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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S BRIEFING BOOK  
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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NEBRASKA TRIP

MAY 7-8, 1976

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## NEBRASKA

### State Profile

Nebraska, styled the "Tree Planter's state" by act of the legislature, 1895, and renamed the "Cornhusker state" by legislative act in 1945, is near the center of the United States. Nebraska was named the "Tree Planter's state" because Arbor Day was originated there by J. Sterling Morton in 1872 and forestry was emphasized by the pioneers and their successors. The name "Cornhusker" originally was applied to the University of Nebraska football team. Nebraska was the 37th state to be admitted to the Union, on March 1, 1867; the state capital is Lincoln. The state flower is the goldenrod, the state bird the western meadowlark, and the state tree the American elm. The state flag consists of the state seal, which symbolizes commerce, industry, transportation, and agriculture, and the state motto, "Equality before the law," in gold and silver, on a dark blue field.

The state's principal topographical regions are the loess, the sandhills, the high plains, and the badlands, with lowlands along the Missouri and Platte rivers.

The loess region includes about 42,000 square miles of excellent farmland in the eastern and south central parts of the state. The area is gently rolling except along the Missouri and Republican rivers and at some other points where moderate hills appear. The sandhills lie west and northwest of the loess region, with outliers extending to the southwest corner of the state. The main region of the sandhills includes about 18,000 square miles and consists of low hills interspersed with rich valleys, lakes, and fertile tablelands. The high plains, which lie west and northwest of the sandhills, include about 12,000 square miles and consist of level stretches of tableland broken occasionally by deep canyons and rugged buttes. The region includes two areas of evergreen-wooded mountains, the Wild Cat Range and the Pine Ridge. The badlands, used as rangeland, occupy about 1,000 square miles in the northwest corner of the state.

The state is drained by the Missouri River, a navigable stream which skirts the eastern border for approximately 450 miles.

## History

Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, the first white man to penetrate the northern plains, probably did not reach Nebraska in his fruitless search for the mythical kingdom of Quivira in the summer of 1541, but the Coronado legend has been incorporated into the literature and pageantry of the state. Approximately two and one-half centuries before 1803, when Louisiana Territory, of which Nebraska was a part, was acquired by the United States, Spanish and French explorers and French fur traders occasionally entered the area that is now Nebraska. A small temporary trading post was erected by French traders in 1795 in what is now northeastern Nebraska.

The Platte Valley, the state's most important topographic feature, developed into a significant thoroughfare to the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific coast. It was first used by fur traders. Beginning in 1835 missionaries to the Oregon country followed the same route. In 1841 the first group of Oregon homeseekers went through the Platte Valley, to be followed in succeeding years by thousands of emigrants over what came to be known as the Oregon Trail following the south bank of the river. In 1847 the Mormons, led by Brigham Young, went along the opposite bank of the Platte en route to the valley of the Great Salt Lake. They likewise were followed by many thousands in succeeding years. Gold seekers bound for California (1849-50) and Colorado (1859) added to the traffic on the trail.

Nebraska Territory was organized in 1854, largely as a result of agitation for a transcontinental railroad. The name "Nebraska," deriving from an Oto Indian word for "flat water," had long been used to designate the Platte River and surrounding territory. The final Kansas-Nebraska Bill, providing for two territories, became the center of an intense struggle in Congress, between the North and South, involving the extension of slavery, the removal of Indians, and rival routes for the proposed Pacific railway. The bill, signed by President Franklin Pierce, May 30, 1854, provided that the new territories should be slave or free as voted by the citizens in each territory, thus reversing the policy regarding the extension of slavery established for the Louisiana Territory by the Missouri Compromise of 1820.

Nebraska Territory, as organized in 1854, included the vast region from 40 degrees North latitude to British America, and from the Missouri and White Earth rivers to the summit of the Rocky Mountains. In 1861 and 1863 it was reduced by the creation of other territories to nearly its present boundaries.

Most of the early settlements were along the Missouri River. Bellevue (1823), the oldest permanent settlement, was important as a fur trading center, as a missionary center, and in the administration of Indian affairs. Brownsville, Nebraska City, Plattsmouth, Omaha, and Florence, established in 1854, soon became important territorial towns. Omaha was the territorial capital. The Pacific Railroad Act and the Homestead Act, both passed in Congress in 1862, aided white settlement. The railroads were particularly significant to Nebraska in that they made settlement away from the Missouri River possible.

The great industry during the territorial period was transport by the Overland Trail. Over it ran freight wagons, stagecoaches and, in 1860-61, the famous pony express, whose services ended with the completion of the overland telegraph in the latter year. Wagon train transportation terminated in Nebraska with the construction of the Union Pacific Railway in 1865-69.

After turning down statehood in 1860 and 1864, the voters in 1866 approved a constitution which had been drafted by the legislature, and on March 1, 1867, Nebraska was proclaimed the 37th state. The South Platte region, which had always opposed Omaha as the territorial capital, had a majority in the first state legislature of 1867 and passed an act providing for the relocation of the capital, to be named Lincoln in that section. On August 14, 1867, the capital commission, appointed by the legislature, located the capital at the little village of Lancaster and renamed it Lincoln.

## NEBRASKA

### Demographics

#### 1970 Nebraska Population At A Glance

Total	1,483,493	Males	724,455
Urban	912,598	Females	759,038
Urban fringe (Suburban)	91,446	Whites	1,432,867
Rural	570,895	Blacks	39,911
Farm	237,978	Spanish language	21,067

How Many? Nebraska's population in the 1970 census totaled 1,483,493, ranking it 35th among the States and the District of Columbia. Its population density was 19 persons per square mile. The 1970 population was 62 percent urban and 38 percent rural.

The 1970 total was 5 percent greater than the 1960 population. The growth was the result of natural increase (births minus deaths) of 145,000 persons. The State lost an estimated 73,000 persons because of net out-migration.

Omaha, the State's largest city, had a 1970 population of 347,328, an increase of 15 percent over 1960. The 1970 population of the Omaha, Nebraska-Iowa Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area was 540,142, an 18 percent increase over 1960.

Other major cities and their 1960-70 percentage changes were:

Lincoln	149,518	+ 16%
Grand Island	31,269	+ 22%
Hastings	23,580	+ 10%
Fremont	22,962	+ 17%
Bellevue	19,449	+120%
North Platte	19,447	+ 13%

Ethnic Groups. Major nationalities in Nebraska's first and second generations from other countries included 62,726 from Germany (5,576 born there); 19,551 from Czechoslovakia (1,941 born there); 17,099 from Sweden (1,591 born there); 14,160 from the U.S.S.R. (2,818 born there). There were 21,067 persons of the Spanish language.

Racial Makeup. The white population totaled 1,432,867 in 1970. Other major racial groups included 39,911 blacks (36 percent more than in 1960); 6,624 American Indians; 1,314 Japanese; 551 Chinese; and 324 Filipinos.

Age of the Population. The median age of the Nebraska population was 28.6 years, compared with 28.1 years for the United States. Of Nebraska's 1970 population, 183,526 were 65 or older and 120,222 were under five years. The total of school age, 5 to 17, was 387,269 and the college age group, 18 to 21, numbered 105,785. The remainder, 22 to 64, totaled 686,691.

Income. The median income of Nebraska's families in 1969 (the most recent year available) was of \$8,562, ranking the State 32nd in median family income. The United States median was \$9,586. The Nebraska median for white families was \$8,617; for black families it was \$6,469.

About 10 percent of the State's families (37,971 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 443,870 Nebraskans three to thirty-four years old enrolled in school or college at the time of the 1970 census: 6,365 were in nursery school; 267,912 in kindergarten or elementary school; 110,915 in high school; and 58,678 in college.

Of the 804,623 persons 25 or older, 59 percent had completed at least four years of high school and 10 percent at least four years of college. The median number of school years finished by the age group was 12.2 years, compared with the national median of 12.1 years.

Among Nebraskans in their working years (16 to 64), 24 percent of the men and 20 percent of the women with less than 15 years of schooling had had vocational training of some type.

Workers and Jobs. There were 383,226 men workers age 16 or older in 1970; 363,464 of them had civilian jobs and 11,560 were in the Armed Forces. Women workers totaled 221,016 of whom 212,601 had civilian jobs and 540 were in the Armed Forces.



There were 61,665 men working as craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers (skilled blue collar jobs); 58,606 as farmers and farm managers; 43,484 as nonfarm managers and administrators; and 39,748 as professional, technical, or kindred workers.

A total of 67,450 women were employed in clerical and kindred jobs; 48,200 in nonhousehold service work; 34,368 in professional, technical, or kindred jobs; and 19,684 worked as nontransport operatives (chiefly operators of equipment in manufacturing industries).

There were 18,756 Federal employees, 24,888 State employees and 45,690 local government employees.

Nebraska's Housing. Housing units for year-round use numbered 511,891 in 1970, a ten percent increase over 1960. They had a median of 5.1 rooms per unit and 80 percent were single family units. Twenty-one percent of the units were built between 1960 and 1970.

A total of 473,721 units were occupied with an average of 3.0 persons per unit. Sixty-six percent were occupied by the owners. Median value of owner-occupied homes was \$12,500 and renters paid a median of \$95 per month.

The presence of piped water, toilet, and bath for the exclusive use of the household is an indication of housing quality. In 1970, only 6 percent of all year-round housing in Nebraska lacked complete plumbing facilities, compared with 7 percent for the United States.

Ninety-six percent of the households had television; 81 percent clothes washing machines; 57 percent clothes dryers; 17 percent dishwashers; 44 percent home food freezers; 36 percent had two or more cars; and 3 percent owned a second home.

Farming in Nebraska. Nebraska's farms, like those of the country as a whole, are becoming fewer and larger. The 1969 Census of Agriculture counted 72,257 farms in the State, 10 percent fewer than in 1964. The average size of farms increased from 596 acres to 634 acres in the five years. The 1969 average value per farm was \$97,931; average value per acre, \$154.

The 1970 farm population totaled 237,978, a 23 percent drop from 1960.

The market value of all agricultural products sold by Nebraska farms was \$2.2 billion in 1969. Livestock, poultry, and their products accounted for \$1.6 billion; crops, \$536.3 million; and forest products, \$136,953.

NEBRASKA

1974 Share of Federal Outlays \$1,736,274,000; 0.64% of United States total, 36th largest. Per capita federal spending, \$1170.

DOD	\$276,391,000	38th	(0.40%)
AEC	\$67,000	44th	(-)
NASA	\$424,000	39th	(0.01%)
DOT	\$54,635,000	41st	(0.65%)
DOC	\$4,271,000	41st	(0.26%)
DOI	\$20,583,000	28th	(0.84%)
USDA	\$284,518,000	17th	(2.28%)
HEW	\$629,904,000	35th	(0.68%)
HUD	\$6,559,000	33rd	(0.67%)
VA	\$111,318,000	35th	(0.81%)
EPA	\$8,018,000	42nd	(0.25%)
RevS	\$44,670,000	35th	(0.73%)
Int.	\$79,056,000	30th	(0.38%)
Other	\$215,860,000		

Economic Base Agriculture, notably cattle, corn, hogs and wheat; finance, insurance and real estate; food and kindred products, especially meat products; electrical equipment and supplies; machinery, especially farm machinery; printing and publishing, especially newspapers; fabricated metal products, especially fabricated structural metal products.

