our environmental, health and safety regulation with economic realities.

PCL
3/10/76

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS

- Q. When are you going to get the environmental regulations off our backs? They've raised our costs by taking away our best pesticides and now they're going to tell us how we must grow crops and raise livestock.
- A. I am as concerned as you are about over-regulation from Washington. Our problem is that the law doesn't give us much flexibility. The law requires that if a chemical, such as a pesticide, causes cancer in animals under massive doses in laboratory test conditions, it cannot be used if a residue shows up in even infinitesimal amounts. This doesn't permit even "reasonable judgment" to be used.

Where reasonable judgment can be exercised, I have asked the Government agencies to do what they can to let farmers operate efficiently and economically.

PCL
3/10/76

PRODUCTION COST INFLATION

- Q. Inflation is killing us. Will the cost of production ever stabilize?
- A. I am well aware that farm costs have been rising for years as a result of inflation. Inflation hurts farmers badly. As you know, I have been doing all I can to control government spending. Government spending is the chief cause of inflation. We are having some success in our efforts. Since I became President, we have cut in half the increase in the cost-of-living. This will show up in smaller increases in the costs of the supplies you buy. I need your help in further stopping the increase in government spending.

PCL
3/10/76

GRAIN INSPECTION

- Q. What are you doing about cleaning up the grain inspection mess?
- A. For two years the government has been conducting an extensive investigation into the inspection and weighing of export grain. To date, grand juries in New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Houston have returned a total of 74 indictments charging 56 individuals and four companies with criminal wrongdoing.

Last September we recommended legislation to strengthen the present system. In mid-February, Secretary Butz proposed changes in regulations, and an affirmative action plan calling for extensive internal audit procedures by the grain companies. I support both of these actions and think they will greatly improve the situation.

BACKGROUND: The Department of Agriculture presently licenses State and private organizations to inspect grain for a fee paid by the buyer. The Department does not have authority under present law to make initial first inspections, only appeal inspections.

Several bills are currently pending before the Congress. The Administration's bill was introduced by Senator Dole on September 5, 1975.

PCL
3/10/76

ESTATE TAXES

- Q. Your proposed reform of farmers' estate taxes is a step towards easing the burden in passing family farms between generations. Some felt that your proposals do not go far enough in easing the farm estate tax burden. Do you still consider your approach adequate?
- A. Early in January, I proposed a payment deferral program which would help heirs pay estate taxes over an extended period of time. Following further study, I recommended on March 5 that the \$60,000 exemption be increased to \$150,000. This will go a long way to help farmers and small businessmen keep their property in the family rather than having to liquidate to meet estate tax obligations. This is a positive, helpful program; and my Administration will be carrying these proposals to Congress, and I hope we get the legislation.

PCL
3/10/76

EXPORT EMBARGO

- Q. Can you say now you will never again impose export controls on grain and soybeans?
- A. "Never" is a word that few of us can ever use. What I can say is that I do not anticipate circumstances where it will be necessary or desirable to control grain and soybean exports. We have a five-year agreement now with the Soviet Union. Our grain stocks are increasing. I just don't foresee any circumstances where we'd need export controls.

PCL
3/10/76

THE COST OF EXPORT EMBARGO

- Q. Didn't the temporary halt to Russian grain sales last fall cost farmers heavy income because of lost export sales?
- A. No. If we had sold more to the Russians last fall, they couldn't have moved it for months. The Russians simply couldn't handle more at their ports. After the temporary halt on sales was lifted last October, the Soviet Union bought another 3.3 million tons. This is still being shipped. The main reason for the decline in corn and soybean prices last fall was the big harvest.

PCL
3/10/76

PALM OIL IMPORTS

- Q. Palm oil imports have doubled in the past year and threaten to erode the market for U.S. soybean oil. What do you propose to do about it?
- A. I know that this is a problem, and that U.S. funds were used through the World Bank to increase foreign palm oil production. My Administration is currently studying the various options for dealing with it, and I expect to make a decision soon. The current and projected levels of palm oil imports are significant enough for some positive Government action.

BACKGROUND: A recent Department of Agriculture study has pointed out the growing volume of palm oil imports into the U.S. market. With increased world palm oil production forecast for the next few years, considerably larger U.S. imports are projected for 1985.

PCL
3/10/76

MEAT GRADING

- Q. The government put its new meat grading system into operation on February 23 and farm beef prices have been falling ever since. Are the new meat grades responsible for the falling prices?
- A. It is not the new meat grades that caused prices to fall. The main reason is the increase in cattle marketings. Between the first of the year and February 23 Choice Steers in Omaha had dropped six dollars a hundred. Since February 23, they have dropped about two dollars, so the change in meat grades had little to do with it. Cattle marketings were a fifth higher in January than in December and the daily shipments in February were even larger. Over time, the change in meat grades will mean that farmers can get their cattle into the Choice grade with less feeding, and consumers will have plenty of high-quality meat.

PCL
3/10/76

NEW RUSSIAN GRAIN PURCHASES

- Q. Since the Soviet's wheat crop has suffered winter damage, do you expect the Russians to purchase more U.S. grain?
- A. It is too early to tell how much damage has been done to the 1976 Russian crop. The winter kill has been to the fall-planted wheat, but most wheat in Russia is planted in the spring. The critical time will be in May, June and July when the Russian spring crop is maturing. The Russians have indicated an interest in more purchases -- and we have already made it clear we are prepared to sell them more before September 30, 1976, when the five year agreement goes into effect.

PCL
3/10/76

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GENERAL DOMESTIC



UNEMPLOYMENT

- Q. How successful have you been in fighting unemployment?
- A. Statistics released last week show that unemployment was down to 7.6% in February (from 7.8% the previous month).

Employment was up to 86.3 million, an increase of 125 thousand, equal to the highest number of people working in the history of the United States. All jobs lost in the recession have now been restored.

We are, of course, pleased with these figures. They not only provide further evidence that our steady economic policies are working, but more important they indicate that much of the personal hardship of unemployment is over, and that we are well on the road toward reaching our goal of a job for everyone who wants to work.

INACCURATE UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES?

- Q. Isn't the Administration's forecast of an average 7.7% unemployment rate for 1976 too pesimistic in view of the recent decline in February to 7.6%?
- A. I have said all along that I hoped the economic recovery and specifically the unemployment figures would be better than the economists had predicted. I hope that the present trend continues. If it does, it's obvious that our forecast was too high and that the official projections will have to be revised downward. But other interrelated economic statistics will have to be reviewed before we can make a final judgment, and although we are hopeful, we are not going to relent in our efforts to build a strong economy that will provide jobs for all who want them.

GROWTH IN THE SIZE AND ROLE OF FEA

Question

How can you claim to be for reducing Government regulations and the size of the Federal bureaucracy when you are letting the new Federal Energy Administration (FEA) muchroom in size?

Answer

Questions about the size and role of the Federal Government and its numerous agencies are a welcome sign. I hope the people that are paying the bills will continue to ask these questions.

The FEA was created in direct response to the Nation's demands for answers to our serious energy problems -- a problem that few recognized until the 1973 Arab Oil embargo.

The FEA has done a good job. The real test will be how well we control the growth of FEA and reduce the regulatory role in the months ahead.

The growth of FEA is dependent upon two key factors:

- . First, the allocation and price controls which were forced upon us by the 1973 Arab Oil Embargo.
- . Second, demands for the Federal Government to start new programs to promote energy conservation and encourage domestic energy production.

In the case of regulatory programs, we have learned once again that it's easier to start them than it is to end them. Despite my attempts to end controls that were started during the embargo, the Congress has insisted that we keep crude oil price controls for another 40 months and that we remove other controls very gradually. Last December, I promised to remove controls as fast as possible and we will do so. FEA is moving ahead aggressively on this job.

In other areas, FEA has been designated to carry out a number of entirely new programs which are designed to reduce the Nation's dependency on imported oil. These include the strategic petroleum storage program, coal conversion program, appliance energy labelling program and others required by the recent Energy Policy and Conservation Act.

In these areas, we will hold FEA employment to the levels that are necessary to carry out the new assignments.

LARGE FEA PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

Question

Why does FEA need a public affairs staff of 112?

Answer

The Public Affairs Office at FEA has a large staff and a big job. It has done a good job.

Since the start of the 1973 oil embargo, the Government has been hit with an extremely large volume of inquiries -- including letters and telephone calls from citizens, and questions from the press, industry, state and local governments, and others. For example, FEA is repeatedly asked to provide information and advice on conserving energy and on other ways of dealing with the Nation's energy problem. This is an important task and it accounts for a large number of people.

Over time, this workload will decrease and we will be able to reduce the number of people.

GRS
3/11/76

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REVENUE SHARING

REVENUE SHARING

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS

NORTH CAROLINA

TAB A -- GRS Payment Data for NORTH CAROLINA

TAB B -- Actual Use Data for Selected Counties
and Cities for NORTH CAROLINA

TAB C -- Payments through January 5, 1976, for
NORTH CAROLINA (including all local
jurisdictions)

TAB A

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS -- NORTH CAROLINA
(in millions)

	Total State & All Local Governments	State Gov't.	Counties	Municipalities	Indian Tribes
Actual Payments to Date as of 1/5/76	\$ 600.9	200.0	215.0	184.7	.4
Estimated Payments Under Existing Pro- gram--thru 12/31/76	\$ 759.4	252.9	273.4	232.5	.6
Projected Payments Under President's Proposal (1/77-9/82)	\$ 967.0	322.3	350.6	293.1	.8

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS TO SELECTED COUNTIES AND CITIES
FOR NORTH CAROLINA

Jurisdiction	Payment to Date	Total (Existing Program thru 12/31/76)	Projected Under President's Legislation
Forsyth County	\$ 6,839,617	\$ 8,986,610	\$ 12,875,292
Winston-Salem	10,013,535	12,497,766	14,891,672
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Guilford County	8,034,485	10,495,540	14,756,494
Greensboro	12,935,727	16,080,713	18,850,677
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Wilkes County	2,663,822	3,377,456	4,277,339
No. Wilkesboro	381,755	480,194	689,498

According to the most recent reports filed with the Treasury Department (covering the period July 1974-June 1975), the North Carolina State government spent \$45.5 million of revenue sharing funds for education, health and hospitals, recreation and culture, corrections, general government and agriculture. A review of similar reports filed by the selected jurisdictions below indicates that their revenue sharing funds were used to provide a wide range of public services, including public safety, social services, health, transportation, and recreation.

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

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Actual Uses</u>
Forsyth County	\$ 784,500 for public safety 390,150 for health 427,398 for financial administration
Winston-Salem	\$ 1,309,763 for public safety 700,916 for environmental protection 524,947 for recreation
Guilford County	\$ 1,900,000 for education 180,000 for health 48,125 for general government
Greensboro	\$ 1,341,068 for recreation 681,235 for public safety 569,875 for environmental protection
Wilkes County	\$ 439,000 for education 352,708 for general government 299,267 for health
North Wilkesboro	\$ 281,720 for water system additions