CAMPAIGN PROFILE

## NEBRASKA

### Political Profile

Source: Almanac of American Politics, 1976

By just about any measurement--its preferences in presidential elections, its state politics, its congressional delegation--Nebraska has consistently been the nation's most Republican state. It came by that political allegiance in one cataclysmic decade which made Nebraska politically, economically, sociologically what it has remained ever since. This was the great land rush of the 1880's, when nearly half a million people, most of them from the Republican Midwest, surged into Nebraska. At the beginning of that ten year period, Nebraska had a population of 452,000; ten years later it reached 1,062,000--not far below the 1970 figure of 1,483,000.

Those were the boom years. As it happened, the 1880's were a time of plentiful rainfall on the high plains west of the Missouri River; the 1890's, sadly, were not. Indeed the '90's were a time of depression greater than any but the 1930's, and hard hit Nebraska produced the populist prairie radicalism of William Jennings Bryan, the "silver tongued orator of the Platte." Bryan's candidacy swept Nebraska in 1896 and came close to sweeping the nation, but in the next few years--years of prosperity on the farm--even Nebraska reverted to its Republican voting habits, favoring McKinley over Bryan in 1900. Since then, Nebraska's only notable lapse from conservative Republicanism was the career of George W. Norris, Congressman (1903-13) and Senator (1913-43). During the Progressive era, Norris led the House rebellion against Speaker Cannon in 1911; during the 1930's he pushed through the Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction Act and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Since 1900 most of Nebraska's growth has occurred in and around the state's two significant cities. Omaha (population 347,000) and Lincoln (population 150,000), which between them today contain about 40% of the state's people. Most of the immigrants to Omaha, a railroad, meatpacking, and manufacturing center, and Lincoln, the state capital and home of the University of Nebraska, come from the rural, Republican hinterland. There is also a sizable Eastern European, mainly Czech, community on the south side of

Omaha which, like the city's small black ghetto, usually votes Democratic; so, too, do a few isolated German Catholic counties. But as a whole the Nebraska political picture is usually solid Republican. In the presidential elections of 1960 and 1968, which were close in the rest of the nation, Richard Nixon carried both Omaha and Lincoln and lost only three or four small rural counties.

Yet if the state is overwhelmingly Republican in national and congressional elections, it has achieved a kind of equilibrium in state political contests. As in a number of plains states, Nebraska's minority Democrats have made especially strong efforts to win state offices--feeling free to outflank the Republicans on the right. Thus since 1960 Democrats have held the Governorship here for all but four years. In 1970, the Democratic gubernatorial candidate, J. J. Exon, won a 55% victory on a classically Republican platform--lower taxes and less government spending. In the next four years Exon was pretty largely faithful to his promises, and in 1974 he won 59% of the vote, as compared to the 36% won by his Republican opponent.

The junior Senator from Nebraska (junior by only a few weeks) is Carl Curtis, a veteran of 38 years on Capitol Hill, 16 in the House and 22 in the Senate, Chairman of the Senate Republican Conference, and ranking Republican on the Senate Finance Committee.

As a matter of tradition, Nebraska has chosen one Senator from Omaha and one from the rural part of the state. For as long as Carl Curtis has been the latter, Roman Hruska, a fellow conservative Republican, has been the former. As ranking Republican on the Senate Judiciary Committee, he was a key defender of the Nixon Administration when its record was coming under fire.

Hruska fared relatively poorly in the 1970 election, winning only 53% against former Governor Frank Morrison. Morrison had served as Governor from 1960 to 1966, had run against Hruska before in 1958 and against Curtis in 1966; in 1968 his wife had run for Congress, in 1972 he was chairman of the Nebraska McGovern delegation to the Democratic National Convention, and in 1974 he ran for state Attorney General. Morrison was, in other words, as strong a candidate as Democrats had here at the time.

Both of Nebraska's Senators were first elected in 1954, and both are getting on in years now: Hruska is 74 in 1976, Curtis 73. In light of his age and relatively poor performance last time, it was no surprise that Hruska has announced he will not run again in 1976; and one would not expect Curtis to run in 1978 either. In the ordinary course of events in this Republican state, that would mean that 2nd district Congressman John McCollister of Omaha would succeed to Hruska's seat. Hruska has already endorsed him and probably 1st district Congressman Charles Thone to Curtis'. But that may not be the case, for Governor Exon reportedly has senatorial ambitions too, and he should be at the very least a strong competitor for one of those seats. To judge from his record in Nebraska, Exon would be as conservative a Senator as any current non-Southern Democrat, but even that would represent a considerable change from Hruska or Curtis.

## NEBRASKA PFC CAMPAIGN OVERVIEW

There are approximately 787,800 registered Republicans in Nebraska with registration closing for the May 11 primary on April 30. Party affiliation must be declared with registration, and cross-over voting is prohibited. In the 1974 Congressional primary, over 49.6% of the registered voters were Republican. PFC state leadership currently anticipates voter turnout to run over 200,000 based on past '72 and '74 GOP primary voting records.

The Nebraska PFC organization strategy is composed of telephone canvasses (headquartered in Omaha, Beatrice and Lincoln) for the more populous areas and door-to-door canvasses in rural areas. All phone centers will be fully operational on May 1, and phoning will continue through May 10.

The phone centers are to contact over 50% of the GOP voters throughout the state. The PFC organization has targeted 37 priority counties and 19 secondary counties for concentrated canvassing. While the 1st and 2nd Congressional Districts are by far the most populous, the 3rd District encompasses two-thirds of Nebraska's land, including 61 counties. The PFC has targeted 10 communities within the 3rd District.

Due to financial considerations, an older Americans brochure will be distributed by county chairmen to senior citizens' homes, etc., with the money saved from withholding the brochures as direct mail pieces to be placed into the phoning operations.

Advertising at the present time consists of running the President's public service announcement on voter turnout for the May 11 primary. Additional radio and newspaper advertising spots are currently in the planning stages with Campaign '76.

On a county basis, visibility efforts consist of such traditional activities as placing President Ford bumper stickers on automobiles, distributing leaflets in shopping centers, etc. While there is no official statewide advocates program, former Governors Crosby and Peterson are speaking on behalf of the President, and Senator Hruska's endorsement of the President is receiving wide press coverage.

Nebraska PFC state chairman, Bill Barrett, wrote a letter to all of the 146 delegates who are running committed to the President, explaining that the PFC campaign encourages the strategy of all the Ford delegates running as opposed to selecting a 25-person slate (as the Reagan campaign has selected). Some delegates committed to the President are advertising individually but without PFC endorsement.



## NEBRASKA PFC CAMPAIGN OFFICIALS

Bill Barrett	Chairman
Elaine Remmenga	Executive Director
Dee Graham	Co-Chairman
John Bozell	Public Relations
David Tews	Finance Chairman
Howard Muldenhauer	Douglas County Chairman
Sue Blackman	Lancaster County Chairman
Al Dillard	Grand Island County Chairman
Dave Owen	National PFC Regional Coordinator
Honorable Robert Crosby	Advisory Committee
Honorable Val Peterson	Advisory Committee
Dick Herman	Advisory Committee
Richard Spetts	Advisory Committee
Carolyn Witthoff	Advisory Committee

## NEBRASKA ADVOCATES

<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date</u>
Honorable Thomas Kleppe	Omaha Omaha	February 17 May 4
Jack Ford	Lincoln	April 23

## DELEGATE SELECTION

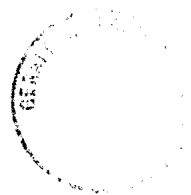
Nebraska has a dual-election primary: Presidential preference and delegate selection. The results of the Presidential preference do not bind or influence the allocation of the delegates.

Nebraska is allocated 25 delegates (8 persons will be elected each from the 1st and 2nd Congressional Districts and 9 persons will be elected from the 3rd Congressional District.) The GOP ballot will list each delegate candidate under one of the three Districts, however the ballot itself will reflect all 322 delegate candidate choices.

Based on the results of the May 11 primary the three delegates receiving the highest number of votes in each District, will be designated District delegates with the remaining 5 (6 in 3rd District) winners to be designated at-large delegates.

The delegates are bound for two ballots unless released by the candidate, or unless the first ballot results in less than 35% support for that candidate.

The President Ford Committee has not endorsed a slate. There are 146 delegate candidates running committed to the President. The ballot will also include 108 delegates running committed to Reagan, although the Reagan campaign has officially endorsed a 25-person slate (names attached). Additionally, 68 uncommitted delegate candidates will be on the ballot. PFC state leadership advises that this ballot will be the longest in Nebraska's history.



## REAGAN CAMPAIGN OFFICIALS

Milan Bish  
Kay Orr  
Glen Wilson  
Mrs. Donald Lamp

Chairman  
Co-Chairman  
Treasurer  
Office Manager

## REAGAN CAMPAIGN OVERVIEW

Reagan last visited the state on December 2, 1975, to address the Nebraska Tax Research Council in Omaha. His next scheduled visit to the state will be on May 4 and 5, when he will be attending a series of campaign rallies in Omaha, Kerney, Scotts Bluff, North Platte and McCook.

The Reagan campaign has been operating on a very small budget up to this point. They have established several storefront headquarters, and have had a program to contact supporters by phone from the homes of their campaign volunteers. In addition, there have been two major mailings to Republicans within the state to raise funds, plus one recent letter which described the momentum of the Reagan campaign and urged Nebraskans to continue this trend by supporting the Reagan candidacy.

The Reagan organization created quite a furor in the state by announcing an official committed delegate slate. This is the first time in the history of Nebraska that an official slate has been proposed. By announcing this slate publicly, the Reagan organization hopes to focus their strength on their chosen delegates rather than dilute their support by having several committed delegates run against one another. Newspapers have been carrying numerous advertisements to publicize this official slate.

Reagan has two half-hour television addresses scheduled in the state before the May 4 primary. The first will be shown on KMTV, a station in the Omaha-Lincoln area, and it will be aired on April 28 at 8:00 PM CST. The second will be shown on KHGI, a station which reaches 315,000 homes in the western part of the state. This program will be shown on May 1 at 8:00 PM CST. It is likely that both programs will be the same address Reagan gave in North Carolina preceding the primary there. With the exception of the delegate advertisements, there has been very little newspaper and radio advertisements to date, although it is expected that there will be more activity in both these areas in the week preceding the primary.

OFFICIAL REAGAN SLATE

Citizens for Reagan has officially endorsed the following twenty-five delegate candidates for the May 11 Nebraska primary:

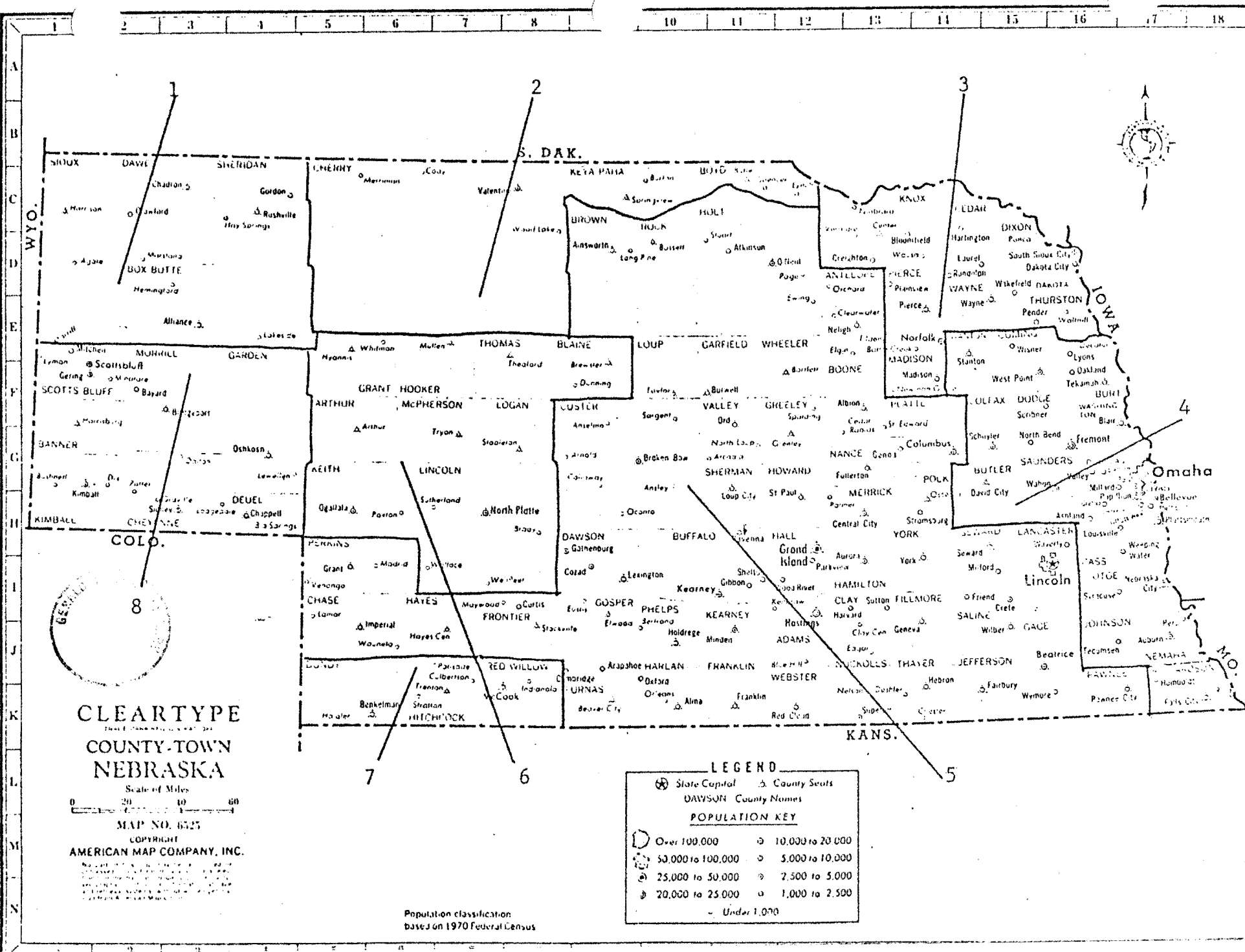
District 1 -- 8 delegates : Mrs. Thelma Price  
Lowell Hummel  
Marilyn Bath  
Ralph Beermann  
Art Knox  
Kay Orr  
Fred Sikyta  
George Cook, Sr.

District 2 -- 8 delegates: Mrs. Donald Lamp  
F. Joseph Hallas  
Kenneth Cameron  
Mrs. Ty Growthe  
John Everroad, Sr.  
Bruce Barton  
George Ehrhart  
Patrick Haller

District 3 -- 9 delegates: Eva Jean Beltner  
C. Leonard Peterson  
Ed Narjis  
Jack Romans  
Don Dworak  
Milan Bish  
Gerald Stromer  
Rex Haberman  
Dwight Dam

NEBRASKA ADI MAP

1. RAPID CITY, S.D.
2. SIOUX FALLS/MITCHELL, S.D.
3. SIOUX CITY, IOWA
4. OMAHA
5. LINCOLN/HASTINGS/KEARNEY
6. NORTH PLATTE
7. WICHITA/HUTCHINSON
8. CHEYENNE, WYO.



**CLEAR TYPE**  
COUNTY-TOWN  
NEBRASKA

Scale of Miles  
0 20 40 60

MAP NO. 6525  
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AMERICAN MAP COMPANY, INC.  
Nebraska is a state in the central United States. It is bordered by Wyoming to the northwest, Colorado to the southwest, Kansas to the south, and Iowa and Missouri to the east. The state is known for its agricultural production, particularly corn and soybeans. Major cities include Omaha, Lincoln, and Kearney.

Population classification  
based on 1970 Federal Census

**LEGEND**

⊙ State Capital    △ County Seats  
DAWSON County Names

**POPULATION KEY**

○ Over 100,000	○ 10,000 to 20,000
○ 50,000 to 100,000	○ 5,000 to 10,000
○ 25,000 to 50,000	○ 2,500 to 5,000
○ 20,000 to 25,000	○ 1,000 to 2,500
○ Under 1,000	

ISSUES

## NEBRASKA ISSUES OVERVIEW

*Prepared by the President Ford Committee*

### AGRICULTURE

Nebraska is a major farm state. Wheat, the major grain commodity, is grown in the western part of the state, and corn, alfalfa sugar beets and cattle are the other major agricultural commodities.

The Soviet grain embargo upset the wheat farmers in particular last year, plummeting the grain prices by at least 10%. The new U.S.-U.S.S.R. grain deal has eased the tension somewhat, but farmers want reassurance that their grain will not be used as a foreign policy tool. George Meany was feared as influencing the President's decision as to the embargo, and Meany is not liked. The President's Agricultural Policy Board is perceived positively by Nebraskans; however, farmers are still complaining that bureaucrats, not farmers and ranchers, are the Board members, and thus the farm concerns are not felt to be accurately represented.

Secretary Butz is held in high regard. Additionally, the President's recommended estate-inheritance tax reforms are very well-regarded, and state leadership recommends emphasis by the President on these proposals.

The cattle ranchers were having problems about six months ago with declining beef prices, and while prices have now stabilized, questions may yet be anticipated on this subject in the eastern regions of the state.

Questions may also be directed to the President on the sugar beet problem, which is now resolved. The Great Western United (sugar) Company and the sugar beet farmers clashed over the laborers' contracts. The farmers felt the contracts were not what they deserved; the management defended their actions by claiming the beets were of poorer quality. The state President Ford Committee was asked to intervene on behalf of the laborers, as were various Senators and Congressmen. The Nebraska legislature held a hearing, however it was not until the Democratic Governor of Colorado called for arbitration in Denver that the issue was solved. Various GOP leaders have tried to take credit for the success of the arbitration, and some press has been generated to that effect. However, PFC state leadership warns against such a stance as the Republicans were not the leaders who resolved the issue.



## BUSING

Busing may be an issue within the next few days in Omaha. The time limit for completion of court-mandated school desegregation by busing in this year, and some news coverage has recently developed.

## CRIME

Crime is a concern in the metropolitan areas of Nebraska, but is not a major issue overall.

However, of great concern to Nebraskans is the gun control issue. Nebraskans do not want their guns "taken away," and the President's strong opposition to gun registration should be emphasized.

## DEFENSE

Prior to Reagan's charges that the United States has an inadequate defense, Nebraskans basically approved of the President's policies and felt secure in United States military supremacy. Now, however, some reassurance is requested and the President's recent speeches are receiving good press coverage in the state.

## ECONOMY

Cost-of-living increases and inflation are the major economic concerns to the farming people in Nebraska. Unemployment simply is not a problem in this area due to the major industry of farming and cattle-ranching.

The Nebraskans often complain about taxes, however state taxes are of as much concern to them as is Federal taxation. The President's cuts in Federal spending coupled with reductions in taxes is perceived very well in Nebraska, and the Federal spending reductions in particular should be emphasized.

## ENERGY

There is a nuclear plant south of Omaha, as well as a plant in Sutherland. Environmentalist lobbies delayed completion of the Sutherland plant for about a year, but no major conflicts have arisen regarding a possible third nuclear plant that has recently been under discussion by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Oil and natural gas producers in the western regions of the state have not raised tremendous objection to the President's signing of the energy compromise bill as far as state leadership can ascertain. However, Nebraskans are concerned with the rising gasoline prices at the pumps as a result of the bills' implementation.

## FOOTBALL

The University of Nebraska's "Cornhuskers" are a tremendous source of pride to the people in the state. References to Bob Devaney, former Nebraska football coach and present athletic director for the University, is highly recommended by state leadership.

## FOREIGN POLICY

Foreign policy again was not of major interest to Nebraskans prior to Reagan's recent campaigning. Panama Canal negotiations are presently concerning many people in the state, and while Jack Ford defended the President's views in a recent speech to some college students in Nebraska, more definitive remarks by the President are still needed to convince the conservative populace.

Secretary Kissinger is viewed with suspicion as to his power over foreign policy and his perceived secretiveness. Nebraskans are outspoken and distrust "government" red-tape, however it is also felt that a change in the Secretary of State at this time would reflect poorly on the President.


## GOVERNOR J. J. EXON

Democrat Governor Jim Exon is extremely well-liked in the state. The latest approval rating taken shows he is liked by Republican and Democrat voters by a 70-80% margin. Governor Exon has come out in support of Jackson, however he has also admitted that he believes Carter will carry the state in the primary.

## INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS

Nebraskans perceive themselves as extremely independent, "salt-of-the-earth" people who are very much opposed to big government, big business, and unionization. Farming and ranching are the major sources of revenue and the isolation caused by the nature of such activity is a reinforcement of individualism in Nebraska. The people are family-oriented, and welfare (with some exception in the major urban areas) is not liked as a system in this state.

Frugality is another characteristic of Nebraskans, and the President's plans for balancing the national budget will be applauded and approved. The President's veto of the common situs picketing bill was enthusiastically received in Nebraska, and fiscal responsibility is a subject the PFC state leadership strongly recommends being emphasized.



## REGULATORY REFORM

An irritant to the people of the approximately 400-mile long state is the regulation of the 55 miles per hour speed limit. Nebraskans feel that while in urban or densely populated portions of the country, the lower speed limit is sensible, but they object to being forced to maintain such a speed limit in the miles and miles of rural countryside on the interstate highways.

## TRANSPORTATION

As is common in all of the grain states, Nebraska farmers experience great frustration with the unavailability of freight cars for their grain shipments. Concern is voiced over the storage overflow and grain spills that occur too often in attempting to transport the produce to the markets across the country.

## WATERGATE

While not an issue at this time, state leadership has been advised that the Democratic candidates' campaign leadership is most hopeful that the President will win in Nebraska so that Watergate can be reinstituted as an issue.

## WOMEN

In the eastern regions of the state, there is a strong pro-life movement which may generate some questions for the President as to his position regarding abortion.

Additionally, the Equal Rights Amendment is generally opposed in the same areas. The unicameral legislature passed a resolution a few years ago in favor of ERA, but later rescinded the resolution due to a strong counter-movement.

Mrs. Ford is appreciated for her candor and openness, however her opinions as to women, abortion and other "liberal" causes concern many Nebraskans as being causes the President also espouses.