TAB C

U.S. GOVERNMENT
PRINTING OFFICE

			CODE	NAME	PAYMENT	TO DATE
34	STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA	12,938,183	200,097,018			
001	ALAMANCE COUNTY	176,717	2,724,549	GLFN ALPINE TOWN	2,442	41,018
	BURLINGTON CITY	169,434	2,602,390	MORGANTON CITY	71,804	998,470
	ELON COLLEGE TOWN	8,127	121,827	VALDFSE TOWN	20,632	356,621
	GRAMAM CITY	45,863	714,168	HILDFARRAN TOWN	541	9,994
	MEBANE TOWN	18,602	275,852	* COUNTY TOTAL *	308,788	3,592,970
	MAW RIVER TOWN	8,658	62,747			
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	427,401	6,501,553	013 CARAPRUS COUNTY	158,758	2,088,742
002	ALEXANDER COUNTY	33,629	644,019	CONCORD CITY	65,516	991,448
	TAYLORSVILLE TOWN	8,894	132,491	MOUNT PLEASANT TOWN	4,052	48,511
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	42,523	776,510	HARRISBURG TOWN	1,121	25,317
				* COUNTY TOTAL *	229,447	3,154,018
003	ALLEGHANY COUNTY	28,463	415,321	014 CALDWELL COUNTY	130,689	1,813,794
	SPARTA TOWN	5,207	72,359	GRANITE FALLS TOWN	12,025	212,637
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	33,670	487,680	HUDSON TOWN	9,672	117,175
				LENOIR CITY	105,057	1,671,112
004	ANSON COUNTY	111,328	1,872,532	RHODMISS TOWN	4,227	65,356
	ANSONVILLE TOWN	2,560	22,049	* COUNTY TOTAL *	261,670	3,880,074
	LILESVILLE TOWN	2,597	34,740			
	MCFARLAN TOWN	1,033	15,974	015 CAMDEN COUNTY	21,325	344,468
	MORVEN TOWN	3,189	43,909	* COUNTY TOTAL *	21,325	344,468
	PEACHLAND TOWN	2,597	30,234			
	POLKTON TOWN	3,459	38,159	016 CARTERET COUNTY	91,170	1,401,664
	WADESBORO TOWN	28,326	447,987	ATLANTIC BEACH TOWN	2,285	34,376
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	155,089	2,507,544	REAUFORT TOWN	19,620	248,093
005	ASHE COUNTY	79,743	1,236,010	MOREHEAD CITY TOWN	35,922	586,901
	JEFFERSON TOWN	5,062	82,538	NEWPORT TOWN	6,409	88,434
	LANSING TOWN	1,658	15,302	CAPE CARTARET TOWN	1,065	12,687
	WEST JEFFERSON TOWN	6,348	101,022	EMERALD ISLE TOWN	926	13,973
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	92,811	1,434,872	INDIAN BEACH TOWN	183	2,934
				PINE KNOLL SHORES	858	2,000
006	AVERY COUNTY	83,126	996,862	* COUNTY TOTAL *	158,438	2,391,068
	BANNER ELK TOWN	5,462	57,988			
	CROSSNORE TOWN	420	4,967	017 CASWELL COUNTY	73,763	1,136,753
	ELK PARK TOWN	1,564	14,895	MILTON TOWN	249	3,925
	NEWLAND TOWN	2,808	47,856	* COUNTY TOTAL *	74,012	1,140,678
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	93,380	1,124,568			
007	BEAUFORT COUNTY	147,372	2,381,652	018 CATAWBA COUNTY	209,966	2,499,841
	AURORA TOWN	1,728	27,325	ROOKFORD TOWN	3,996	37,860
	BATH TOWN	687	17,140	CATAWBA TOWN	2,615	27,982
	BELHAVEN TOWN	15,330	183,034	CLAREMONT TOWN	4,241	58,515
	PANTEGO TOWN	1,456	14,411	CONOVER TOWN	13,065	181,897
	WASHINGTON CITY	50,379	789,231	HICKORY CITY	134,755	1,944,144
	WASHINGTON PARK TOWN	515	8,115	LONG VIEW TOWN	23,394	380,375
	CHOCOWINITY TOWN	2,045	29,056	MAIDEN TOWN	11,089	140,007
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	219,512	3,449,964	NEWTON TOWN	34,128	473,472
				* COUNTY TOTAL *	437,249	5,744,093
008	BERTIE COUNTY	84,378	1,661,627	019 CHATHAM COUNTY	70,230	1,015,772
	ASKEVILLE TOWN	949	10,518	GOLDSTON TOWN	2,264	28,348
	AULANDER TOWN	5,855	100,669	PITTSBORO TOWN	8,476	129,494
	COLERAIN TOWN	2,604	30,922	SILER CITY TOWN	30,146	506,699
	KELFORD TOWN	1,723	28,206	* COUNTY TOTAL *	111,116	1,680,314
	LEWISTON TOWN	2,300	32,805			
	POWELLSVILLE TOWN	1,100	13,949	020 CHEROKEE COUNTY	80,752	987,103
	ROXBEL TOWN	2,380	28,305	ANDREWS TOWN	10,942	155,868
	WINDSOR TOWN	10,444	157,572	MURPHY TOWN	13,631	234,117
	WOODVILLE TOWN	852	12,222	CHEROKEE TRIBAL COUNCIL	41,449	459,579
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	112,585	2,076,795	* COUNTY TOTAL *	146,774	1,836,667
009	BLADEN COUNTY	129,488	1,975,618	021 CHOWAN COUNTY	46,227	704,753
	BLADENBORO TOWN	5,753	81,413	EDENTON TOWN	30,409	510,993
	CLARKTON TOWN	4,854	75,480	* COUNTY TOTAL *	76,636	1,215,746
	DUBLIN TOWN	2,073	31,932			
	ELIZABETHTOWN TOWN	REPORT	124,442	022 CLAY COUNTY	21,500	506,499
	WHITE LAKE TOWN	1,712	26,473	HAYESVILLE TOWN	2,737	43,412
	TAR MEEL TOWN	179	4,972	* COUNTY TOTAL *	24,237	549,901
	EAST ARCADIA TOWN	8,222	16,444			
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	152,281	2,336,774	023 CLEVELAND COUNTY	211,840	3,452,156
010	BRUNSWICK COUNTY	164,132	1,863,798	BOILING SPRINGS TOWN	6,624	108,218
	LONG BEACH TOWN	4,530	58,043	GROVER TOWN	1,624	26,794
	SHALLOTTE TOWN	1,263	23,684	KINGS MOUNTAIN CITY	44,216	642,912
	SOUTHPORT CITY	7,308	113,716	LATTIMORE TOWN	WAIVED	0
	YAUPON BEACH TOWN	3,088	39,360	LAWDALE TOWN	1,894	30,531
	BOLIVIA TOWN	DUE TRUST FUND	5,076	SMELBY CITY	54,887	995,706
	OCEAN ISLE BEACH TOWN	721	9,191	WACO TOWN	287	4,497
	BOILING SPRING	1,928	28,199	POLKVILLE CITY	592	7,084
	SUNSET BEACH TOWN	982	12,695	CASAR TOWN	470	9,430
	HOLDEN BEACH TOWN	1,265	16,042	EARL STATION	298	1,759
	CALABASH TOWN	NO PAY DUE	1,117	FALLSTON TOWN	447	11,802
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	185,217	2,170,921	PATTERSON SPRINGS TOWN	584	6,474
				* COUNTY TOTAL *	323,782	5,298,195
011	BUNCOMPE COUNTY	400,025	6,274,630	024 COLUMBUS COUNTY	171,644	2,845,345
	ASHEVILLE CITY	403,463	6,516,974	BOLTON TOWN	3,436	29,965
	BILTMORE FOREST TOWN	1,295	25,110	BRUNSWICK TOWN	997	15,753
	BLACK MOUNTAIN TOWN	10,615	189,892	CHADBOURN TOWN	15,452	234,323
	WEAVERVILLE TOWN	3,524	47,656	FAIR BLUFF TOWN	7,853	106,490
	MONTREAT TOWN	3,923	54,664	LAKE WACCAMAW TOWN	5,419	97,877
	WOODFIN TOWN	20,280	161,345	TAROR CITY TOWN	16,768	267,889
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	843,125	13,270,271	WHITEVILLE TOWN	28,460	473,709
				CERRO GORDO TOWN	707	6,547
012	RURKE COUNTY	203,676	2,029,595	* COUNTY TOTAL *	250,736	4,077,898
	DREXEL TOWN	9,693	157,270	025 CRAVEN COUNTY	195,860	2,311,460
				BRIDGETON TOWN	1,801	33,150
				DOVER TOWN	1,261	19,059



REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
41,018 998 35		NEW BERN CITY	65,221	1,120,292		* COUNTY TOTAL *	33,658	549,136
3,592		VANCEBORO TOWN	2,633	57,610	038	GRAHAM COUNTY	31,901	446,025
2,088,742		COVE CITY TOWN	614	8,847		ROBBINSVILLE TOWN	5,357	87,637
991,448		HAVELOCK TOWN	17,209	273,911		* COUNTY TOTAL *	37,258	533,772
48,511		TRENT WOODS VILLAGE	746	10,464	039	GRANVILLE COUNTY	116,203	1,906,441
25,317		* COUNTY TOTAL *	285,345	3,834,793		CRFEDMOOR CITY	7,392	128,403
3,154,018	026	CUMBERLAND COUNTY	427,537	8,977,914		OXFORD CITY	52,043	817,244
1,813,794		FAYETTEVILLE CITY	283,166	5,043,369		STEM TOWN	849	8,401
212,637		HOPE MILLS TOWN	11,554	153,664		STOVALL TOWN	1,694	18,741
117,175		SPRING LAKE TOWN	17,502	283,070		* COUNTY TOTAL *	178,181	2,879,472
1,671,112		STEDMAN TOWN	2,506	32,987	040	GREENE COUNTY	48,241	1,066,897
65,356		FALCON TOWN	657	7,793		HONKERTON TOWN	2,692	38,579
3,880,074		LINDEN TOWN	REPORT	6,726		SNOW HILL TOWN	5,014	105,394
344,468		GODWIN TOWN	290	3,251		WALSTONBURG TOWN	1,203	17,899
344,468		WADE TOWN	696	7,572		* COUNTY TOTAL *	57,150	1,228,761
401,464		* COUNTY TOTAL *	743,908	14,516,346	041	GUILFORD COUNTY	602,040	8,034,485
34,376		027 CURRITUCK COUNTY	31,778	457,436		GIRSONVILLE TOWN	11,655	185,998
248,093		* COUNTY TOTAL *	31,778	457,436		GREENSBORO CITY	769,632	12,935,727
586,901		028 DARE COUNTY	33,508	509,012		HIGH POINT CITY	339,952	5,234,921
88,434		KILL DEVIL HILLS TOWN	3,089	47,648		JAMESTOWN TOWN	4,546	67,984
12,687		MANTEO TOWN	3,307	33,613		* COUNTY TOTAL *	1,727,425	26,459,115
13,973		NAGS HEAD TOWN	3,563	48,259	042	HALIFAX COUNTY	158,022	2,842,755
2,934		* COUNTY TOTAL *	43,467	632,532		ENFIELD TOWN	15,576	238,518
2,000		029 DAVIDSON COUNTY	139,170	2,055,691		HALIFAX TOWN	2,336	30,105
391,068		DENTON TOWN	3,833	61,272		MORGWOOD TOWN	521	9,446
136,753		LEXINGTON CITY	47,273	665,473		ROANOKE RAPIDS CITY	97,866	1,537,802
3,925		THOMASVILLE CITY	103,351	1,671,848		SCOTLAND NECK TOWN	17,669	272,988
140,678		* COUNTY TOTAL *	293,627	4,454,284		WELDON TOWN	16,004	260,919
499,841		030 DAVIE COUNTY	54,039	859,612		LITTLETON TOWN	6,537	13,074
37,860		MOCKSVILLE TOWN	17,196	285,657		* COUNTY TOTAL *	314,531	5,206,107
27,982		* COUNTY TOTAL *	71,235	1,145,269	043	HARNETT COUNTY	148,194	2,044,774
58,515		031 DUPLIN COUNTY	173,489	2,886,824		ANGIER TOWN	11,922	165,465
181,897		BEULAVILLE TOWN	4,892	85,412		COATS TOWN	8,191	115,430
944,144		CALYPSO TOWN	2,912	51,726		DUNN TOWN	59,020	917,812
380,375		FAISON TOWN	3,312	56,640		LILLINGTON TOWN	7,515	119,094
140,007		KENANSVILLE TOWN	1,458	21,326		ERWIN TOWN	20,221	323,799
473,472		MAGNOLIA TOWN	4,226	54,848		* COUNTY TOTAL *	255,063	3,686,374
744,093		ROSE HILL TOWN	9,953	163,770	044	HAYWOOD COUNTY	102,407	1,545,859
015		TEACHEY TOWN	919	11,492		CANTON TOWN	34,600	558,894
28		WALLACE TOWN	20,666	329,954		CLYDE TOWN	5,002	70,830
129		WARSAW TOWN	20,369	298,750		HAZELWOOD TOWN	14,699	173,798
306,677		GREENEVILLE TOWN	465	4,363		WAYNESVILLE TOWN	32,044	444,032
680,314		* COUNTY TOTAL *	242,661	3,967,105		* COUNTY TOTAL *	188,752	2,843,407
987,103		032 DURHAM COUNTY	314,688	5,049,865	045	HENDERSON COUNTY	133,634	1,847,682
155,888		DURHAM CITY	491,480	8,608,986		HENDERSONVILLE CITY	47,775	735,682
234,117		* COUNTY TOTAL *	806,168	13,659,851		LAUREL PARK TOWN	1,267	20,310
459,579		033 EDGEcombe COUNTY	195,849	2,883,437		* COUNTY TOTAL *	182,679	2,603,680
336,667		CONETOE TOWN	1,070	13,228	046	HERTFORD COUNTY	80,005	1,405,819
704,753		MACCLESFIELD TOWN	1,284	29,603		AMOSKIE TOWN	34,359	575,919
110,993		PINETOPS TOWN	4,793	81,828		HARRFLLSVILLE TOWN	1,146	17,979
115,746		PRINCEVILLE TOWN	6,848	39,807		MURFREESBORO TOWN	14,421	204,941
106,489		TARBORO TOWN	42,797	852,681		WINTON TOWN	5,534	88,634
43,412		SPEED TOWN	612	15,140		COFIELD TOWN	704	17,834
49,901		LEGGETT TOWN	325	3,168		COMO TOWN	289	3,327
52,156		* COUNTY TOTAL *	253,578	3,918,892		* COUNTY TOTAL *	136,460	2,318,453
04,218		034 FORSYTH COUNTY	525,130	6,839,617	047	HOKE COUNTY	73,712	1,179,825
26,794		KERNERSVILLE TOWN	26,717	433,543		RAEFORD CITY	23,542	363,030
42,912		WINSTON SALEM CITY	607,871	10,013,535		* COUNTY TOTAL *	97,254	1,542,855
0		RURAL HALL TOWN	2,457	19,559	048	HYDE COUNTY	37,121	609,334
30,531		* COUNTY TOTAL *	1,162,175	17,306,254		* COUNTY TOTAL *	37,121	609,334
95,706		035 FRANKLIN COUNTY	87,172	1,686,768	049	IREDFLL COUNTY	155,667	2,602,599
4,497		BUNN TOWN	1,241	18,587		HARMONY TOWN	677	8,340
7,954		FRANKLINTON TOWN	8,218	153,662		MOORESVILLE TOWN	44,428	624,447
9,430		LOUISBURG TOWN	10,669	170,985		STATESVILLE CITY	76,031	1,050,418
11,802		YOUNGVILLE TOWN	1,326	27,348		TROUTMAN TOWN	1,934	25,414
6,434		CENTERVILLE TOWN	92	956		LOVE VALLEY TOWN	NO PAY DUE	1,359
78,195		* COUNTY TOTAL *	108,718	2,058,306		* COUNTY TOTAL *	278,739	4,312,887
5,345		036 GASTON COUNTY	347,147	5,978,514	050	JACKSON COUNTY	75,445	1,235,739
9,965		BELMONT CITY	31,311	507,333		DILLSBORO TOWN	1,514	17,712
5,753		BESSEMER CITY TOWN	18,378	248,047		SYLVA TOWN	11,872	178,837
4,323		CHEERYVILLE CITY	21,169	318,777		WEPSTER TOWN	187	2,142
6,496		DALLAS TOWN	10,110	138,002		* COUNTY TOTAL *	89,018	1,434,424
7,877		DELLVIEW TOWN	NO PAY DUE	0	051	JOHNSTON COUNTY	211,488	3,556,897
7,880		GASTONIA CITY	168,480	2,578,212		BENSON TOWN	10,731	186,442
3,790		LOWELL TOWN	12,460	200,899		CLAYTON TOWN	8,630	125,677
6,547		MCADENVILLE TOWN	976	13,699		FOUR OAKS TOWN	3,839	68,621
7,89		MOUNT HOLLY CITY	17,247	358,423		KENLY TOWN	9,065	139,264
1,46		STANLEY TOWN	12,637	207,380		MICRO TOWN	670	19,937
3,150		SPENCER MOUNTAIN TOWN	466	6,554		PINE LEVEL TOWN	2,286	45,167
9,059		CRAMERTON TOWN	12,188	185,297		REPORT	17,163	70,025
		RANLO TOWN	10,963	164,136		SELMA TOWN	37,354	269,049
		HIGH SHOALS TOWN	797	9,024		SMITHFIELD TOWN	301,228	450,344
		* COUNTY TOTAL *	664,329	10,908,297		* COUNTY TOTAL *		5,030,961
		037 GATES COUNTY	31,740	517,305				
		GATESVILLE TOWN	1,918	31,831				

REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
052	JONES COUNTY	43,555	852,610	065	NEW HANOVER COUNTY	296,608	4,148,548
	MAYSVILLE TOWN	2,703	48,305		CAROLINA BEACH TOWN	14,493	124,211
	POLLOCKSVILLE TOWN	2,272	23,889		KURE BEACH TOWN	3,096	42,540
	TRENTON TOWN	554	10,882		WILMINGTON CITY	275,878	4,385,933
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	49,084	935,686		WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH TOWN	10,141	152,788
					* COUNTY TOTAL *	600,216	8,928,618
053	LEE COUNTY	108,065	1,515,167	066	NORTHAMPTON COUNTY	127,547	2,016,180
	BROADWAY TOWN	2,004	23,755		CONWAY TOWN	4,373	77,667
	SANFORD CITY	80,362	1,324,752		GARYSBURG TOWN	625	6,933
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	190,431	2,863,674		GASTON TOWN	5,956	83,996
054	LENOIR COUNTY	190,525	2,883,703		JACKSON TOWN	2,959	52,254
	KINSTON CITY	103,496	1,688,422		LASKER TOWN	REPORT	661
	LA GRANGE TOWN	13,031	215,421		RICH SQUARE TOWN	7,205	136,444
	PINK HILL TOWN	2,926	35,110		SEABOARD TOWN	4,373	62,420
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	309,978	4,822,656		SEVERN TOWN	2,540	40,450
055	LINCOLN COUNTY	86,204	1,155,056		WOODLAND TOWN	5,308	80,212
	LINCOLNTON TOWN	23,164	38,087		* COUNTY TOTAL *	160,886	2,557,380
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	109,368	1,540,143	067	ONSLOW COUNTY	271,453	4,190,594
056	MCDOWELL COUNTY	90,769	1,192,063		HOLLY RIDGE TOWN	2,055	23,445
	MARION CITY	23,576	282,922		JACKSONVILLE CITY	94,738	1,687,129
	OLD FORT TOWN	4,695	74,554		RICHMOND TOWN	6,246	105,387
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	119,040	1,551,539		SWANSBORO TOWN	6,134	119,721
057	MACON COUNTY	75,708	1,297,244		* COUNTY TOTAL *	381,026	6,126,538
	FRANKLIN TOWN	17,343	264,776	068	ORANGE COUNTY	101,830	979,310
	HIGHLANDS TOWN	4,316	66,556		CARRBORO TOWN	35,253	425,825
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	97,367	1,630,576		CHAPEL HILL TOWN	104,889	1,483,552
058	MADISON COUNTY	64,223	1,089,185		HILLSBOROUGH TOWN	7,699	145,964
	HOT SPRINGS TOWN	4,312	65,669		* COUNTY TOTAL *	249,671	3,034,759
	MARS HILL TOWN	9,773	142,545	069	PAMLICO COUNTY	38,129	614,680
	MARSHALL TOWN	6,647	107,298		BAYBORO TOWN	REPORT	25,122
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	84,955	1,404,697		ORIENTAL TOWN	2,437	40,235
059	MARTIN COUNTY	123,125	1,933,818		VANDEMERE TOWN	369	7,230
	EVERETTS TOWN	426	11,524		ALLIANCE TOWN	562	8,942
	HAMILTON TOWN	1,178	19,626		ARAPAHOE TOWN	196	2,522
	HASSELL TOWN	153	2,574		MESIC TOWN	159	15,562
	JAMESVILLE TOWN	1,495	25,730		MINNESOTT BEACH TOWN	303	3,794
	OAK CITY TOWN	736	15,477		STONEWALL TOWN	304	3,584
	PARMELE TOWN	REPORT	17,096		* COUNTY TOTAL *	42,459	721,780
	ROBERSONVILLE TOWN	9,715	149,869	070	PASQUOTANK COUNTY	87,035	1,614,528
	WILLIAMSTON TOWN	36,207	626,562		ELIZABETH CITY	76,289	1,281,433
	BEARGRASS TOWN	111	2,008		* COUNTY TOTAL *	163,324	2,896,361
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	173,146	2,804,204	071	PENDER COUNTY	72,249	1,134,744
060	MECKLENBURG COUNTY	610,871	10,376,247		ATKINSON TOWN	703	12,829
	CHARLOTTE CITY	1,289,589	20,375,005		RURGAU TOWN	7,114	143,048
	CORNELIUS TOWN	5,080	61,925		WATNA TOWN	NO PAY DUE	0
	DAVIDSON TOWN	5,549	77,654		SURF CITY TOWN	1,245	18,994
	HUNTERSVILLE TOWN	3,070	43,197		TOP SAIL BEACH TOWN	827	12,385
	MATTHEWS TOWN	1,777	21,636		* COUNTY TOTAL *	82,142	1,322,032
	PINEVILLE TOWN	5,281	86,636	072	PERQUIMANS COUNTY	48,572	769,410
	MINT HILL TOWN	2,263	19,666		HERTFORD TOWN	8,310	147,710
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	1,923,480	31,061,966		WINFALL TOWN	3,320	32,394
061	MITCHELL COUNTY	74,023	905,623		* COUNTY TOTAL *	60,207	949,514
	BAKERSVILLE TOWN	2,958	44,550	073	PERSON COUNTY	88,295	1,198,677
	SPRUCE PINE TOWN	15,795	262,584		ROXBORO CITY	48,393	744,402
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	92,776	1,214,757		* COUNTY TOTAL *	136,688	1,943,079
062	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	90,617	1,209,340	074	PITT COUNTY	210,933	3,256,508
	BISCOE TOWN	8,384	139,126		AYDEN TOWN	19,148	287,638
	CANDOR TOWN	2,385	44,131		RETHEL TOWN	9,675	138,407
	MOUNT GILEAD TOWN	8,539	144,846		FALKLAND TOWN	REPORT	4,337
	STAR TOWN	5,717	93,179		FARMVILLE TOWN	19,018	318,974
	TROY TOWN	16,938	257,333		FOUNTAIN TOWN	2,821	41,797
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	132,580	1,887,955		GREENVILLE CITY	157,607	2,825,284
063	MOORE COUNTY	141,719	1,658,550		GRIFFON TOWN	8,676	157,024
	ABERDEEN TOWN	11,345	163,694		GRIMESLAND TOWN	1,445	14,177
	CAMERON TOWN	REPORT	1,890		WINTERVILLE TOWN	4,376	71,233
	CARTHAGE TOWN	5,343	111,862		* COUNTY TOTAL *	433,699	7,115,779
	PINEBLUFF TOWN	3,946	53,686	075	POLK COUNTY	29,283	511,093
	ROBBINS TOWN	7,699	120,613		COLUMBUS TOWN	2,219	27,157
	SOUTHERN PINES TOWN	42,438	633,770		SALUDA CITY	2,418	52,095
	VASS TOWN	6,953	95,957		TRYON TOWN	7,536	149,052
	WHISPERING PINES VILLAGE	2,857	41,680		* COUNTY TOTAL *	41,456	739,387
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	222,300	2,881,702	076	RANDOLPH COUNTY	104,746	1,317,543
064	NASH COUNTY	194,710	3,290,684		ASHEBORO CITY	91,390	1,294,442
	BAILEY TOWN	4,322	75,082		FRANKLINVILLE TOWN	2,594	24,504
	RATTLEBORO TOWN	4,174	54,645		LIBERTY TOWN	9,536	161,734
	CASTALIA TOWN	1,111	8,998		RAMSFUR TOWN	8,853	143,075
	MINDLESEX TOWN	6,665	75,524		RANDOLMAN TOWN	11,650	177,330
	NASHVILLE TOWN	12,129	190,179		SEAGROVE TOWN	499	5,964
	ROCKY MOUNT CITY	204,404	3,357,669		STALEY TOWN	247	3,740
	SHARPSBURG TOWN	5,834	58,206		ARCHDALE TOWN	7,206	89,294
	SPRING HOPE TOWN	9,674	150,738		* COUNTY TOTAL *	236,721	3,219,927
	WHITAKERS TOWN	6,897	78,105	077	RICHMOND COUNTY	97,540	1,917,798
	RED OAK TOWN	881	3,149		ELIENRE TOWN	6,448	96,943
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	450,801	7,342,683		HAMLET CITY	25,584	382,639
					ROCKINGHAM TOWN	41,970	683,488

OFFICE OF REVENUE SHARING

34 NORTH CAROLINA

REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	HOFFMAN TOWN	1,321	19,738		* COUNTY TOTAL *	142,691	1,382,044
	NORMAN TOWN	538	10,774				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	173,401	3,111,573	089	TYRRELL COUNTY	22,102	350,492
					COLUMBIA TOWN	4,251	79,952
					* COUNTY TOTAL *	26,353	430,844
078	ROBESON COUNTY	427,915	6,229,039				
	FAIRMONT TOWN	19,994	320,860				
	LUMBERTON CITY	100,754	1,771,994	090	UNION COUNTY	144,044	2,596,362
	MAXTON TOWN	11,667	186,336		INDIAN TRAIL TOWN	423	6,395
	ORRUM TOWN	586	2,825		MAPSHVILLE TOWN	4,721	146,517
	PARKTON TOWN	1,598	24,231		MONROE CITY	58,749	644,804
	PEMBROKE TOWN	11,037	217,501		WAXHAM TOWN	4,739	54,764
	PROCTORVILLE TOWN	1,103	7,537		WINGATE TOWN	4,836	108,009
	RED SPRINGS TOWN	17,714	231,735		* COUNTY TOTAL *	263,512	3,556,452
	ROWLAND TOWN	9,224	124,666				
	ST PAULS TOWN	14,986	224,178	091	VANCE COUNTY	124,466	1,725,394
	LUMBER BRIDGE TOWN	629	4,901		HENDERSON CITY	73,522	1,298,544
	MCDONALD TOWN	300	2,213		KITTRELL TOWN	421	4,835
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	617,509	9,360,016		MIDDLEBURG TOWN	150	14,037
					* COUNTY TOTAL *	194,559	3,042,814
079	ROCKINGHAM COUNTY	123,321	2,468,739				
	MADISON TOWN	23,329	247,153	092	WAKE COUNTY	352,071	5,230,344
	MAYODAN TOWN	18,960	274,497		APEX TOWN	8,602	136,641
	REIDSVILLE CITY	78,013	1,420,079		CARY TOWN	38,721	459,370
	STONEVILLE TOWN	4,406	59,844		FUQUAY-VARINA TOWN	17,019	314,365
	EDEN CITY	79,630	1,617,351		GARNER TOWN	24,951	305,660
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	327,659	6,109,663		HOLLY SPRINGS TOWN	2,372	27,449
					KNIGHTDALE TOWN	5,224	34,151
080	ROWAN COUNTY	168,663	2,634,634		MORRISVILLE TOWN	513	5,175
	CHINA GROVE TOWN	5,735	81,812		RALEIGH CITY	657,554	9,598,107
	CLEVELAND TOWN	1,371	14,060		ROLESVILLE TOWN	1,334	18,120
	EAST SPENCER TOWN	13,184	220,727		WAKE FOREST TOWN	13,480	184,436
	FAITH TOWN	1,717	23,144		WENDELL TOWN	8,945	137,656
	GRANITE QUARRY TOWN	4,662	63,181		ZEBULON TOWN	13,600	197,244
	LANDIS TOWN	8,427	126,246		* COUNTY TOTAL *	1,144,385	16,652,742
	ROCKWELL TOWN	2,781	34,108				
	SALISBURY CITY	99,583	1,575,469	093	WARREN COUNTY	64,872	1,169,974
	SPENCER CITY	9,750	147,785		MACON TOWN	1,330	4,733
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	315,873	4,927,566		NORLINA TOWN	6,982	92,221
					WARRENTON TOWN	5,945	91,977
081	RUTHERFORD COUNTY	117,813	1,740,544		* COUNTY TOTAL *	41,129	1,362,904
	ALEXANDER MILLS TOWN	3,024	54,108				
	BOSTIC TOWN	292	4,545	094	WASHINGTON COUNTY	62,581	600,914
	ELLENBORO TOWN	609	19,345		CRESWELL TOWN	2,500	30,254
	FOREST CITY TOWN	16,104	267,383		PLYMOUTH TOWN	25,538	450,611
	LAKE LURE TOWN	3,340	51,986		ROPER TOWN	2,481	34,389
	RUTH TOWN	1,456	8,447		* COUNTY TOTAL *	93,100	1,116,174
	RUTHERFORD TOWN	16,348	208,809				
	SPINDALE TOWN	23,531	382,184	095	WATAUGA COUNTY	97,555	1,488,359
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	182,519	2,732,351		BLOWING ROCK TOWN	4,295	92,172
					ROONE TOWN	51,819	823,944
082	SAMPSON COUNTY	96,321	2,144,206		* COUNTY TOTAL *	155,669	2,404,475
	AUTRYVILLE TOWN	693	4,447				
	CLINTON TOWN	52,677	816,428	096	WAYNE COUNTY	306,184	5,203,297
	GARLAND TOWN	4,317	55,311		EUREKA TOWN	1,473	21,584
	HARRELLS TOWN	376	2,636		FREMONT TOWN	9,217	147,775
	NEWTON GROVE TOWN	3,947	52,543		GOLDSBORO CITY	196,363	3,065,273
	ROSEBORO TOWN	8,594	118,301		MOUNT OLIVE TOWN	34,478	557,180
	SALEMBURG TOWN	3,615	48,679		PIKEVILLE TOWN	1,886	32,343
	TURKEY TOWN	887	6,739		SEVEN SPRINGS TOWN	554	11,001
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	171,427	3,249,290		* COUNTY TOTAL *	550,155	9,038,453
083	SCOTLAND COUNTY	124,894	1,535,026				
	EAST LAURINBURG TOWN	493	20,552	097	WILKES COUNTY	174,642	2,663,822
	GIBSON TOWN	1,683	47,219		NORTH WILKESBORO TOWN	24,112	381,755
	LAURINBURG CITY	36,211	597,166		RONDA TOWN	3,285	42,194
	WAGHAM TOWN	2,595	42,064		WILKESBORO TOWN	20,544	237,212
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	165,876	2,237,027		* COUNTY TOTAL *	222,583	3,324,944
084	STANLY COUNTY	88,284	1,419,789				
	ALREMARLE CITY	47,123	739,263	098	WILSON COUNTY	178,118	2,928,822
	NEW LONDON TOWN	731	4,059		BLACK CREEK TOWN	1,992	21,665
	NORWOOD TOWN	8,467	133,641		ELM CITY TOWN	7,036	114,754
	OAKBORO TOWN	2,134	29,561		LUCAMA TOWN	1,537	15,119
	STANFIELD TOWN	1,569	14,518		SAPATOGA TOWN	2,452	27,577
	RICHFIELD TOWN	596	6,093		SIMS TOWN	739	8,677
	LOCUST CITY	1,555	23,451		STANTONSBURG TOWN	3,628	49,154
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	150,459	2,374,415		WILSON CITY	216,344	3,136,624
085	STOKES COUNTY	62,563	720,454		* COUNTY TOTAL *	411,846	6,306,395
	WALNUT COVE TOWN	4,365	79,988	099	YADKIN COUNTY	64,419	1,045,754
	DANBURY TOWN	168	2,420		ARLINGTON TOWN	REPORT	12,806
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	67,096	802,862		BOONVILLE TOWN	1,250	20,317
086	SURRY COUNTY	161,339	2,021,183		EAST BEND TOWN	1,382	20,444
	DORSON TOWN	6,948	106,594		JONESVILLE TOWN	8,177	135,779
	ELKIN TOWN	20,117	328,261		YADKINVILLE TOWN	10,734	145,540
	MOUNT AIRY TOWN	57,157	842,041		* COUNTY TOTAL *	45,964	1,380,671
	PILOT MOUNTAIN TOWN	9,775	149,255				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	255,336	3,447,374	100	YANCEY COUNTY	78,379	1,083,961
087	SWAIN COUNTY	12,179	437,489		BURNSVILLE TOWN	9,660	150,192
	BRYSON CITY TOWN	12,374	139,660		* COUNTY TOTAL *	88,039	1,234,151
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	24,553	577,149				
088	TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY	111,900	982,096				
	BREYARD CITY	30,096	386,722		** STATE TOTAL **	38,801,382	600,891,774
	ROSMAN TOWN	695	13,226		NUMBER PAID	552	

FEDERAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE SYSTEM
COMPARISON OF FEDERAL OUTLAYS BY STATES WITH STATE RANKINGS OF SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

State	Total State Outlays		FY 1975 Outlays		Resident Pop. of States in 1974 ¹		No. of Fed. Civ. Employees in 1973 ²		Low Income Individuals in 1969 ³		Avg. Income Tax Return Individual in 1971 ⁴		Persons 65 Yrs. & Over in 1973 ⁵		Elem. Sec. School Enrollment in 1973 ⁶		No. of Veterans in 1973 ⁷		Farm Acreage in 1969 ⁸		Fed. Owned Land in 1973 ⁹		No. of Hospital Beds in 1972 ¹⁰		Individual Housing Units in 1970 ¹¹		Primary Highway Systems in 1972 ¹²		Per Capita Income in 1974 ¹³	
	Millions	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	% of Nat Avg	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank
Alabama	5,071	21	1.6	21	1.7	15	2.1	11	3.2	42	78.2	19	1.7	22	1.6	23	1.5	29	1.3	30	.1	20	1.8	22	1.6	15	2.4	48	77.4	
Alaska	1,327	40	.4	51	.2	40	.6	51	.1	1	136.7	51	(¹)	51	.2	51	.1	43	.2	1	46.4	51	.1	51	.1	35	1.2	1	129.6	
Arizona	3,711	29	1.1	32	1.0	25	1.1	31	1.0	23	94.5	34	.9	31	1.0	31	.9	8	3.6	7	4.2	36	.7	34	.9	34	1.3	30	94.1	
Arkansas	2,628	34	.8	33	1.0	37	.7	20	1.9	47	68.6	28	1.2	33	.9	32	.9	25	1.5	17	.4	35	.7	32	1.0	29	1.5	49	77.1	
California	36,782	2	11.3	1	9.9	2	11.1	1	7.9	16	100.3	2	9.0	1	9.5	1	11.2	11	3.4	3	5.9	2	7.9	1	10.3	5	3.6	9	110.7	
Colorado	4,292	26	1.3	28	1.2	20	1.7	32	1.0	21	95.9	33	.9	29	1.2	28	1.2	9	3.5	11	3.1	31	1.0	29	1.1	28	1.7	17	101.2	
Connecticut	5,704	19	1.7	24	1.5	36	.7	35	.8	2	133.3	26	1.4	24	1.5	21	1.6	49	.1	50	(¹)	23	1.4	24	1.4	46	.5	3	118.5	
Delaware	685	49	.2	47	.3	60	.2	47	.2	3	125.0	48	.2	47	.3	46	.3	47	.1	48	(¹)	44	.3	47	.3	48	.2	4	115.7	
District of Columbia	10,012	9	3.1	44	.3	1	11.3	38	.5	9	111.3	43	.3	45	.3	41	.4	51	(¹)	49	(¹)	32	.8	40	.4	51	.1	2	129.3	
Florida	11,732	6	3.6	8	3.8	10	2.7	6	4.0	15	101.8	4	5.6	9	3.2	8	3.8	28	1.3	13	.5	9	3.2	8	3.7	22	2.1	21	99.4	
Georgia	7,049	16	2.2	13	2.3	9	2.8	10	3.4	30	88.5	17	1.9	16	2.2	16	2.0	24	1.5	21	.3	16	2.1	15	2.2	6	3.4	36	87.2	
Hawaii	2,060	37	.6	40	.4	31	1.0	45	.3	10	108.1	46	.2	40	.4	44	.3	44	.2	39	.1	42	.4	45	.3	49	.2	8	111.0	
Idaho	1,141	45	.3	42	.4	45	.3	43	.3	43	75.8	42	.3	43	.4	43	.3	27	1.4	5	4.4	48	.2	43	.4	36	1.2	35	90.3	
Illinois	14,366	5	4.4	5	5.3	6	4.0	5	4.1	7	116.7	5	5.3	5	5.5	4	5.4	15	2.8	37	.1	4	5.6	5	5.5	2	5.2	6	114.4	
Indiana	5,763	18	1.8	12	2.5	21	1.6	21	1.8	18	99.1	12	2.4	11	2.6	11	2.5	19	1.7	38	.1	12	2.4	11	2.5	21	2.1	29	95.2	
Iowa	2,959	33	.9	25	1.4	35	.7	29	1.2	38	80.5	19	1.7	25	1.4	26	1.3	13	3.2	43	(¹)	22	1.4	25	1.4	4	4.0	26	96.9	
Kansas	3,291	31	1.0	30	1.1	33	.8	30	1.0	31	87.9	27	1.3	32	1.0	30	1.1	3	4.6	34	.1	26	1.2	28	1.2	12	2.9	18	101.0	
Kentucky	4,649	25	1.4	23	1.6	24	1.4	15	2.6	40	75.6	21	1.7	23	1.5	24	1.4	23	1.5	28	.2	24	1.3	23	1.6	27	1.7	44	81.5	
Louisiana	4,800	22	1.5	20	1.8	28	1.1	9	3.4	34	85.7	23	1.5	19	1.9	22	1.5	36	.9	32	.1	21	1.7	21	1.7	37	1.2	45	80.6	
Maine	1,319	41	.4	35	.5	42	.5	37	.5	48	68.5	36	.6	38	.5	38	.5	42	.2	45	(¹)	37	.5	18	1.8	44	.7	39	84.3	
Maryland	8,016	13	2.5	18	1.9	13	2.3	26	1.4	5	118.5	24	1.5	17	2.0	15	2.1	40	.3	44	(¹)	18	2.1	36	.5	40	.9	11	109.1	
Massachusetts	8,723	12	2.7	10	2.7	14	2.3	22	1.7	13	104.7	10	3.1	10	2.8	10	3.0	46	.1	47	(¹)	8	3.7	10	2.7	41	.9	13	105.7	
Michigan	9,662	10	3.0	7	4.3	17	2.0	13	3.0	8	114.1	8	3.7	7	4.8	7	4.1	31	1.1	14	.4	7	3.9	7	4.2	13	2.7	12	108.0	
Minnesota	4,873	24	1.4	19	1.9	26	1.1	25	1.5	33	86.4	15	2.0	18	2.0	19	1.9	16	2.7	15	.4	16	2.1	19	1.8	9	3.0	20	99.5	
Mississippi	3,831	28	1.2	29	1.1	34	.8	14	2.8	49	68.2	30	1.1	30	1.2	33	.8	22	1.5	26	.2	29	1.1	31	1.0	16	2.4	51	69.8	
Missouri	7,359	14	2.3	15	2.3	11	2.5	17	2.5	20	96.9	11	2.7	15	2.2	12	2.3	14	3.0	22	.3	13	2.4	12	2.5	8	3.2	31	92.4	
Montana	1,164	44	.4	43	.3	43	.4	44	.3	45	74.1	43	.3	42	.4	42	.4	2	5.9	9	3.6	30	.3	42	.4	18	2.4	32	91.0	
Nebraska	1,925	38	.6	35	.7	38	.6	36	.7	39	80.3	35	.9	35	.7	35	.7	5	4.3	35	.1	34	.8	35	.8	19	2.2	27	96.9	
Nevada	933	48	.3	47	.3	46	.3	49	.2	11	105.9	49	.2	48	.3	45	.3	33	1.0	2	8.0	49	.2	48	.3	42	.9	10	110.4	
New Hampshire	1,176	43	.4	41	.4	48	.2	46	.2	27	93.4	39	.4	41	.4	41	.4	48	.1	33	.1	39	.4	41	.4	47	.5	34	90.7	
New Jersey	11,603	7	3.6	9	3.5	12	2.4	19	2.1	4	121.4	9	3.4	8	3.5	9	3.8	45	.1	46	(¹)	10	3.2	9	3.4	43	.8	5	114.7	
New Mexico	2,310	36	.7	37	.5	30	1.0	34	.8	44	75.6	41	.4	37	.6	39	.5	4	4.4	10	3.4	41	.4	37	.5	31	1.5	50	75.9	
New York	36,871	1	11.3	2	8.6	3	6.5	3	7.3	6	118.3	1	9.3	2	8.4	2	8.7	35	1.0	42	(¹)	1	11.5	2	9.1	3	4.3	7	113.1	
North Dakota	1,131	46	.3	46	.3	47	.3	42	.3	50	60.8	45	.3	46	.3	48	.2	7	4.1	20	.3	43	.4	46	.3	25	1.7	15	102.5	
Ohio	11,346	8	3.5	6	5.1	7	3.6	7	3.8	12	105.4	7	4.9	6	5.4	6	5.2	21	1.6	40	(¹)	6	4.9	6	5.1	10	2.9	16	101.3	
Oklahoma	4,051	27	1.2	27	1.3	16	2.0	23	1.7	37	80.8	25	1.5	27	1.2	25	1.3	10	3.4	27	.2	28	1.1	26	1.4	11	2.9	40	84.1	
Oregon	3,015	32	.9	31	1.1	25	.9	33	.9	29	89.0	29	1.1	27	1.2	27	1.2	18	1.7	6	4.2	33	.8	30	1.1	30	1.5	25	97.0	
Pennsylvania	15,182	4	4.6	4	5.6	5	6.2	4	4.5	17	100.0	3	6.2	4	5.6	3	6.1	37	.8	36	.1	3	7.1	3	6.7	7	3.2	19	100.0	
Rhode Island	1,284	42	.4	39	.4	39	.6	41	.4	25	94.1	37	.5	39	.4	36	.5	50	(¹)	51	(¹)	38	.5	39	.5	50	.2	23	98.1	
South Carolina	3,557	30	1.1	26	1.3	27	1.1	18	2.2	46	70.4	31	1.0	26	1.3	29	1.1	38	.7	29	.1	25	1.2	27	1.2	23	2.0	47	79.1	
South Dakota	985	47	.3	45	.3	44	.4	39	.4	51	59.2	40	.4	44	.3	48	.3	6	4.3	16	.4	39	.4	44	.3	20	2.2	37	86.0	
Tennessee	5,565	20	1.7	17	2.0	19	1.9	12	3.1	35	84.7	16	1.9	20	1.8	20	1.8	26	1.4	25	.2	18	2.1	17	1.9	14	2.6	41	83.5	
Texas	16,208	3	5.0	3	5.7	4	5.5	2	7.5	22	95.6	6	5.1	3	5.6	5	5.3	1	13.4	18	.4	5	4.9	4	5.6	1	6.6	33	90.9	
Utah	1,789	39	.5	36	.6	23	1.4	40	.4	23	94.5	38	.4	36	.6	37	.5	32	1.1	4	4.6	45	.3	38	.3	38	.2	45	82.1	
Vermont	660	50	.2	50	.2	51	.1	48	.2	36	81.0	47																		