## REAGAN ISSUES OVERVIEW

### AGRICULTURE

A major theme of both Reagan's December 2, 1975 speech to the Nebraska Tax Research Council, and the press conference that followed, was his criticism of the Administration's role in the grain embargo. Reagan advocated a free market for agricultural products and blamed the Ford Administration for failing to honor its pledges to farmers. In addition, Reagan made a veiled reference to the morality of selling grain to totalitarian countries that are trying to surpass the United States in armaments. News accounts at the time accused Reagan of using grain as a weapon in foreign policy, and the reaction in Nebraska was very negative. Reagan denied suggesting that grain be used as a foreign policy tool, and he has been careful to avoid such suggestions since that time. However, it is likely that he will continue his criticism of the grain embargo in his upcoming campaign trip, for he recently expressed his specific desire to meet with farmers in the western part of the state during his next visit.

### ABORTION

Reagan has described himself as "philosophically" opposed to abortion on demand, but while Governor he signed into law legislation liberalizing abortions in California.

### BUSING

Reagan is firmly opposed to busing, and favors a Constitutional amendment to end the practice.

### CRIME

Reagan is a strong law and order advocate. His criticism of the present system of law enforcement has focussed on the leniency of the courts, and the disproportionate concern paid to the rights of the criminal rather than the victim of a crime. He favors capital punishment as a significant deterrent to crime.

### GUN CONTROL

Reagan opposes any kind of gun control. He favors adding five to fifteen years to the sentence of anyone convicted of committing a crime with a gun.

## DEFENSE

Reagan's recent attacks on the Administration's defense policy have not generated as much attention here as they have in other states. However, it is expected that his planned television addresses will attempt to focus on this issue. During his December speech in Omaha, he criticized the firing of Secretary Schlesinger, and called him the "only solid voice" who protested against what Reagan perceived as major military gains by the Soviet Union. He claimed that the Soviet Union was outspending the United States by "60% for nuclear weapons and 25% for conventional weapons."

## ENERGY

This has not been a major concern, although there have been protests about rising gasoline prices. Reagan has criticized the Administration for the lack of a comprehensive energy policy, and for allowing us to become more and more dependent on foreign oil sources.

## FEDERAL SPENDING

Reagan made this a major point during his December visit. At a reception sponsored by the GOP Boosters Club in Omaha, he said the nation's major problem was having too few producers supporting too much government. Reagan stated that "there are 71.5 million employed persons in this country and they are the total resource of the United States government. There are 80.5 million receiving government checks of one kind or another, so the producers are outnumbered by 9 million people." Reagan also cited the New York City financial crisis as a precursor of a problem the Federal government would encounter if its spending policies were continued. He was very critical of the national debt, which he claimed increased "by \$1.5 billion every day." This issue is expected to be a major thrust of his campaign speeches during his upcoming trip here.

## ERA

Reagan is opposed to ERA. However, like abortion, it is a measure that he supported during his tenure as Governor.

## INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS

Reagan's criticism of Federal spending, restrictive government regulation, and the concentration of power in the Federal government are the themes he has stressed in Nebraska in order to elicit support from voters as the candidate who will restore local control and individual freedoms.

## FOREIGN POLICY

This issue has not attracted the attention in Nebraska that it has in the other states where Reagan has made it a cornerstone of his attacks on the Administration. However, his television schedule, and the fact that in Indiana he has continued his criticism of detente, the Panama Canal, Secretary Kissinger, and the prospect of negotiations with Hanoi, make it likely that he will attempt to establish foreign policy as one of several major issue concerns here.

## WELFARE

Welfare has been Reagan's prime example of a Federal program that should be returned to state and local government. He has frequently recited a litany of welfare abuses in cities to attract the support of Midwestern audiences, and is expected to continue this criticism in Nebraska.

## SURVEY RESEARCH

An indepth survey of Nebraska is currently being conducted by Market Opinion Research for the PFC. The results will not be known, however, until after the President's trip to the state.

The Nebraska Poll, conducted February 23-27, 1976 by pollster Joseph B. Williams, revealed that the President's job approval rating has slipped 9 points since a Nebraska Poll taken in October, 1975. The results released in early March are as follows:

Approve	58%
Disapprove	30
Undecided	12

Two other Nebraska Polls were taken prior and subsequent to the New Hampshire primary of 401 GOP voters. Interviews were conducted by telephone. The results of the trial heat are listed below:

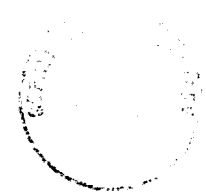
<u>Before N.H.</u>		<u>After N.H.</u>	
Ford	50%	Ford	53%
Reagan	32	Reagan	29
Undecided	18	Undecided	18

Additionally, Williams took a private survey of 300 GOP voters in the 3rd Congressional District in late January on the President's job approval rating, and the President received 60% approval (results were never made public).

In early March, a straw poll was taken of farmers at the Agricultural Exposition in Omaha. Of all the respondents, only 88 farmers responded in favor of a Republican candidate. Of those 88 respondents, the question was asked as to preference of President Ford or Ronald Reagan as the GOP nominee, and the results are as follows:

Ford	44%
Reagan	56

The written comments on the polls reflected much skepticism among the farmers as to the integrity and worth of any of the candidates -- Republican or Democrat. But the most-often voiced complaint against the President was regarding the Soviet grain embargo.



GUIDANCE





THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 5, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JIM SHUMAN

FROM:

STEVE McCONAHEY *sem*

SUBJECT:

Issues for the Nebraska Trip

These issues reflect my discussions with Governor Exxon, Mayor Boosalis of Lincoln and Mayor Zorinsky of Omaha.

1. University of Nebraska Appearance

Governor Exxon alerted me to two potential problems with the President's appearance at the University. First, there is some sensitivity over the fact that the President's appearance has caused a reallocation of some of the tickets for the Auditorium to dignitaries and other people, and as a result, some of the graduates and their relatives, who are coming great distances, may not be able to attend the ceremony. The local newspapers carried this story in their headlines on Wednesday, and the President should be aware of this problem. If asked, he may want to express his concern over the problem and indicate he in no way intended to cause inconvenience to anyone. The second issue is the fact that Reagan forces will be watching very carefully what the President says and does at the commencement exercise. It has been indicated to me that they are prepared to make a formal blast at the President should he in any way bring politics into his remarks to the commencement group.

2. The Platte River

The Corps of Engineers has indicated that it wants to take over jurisdiction of the Platte River because it believes the River is now navigable. The Governor and other state officials disagree strongly with this determination, and are prepared to fight it.

3. HEW and Welfare Cutoff

HEW is currently pressing the State for improvements in the error rates of their welfare system, and has indicated that they may withdraw substantial amounts of money if corrections are not made. The State is currently in negotiations with HEW over this issue.

4. Grain Inspection

There is considerable interest in the President's position on grain inspection, and concern that without additional oversight of the private grain firms there will not be adequate protection for the farmer.

5. City of Lincoln

A. Community Development/Red Tape

The City has had problems in responding to several changes in HUD's requirements for community development applications. The Mayor and the staff have been frustrated by having to rewrite several applications to comply with changing regulations.

B. General Revenue Sharing

There's considerable support by the Mayor and all members of the local community for the renewal of General Revenue Sharing. The President would receive very positive reaction to a restatement of his position on this program.

C. Unemployment

Lincoln has a below average unemployment rate, but has continual problems with certain selected areas of the population. They have strongly supported the continuation of CETA funds which have partially financed City employees.

D. Labor Protective Agreements (L3C)

The City of Lincoln is very concerned over the Department of Labor's handling of the L3C provisions of the Urban Mass Transportation Act. A protective agreement is required as a condition for the grant, and the City had preceeded to secure agreement with the local union. However,

the Department of Labor indicated to the Mayor's Office that the International Union would have to review this agreement prior to DOL's approval. The Mayor feels this is an over-extension of the Department of Labor's jurisdiction into a local agreement and that it places small or mid-western cities at a disadvantage. The President should be aware that the Domestic Council is conducting a review of the 13C situation and the administration of it by the Department of Labor.

6. City of Omaha

A. Redevelopment of Tornado Destruction

The President, in his dedication of a local hospital, will be standing in the path of a devastating tornado that in May 6, 1976 destroyed a nine-mile strip of land causing \$130 million worth of damage and taking 3 lives. The community has put together an enormous effort in helping itself, along with Federal assistance, to restore this area. The community takes great pride in this effort, and I recommend that the President refer to the community's resourcefulness and determination.

B. General Revenue Sharing

The Mayor strongly endorses the President's proposals on General Revenue Sharing, and the President could well restate his position on this program.

C. Busing

The City of Omaha is currently under a court mandate to initiate a busing program for 5-7,000 students beginning next fall. It is estimated that the cost of this program will range between \$6-8 million. As a result, the local schoolboard recently passed by a vote of 9-2 a resolution calling for a suit against the Federal Government based on "taxation without representation." They feel that the Court has mandated a cost which must be borne by the local tax system and yet the local area has no recourse to the Court's action.

D. Labor Protective Agreements 13(C)

The City of Omaha is also having problems with securing a 13C agreement. They have been told that while their current proposal will be approved, in the future periods they must comply with a "standard agreement" which was negotiated between the American Public Transit Association and the International Labor Unions. This standard agreement was not intended as a requirement for all communities. The Mayor is concerned over DOL's administration of this program.

From: Roman L. Hruska's office

### NEBRASKA POLITICAL SITUATION

The Nebraska primary is May 11. Nebraska will send 25 delegates to the Republican convention--9 from the 3rd Congressional District and 8 each from the 1st and 2nd Districts. There will be no at-large delegates. The names of those running for delegate and to whom they are committed are attached.

The Presidential primary is a "beauty" contest. The Secretary of State arbitrarily places the names on the ballots. Winning the primary does not gain any delegates for the victor. Senators Humphrey and Kennedy are on the Democratic primary ballot, along with the announced candidates.

#### Political Situation, Senate

Representative John Y. McCollister, 2nd District Congressman (Omaha) is the favorite to win the Republican nomination. McCollister has Senator Hruska's endorsement. He has nominal opposition from Richard Proud, a former speaker of the Unicameral Legislature and an Omaha insurance executive. On the Democratic side, Edward Zorinsky, non-partisan mayor of Omaha, and Hess Dyas, former Democratic state chairman, are seeking the nomination. It's a toss-up right now. Also running as a Democrat is LeNorme Etchison, a middle-aged black woman, who also is a student.

#### Political Situation, House

In the First District (Lincoln, some rural areas in northeast and southeast Nebraska), incumbent Republican Charles Thone has no primary opposition and a token Democratic challenger.

In the 2nd District, Omaha City Councilman Monte Taylor, Douglas County Board member P. J. Morgan and former newscaster Lee Terry are trying for the Republican nomination to succeed McCollister. Morgan is an early favorite, but no way to tell definitely as yet. For the Democrats, the only candidate is State Senator John Cavanaugh, who has a good chance of winning in this Democratic district.

In the 3rd District, incumbent Republican Virginia Smith is favored over State Senator John DeCamp in the primary. The Democratic candidate is a former President of the National Association of Wheatgrowers, Holly Hodge (a man). This is largely a rural district covering about 2/3 of the state

#### Political Situation, Statehouse

Governor J. James Exon, a Democrat, continues to be very popular. He took himself out of the race for Senator Hruska's seat last year. His term expires in 1978 and he is expected to run for Carl Curtis's Senate seat. The Lt. Governor is Jerry Whelan, hand-picked by Exon. Exon has not endorsed a candidate (Zorinsky or Dyas) for the Senate seat, but has endorsed Senator Jackson for president.

All the other major, statewide officeholders are Republicans, including the attorney general (Paul Douglas) secretary of state (Allen Beermann), treasurer (Frank Marsh) and auditor (Ray A. C. Johnson).

## KEY POLITICAL ISSUES IN NEBRASKA

### ESTATE TAX

This would be an issue to be played up. Much sentiment in Nebraska for raising personal exemption on estate tax, great impact on family farms in Midwest. Current Ford proposals preferable to no relief, not as liberal as proponents would like (Curtis proposal would increase exemption to \$200,000, but he's supporting Ford's \$150,000 proposal). Curtis's point which places issue in perspective, relative to balancing budget, etc.: the Federal estate tax produces less than 2 percent of our total Federal receipts and we should not let this tax endanger the viability of the family farm which is already buffeted by powerful social and economic forces.

This issue could offset other issues bothering agriculture community, such as grain embargo.

### SOCIAL SECURITY

Major concern in Nebraska, where 12.3 percent of the population is 65 and over -- state has one of highest longevity rates in U.S., also great proportion of aged in nursing homes. Curtis has introduced bill which embodies Ford proposal for Social Security outlined in 1977 budget message. Should stress that without such legislation, reserves will be depleted by early 1980s. Young voters, especially, must be made to understand that money they are putting into Social Security is not set aside for them, but is used now, and when they are 65, the fund may be dry. Also, stress that proposed additional revenues would not cost any worker more than \$1 a week. Should appeal to people's need to insure their own futures, their own security.

### GRAIN EMBARGO

Great outrage among farm and rancher community over last year's grain embargo. President visited in his office with Sen. Curtis and Ray Davis of Potter, Nebraska, about it. Ag community must be made to feel that Agriculture Secretary has more direct input into such issues than was evidenced last fall. Should be prepared to face question whether Ford will retain Butz in cabinet after November.

Also, great concern about grain inspection fraud. Strong position favoring tightening up of system would be well-advised. At stake: a 12-billion-a-year export trade and the nation's reputation in the world marketplace.

But -- caution against creating anything resembling a new bureaucracy. E.g., coastal elevator inspection could be federally operated, but inspection at inland points, such as rural points, should be contracted to state govts. or private inspection services.

SCHOOL BUSING

Omaha, Nebraska, has been court ordered to desegregate. At present, voluntary desegregation is in effect -- voluntary bussing, reassignment, etc. Very touchy issue, as bussing may be forced by fall. Omaha has sizable black population, and has undergone street riots, as following Watts, etc. Much concern among school officials, parents, and police community as to how situation should be handled. Inevitable that question will be raised by Omaha reporters.

#### IMPACT AID

President plans to drastically cut impact aid. Very sensitive issue in Bellevue, Papillion, south of Omaha, impacted with children of Air Force personnel at SAC. Schools could be forced to close.

#### AMTRAK

A proposal currently before Amtrak suggests a route from Chicago to the West Coast that would go through Nebraska, serving rural communities isolated from many forms of transportation. President's proposed budget would jeopardize funding for this route, and there will no doubt be questions along this line, especially in western part of State. 1,250,000 Nebraskans live within 50 miles of rail, and only six cities in third district (western Nebraska) are served by rail. Would be advisable to support rail transportation service through rural America, looking to other avenues of cutting down on expenses besides discontinuing service. Also, rail is desirable energy-wise, in light of high fuel upkeep for other forms of travel and increasing costs of gasoline.

#### FOOD STAMPS

Likely to be an issue with heavy urban population in Omaha and heavy student population in Lincoln. Curtis voted against Ag Committee bill, as not restrictive enough. A year ago, Nebraska was found to be one of 16 states in nation where food stamps were reaching fewer than one-third of those eligible. Lawsuits have been filed in Nebraska charging failure to serve everyone who might be eligible for food stamps, -- problem greatest in rural areas.



## VIETNAMESE DOCTORS

This is along the line of a suggestion. Nebraska has a number of Vietnamese doctors, refugees who have passed medical degree requirements and are providing valuable service to rural communities where need is great. President may wish to meet with some of these doctors and discuss their feelings about being here, etc. Would be interesting press opportunity.

## FLU SHOT PROPOSAL

Reporters may question it, since such medical authorities as Salk and Sabin are calling it "a costly gamble." Be prepared to justify \$135-million. Also, potential area of concern to farm community -- according to Newsweek (April 5, 1976): "The national campaign will tax both medical and agricultural resources. Flu vaccine is manufactured from killed viruses cultured in fertilized hens' eggs. For a yield of 215 million doses, as many as 100 million eggs may be required -- more than ten times the number needed for preparing flu vaccine in an ordinary year. As a byproduct of the effort, the price of broiler chickens is expected to rise by about 2 cents a pound wholesale."

## ABORTION/ERA

Both big issues in Nebraska, where Mrs. Ford's opinions may be brought up to challenge President. Strong pro and anti abortion forces, especially in Lincoln and Omaha.

Nebraska one of first states to ratify ERA. Later rescinded it, and year later failed to re-ratify. Strong feelings on both sides. Nationwide proponents are counting Nebraska among states that have ratified because if enough states ratify and Nebraska is included in that number, the opponents in the State may have to take their rescinding action to the Supreme Court.

## FUEL OUTLOOK

Whatever energy plans are discussed, the crucial issues in Nebraska center around agricultural priority. In any case of shortage, farmers need diesel and propane to irrigate the crops to feed the rest of the nation. Failure to recognize need for agricultural priority will create hostility in ag community. Would be advisable to support incentives for finding new energy sources.

## DEFENSE/DETENTE

Again, with presence of SAC, strong position on defense advisable. Good to stress that U.S. is not weakening as world leader. May face questions on Kissinger, including whether K would be maintained in cabinet after November.

## NIXON

Reporters probably will continue to bring up *Sanstein af*  
~~Woodstein~~ revelations about last days in Nixon White House, including disparaging remarks about Ford.

BACKGROUND MATERIAL FROM CONGRESSWOMAN  
VIRGINIA SMITH FOR CONSIDERATION PRIOR  
TO THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO NEBRASKA

Generally, the two important things are prices for cattle and wheat. They concern the people most. With respect to wheat prices, the people in that area must be assured by the President that there will be no more moratoriums on the sale of grain. They feel very strongly on this one point.

Bill that was recently sent to the President for signature, HR-6346, which contains a section dealing with custom cutters. This is a very pressing matter which must be resolved in the next week or so. If the President doesn't sign this bill before he goes, he better not go.

In general, the farmers and ranchers in the district need the assurance from the President that he understands the problems they are having. One thing he can do to convey this understanding would be to announce that he would be willing to add members of the agricultural community to the Agriculture Policy Committee which he recently formed.

BACKGROUND MATERIAL FROM CONGRESSMAN THONE FOR  
CONSIDERATION PRIOR TO THE PRESIDENT'S  
TRIP TO NEBRASKA

The biggest problem that the President has in Nebraska is that the farmers feel that the President hasn't played square with them. On May 1st President Ford said, "I recognize that agricultural exports have been restrained twice in the past two years. We have now eliminated all restrictions on exports and we are determined to do everything possible to avoid imposing them again." It was about 3-1/2 months later that they were imposed again. Overcoming the ill will that many farmers hold against the President is for him to face it head on. Maybe the President should bring it up first and explain his actions as best he can and he might make some headway, but many of them think that he was lying to them.

There is a general feeling among the farmers that President Ford does not understand the agriculture situation. He isn't particularly sympathetic and doesn't give it much attention. If it would be possible for him to spend the time to deal with these agriculture questions, it would do a great deal to overcome this feeling.

The President only lived in Nebraska 18 months, but he can't overstress that Nebraska was his native state. Nebraska takes pride in his being from there and I think he should emphasize it.

If he is in Omaha, I think it would be worthwhile to mention the tornado last May and the wonderful way in which the people have responded and built back up.

Leave the Democratic Governor alone. He is extremely popular and talks very conservatively.

ADDENDUM TO CONGRESSMAN THONE'S BACKGROUND  
MATERIAL ON NEBRASKA

The largest city in Nebraska is Omaha. A Chamber of Commerce survey shows that in Omaha one out of every three members of the labor force is dependent upon agriculture.

TL - 3/30/76

BACKGROUND MATERIAL FROM CONGRESSMAN McCOLLISTER  
FOR CONSIDERATION PRIOR TO THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP  
TO NEBRASKA

- I. General priority areas where the Congressman feels there would be interest.

Deficit spending and big government.

Regulatory reform, promotion of competition, small business and reform of the estate tax.

Importance of a healthy agriculture, family farms, reform of the estate tax. Question of grain exports.

Strong military defense posture.

Need for an energy policy.

Great contributions of the Midlands to the U. S. economy.

II. More Parochial Concern

School busing. This has been ordered for Omaha this fall and private parties are pursuing a court challenge to the constitutionality of it.

Water projects. There are several projects in the area.

Papio project in Omaha. Flood control project supported by the City of Omaha and Sarpy County which is south of Omaha. They are fully in support of it. It is opposed by farmers who live north of Omaha. The Congressman is for this project.

North Loup and O'Neill. These are projects of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and is located in the Third Congressional District. Congresswoman Virginia Smith supports this project.

Mid-State Water Project. This was defeated last year in a referendum.

### III. Agricultural Issues

Grain exports. See attached press release.

Beef grading. Particularly sensitive right now because the cattle market is so low.

Beef imports.

Grain inspection. In Nebraska we feel that the problem is not in Nebraska, but at the Gulf ports.

Palm Oil. This is a threat to domestic soybean producers.

Custom combine and sheepshearing registration. Everything is going to be fine if the President signs the amendment to the Farm Labor Registration Act which was passed. This amendment would exempt custom combine and sheepshearing.

Feed lot runoff regulations. The new regulations have not yet had a definite response, but we figure it is going to face a court test too.

Every place outside of Omaha, closing of rural post offices is an issue. The entire Nebraska delegation is opposed to closing rural post offices.

Coal Slurry Pipeline. This is especially important in western Nebraska and the State legislature has turned down a bill giving the pipeline the right of eminent domain.

In the Scotts Bluff and Gearing area they have a problem with the Farmers Home Administration and the definition of area communities as rural.

In Omaha the Metropolitan Area Transit (MAT). This is something that has broken in the last ten days. The Dept. of Labor has been obstructing approval of a DOT transit grant and in so doing has been responding to the Transit Workers International Union. Secretary Usery botched handling of the whole thing and gave Mayor Zurinski credit where no credit was due. The whole question in this regard in Omaha is how much should the Labor Dept delegate its decision making authority to labor unions.

Nebraska has two large and excellent medical schools and health manpower is always a question.

Students receiving armed services and public health services scholarships are told by IRS that scholarships would no longer be tax exempt. They are very upset.





RURAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE (NEBRASKA)

Q: In the Scotts Bluff and Gearing areas of Nebraska there is a problem in that the Farmers Home Administration has not declared the areas "rural" which would make them available for federal aid. What is your position?

A: I understand that Gering is eligible and rural housing loans are being processed.

Scottsbluff is one of five Nebraska cities with population between 10,000 and 20,000 which were designated on April 15 to be eligible for home loan service to families of low and moderate income. Federal regulations are now in effect. State regulations implementing rural housing service are now in preparation and will be in effect in Scottsbluff within a few days.