¹ Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 539, January 1975, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Dept. of Commerce.
² Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1974.
³ Digest of Educational Statistics 1973, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.
⁴ Survey of Current Business, August 1975, Vol. 55, No. 8, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. (National average of Per Capita Income equals 100%)

⁵ Less than one-half of one percent.
⁶ Includes Virginia and Maryland Counties in Washington, D.C. SMSA.
⁷ Excludes counties in Washington, D.C. SMSA.
NOTE: Tied rankings were assigned the same rank - percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

FEDERAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE SYSTEM

STATE SUMMARY — AGENCY OPERATIONS

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

GRANT OUTLAYS

	PRORATION CODE	CFDA NO.	FY 1975 OUTLAYS
FOOD DISTRIBUTION-OTHER PROGRAM COSTS, FNS		10.550 ..	\$12
FOOD STAMP BONUS COUPONS, FNS..... 1.....		10.551 ..	\$123,084
NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM-CASH, FNS		10.555 ..	\$52,793
NONFOOD ASSISTANCE TO SCHOOLS, FNS		10.554 ..	\$521
OTHER FOOD STAMP PROGRAM COSTS, FNS		10.551 ..	\$3,297
PAYMENTS TO AGRIC EXPR STA (HATCH), CSRS		10.203 ..	\$2,853
PAYMENTS TO STATES AND POSSESSIONS, AMS..... 4.....		10.156 ..	\$11
SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM, FNS..... 10.....		10.553 ..	\$3,519
SPECIAL FOOD SVC PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN, FNS.. 10.....		10.552 ..	\$3,134
SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM, FNS..... 10.....		10.556 ..	\$5,586
STATE ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FNS..... 4.....		10.557 ..	\$153
SUPP. FOOD-WOMEN, INFANTS & CHILDREN, FNS		10.557 ..	\$2,658
CONTRACTS & GRTS FOR SCIENTIFIC RES, CSRS		10.200 ..	\$1,059
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE, ES..... 15.....		10.500 ..	\$8,532
COOPERATIVE FORESTRY RESEARCH, CSRS		10.202 ..	\$229
FORESTRY INCENTIVES PROGRAM, ASCS		10.064 ..	\$13
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT GRANTS, FMHA		10.424 ..	\$609
OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, & FACILITIES, EPA		4.....	\$11
RURAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH, CSRS		10.204 ..	\$53
WATER AND SEWER GRANTS, FMHA			\$1,789
WATER AND WASTE DISPOSAL GRANTS, FMHA		10.418 ..	\$6,384
WATERSHED WORKS OF IMPROVEMENT, SCS		10.904 ..	\$2,083
TOTAL - GRANT OUTLAYS			\$218,381

OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS

SHARED REVENUES FROM NATIONAL FORESTS, FS			\$320
ADM. & OPER. EXP., FED. CROP INS. CORP. 12.....			\$807
ADM. EXPENSES, FOOD STAMP PROGRAM, FNS		10.550 ..	\$472
AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL ECON. RESEARCH, ERS		10.250 ..	\$177
AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM, ASCS		10.063 ..	\$7,176
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH-BASIC & APPLIED, ARS... 10.001 ..			\$2,289
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICAL REPORTS, SRS		10.950 ..	\$528
APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEV. PROGRAM, ASCS			\$8
ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING, FS		10.655 ..	\$55
BARTER PROGRAM, CCC			\$500
COMMODITY INVENTORY OPERATIONS, CCC		10.051 ..	\$23
COMMODITY LOANS, CCC		10.051 ..	\$35,260
CONSOLIDATED WORKING FUND, FS		10.....	\$437
CONST. & OPERATION OF RECREATION FAC., FS		10.....	\$13
CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION, FS		10.....	\$81
COOPERATIVE WORK, FS		10.....	\$666
COTTON PRODUCTION STABILIZATION, CCC		10.052 ..	\$1,028
CROP INSURANCE INDEMNITY PAYMENTS, FCIC		10.450 ..	\$1,367
CROPLAND ADJUST. PROG.-PUBLIC ACCESS, ASCS			\$16
CROPLAND ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM, ASCS			\$1,058
CROPLAND CONVERSION PROGRAM, ASCS			\$1
DAIRY & BEEKEEPER INDEMNITY PAYMENTS, ASCS... 10.060 ..			\$9
EMERGENCY CONSERVATION MEASURES, ASCS		10.054 ..	\$229
EXPORT PAYMENTS PROGRAM, CCC			\$745
FEED GRAIN PRODUCTION STABILIZATION, CCC		10.055 ..	\$194
FIN. EXP. UNDER SHORT-TERM CR. SALES, CCC			\$12,939
FINANCING PL 480 DOLLAR CREDIT SALES, CCC			\$12,543
FOREST PROTECTION & UTILIZATION, FS		10.....	\$8,579
FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS, FS			\$876
INS. AND GRADING OF FARM PRODUCTS, AMS			\$87
LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND, BOR		10.....	\$415
MANPOWER TRAINING		10.....	\$3,934
MARKETING SERVICES, AMS			\$3,300
MEAT AND POULTRY INSPECTION, APHIS		10.027 ..	\$6,238
NATIONAL WOOL ACT PAYMENTS, CCC		10.099 ..	\$5
PLANT & ANIMAL DISEASE & PEST CONT., APHIS ... 10.025 ..			\$2,479
PURCHASE OF COMMODITIES, AMS			\$309
RESOURCE CONSERVATION & DEV. OPER., SCS		10.901 ..	\$114
RESOURCE CONSERVATION & DEV. PLANNING, SCS		10.901 ..	\$81
RESOURCE CONSERVATION & DEVELOPMENT, SCS			\$193
RESTORATION OF FOREST LANDS AND IMP., FS		10.....	\$1
RIVER BASIN SURVEYS & INVESTIGATIONS, SCS			\$8
RIVER BASIN SURVEYS & INVESTIGATIONS, SCS		10.906 ..	\$222
S & E, ASCS			\$7,301
S & E, FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION			\$4,716
S & E, RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADM. 10.902 ..			\$146
SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION, SCS		10.902 ..	\$3,805
SOIL SURVEY, SCS		10.903 ..	\$594
STORAGE FACILITY AND EQUIPMENT LOANS, CCC		10.056 ..	\$1,437
TITLE II, PL 480, FOREIGN DONATIONS, CCC			\$49
VERY LOW-INCOME HOUSING REPAIR LOANS, FMHA		10.417 ..	\$278
WATERSHED & FLOOD PREVENTION OPER., SCS			\$732
WATERSHED PLANNING, SCS		10.904 ..	\$180
WHEAT PRODUCTION STABILIZATION, CCC		10.058 ..	\$13
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, FS		10.....	\$364
YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS, FS		10.661 ..	\$33
TOTAL - OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS			\$125,431
AGENCY TOTAL - FEDERAL OUTLAYS			\$343,811

INFLUENCE OF FEDERAL ACTIVITIES *

	PRORATION CODE	CFDA NO.	FY 1975 OUTLAYS
DONATION OF COMM. TO SCHOOL LUNCH, FNS..... 10.....		10.550 ..	(\$2,179)
FOOD DISTRIBUTION TO INSTITUTIONS, FNS..... 10.....		10.550 ..	(\$216)
FOOD DISTRIBUTION TO NEEDY FAMILIES, FNS		10.550 ..	(\$357)
FOOD DISTRIBUTION TO SCHOOLS, FNS		10.550 ..	(\$7,907)
NUTRITION PROGRAMS FOR THE ELDERLY, FNS		10.....	(\$13)
BUSINESS & INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP. LOANS, FMHA... .. 10.422 ..			(\$23,864)
COMMUNITY FACILITIES LOANS, FMHA		10.423 ..	(\$13,556)
EMERGENCY DISASTER LOANS, FMHA		10.404 ..	(\$289)
EMERGENCY LIVESTOCK LOANS, FMHA		10.425 ..	(\$1,856)
FARM LABOR HOUSING LOANS, FMHA		10.405 ..	(\$37)
FARM OPERATING LOANS, FMHA		10.406 ..	(\$38,774)
FARM OWNERSHIP LOANS, FMHA		10.407 ..	(\$9,413)
IRRIG/RAIN & OTHER S & W CONS LOANS, FMHA .. 10.409 ..			(\$120)
LOW TO MODERATE INCOME HOUSING LOANS, FMHA		10.410 ..	(\$91,715)
NON-FARM ENTERPRISE LOANS, FMHA		10.407 ..	(\$434)
RECREATION FACILITY LOANS, FMHA		10.413 ..	(\$182)
RURAL ELECTRIC LOANS, REA		10.850 ..	(\$16,842)
RURAL HOUSING SITE LOANS, FMHA		10.411 ..	(\$266)
RURAL RENTAL HOUSING LOANS, FMHA		10.415 ..	(\$6,382)
RURAL TELEPHONE LOANS, REA		10.851 ..	(\$3,250)
SECTION 6 PURCHASES, FNS		10.555 ..	(\$571)
SOIL AND WATER LOANS, FMHA		10.416 ..	(\$14)
WATER AND WASTE DISP. SYSTEMS LOANS, FMHA .. 10.418 ..			(\$27,698)
WATERSHED PROTECTION LOANS, FMHA		10.419 ..	(\$1,500)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

GRANT OUTLAYS

APPALACHIAN HOUSING TECHNICAL ASST., O/S			\$120
APPALACHIAN LOCAL DEV. DISTRICT ASST., O/S			\$593
APPALACHIAN STATE RES. TECH ASST & DEM, O/S .. 3.....			\$254
COMMERCIAL FISHERIES RESEARCH & DEV., NMFS... 7.....			\$1,503
ECON DEV-DISTRICT OPERATIONAL ASST, EDA		11.306 ..	\$38
ECON DEV-GRANTS TO STATES, EDA			\$267
ECON DEV-GRTS & LNS PUB WKS & DEV FAC, EDA... .. 11.300 ..			\$3,487
ECON DEV-PUBLIC WORKS IMPACT PROJECTS, EDA		11.304 ..	\$273
ECON DEV-SPECIAL ECON DEV & ADJ ASST, EDA		11.307 ..	\$105
ECON DEV-STATE & LOCAL ECON DEV PLNGG, EDA .. 11.305 ..			\$183
ECON DEV-SUPPORT FOR PLANNING ORG, EDA		11.302 ..	\$50
MINORITY BUSINESS ENTERPRISE, OMBE		11.800 ..	\$133
PROMOTION OF TRAVEL FROM ABROAD, USTS		11.951 ..	\$30
REGIONAL ACTION PLANNING COMMISSIONS, O/S		4.....	\$1,603
REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGS., RAPC			\$389
SEA GRANT SUPPORT, MAR		11.417 ..	\$441
TOTAL - GRANT OUTLAYS			\$9,469

OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS

BUSINESS ASSISTANCE, SERVICES, INFO., DIBA		11.104 ..	\$170
CENSUS DATA, SESA			\$743
COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT		8.....	\$300
CONSOLIDATED WORKING FUND, NOAA, NMFS		7.....	\$43
GEN. ADMINISTRATION, WORKING CAPITAL FUND ..			\$39
GEODETIC CONTROL SURVEYS, NOAA		11.400 ..	\$46
MINORITY BUSINESS ENTERPRISE, OMBE		11.800 ..	\$1,267
NAT. STANDARD REF. DATA SYSTEM, NBS		11.603 ..	\$12
NAUTICAL CHARTS AND RELATED DATA, NOAA		11.401 ..	\$512
OPER. OF U.S. MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY, MAR .. 11.507 ..			\$1
OPERATIONS AND TRAINING, MAR			\$95
OPERATIONS RESEARCH AND FACILITIES, NOAA		7.....	\$6,876
PATENT & TRADEMARK TECH INFO DISSEMINATION .. 11.900 ..			\$5
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS		6.....	\$8
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, MAR		5.....	
RIVER AND FLOOD FORECASTS, NOAA		11.402 ..	\$142
WEATHER FORECASTS AND WARNINGS, NOAA		11.404 ..	\$2,115
TOTAL - OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS			\$12,374
AGENCY TOTAL - FEDERAL OUTLAYS			\$21,842

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS

CIVIL FUNCTIONS PRIME CONTRACTS		5.....	\$19,174
CIVILIAN PAY		15.....	\$167,180
MILITARY ACTIVE DUTY PAY		15.....	\$882,895
MILITARY PRIME CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS		5.....	\$51,191
MILITARY PRIME RDTE CONTRACTS		5.....	\$8,405
MILITARY PRIME SERVICE CONTRACTS		5.....	\$81,983
MILITARY PRIME SUPPLY CONTRACTS		5.....	\$257,173
MILITARY RESERVE AND NATIONAL GUARD PAY		15.....	\$33,767
MILITARY RETIRED PAY		12.....	\$167,791
PRIME CONTRACTS OF LESS THAN \$10,000		6.....	\$58,591
TOTAL - OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS			\$1,728,150
AGENCY TOTAL - FEDERAL OUTLAYS			\$1,728,150

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

GRANT OUTLAYS

ADULT EDUC-GRANTS TO STATES, OE		13.400 ..	\$1,791
AGING RESEARCH, NIH		13.866 ..	\$1,103
ALCOHOL DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS, ADMHA		13.252 ..	\$239
ALCOHOL FORMULA GRANTS, ADMHA		13.257 ..	\$2,947

FEDERAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE SYSTEM

STATE SUMMARY — AGENCY OPERATIONS

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	PRORATION CODE	CFDA NO.	FY 1975 OUTLAYS		PRORATION CODE	CFDA NO.	FY 1975 OUTLAYS
ALLERGIC & IMMUNOLOGIC DISEASES, NIH		13.855	\$650	HEALTH PROFESSIONS STUDENT LOANS, HRA		13.342	\$610
ALLIED HEALTH TRAINEESHIPS, HRA		13.303	\$181	HEALTH PROFESSIONS SPECIAL PROJECTS, HRA		13.383	\$393
ALLIED HLTH PROFESS SPECIAL PROJ GRTS, HRA		13.305	\$246	HEALTH SERVICES DEVEL-PROJECT GRANTS, HSA		13.224	\$4,790
APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT, OS		23.001	\$2,260	HEALTH SERVICES RESEARCH & DEV GRANTS, HRA		13.276	\$1,905
APPALACHIAN SUPP TO FED GRANT-IN-AID, SRS		23.002	\$7,516	HEART & VASCULAR DISEASES, NIH		13.837	\$7,250
APPALACHIAN VOC ED FAC & OPERATIONS, OE		23.012	\$885	HEMATOLOGY RESEARCH, NIH		13.850	\$355
ARTHRITIS, ENDOCRINOLOGY & METABOLISM, NIH		13.846	\$495	HIGHER ED PERSONNEL DEV-SHORT TERM TRG, OS		13.461	\$111
BACTERIAL & FUNGAL DISEASES, NIH		13.856	\$599	HIGHER ED-LAND GRANT COLLEGES & UNIV, OE		13.453	\$235
BASIC EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY GRANTS, OE		13.539	\$4,677	HIGHER ED-STRENGTHING DEVELOP INST, OE		13.454	\$11,248
BILINGUAL EDUCATION, OE		13.403	\$60	HIGHER EDUC-STATE POST SECONDARY EDUC, OE		13.574	\$454
BIOMEDICAL ENGINEERING RESEARCH, NIH		13.860	\$426	HIGHER EDUCATION WORK-STUDY, OE		13.463	\$8,180
BIOMEDICAL SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS, NIH		13.349	\$42	HIGHER EDUCATION-COOPERATIVE EDUCATION, OE		13.510	\$333
BIOTECHNOLOGY RESEARCH, NIH		13.371	\$185	HIGHER EDUCATION-GRAD FACILITIES, OE		13.456	\$103
BLOOD DISEASES & RESOURCES, NIH		13.839	\$2,257	HLTH MANPOWER EDUC INITIATIVE AWARDS, HRA		13.380	\$153
CANCER BIOLOGY RESEARCH, NIH		13.396	\$1,725	INDIAN EDUCATION-SPECIAL PROJ & PROJ, OE		13.535	\$195
CANCER CAUSE & PREVENTION RESEARCH, NIH		13.393	\$2,083	INVESTIGATION SURVEILLANCE & TECH ASST, CDC		13.283	\$620
CANCER CENTERS SUPPORT, NIH		13.397	\$987	KIDNEY DISEASES, NIH		13.849	\$1,069
CANCER CONTROL, NIH		13.399	\$299	LAB ANIMAL SCIENCES & PRIMATE RES, NIH		13.306	\$235
CANCER DETECTION & DIAGNOSIS, NIH		13.394	\$302	LIBRARY SERVICE-GRANTS FOR PUBLIC LIBR, OE		13.464	\$1,162
CANCER RESEARCH MANPOWER, NIH		13.398	\$926	LIBRARY SERVICE-INTERLIBRARY CO-OP, OE		13.465	\$52
CANCER TREATMENT RESEARCH, NIH		13.395	\$3,096	LIBRARY TRAINING GRANTS, OE		13.468	\$13
CATARACT RESEARCH, NIH		13.869	\$54	LUNG DISEASES, NIH		13.838	\$1,027
CELLULAR & MOLECULAR BASIS OF DISEASE, NIH		13.863	\$2,020	MANPOWER DEV & TRNG-INST TRAIN, OE		17.915	\$60
CHILD DEVEL-CHILD WELFARE R & D GRANTS, OS		13.608	\$390	MATERNAL & CHILD HEALTH SERVICES, HSA	12	13.222	\$6,489
CHILD DEVELOPMENT-HEAD START, OS		13.600	\$12,944	MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM, SRS	12	13.714	\$134,172
CHILD HEALTH RESEARCH, NIH		13.865	\$1,770	MENT HLTH-HOSP STAFF DEV GRANTS, ADMHA		13.238	\$25
CHILD WELFARE SERVICES, SRS		13.707	\$1,428	MENT HLTH-HOSPITAL IMPROVEMENT GRTS,			
CIVIL RIGHTS TECHNICAL ASSIST & TRNG, OE	18	13.405	\$253	ADMHA		13.237	\$300
CLINICAL & PHYSIOLOGICAL SCIENCES, NIH		13.861	\$803	MENTAL HEALTH FELLOWSHIPS, ADMHA		13.241	\$3
CLINICAL RESEARCH, NIH		13.333	\$1,195	MENTAL HEALTH TRAINING GRANTS, ADMHA		13.244	\$2,488
COLLEGE TEACHER GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS, OE		13.407	\$10	MENTAL HEALTH-CHILDRENS SERVICES, ADMHA		13.259	\$817
COMMUNICATIVE DISORDERS, NIH		13.851	\$326	MENTAL HEALTH-COMM MENTAL HLTH CTRS,			
COMMUNITY SERVICES TRAINING GRANTS, SRS		13.768	\$229	ADMHA		13.240	\$3,637
COMP HEALTH PLANNING-AREAWIDE GRANTS, HRA		13.704	\$245	MENTAL HEALTH-RESEARCH GRANTS, ADMHA		13.242	\$1,609
COMP HEALTH PLANNING-GRANTS TO STATES, HRA		13.707	\$289	MENTAL HLTH RES MANPWR FELSHP PROG,			
COMP PUBLIC HLTH SVCS FORMULA GRANTS, HSA		13.210	\$2,208	ADMHA		13.282	\$360
COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING AND EVALUATION, OE		13.422	\$107	MIGRANT HEALTH GRANTS, HSA		13.244	\$211
COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY GRANTS, HRA		13.390	\$240	MINING & MINERAL FUEL CONS FELLOWSHIPS, OE		13.567	\$137
CORNEAL DISEASES, NIH		13.868	\$94	MINORITY BIOMEDICAL SUPPORT, NIH		13.375	\$450
CRAIOFACIAL ANOMALIES RESEARCH, NIH		13.842	\$259	NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAMS, OS		13.902	\$546
DEAF CHILDRENS SERVICES, HSA	18	13.211	\$2,123	NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS, NIH		13.852	\$1,842
DEAF RESEARCH INSTITUTES, NIH		13.845	\$1,400	NURSE TRAIN IMPROVEMENT-SPECIAL PROJ, HRA		13.359	\$315
DEVELOPMENTAL DISABIL-DEMO FAC & TRNG, SRS		13.760	\$97	NURSE TRAINEESHIPS, HRA		13.358	\$373
DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES-BASIC SUPP, SRS	18	13.753	\$1,625	NURSING CAPITATION GRANTS, HRA		13.386	\$896
DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES-SPEC PROJ, SRS		13.759	\$220	NURSING SCHOLARSHIPS, HRA		13.363	\$183
DIABETES, ENDOCRINOLOGY & METABOLISM, NIH		13.847	\$1,651	NURSING SCHOOL FINANCIAL DISTRESS GTS, HRA		13.380	\$52
DIGESTIVE DISEASES AND NUTRITION, NIH		13.848	\$836	NURSING STUDENT LOANS, HRA		13.364	\$529
DISEASE CONTROL-PROJECT GRANTS, CDC		13.268	\$777	OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & HEALTH TRNG GRT, CDC		13.263	\$213
EDUC DEP CHILD-URBAN & RURAL SCH GRTS, OE	4	13.511	\$512	OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & HLTH RESCH GRTS, CDC		13.262	\$207
EDUC DEPRIVED CHILDREN-HANDICAPPED, OE	4	13.427	\$2,218	PAIN CONTROL & BEHAVIORAL STUDIES, NIH		13.844	\$24
EDUC DEPRIVED CHILDREN-IN STATE INST, OE	4	13.431	\$1,149	PARASITIC DISEASES RESEARCH, NIH		13.858	\$101
EDUC DEPRIVED CHILDREN-MIGRANTS, OE	4	13.429	\$1,672	PERIODONTAL & SOFT TISSUE DISEASE, NIH		13.841	\$215
EDUC DEPRIVED CHILDREN-STATE ADMIN, OE	9	13.430	\$536	PHARMACOLOGY-TOXICOLOGY RESEARCH, NIH		13.859	\$1,213
EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING FACILITIES, OE		13.413	\$108	POPULATION RESEARCH, NIH		13.864	\$1,231
EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, NIE		13.575	\$70	POST-SECONDARY INNOVATION, OE		13.487	\$139
EDUCATIONALLY DEPRIVED CHILDREN-LEAS, OE		13.428	\$47,964	PROFESSIONAL HEALTH TRAINEESHIPS, HRA		13.366	\$658
EMERGENCY MED SVCS SYSTEMS RESEARCH, HRA		13.285	\$304	PUB ASST-MAINTENANCE ASST (STATE AID), SRS	12	13.761	\$83,884
EMERGENCY SCHOOL AID ACT GRTS TO LEAS, OE		13.525	\$3,835	PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RESEARCH, SRS		13.766	\$34
EMERGENCY SCHOOL AID ACT PILOT PROGS, OE		13.526	\$263	PUBLIC ASSISTANCE-SOCIAL SERVICES, SRS	12	13.754	\$33,829
EMERGENCY SCHOOL AID ACT SPC PRG PRJ, OE		13.529	\$423	PUBLIC ASSISTANCE-STATE & LOCAL TRNG, SRS	12	13.724	\$1,200
EMERGENCY SCHOOL AID ACT SPECIAL PROJ, OE		13.532	\$336	PUBLIC HEALTH PROJECT GRANTS, HRA		13.338	\$677
ENVIRONMENT PHARMACOLOGY & TOXICOLOGY,				PUBLIC WORKS & ECONOMIC DVLPMNT, OE		13.300	\$300
NIH		13.875	\$969	REHAB SERVICES & FAC-SPECIAL PROJECTS, SRS		13.763	\$325
ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION, OE		13.522	\$21	REHAB SVCS & FACILITIES-BASIC SUPPORT, SRS	12	13.746	\$23,683
ENVIRONMENTAL PATHOGENESIS, NIH		13.876	\$155	REHABILITATION TRAINING, SRS		13.767	\$172
EQUIPMENT & MINOR REMODLING GRANTS, OE		13.483	\$630	RESEARCH & DEVELOP-LIBRARY & DEMONSTRA, OE		13.475	\$25
ETHNIC HERITAGE STUDIES, OE		13.549	\$82	RESTORATIVE MATERIALS RESEARCH, NIH		13.843	\$140
ETIOLOGY OF ENVRNMNTL DISEAS & DISORD, NIH		13.874	\$727	RETINAL AND CHOROIOIDAL DISEASES, NIH		13.867	\$23
FAMILY MEDICINE-TRAINING GRANTS, HRA		13.379	\$114	RIGHT TO READ-ELIMINAT OF ILLITERACY, OE		13.533	\$130
FAMILY PLANNING PROJECTS, HSA		13.217	\$2,424	SCH ASST IN FED AFF AREAS-MAINT & OPER, OE		13.478	\$3,466
FOLLOW THROUGH, OE		13.433	\$1,077	SCH LIB RES TEXTBKS & INSTRUC MATERIAL, OE		13.480	\$2,216
FOOD RESEARCH GRANTS, FDA		13.103	\$63	SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC HEALTH-GRANTS, HRA		13.370	\$552
FOREIGN LANG & AREA STUDIES-CENTERS, OE		13.435	\$223	SPEC PRG FOR CHILD WITH SPECIF LRN DIS, OE		13.520	\$81
FOREIGN LANG & AREA STUDIES-FELLOWSHPS, OE		13.434	\$19	SPEC SERV DISADV STUDENTS IN HIGHER ED, OE		13.482	\$896
FOREIGN LANG & AREA STUDIES-RESEARCH, OE		13.436	\$32	SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR AGING, OS	12	13.609	\$4,609
FULBRIGHT-HAYS TRNG GRT FAC RSCH ABRO, OE		13.438	\$72	SS PAY STATES FOR CERTIF PROV HI SVC, SSA		13.809	\$259
FUNDAMENTAL NEUROSCIENCES, NIH		13.854	\$537	SS PAY STATES FOR DETERMIN OF DISABIL, SSA		13.810	\$4,758
GENERAL RESEARCH SUPPORT, NIH		13.337	\$1,040	STRENGTHENING ST DEPT ED-SPECIAL PROJ, OE		13.485	\$42
GENETICS RESEARCH, NIH		13.862	\$1,810	STRENGTHENING ST DEPT ED-GTS TO STATES, OE	4	13.486	\$749
GLAUCOMA RESEARCH, NIH		13.870	\$32	STROKE, NERVOUS SYSTEM TRAUMA, NIH		13.853	\$1,368
PUBLIC & PRIVATE COLLEGE & UNIV, OE		13.458	\$56	SUPP EDUC CTRS & SVC-GUID COUN & TEST, OE	4	13.519	\$2,414
PUBLIC COMM COLLEGES & TECH INST, OE		13.459	\$752	SUPP EDUCATION OPPORTUNITY GRANTS, OE		13.418	\$5,534
HANDICAPPED INNOV PROG-DEAF-BLIND CTRS, OE		13.445	\$1,199	SUPPLEMENTARY EDUC CTRS-SPEC PROJECTS, OE		13.516	\$450
HANDICAPPED PRESCHOOL & SCHOOL PROJ, OE		13.449	\$2,496	TALENT SEARCH, OE		13.488	\$137
HANDICAPPED TEACHER EDUCATION, OE		13.451	\$539	TEACHER CORPS, OPERATION AND TRAINING, OE		13.489	\$423
HANDICAPPED EARLY CHILDHOOD ASSIST, OE		13.444	\$303	UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY SVC-GTS TO STATES, OE	4	13.491	\$11
HEALTH FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION GRANTS, HRA		13.220	\$2,460	UPWARD BOUND, OE		13.492	\$1,232
HEALTH PROF TEACHING CONSTRUCT GRANTS, HRA		13.340	\$6,000	VIRAL DISEASES RESEARCH, NIH		13.857	\$567
HEALTH PROFESSIONS CAPITATION GRANTS, HRA		13.339	\$2,759	VOCATIONAL ED-BASIC GRANTS TO STATES, OE	15	13.493	\$13,066
HEALTH PROFESSIONS SCHOLARSHIPS, HRA		13.341	\$87				

FEDERAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE SYSTEM

STATE SUMMARY — AGENCY OPERATIONS

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	PRORATION CODE	CFDA NO.	FY 1975 OUTLAYS		PRORATION CODE	CFDA NO.	FY 1975 OUTLAYS
VOCATIONAL ED-CONSUMER AND HOMEMAKING, OE	13	13.494	\$1,093	INDIAN EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE, BIA	15.108		\$14
VOCATIONAL ED-COOPERATIVE EDUCATION, OE	4	13.495	\$428	INDIAN HOUSING-IMPROVEMENT, BIA	15.116		\$156
VOCATIONAL ED-INNOVATION, OE		13.502	\$399	INDIAN INDUSTRIAL & TOURISM DEV & OJT, BIA	15.117		\$69
VOCATIONAL ED-RESEARCH, OE		13.498	\$557	OUTDOOR RECREATION-AQUIST, DEV & TRNG, BOR	15.400		\$3,291
VOCATIONAL ED-SPECIAL NEEDS, OE	4	13.499	\$607	WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH, OS			\$367
VOCATIONAL ED-STATE ADVISORY, OE		13.500	\$127	WILDLIFE RESTORATION, FWS	7	15.611	\$1,177
VOCATIONAL ED-WORK STUDY, OE	4	13.501	\$257	TOTAL - GRANT OUTLAYS			\$7,130
VOCATIONAL ED-PERS DEVELOPMENT AWARDS, OE		13.503	\$266	OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS			
WORK INCENTIVES PROGRAM-CHILD CARE, SRS	12	13.748	\$1,254	ANADROMOUS FISH CONSERVATION, FWS	7	15.600	\$70
TOTAL - GRANT OUTLAYS			\$548,080	ANIMAL DAMAGE CONTROL, FWS	7	15.601	\$27
OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS				CONSOLIDATED WORKING FUND, BIA			\$497
ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH			\$21	CONSTRUCTION-ELEM, SEC & VOC ED, BIA			\$507
BUILDINGS & FACILITIES, NIH			\$106	CONSTRUCTION, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, CIVIL	7		\$47
DATA SYSTEMS IMPROVEMENT, OE		13.422	\$123	FARM FISH POND MANAGEMENT, FWS	7	15.603	\$354
EQUIP & MIN REMDL LNS TO NON-PROF SCHS, OE		13.479	\$6	FISHERY RESEARCH INFORMATION, FWS	7	15.604	\$43
HEALTH RESOURCES, HRA			\$7	GEN. INVEST., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, CIVIL	7		\$18
HEALTH SERVICES, HSA			\$427	GEOL., MIN. & WTR. RES. INVEST. & TOPO. MAP	9		\$1,140
HEALTH STATISTICS TRAIN & TECH ASSIST, HRA		13.227	\$302	HEALTH AND SAFETY, MESA			\$5
HIGHER EDUCATION, OE			\$32	INDIAN AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION, BIA		15.101	\$44
INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES, HSA			\$594	INDIAN EDUCATION-ADULT, BIA		15.100	\$161
INDIAN HEALTH, HSA			\$1,487	INDIAN EDUCATION-DORMITORY OPERATIONS, BIA		15.109	**
JOHN E FOGARTY CTR ADV STUDY HLTH SCI, NIH			\$21	INDIAN EDUCATION-FEDERAL SCHOOLS, BIA		15.110	\$813
LIMIT ON SALARIES & EXPENSES, SSA			\$19,443	INDIAN FORESTS-FIRES, BIA		15.111	\$1
MANAGEMENT FUND, NIH			\$61	INDIAN FORESTS-MANAGEMENT, BIA		15.112	\$48
MEDICARE-HOSPITAL INSURANCE, SSA	12	13.800	\$174,845	INDIAN HOUSING-DEVELOPMENT, BIA		15.115	\$1
MEDICARE-SUPPLEMENTARY MED. INSURANCE, SSA	12	13.801	\$61,303	INDIAN LANDS-RANGE MANAGEMENT, BIA		15.119	\$48
NARCOTIC ADDICT REHAB CONTRACTS, ADMHA		13.239	\$2,162	INDIAN LANDS-REAL ESTATE SERVICES, BIA		15.121	\$181
NAT INST ALLERGY & INFECTIOUS DIS, NIH			\$37	INDIAN PROPERTY ACQUIST-TRAN FED BLOC, BIA		15.127	\$614
NAT INST ARTHRITIS & METABOLIC DIS, NIH			\$30	INDIAN ROADS-MAINTENANCE, BIA		15.125	\$134
NAT INST NEUROLOGICAL DIS & STROKE, NIH			\$26	INDIAN ROADS-RESERV. ROADS & BRIDGES, BIA		15.122	\$367
NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE, NIH			\$267	INDIAN SOCIAL SERVICES-CHILD WELFARE, BIA		15.103	\$84
NATIONAL HEART AND LUNG INSTITUTE, NIH			\$110	INDIAN SOCIAL SERVICES-COUNSELING, BIA		15.132	\$81
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DENTAL RESEARCH, NIH			\$69	INDIAN SOCIAL SERVICES-GENERAL ASST., BIA		15.113	\$88
NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE, NIH			\$150	INDIAN TRIBAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS, BIA		15.107	\$6
NATL DEFENSE STUDENT LOAN CANCELL, OE		13.470	\$106	LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND, BOR	18		\$468
NATL DIRECT STUDENT LOANS, OE		13.471	\$7,584	MIGRATORY BIRD BANDING & DATA ANALYS., FWS	7	15.606	\$451
NATL INST CHILD HEALTH & HUMAN DEV, NIH			\$42	MINE HEALTH & SAF RES-GRTS & CONTRACTS, BM		15.306	\$8
NATL INST ENVIRONMENTAL HLTH SCIENCES, NIH			\$1,601	MINES AND MINERALS			\$40
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, NIH			\$793	PARKS AND FORESTS, NPS	18		\$7,922
PLANNING AND EVALUATION, OE		13.497	\$44	WATER RESOURCES, LBR	16		\$1,206
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, SRS			\$2	WILDLIFE RESEARCH INFORMATION, FWS	7	15.610	\$33
REFUGEE ASSISTANCE-CUBAN REFUGEES, SRS		13.762	\$102	WILDLIFE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, FWS	7	15.609	\$142
REHABILITATION SERVICES			**	TOTAL - OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS			\$15,651
RESEARCH RESOURCES, NIH			\$3	AGENCY TOTAL - FEDERAL OUTLAYS			\$22,781
S & E. SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES			\$2	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
SCHOOL ASST IN FEDERALLY AFFECTED AREA, OE			\$1	GRANT OUTLAYS			
SERVICE & SUPPLY FUND, NIH			\$45	GRANTS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT ASST., LEAA			\$15,655
SOCIAL SECURITY-DISABILITY INSURANCE, SSA	12	13.802	\$209,140	TOTAL - GRANT OUTLAYS			\$15,655
SOCIAL SECURITY-RETIREMENT INSURANCE, SSA	12	13.803	\$803,217	OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS			
SOCIAL SECURITY-SURVIVORS INSURANCE, SSA	12	13.805	\$334,416	FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES	7		\$113
SPEC BENEFITS DISABLED COAL MINERS, SSA	12	13.806	\$3,276	GRANTS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT ASST., LEAA			\$3
SPECIAL BENEFITS FOR DISABLED COAL MINERS			\$2	S & E. BUREAU OF PRISONS	7		\$160
STUDENT LOAN INSURANCE FUND, OE		13.596	\$170	S & E. DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION	19		\$396
STUDENT LOAN INSURANCE, OE			\$1	S & E. IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION SVC	9		\$42
SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME, SSA	12	13.807	\$147,968	S & E. U.S. ATTORNEYS & MARSHALS, ANNUAL	7		\$1,369
VOC REHAB SVC SS DISABIL BENEFIC, SRS	12	13.747	\$2,897	SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS	7		\$253
TOTAL - OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS			\$1,773,037	TOTAL - OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS			\$2,336
AGENCY TOTAL - FEDERAL OUTLAYS			\$2,321,117	AGENCY TOTAL - FEDERAL OUTLAYS			\$17,991
INFLUENCE OF FEDERAL ACTIVITIES *				DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
HIGHER ED ACT INSURED LOANS, OE		13.460	(\$1,149)	GRANT OUTLAYS			
NURSING SCHOOLS CONSTR LOAN GUARANTEE, HRA		13.369	(\$302)	CETA TITLE I COMP. MANPOWER SERVICES, MA			\$50,519
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT				CETA TITLE II PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT PROG., MA			\$480
GRANT OUTLAYS				CETA TITLE III SPEC. FED. RESPNS., MA			\$9,451
COMM DEV BLOCK GRTS-ENTITLEMENT GRTS, CPD		14.218	\$48,209	CETA TITLE IV JOBS CORPS, MA			\$250
COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING ASSISTANCE, CPD	11	14.203	\$2,784	CETA TITLE VI EMERGENCY JOBS PROGRAMS, MA			\$18,573
MODEL CITIES, CPD			\$865	FOOD STAMP ASSISTANCE, MA			\$284
TOTAL - GRANT OUTLAYS			\$51,858	OPERATIONAL GRANTS, OSHA		17.500	\$836
OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS				PLACEMENT SERVICES (ADMINISTRATION), MA			\$8,702
ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATIONS FUND, HUD			\$2,330	STATISTICAL OPERATIONAL GRANTS, OSHA		17.500	\$77
TOTAL - OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS			\$2,330	STATISTICAL PLANNING GRANTS, OSHA		17.500	\$8
AGENCY TOTAL - FEDERAL OUTLAYS			\$54,188	UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE, MA			\$25,884
INFLUENCE OF FEDERAL ACTIVITIES *				WORK INCENTIVE PROGRAM, MA			\$1,461
HOME MORTGAGE INSURANCE, HPMC		14.118	(\$59,901)	TOTAL - GRANT OUTLAYS			\$116,525
INSURANCE FOR PROPERTY IMPROVE LOANS, HPMC		14.142	(\$4,502)	OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS			
MTGE INS FOR RENTAL HOUS ASSISTANCE, HPMC		14.103	(\$7,762)	FEDERAL EMPLOYEE INJURY COMPENSATION, ESA	9		\$5,878
MTGE INS LOW-MOD INC HOUS-MKT INT RT, HPMC		14.137	(\$8,238)	S & E. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ADMINISTRATION			\$897
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				TOTAL - OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS			\$6,775
GRANT OUTLAYS				AGENCY TOTAL - FEDERAL OUTLAYS			\$123,300
ANADROMOUS FISH CONSERVATION, FWS	7	15.600	\$75	DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
FISH RESTORATION (DJ), FWS	7	15.605	\$312	OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS			
HELIUM FUND, BM			**	ACQUISITION, OPER. & MAINT. BLDGS. ABROAD	20		\$386
INDIAN EDUCATION CONTRACTS, BIA		15.105	\$1,645	MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS			\$12

FEDERAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE SYSTEM

STATE SUMMARY — AGENCY OPERATIONS

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	PRORATION CODE	CFDA NO.	FY 1975 OUTLAYS		PRORATION CODE	CFDA NO.	FY 1975 OUTLAYS
MUTUAL ED. & CULTURAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES	20		\$4	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS	22		\$198
S & E, DEPARTMENT OF STATE	20		\$3,112	TOTAL - OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS			\$7,575
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, STATE	20		\$415	AGENCY TOTAL - FEDERAL OUTLAYS			\$7,575
TOTAL - OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS			\$3,932				
AGENCY TOTAL - FEDERAL OUTLAYS			\$3,932				
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION				CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD			
GRANT OUTLAYS				OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS			
GRANTS-IN-AID NATURAL GAS PIPELINE SAFETY			\$41	PAYMENTS TO AIR CARRIERS, CAB			\$7,134
STATE & COMMUNITY HIGHWAY SAFETY				TOTAL - OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS			\$7,134
PROGRAM			\$3,117	AGENCY TOTAL - FEDERAL OUTLAYS			\$7,134
APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT							
PROGRAMS			\$589	CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION			
COAST GUARD MARINE, HARBOR & SHORE SVC			\$142	GRANT OUTLAYS			
DEVELOPMENT HIGHWAY SYSTEM-APPL REG, FHWA	23.003		\$20,252	INTERGOVERNMENTAL PERSONNEL ASSISTANCE			\$291
GRANTS-IN-AID FOR AIRPORTS, A/A TRUST FUND			\$10,702	TOTAL - GRANT OUTLAYS			\$291
HIGHWAY BEAUTIFICATION, FHWA	20.214		\$848				
HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION, FHWA	20.205		\$238,882	OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS			
HIGHWAY STUDIES, FHWA	20.205		\$3,285	CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT & DISABILITY FUND	4		\$106,433
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS			\$50	REVOLVING FUND, CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION			\$19
URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION FUND			\$2,670	S & E, CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION			\$271
TOTAL - GRANT OUTLAYS			\$280,576	TOTAL - OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS			\$106,723
OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS				AGENCY TOTAL - FEDERAL OUTLAYS			\$107,014
COAST GUARD MARINE, HARBOR & SHORE SVC			\$27,261				
CWF, TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER			\$3	COMMUNITY SERVICES ADMINISTRATION			
FACILITIES & EQUIP., A/A TRUST FUND, FAA			\$620	GRANT OUTLAYS			
OPERATIONS, FAA			\$10,546	COMMUNITY ACTION	49.002		\$10,311
RAILROAD RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, FRA			\$6	COMMUNITY FOOD AND NUTRITION			\$250
RAILROAD SAFETY, FRA			\$58	EMERGENCY ENERGY CONSERVATION			\$208
RESEARCH & DEVELOP., A/A TRUST FUND, FAA			\$	LEGAL SERVICES	49.008		\$341
TRAFFIC & HIGHWAY SAFETY, NHTSA			\$1,200	OLDER PERSONS OPPORTUNITIES AND SERVICES	49.010		\$247
TOTAL - OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS			\$39,694	STATE ECONOMIC OFFICES	49.013		\$116
AGENCY TOTAL - FEDERAL OUTLAYS			\$320,270	SUMMER YOUTH RECREATION			\$403
				TOTAL - GRANT OUTLAYS			\$11,876
TREASURY DEPARTMENT				OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS			
GRANT OUTLAYS				COMMUNITY ACTION	49.002		\$173
FISCAL ASSISTANCE TO STATE & LOCAL GOV'TS			\$157,768	COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS			\$1
TOTAL - GRANT OUTLAYS			\$157,768	TOTAL - OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS			\$174
OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS				AGENCY TOTAL - FEDERAL OUTLAYS			\$12,051
ADM THE PUBLIC DEBT & SAVINGS BOND DIV.			\$582				
CLAIMS, JUDGMENTS & RELIEF ACTS			\$426	ENERGY RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION			
COMPLIANCE, INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE	16		\$15,929	OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS			
INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT	18		\$124,611	BIOMEDICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH	7		\$703
REFUNDING, I. R. S. COLLECTIONS, INTEREST	14		\$3,711	PHYSICAL RESEARCH	7		\$1,058
REVENUE ACCOUNTING & PROCESSING, I. R. S.	16		\$9,224	REACTOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	7		\$2
S & E, BUREAU ALCOHOL, TOBACCO & FIREARMS	16		\$1,801	SOLAR ENERGY DEVELOPMENT	7		\$58
S & E, BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS			\$420	TOTAL - OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS			\$1,821
S & E, BUREAU OF CUSTOMS			\$1,272	AGENCY TOTAL - FEDERAL OUTLAYS			\$1,821
S & E, U.S. SECRET SERVICE	13		\$617				
TOTAL - OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS			\$158,595	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY			
AGENCY TOTAL - FEDERAL OUTLAYS			\$316,363	GRANT OUTLAYS			
ACTION				ABATEMENT AND CONTROL, EPA			\$89
GRANT OUTLAYS				AIR POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAM GRANTS,			
ACTION COOPERATIVE VOLUNTEERS	72.007		\$2	AWM	66.001		\$1,331
FOSTER GRANDPARENTS PROGRAM	72.001		\$499	AIR POLLUTION CONTROL RESEARCH GRANTS, RD	66.501		\$557
RETIRED SENIOR VOLUNTEER PROGRAM	72.002		\$236	AIR POLLUTION CONTROL-TECHNICAL ASST., AWM	66.008		\$30
SCORE/ACE	72.006		\$	AIR POLLUTION FELLOWSHIPS, AWM	66.002		\$22
SENIOR COMPANION PROGRAM	72.008		\$55	AIR POLLUTION MANPOWER TRNG. GRANTS, AWM	66.003		\$55
UNIVERSITY YEAR FOR ACTION	72.004		\$151	CONST GRTS FOR WASTEWATER TREAT WORKS,			
VOLUNTEERS IN SERVICE TO AMERICA	72.003		\$48	WHM	66.418		\$33,948
TOTAL - GRANT OUTLAYS			\$993	CONSTRUCTION GRANTS, EPA			\$5,341
OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS				ENFORCEMENT, EPA			\$21
PEACE CORPS AND OTHER			\$170	ENVIR PROT CONSOLIDATED RESEARCH GTS, RD	66.500		\$195
TOTAL - OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS			\$170	PESTICIDES RESEARCH GRANTS, RD	66.502		\$50
AGENCY TOTAL - FEDERAL OUTLAYS			\$1,163	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, EPA			\$22
				WAT POL CON-AREA WASTE TREAT MG PL GR,			
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT				WHM	66.426		\$746
OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS				WATER POLL CON-STATE & INTERST PRO GR. WHM	66.419		\$1,794
ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY REVOLVING FUND	22		\$23	WATER POLLUTION CONTROL - RD & D, RD	66.505		\$259
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, ECONOMIC ASST.	22		\$145	WATER POLLUTION CONTROL FELLOWSHIPS, WHM	66.430		\$12
ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS, DEVELOPMENT LOANS	22		\$628	WATER POLLUTION CONTROL-PRO TRNG GRTS,			
ASST. TO PORTUGAL & PORTUGUESE COLONIES	22		\$3	WHM	66.428		\$130
CONTINGENCY FUND, ECONOMIC ASST., EXEC	22		\$93	WATER POLLUTION CONTROL-TECH TRNG GTS,			
DEVELOPMENT LOANS, ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE	22		\$539	WHM	66.429		\$11
DISASTER RELIEF & REHABILITATION	22		\$374	WATER SUPPLY RESEARCH GRANTS, RD	66.506		\$44
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	22		\$395	TOTAL - GRANT OUTLAYS			\$44,656
MINOR OR DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE	22		\$371	OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS			
FOOD & NUTRITION, DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	22		\$1,740	ABATEMENT AND CONTROL, EPA	7		\$8,218
HOUSING GUARANTY FUND	22		\$382	AGENCY AND REGIONAL MANAGEMENT, EPA	7		\$823
INDOCHINA POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION ASST.	22		\$1,280	AIR POLL. CONT. TECHNICAL INFO. SVCS., AWM	7	66.009	\$1,557
NAT'L ASSN. OF PARTNERS OF THE ALLIANCE	22		\$6	AIR POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAM GRANTS,			
POPULATION PLANNING & HEALTH	22		\$951	AWM	7	66.001	\$1,932
SELECTED COUNTRIES & ORGANIZATIONS	22		\$447	AIR POLLUTION CONTROL-TECHNICAL ASST., AWM	7	66.008	\$2,760
				ENERGY, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, EPA	7		\$167
				ENFORCEMENT, EPA	7		\$40
				RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, EPA	7		\$20,061

FEDERAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE SYSTEM

STATE SUMMARY — AGENCY OPERATIONS

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

	PRORATION CODE	CFDA NO.	FY 1975 OUTLAYS		PRORATION CODE	CFDA NO.	FY 1975 OUTLAYS
TRUST FUNDS, EPA.....	7		\$5	TOTAL - OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS.....			\$40,812
TOTAL - OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS.....			\$35,558	AGENCY TOTAL - FEDERAL OUTLAYS.....			\$40,812
AGENCY TOTAL - FEDERAL OUTLAYS.....			\$80,214				
EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION				SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION			
OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS				OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS			
S & E, EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMM. 7.....			\$545	DISASTER LOANS.....			\$1,780
TOTAL - OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS.....			\$545	ECON. OPPORTUNITY LOANS TO SMALL BUSINESS... ..			\$246
AGENCY TOTAL - FEDERAL OUTLAYS.....			\$545	LOANS TO STATE & LOCAL DEVELOP. COMPANIES... ..			\$2,657
				S & E, SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.....			\$749
				SMALL BUSINESS FINANCIAL ASST. PROGRAM.....			\$1,760
FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION				SMALL BUSINESS INVESTMENT COMPANY			
OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS				PROGRAM.....			\$365
INTERGOVERNMENTAL REGIONAL PROGRAMS..... 4.....			\$226	TOTAL - OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS.....			\$7,556
S & E, FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION..... 13.....			\$96	AGENCY TOTAL - FEDERAL OUTLAYS.....			\$7,556
TOTAL - OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS.....			\$322				
AGENCY TOTAL - FEDERAL OUTLAYS.....			\$322	INFLUENCE OF FEDERAL ACTIVITIES *			
				ECON. OPPORTUNITY LOANS TO SMALL BUSINESS... ..			(\$59)
				SMALL BUSINESS FINANCIAL ASST. PROGRAM.....			(\$5,927)
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD				U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY			
OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS				OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS			
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BD. REVOLVING FUND. 19.....			\$247	ACQUISITION & CONST. OF RADIO FAC., USIA..... 18.....			\$73
TOTAL - OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS.....			\$247	S & E, U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY..... 18.....			\$6,570
AGENCY TOTAL - FEDERAL OUTLAYS.....			\$247	SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS..... 18.....			\$95
				TOTAL - OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS.....			\$6,738
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION				AGENCY TOTAL - FEDERAL OUTLAYS.....			\$6,738
GRANT OUTLAYS							
OPERATING EXPENSES, NATL. ARCH. & REC. SVC.....			\$9	VETERANS ADMINISTRATION			
TOTAL - GRANT OUTLAYS.....			\$9	OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS			
OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS				CONSTRUCTION OF HOSPITAL & DOMICILIARY FAC.			\$4,428
FEDERAL BUILDINGS FUND.....			\$5,187	DEPENDENCY & INDEMNITY & DEATH COMPENSAT.. 12.....			\$23,707
FEDERAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS FUND.....			\$2,174	GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES.....			\$6,114
GENERAL SUPPLY FUND.....			\$20,946	GENERAL POST FUND.....			\$15
TOTAL - OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS.....			\$28,307	MEDICAL ADMIN. & MISC. OPERATING EXP.....			\$171
AGENCY TOTAL - FEDERAL OUTLAYS.....			\$28,315	MEDICAL AND PROSTHETIC RESEARCH.....			\$2,039
INFLUENCE OF FEDERAL ACTIVITIES *				SONS, DAUGHTERS, WIVES & WIDOWS EDUCATION 12.....	64.117		\$4,811
DONATION OF FEDERAL SURPLUS PERSONAL PROP.			(\$57)	VETERANS DEATH PENSION..... 12.....	64.105		\$31,453
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION				VETERANS DIRECT LOANS..... 64.113			\$134
OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS				VETERANS DISABILITY COMPENSATION..... 12.....	64.109		\$91,051
S & E, INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION..... 41.001 ..			\$177	VETERANS DISABILITY PENSION..... 12.....	64.104		\$46,388
TOTAL - OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS.....			\$177	VETERANS HOSPITALIZATION.....			\$71,987
AGENCY TOTAL - FEDERAL OUTLAYS.....			\$177	VETERANS INSURANCE AND INDEMNITIES..... 12.....	64.103		\$15,605
				VETERANS READJUSTMENT TRAINING..... 12.....	64.111		\$126,008
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION				VETS BURIAL AWARDS & OTHER MISC. BENEF. PMT.. 12.....			\$3,302
OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS				VETS. REHAB. TRAINING FOR DISABLED VETS..... 12.....	64.116		\$908
CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES, NASA.....			\$103	TOTAL - OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS.....			\$428,121
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, NASA.....			\$1,571	AGENCY TOTAL - FEDERAL OUTLAYS.....			\$428,121
RESEARCH AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT.....			\$36	INFLUENCE OF FEDERAL ACTIVITIES *			
TECHNOLOGY UTILIZATION..... 43.002 ..			\$366	VETERANS GUARANTEED AND INSURED LOANS..... 64.114 ..			(\$210,385)
TOTAL - OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS.....			\$2,076				
AGENCY TOTAL - FEDERAL OUTLAYS.....			\$2,076	WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL			
				GRANT OUTLAYS			
NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON ARTS AND HUMANITIES				WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL, PLANNING.....			\$94
GRANT OUTLAYS				TOTAL - GRANT OUTLAYS.....			\$94
GRANTS FOR PROGRESS IN THE HUMANITIES.....			\$856	AGENCY TOTAL - FEDERAL OUTLAYS.....			\$94
GRANTS FOR PROGRESS ON THE ARTS.....			\$773				
PAYMENTS FOR PROGRESS ON THE ARTS.....			\$28	AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION			..
PAYMENTS FOR PROGRESS ON THE HUMANITIES.....			\$151	FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION			..
TOTAL - GRANT OUTLAYS.....			\$1,808	FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE			\$119
AGENCY TOTAL - FEDERAL OUTLAYS.....			\$1,808	FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION			\$18
				NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD			\$759
POSTAL SERVICE				NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION			\$7,704
OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS				SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM			\$924
THE POSTAL FUND..... 10.....			\$218,130	TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY			\$14,940
TOTAL - OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS.....			\$218,130	STATE TOTAL - FEDERAL OUTLAYS.....			\$6,250,124
AGENCY TOTAL - FEDERAL OUTLAYS.....			\$218,130				
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD							
OTHER FEDERAL OUTLAYS							
SOCIAL INSURANCE-RR WORKERS, RETIREMENT..... 21.....			\$39,804				
SOCIAL INSURANCE-RR WORKERS, UNEMPLOYMENT..... 21.....			\$1,008				

* THESE FIGURES DO NOT REPRESENT ACTUAL FEDERAL FUNDS AND ARE NOT INCLUDED IN ANY TOTALS

** AMOUNT LESS THAN \$500.00

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