Background

Gering has slightly over 5,000 populations; Scottsbluff about 15,000. The two towns are roughly contiguous, but are separated by a river. A recent audit indicated some concern that the two towns maybe should be considered one area. Pending resolution of this question, rural housing loans were temporarily suspended in Gering. Meanwhile, Scottsbluff, formerly ineligible because its population exceeded 10,000, was declared eligible because it fell within the published list of eligible towns between 10,000 and 20,000 population outside any Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA). (Federal Register, April 14, 1976).

The loan making authority applies to single-family housing laons adminstered by FmHA under Section 502 of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended.

The agency's insured loans may be made to families whose incomes are classed as low or moderate, for terms of up to 33 years. The interest rate currently is 8 1/2 percent.

PCL  
5/5/76

## EPA REGULATIONS FOR FARMERS

- Q: Many farmers, particularly small farmers, are concerned that the cost of complying with regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency will force them out of business. We are also concerned about unnecessary delay in registering much-needed agricultural chemicals and what seems to be a lack of consideration of agricultural interests in EPA's decision. Can you give us any assurances that these matters will improve?
- A: I am as concerned as you are about over-regulation from Washington. The problem in the case of pesticides is that the law doesn't give EPA much flexibility. My Administration is ready to work with Congress to see if changes in the law can be developed. I've also asked regulatory agencies to do what they can to let farmers operate efficiently and economically.

### Background

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the administrators of the Safety and Health Act of 1970, in the Department of Labor, are causing widespread grave concerns in agricultural circles at the present time. Several pesticides, felt by farmers to be highly valuable, if not essential, to the economical production of food and fiber have been banned by EPA. Others are threatened. One problem stems from the legislation. It provides that any pesticide that causes cancer in animals subjected to massive doses of it under laboratory conditions must be banned. EPA has not been left with much room for "reasonable judgments." Yet EPA has set up its own definitions as to the nature of tumor that are to be classified as malignant. Its criteria is more stringent than the criteria developed by the National Cancer Institute. Farmers believe that EPA is not the agency to define cancerous tumors.

The Environmental Protection Agency, however, did show excellent judgment in delaying actions aimed at forcing farmers and other land owners to stop discharging muddy storm water into our lakes and streams. EPA has correctly reasoned that its first priority in clearing up the nation's water is to curb industrial pollution and the flow of raw or inadequately treated sewage into our streams and lakes.

Over one-half of our farms and ranches are already operating under a conservation plan developed with the assistance of the Soil Conservation Service. The delay by EPA will give the rest of our farmers sufficient time to voluntarily develop such a conservation plan for their properties.

PCL  
5/5/76

## ESTATE TAX

- Q: More and more middle income Americans are finding that they are unable to leave their estates to their wives, husbands, or children because of the estate tax laws which have not undergone any fundamental change since 1942. Our proposed reform of estate tax laws is aimed in part at easing the burden in passing family farms between generations. 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 it to meet estate tax obligations. This is a positive, helpful program; and my Administration is urging Congress to approve it. I hope we get the legislation soon.

### Background

The current \$60,000 Federal estate tax exemption was established in 1942. Since that time escalation of property values make this figure obsolete. Farmers, for the most part, have practically all of their cash and other liquid assets tied up in production machinery, equipment and supplies. There is little or no cash available as a rule, to pay estate taxes. Besides the value of the average farm continues to move sharply upward. Farms today often sell for well over \$500,000. And since the estate tax rate starts at 3 percent and moves on up to 77 percent, the tax is generally fairly large, often making it necessary to sell the property in order to raise the money to pay the tax.

The House Ways and Means Committee has completed hearings on legislation to increase the tax exemption. However, it is uncertain that the legislation will pass in 1976.

PCL  
5/5/76

## 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 extends bonding protection to cover sales of livestock to packers. However, I think that packer bonding will provide producers with sufficient protection and thus hope that the Congress will avoid legislating additional provisions which may unnecessarily increase costs for the packing industry and, ultimately, the consumer.

### Background

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

Major provisions of H.R. 8410:

- Expand the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to require bonds for packers producing more than \$500,000 of livestock each year;
- Require packers to deliver the full purchase price of livestock at the point of transfer by the close of business the next day unless otherwise agreed to in writing;
- Provide that the bonding and prompt payment provisions would preempt state laws on the same subject; and
- Amendments concerning poultry products were eliminated from all sections.
- Requires that certain assets held by the packer shall be held in trust for the benefit of all unpaid cash sellers of livestock until full payment has been received by the unpaid sellers.

The House is expected to pass the bill the week of May 3.

PCL  
5/5/76

## 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 lands 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.

### Background

In the past, the U.S., Canada, and Australia, with their large stocks of surplus grains, served as the world's reserve system. Now those surpluses are gone, and other countries -- the grain importing nations among them -- must help carry a larger share of the load. The American taxpayer should not be expected to pay for grain storage needed by the Soviet Union, the Japanese miller, or the Western European grain dealer. They must work to help set up their own systems of grain reserves -- in whatever manner they deem most appropriate within their own economic orders.

Two important principles guide the United States on matter of reserve stocks:

First and foremost, the United States is pursuing a farm and food policy of full production within a framework of permitting market forces to operate freely. Given the fact that the United States supplies more than half the grain moving in world trade, our full production policy makes an important contribution to world food security.

Second, we believe it is for each government to determine how to hold reserves. Given our reliance on market orientation, it follows that grain reserves in the United States will be under private ownership. This is the best means of insuring that these reserves will always be available to those most in need.

PCL  
5/5/76

## BEEF GRADING STANDARDS

Q: There is much concern about the new beef grading standards implemented by the Department of Agriculture. Nebraska's governor has called them "a rip-off". Could you respond to his charges?

A: New beef grading standards which enable consumers to identify beef with less fat content became effective on February 23, 1976. Unfortunately the changes came at a time when large numbers of fat cattle were being sold. The big supply of fat cattle caused prices to drop dramatically -- choice steers in Omaha reached a low point of around \$35.00 per 100 pounds in March. The drop in prices would have probably occurred without the change in grading standards. Naturally, cattlemen became quite concerned with this fall in prices. Since March, however, prices have recovered to the \$42.00 - \$43.00 range.

The USDA announced the proposed changes six weeks in advance of February 23 so cattlemen would have time to make adjustments in their feeding and marketing plans. It is of mutual benefit to cattlemen and consumers for lean beef to be identifiable. Over time, the change in meat grade will mean that farmers can get their cattle into the choice grade with less feeding, and consumers will have plenty of high quality meat. That is the reason the changes were made.

PCL  
5/5/76

## 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 reduced the increase in the cost-of-living by about three quarters. This will show up in smaller increases in the costs of the supplies you buy. However, I need your help in persuading Congress to stop the large increases in government spending.

### Background

Inflation mushroomed total farm production expenses from \$6.9 billion in 1940 to \$78 billion in 1975. Interest charges to farmers escalated from \$500 million to \$6.3 billion during those same years. Farm debts increased from about \$10.0 billion in 1940 to \$85.1 billion last January.

Of course, farm income during recent years has increased enough to more than offset this inflation. However, farm income must continue to increase or inflated production costs will quickly place farmers in an untenable situation.

PCL  
5/5/76



## LONG RUN GOALS OF FARM POLICY

Q: Just what are the goals of your Administration's farm policies?

A: Farmers today are operating at a unique point in history, a time when the world has gone from worrying about crop surpluses to a time when we are beginning to wonder about potential food shortages. My Administration's goals are to help farmers be free to meet any future food needs that might arise.

In the years ahead, I see a world population that will grow from slightly under 4 billion people at present to between 6.5 to 7 billion -- by the year 2000. Within the next three decades alone, man must learn how to feed as many people as were fed since the dawn of history.

American farmers will play a large part in meeting that challenge. Already, they supply almost 50 percent of world wheat exports, 55 percent of the feed grains, 50 percent of the oilseeds, almost 25 percent of the cotton, and 27 percent of the rice.

If the world is to be kept free from famine in the years ahead, the American farmer must be free to produce, free to utilize his land and management skills in the most efficient way possible and world markets will have to provide incentive prices that will cover his cost of production and allow him a reasonable profit as well.

On the other side of the coin, the goal of my Administration's farm policies is to assure American consumers of a plentiful supply of efficiently produced, reasonably priced food. Food produced at the lowest cost of production will only come from full production. It will come only from a system of family farm freedom. Centralized government management of farms through rigid farm policies doesn't work. This nation's past programs structured along such lines, and the Russians' difficulties with such a system, proves this point dramatically.

PCL  
5/5/76

## EXPORT CONTROLS

Q: Mr. President, for the past two years, your administration has encouraged farmers to plant fence-to-fence in order to produce the largest crops possible. Along with that, you promised all-out cooperation by the government in marketing the production overseas. But in both years, when grain prices started going up, you imposed export controls -- in October, 1974, in the form of "prior approval reporting" and in August, 1975, with "voluntary restraints" for Russia and Poland. The Secretary of State acted without authority of law in interfering with the export of privately-owned property. We do not think that the Secretary of State should have the authority to lower grain prices, yet he did so. It seems as though these controls are proclaimed everytime wheat gets up to \$4.00 a bushel. When are you going to put export controls on grain this year?

A: Now that we have developed firm and certain relationships, not only with Japan and with some of the Eastern European countries, the Soviet Union and elsewhere, I would say that the likelihood of any limitation on exports is virtually nil.

But, I have to be honest and frank with you. I just don't believe in kidding people. I can't say never, under no circumstances. I think any responsible President has to have an option, if he has to face a catastrophe of some kind, but as I said a moment ago, the likelihood is virtually nil of any limitation of exports of 1976.

### Background

This is direct quote from answer to similar question at March 5 Springfield Illinois Farm Forum.

PCL  
5/5/76

## GRAIN EMBARGO

Q: Farmers have been asked again to achieve maximum production. If we are at full production, it is vital that we have a free and open market for our commodities. Can you assure us that there will not be another grain embargo?

A: Now that we have developed firm and certain relationships, not only with Japan and with some of the Eastern European countries, the Soviet Union and elsewhere, I would say that the likelihood of any limitation on exports is virtually nil.

But, I have to be honest and frank with you. I just don't believe in kidding people. I can't say never, under no circumstances. I think any responsible President has to have an option, if he has to face a catastrophe of some kind, but as I said a moment ago, the likelihood is virtually nil of any limitation of exports in 1976.

### Background

This is direct quote from answer to similar question at March 5 Springfield Illinois Farm Forum.

PCL  
5/5/76

## 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 just don't foresee a situation arising in which we would restrict exports.

Grain prices softened a good bit during April, primarily because of a slowdown in export rates, and also because the Grain Stocks Report on April 1 showed the supply of wheat and corn in the U.S. to be up substantially from a year earlier. All in all, the grain stock situation in this country is much fatter than it's been in some time.

In addition, most of the driest portions of the Plains States have received some good rain in the last three weeks. This will help the winter wheat crop, and bring about some additional planting of grain sorghum as well. Also, weather in the Central part of the Corn Belt, further east, has been quite favorable for spring planting of crops. All in all, stocks and production should be sufficient to satisfy all anticipated domestic and export demand.

### Background

A special crop production report based on April 1st conditions estimated winter wheat production in Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas at 522 million bushels. That is down 8 percent from the December 1 forecast and 26 percent below the 1975 output. It is still, however, better than some people expected.

As of April 1, wheat stocks in the U.S. were up 42 percent above year-earlier figures, corn stocks were up 27 percent and soybean stocks were up 31 percent.

PCL  
5/5/76

AGRICULTURAL POLICY COMMITTEE

Q: You recently announced formation of an Agricultural Policy Committee. Would you be willing to add representatives of the agricultural community to that board?

A: No. This is an internal Committee made up of members of my cabinet and senior White House staff. As such, it is not intended to have "outside" members.

However, you can be assured that this Committee and its Chairman, Secretary Butz, will be in close contact with representatives of the agricultural community --- as I also am. Any decisions which I make in the agricultural area will take into account the critical analysis and recommendations supplied by the agricultural community.

PCL  
5/5/76

## AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Q: Where does your Administration stand on agricultural research?

A: As you may know, I have asked for some \$15 million more in agricultural research funds for fiscal year 1977 over 1976. Of all of the miracles achieved by man -- from television to Atomic energy and space exploration -- none equals the production revolution achieved by American farmers. And research is the root ingredient in that revolution. This is no time to pull back on agricultural research. Farmers of the world, because of population explosion, must double agricultural output in the next 25 years. American farmers will play a significant part in meeting that challenge. The development of new technology and better use of existing technology are essential if we are to meet this goal.

There are still giant steps to be made in this direction, particularly in the developing countries. We must help others, as well as ourselves, find new ways to produce more food. We must broaden our agricultural research as well as our food distribution research. We must also find ways to cut down energy usage in agriculture and food processing. We need to find new ways to increase fertilizer use efficiency. And, above all, we must work to devise better methods to preserve the land even while we seek to make it produce more. The land is our most sacred heritage in this nation and we must take care of it for future generations.

### Background

The need for adequate agriculture research is bolstered by these facts: World grain needs are now increasing about 30 million metric tons a year. At the same time, losses to growing and stored crops from disease and insects are huge and livestock production efficiency can be greatly improved. U.S. researchers are at work on such breakthrough projects as: Increasing the efficiency of Photosynthesis; nitrogen fixation bacteria living on the roots of non-legume plants; added biological controls of insects; getting more out of each gallon of irrigation water; and ways to cut down the use of energy in agricultural production.

Forty or 50 years ago, corn yields throughout the United States averaged less than 30 bushels per acre. Now, they are nearly 100 bushels per acre. Research has helped make this possible.

PCL

5/5/76

## FOOD MARGINS

Q: What can be done about the increase in food handling margins that boost the cost of food?

A: Four things:

1. Keep conditions competitive in food processing and distribution so that we get the economies that come from competition.
2. Let new cost-cutting technology come into food handling instead of resisting it.
3. See that our government regulations don't over burden business with unnecessary rules.
4. Stop inflation which, unless it is checked, will continue to pile costs on costs all along the line.

My Administration is working in each of these areas.

For example, I have proposed the Motor Carrier Reform Act which will reduce the sort of inefficiencies that we have built into our food chain. An independent trucker who hauls fruits and vegetables out of the Southeast might not, because of government regulations, be able to obtain a backhaul. He has to drive his truck back from New York or Chicago empty -- all the way to the orange groves. The next time you peel an orange, eat a grapefruit for breakfast, or want a glass of fresh orange juice -- and complain about the high prices -- think about the rule that makes that truck barrel down the highway 1500 miles empty, burning high-priced fuel and wearing out expensive tires for nothing. Under my proposed revision of ICC rules, this inefficiency will be largely eliminated.

PCL  
5/5/76

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 non-metropolitan communities will increase from \$1.3 billion in fiscal year 1976 to \$1.6 billion in FY 1977 because of growth in the community development block grant program under HUD and the EPA waste treatment grant program. Furthermore, about \$125 million of the \$250 million appropriated for water and sewer grants in FY 1976 cannot be effectively used and thus will carry forward and be available in FY 1977.

PCL  
5/5/76



## IMPORT QUOTAS ON DRIED MILK MIXTURES

Q: What can be done to stop evasion of import quotas on nonfat dry milk?

A: On March 26, I signed a proclamation that stops the evasion of import quotas on nonfat dry milk. The proclamation establishes a zero import quota on mixtures of nonfat dry milk and other ingredients, if they are capable of being processed further.

Also, I have directed the United States International Trade Commission to investigate the problem and submit recommendations. The proclamation will remain in effect until I take final action on the recommendations.

### BACKGROUND

Nonfat dry milk, dried whole milk and other dried milks are currently subject to strict import quota limitations pursuant to Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. A problem exists with evasion of these quotas by mixing the dried milks with other ingredients. Dried milk is not classified as a dairy product if it is mixed with another ingredient which comprises the chief component of value in the mixture.

On the basis of information submitted by the Secretary of Agriculture, you found in your March Proclamation that the importation of nonfat dry milk mixtures probably is interfering with the USDA milk price support program or is reducing substantially the amount of products processed in the U.S. from domestic milk. Also, to prevent the severe harm caused by the importation of these mixtures, you found that immediate imposition of import limitations was required, without awaiting the U.S. International Trade Commission recommendations.

PCL  
4/1/76

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 did not fare well because agricultural tariff concessions were negotiated separately from industrial concessions. This time, we are vigorously resisting 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.

### LOW LOAN RATES

- Q. The increases in loan rates for corn and wheat recently announced still leave support prices far below costs of production. 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 the loan to store their crop while waiting to sell on the market.

### BACKGROUND

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

4/29/76 (update) JER

### TRANSFER OF TOBACCO ALLOTMENTS

- Q. Do you support the Bill passed by the Senate permitting farmers to transfer tobacco allotments across county lines?
- A. Yes. 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 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.

### 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. 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.

## 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 must be moved into consumption through government subsidies. We must permit our peanuts to meet world demand at competitive price levels in our best long-term interests. Government subsidies for peanuts will cost taxpayers \$155 million this year. That kind of program can't have a long life in today's climate.

This Administration is working with the Congress to bring about needed changes in present legislation. I'm optimistic that this effort will be successful.

### BACKGROUND

The peanut program under present legislation clearly is not working. It is badly out of date. It is resulting in an excessive production of peanuts which cannot be marketed at the support price dictated by the legislation. Therefore, it is costing American taxpayers million of dollars that need not be spent.

This Administration views the "Peanut Act of 1976" as a step in the right direction. Basic provisions of H.R. 12808 reduce the minimum allotted acreage for peanuts in 1977, change the level of price support for peanuts grown in 1977 and permit some open-ended production of peanuts in 1977 for the first time in nearly 3 decades.

The Peanut Act of 1976 would give American farmers more freedom to grow peanuts. It would sharply reduce government expenditures for peanut price support. It would permit another review of peanut legislation when general farm legislation is expected to be considered again by Congress in early 1977. We believe peanut legislation should be considered in the context of general farm legislation, and not in a corner by itself.

One of our greatest concerns about H.R. 12808 is its implications for international trade policy. As submitted, it virtually dictates the use of export subsidies for disposal of surplus peanuts grown on the allotted acreage. U.S. international trade policy is directed at attempting to eliminate export subsidies, not promote them. We believe U.S. peanut policy should emphasize market development. Our international trade stance should not be marred by dictation of the use of export subsidies.

## BUTTER/MARGARINE REQUIREMENT CHANGES IN SCHOOL LUNCHES

Q. The Department of Agriculture has proposed changes in school lunch requirements that would eliminate the necessity of including butter or margarine as part of the approved meal package. Why has this been done, and what is the status of any changes being made?

A. There has recently been a good bit of thinking among some nutritionists that children don't need as much fat, either animal or vegetable, in their diet as previously thought. The proposed regulatory change was put forth to gather comments and opinions on this subject.

USDA has currently received the comments on the proposed change in regulations and is carefully considering the concerns expressed by Congress as well as the general public on the matter. As soon as the review is completed, the final version of the regulations will be issued.

### 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.

The support price for manufactured milk was increased to 80 percent of parity on April 1. This latest increase -- coupled with two support price increases in 1975 -- has raised the support price \$1.56 per hundred pounds.

That's a 24 percent increase. It's clear evidence of this Administration's commitment to keeping the American dairy farmer in business and assuring the consumer of a plentiful supply of milk at the grocery store.

We will review the new support price of \$8.13 per hundredweight every three months and make any adjustments necessary to assure an adequate supply of milk. The next review will be within a few weeks. Any changes would be effective July 1.

D.T. 4/30/76 (update)

Attachment



JANUARY 30, 1976

Office of the White House Press Secretary

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THE WHITE HOUSE

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

I am withholding my approval from S. J. Res. 121, which would increase the Federal support price for milk and require mandatory quarterly adjustments, for the following reasons:

1. It would saddle taxpayers with additional spending at a time when we are trying to cut the cost of government and curb inflation.
2. It would stimulate excessive production of milk, discourage consumption, force the Federal government to increase purchases of dairy products under the milk support program and build up huge and costly surpluses.
3. It would result in unnecessarily high consumer prices.

Under this bill, government outlays would be increased by \$520 million, including \$180 million during the 1976-77 marketing year and \$350 million during the subsequent 1977-78 marketing year. In addition, consumers would be required to pay an estimated \$1.38 billion more at retail for dairy products over the next two years.

If S. J. Res. 121 became law, the support level for milk would be set at 85 percent of parity, with adjustments at the beginning of each quarter, through March 31, 1978. This would result in substantial increases in the support level over the next two marketing years without taking into account either changing economic conditions or agricultural policies.

In disapproving similar legislation last January, I said: "To further reduce the demand for milk and dairy products by the increased prices provided in this legislation would be detrimental to the dairy industry. A dairy farmer cannot be well served by Government action that prices his product out of the market." This is still the case.

As far as this Administration is concerned, future changes in the price support level will be based, as in the past, on a thorough review of the entire dairy situation. Major economic factors, including the level of milk production, recent and expected farm prices for milk, the farm cost of producing milk, consumer prices and government price support purchases budget outlays, will be considered. Elimination of this thorough review mandating an inflexible support price would be inadvisable.

(OVER)

As you know, present legislation provides the Secretary of Agriculture with sufficient flexibility to increase the level of milk price supports between 75 and 90 percent of parity whenever the conditions indicate that an increase is necessary and advisable. The two increases announced by the Secretary of Agriculture last year--one in January and another in October--should make it clear that this Administration intends to provide the price assurance dairy farmers need.

In this regard, to ensure adequate milk price support levels, I have directed the Secretary of Agriculture to review support prices quarterly, starting April 1. If it appears necessary and advisable to make price support adjustments to ensure the supply of milk, the Secretary of Agriculture will do so.

In vetoing S. J. Res. 121, I urge the Congress to join me in this effort to hold down Federal spending, milk surpluses and consumer prices.

GERALD R. FORD

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
January 30, 1976

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## HOG CHOLERA

- Q. Has hog cholera been eliminated? I read the other day that some areas were quarantined and barred from shipping hogs outside the state.
- A. Quarantines are only imposed in case of an outbreak of hog cholera. We have had minor outbreaks, but they have been eliminated.

### BACKGROUND

The last state among the 50 states to achieve hog cholera free status was Texas. That was in May 1974. But since that time there have been isolated recent outbreaks of the disease in Texas, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The affected areas were immediately placed under quarantine. State and Federal veterinary officials quickly moved in and the outbreaks were eliminated. Authorities are continuing their surveillance of the hog population in these areas, however, so as to quickly check any further outbreaks.

Our status as a hog cholera free nation is not threatened.

Death loss from hog cholera, plus vaccination of animals to prevent such losses, over the years, have cost farmers better than \$50 million a year.

Now these losses have been eliminated. Vaccination is no longer necessary. And the program to eliminate hog cholera from the United States, rather than to live with it, has been a relatively inexpensive program.

## CATTLE BRUCELLOSIS

Q. How much progress has been made in eliminating brucellosis in cattle?

A. We have made good progress in eliminating brucellosis in cattle. Over 99 percent of our dairy and beef cattle are now free of the disease. USDA, the states and the industry are working to eliminate the disease in the remaining one percent of our cattle.

Brucellosis in cattle is a source of undulant fever in humans. Furthermore, it is a disease that is very costly to the cattle industry -- costly in terms of aborted calves, loss of milk production and reduced breeding efficiency. It must be eradicated.

### 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.

As an actual fact, it has been the decline in some food prices in recent months that has helped slow down the rate of increase in the cost of living for most Americans.

## 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.

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.

D.T. 4/30/76 (repeat)

## 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.

### BACKGROUND

Agriculture, because of its support to the country's economy and the importance of trade to food-deficit countries, has a vital role in U.S. foreign economic policy. As this role has grown in importance, there has developed a greater need for coordination of policy efforts. One of the greatest needs has been to structure a mechanism for coordination of inputs from all appropriate policy-making offices.

The new Cabinet-level Agricultural Policy Committee provides the mechanism for doing this. The Committee consolidates all agricultural policy-making functions of existing executive branch committees. It has the central role in the development and direction of our Nation's farm and food policies.

Both domestic and international issues will be considered by the Committee. Through its chairman, Secretary of Agriculture Butz, the Committee will report directly to the President on the formulation, coordination and implementation of all agricultural policy.




## THE FAMILY FARM

Q. Does the family farm have a future in this country?

A. Of course it does. It has been -- and will continue to be -- the very basis of this nation's agricultural strength.

I can see no reason why the family farm should not live and prosper in America. Decisions to put public policy on the side of family farming have been consistent. These decisions were first spelled out by Washington and Jefferson and strongly re-enforced by the Homestead Act of 1862. The family farmer has often been shown to be a more efficient operator than most big corporate outfits operating with hired help.

The successful family farm, however, will not be an unchanging entity, frozen in time and technology. The family farm of the future will no doubt be bigger than today's farm, and it will take even more capital to run it.

I have recommended legislation that would change the inheritance tax law so as to make it easier to keep farms under family ownership. Farmers will increasingly, no doubt, form family corporations so as to help keep the farm in the family. I think it's important, of course, that we continue programs of agricultural research, education, credit, conservation, etc., so that family farms will be able to use new and improved technology. And, of course, they should have access to global markets.

## OSHA ON THE FARM

- Q. It's not enough to have EPA cutting off needed farm chemicals. Now we've got OSHA costing us plenty with its nuisance rules about farm machinery. When is all this bureaucratic nonsense going to end?
- A. You are aware of the fact, I assume, that I have announced a major effort to modify or get rid of unneeded Federal regulations. Unfortunately the proposals I have already sent to Congress have not, as yet, received action. On the other hand, most of the regulatory agencies, at my request, are taking a close look at all of their rules, procedures and activities. And I feel that they are making progress in the direction we want to go. We'll need legislation, however, to achieve reform in several areas. For the most part, I believe that we should achieve safety through education and voluntary action.

### BACKGROUND

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSHA) assigned to the Secretary of Labor responsibility for using the provisions of the act to reduce personal injuries, illnesses and deaths among employees resulting from employment. The Secretary of Labor sets the safety rules and they have the force of law.

Farmers, ranchers and members of their family are exempt from all provisions of the act. Hired help, however, fall under the jurisdiction of the act.

So far OSHA has taken these actions affecting farmers and farming:

- Manufacturers of farm tractors must equip them with rollover bars after 10/24/76, as optional equipment, since owners will be required to use such bars thereafter if the new tractor is operated by hired help: However, manufacturers have been equipping tractors with roll bars for 2 or 3 years and most farmers buy new tractors equipped with them even though they will not be operated by hired drivers.
- At a date still to be announced farmers must install on existing equipment and machinery (if not already installed) covers over all power-takeoffs and shields for all gears, pulleys, chains and belts.

This proposal also requires that the owner place a sign on such moving parts warning against removal of the covers and shields and also warning against making repairs or adjustments while the machinery or equipment part is moving.

- OSHA has had in force for some time rules on storage and handling of anhydrous ammonia.
- OSHA has in the discussion stage proposals relating to farm tractor noise standards and the possibility of requiring field toilets in the case of farmers hiring five or more field hands. These proposals may or may not be implemented.

Farm tractor accident fatality rates have been moving steadily downward in recent years. And as the rollover bars become more commonplace that rate will be further reduced. In 1969 there were 16.3 farm tractor related fatalities per 100,000 tractors while by 1973 those losses had been reduced to 14.3 such fatalities.

5/4/76 (new) rb

## MICHIGAN DAIRY FEED CONTAMINATION

- Q. What is the Department of Agriculture doing to assist producers in Michigan who suffer losses to crops and livestock due to accidental chemical contamination?
- A. The Administration is deeply concerned that the welfare of farmers be protected. The Congress is considering legislation that would authorize Farmers Home Administration loans to assist farmers. The Department of Agriculture has not taken a position on the proposed legislation. We are currently exploring ways in which existing programs may be utilized to provide adequate credit.

### BACKGROUND

Agricultural producers in Michigan have suffered losses as the result of having their commodities and livestock quarantined or condemned because they contained toxic chemicals (polybrominated biphenyls or PBB) dangerous to the public health.

The source of contamination was traced to feed manufactured and distributed through the Michigan Farm Bureau. The toxic chemicals (PBB) had been purchased by Michigan Farm Bureau from the Michigan Chemical Company. Historically, losses caused by chemical contamination are considered to be of man-made origin and controllable by man through proper management decisions and practices. In cases where losses result from manufacturers' or suppliers' negligence or misuse, rather than negligence or misuse on the part of the farmer or rancher, I believe the manufacturers and/or suppliers should be held liable for the losses.

## NEW RUSSIAN GRAIN PURCHASES

Q. The Soviets have purchased large quantities of grain from the 1975 crop. Do you expect them to buy more?

A. In late April the Russians did buy more grain. They bought 4.3 million metric tons of corn and wheat, including nearly 2 tons which will count under the U.S.-USSR grain supply agreement signed last October.

These latest sales bring total sales of grain to the Soviet Union from 1975 U.S. crops to 16.2 million metric tons, including 4.4 million tons of wheat and 11.8 million tons of feed grains. In addition there have been sales to the USSR of 219,000 metric tons of soybeans and 63,000 tons of rice from 1975 crops.

It is too early to tell how much damage has been done to the 1976 Russian crop. There has been some winter damage to the fall-planted wheat, but most wheat in Russia is planted in the spring. The critical time for these crops will be May and June.

The Russians have indicated an interest in more purchases -- and we have made it clear we are prepared to sell them more.

JER/4/30/76  
(update)

## 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 -- will require at least \$8.365 billion this year. That's around 60 percent of the USDA budget. 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 food stamps those that are less needy. (New regulations will be announced May 4 or 5.) This alone will save about \$1.2 billion annually.

We expect to be sued by the "food and hunger" lobby; but we are hopeful the regulations will become effective on June 1, 1976.

The Senate has passed food stamp legislation (S 3136) which would result in rapid escalation of costs. This legislation goes far beyond the original purpose of the food stamp program -- nutritional assistance for the poor. Senate Bill 3136 is not reform.

Next week the House Agriculture Committee will begin mark-up on food stamp legislation. I hope some real -- and needed -- reforms will be included in the House legislation.

I recently sent to the Congress the Child Nutrition Reform Act of 1976 proposing to consolidate 15 child nutrition programs with single block grants which would give the states greater flexibility in feeding needy children. It would also save \$900 million this year.

## DAIRY AND MEAT IMPORT CONTROLS

Q. Why does your administration oppose legislation to control dairy and meat imports?

A. Because we would lose more than we would gain. Let me list some reasons for opposing S. 2598:

1. Present safeguards and legislative authority for health and sanitary controls of dairy and meat imports are fully adequate. Nevertheless, the proposed legislation would require about 650 American inspection supervisors abroad.
2. The requirements for American inspection supervisors abroad plus labeling requirements would amount to a substantial new nontariff barrier to trade. This would drastically reduce imports and would badly hurt the economies of other nations.
3. Those injured countries would probably take retaliatory measures against our agricultural exports, which are so vital to our balance of trade and to the full farm production that helps us all.
4. This would clearly hurt American agriculture as a whole and would harm the conduct of our foreign economic and trade policy.

### BACKGROUND

S. 2598 would impose new labeling and sanitary requirements on imports of dairy products and new labeling and supervision requirements on imports of dairy and meat products. All imported products would be required to be labeled "imported".

The Department of Agriculture knows of no evidence to indicate that these additional requirements are necessary to safeguard the health and safety of American consumers. Furthermore the use of excessive sanitary and technical standards is an old device for restricting trade. Such practices are not in the interest of American farmers who rely heavily on foreign markets for their income. Thus, USDA has testified against the bill.

S. 2598 was introduced on October 30, 1975 by Senator Packwood with 38 co-sponsors. It has the strong backing of several dairy and cattlemen's organizations. Similar bills have been introduced in the past without success.

4/29/76 (update) JER

## WORLD FOOD PROBLEM

- Q. What is the answer to the world food problem?
- A. There are three approaches that should be pursued simultaneously on a global basis:
1. Assistance to food-deficit countries to improve their own food production capabilities.
  2. Further liberalization of trade to enable the flow of food to countries that can pay.
  3. Providing emergency food aid to those countries that cannot pay.

### BACKGROUND

The "world food problem" cannot be isolated from the "world economic problems," or the "world social problems." The problem of hunger is largely a function of poverty -- which in turn stems from unemployment.

When food supplies tighten, it's the poor, the elderly and those on fixed incomes, who feel it the most. In the end analysis, mankind will always be running on a threadmill as far as matching food supplies to world population as long as human numbers continue to multiply as rapidly as they are now.

Unfortunately, population growth rates are the highest in those areas least able to support the added people. About 86 percent of the current increase in population is now occurring in the developing countries of South Asia, parts of Africa, and several countries of Latin America. Indigenous food production must be increased in those areas. The United States, even with its highly productive agriculture, cannot single-handedly feed all the world's people -- any more than it can be their policeman.



## 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. We in the Administration are concerned. As you may know, U.S. contributions to the international development banks have been used to help expand foreign palm oil production. A study is now underway which will be used in determining the U.S. position on any future financing of palm oil projects proposed by the international development bank. Pending the conclusion of this study, we have indicated that the U.S. would not presently favor any palm oil projects that would principally supply export markets.

Concerning the present situation we anticipate that palm oil imports should decline from recent high levels because it no longer enjoys a price advantage over our soybean oil. Palm oil imports did drop by 36 percent in March.

### Background:

World palm oil production increased from 3.8 billion pounds in 1970 to 6.3 billion in 1975. Most of this increased production was exported and the U.S. has been a major market for palm oil exports. U.S. imports of palm oil increased from 141 million pounds in 1970 to 960 million in 1975.

Loans by the international development banks have accounted for a significant part of the increase in world palm oil production. Our estimates indicate that bank-financed projects accounted for about one-fourth of the increase in world palm oil production from 1970 to 1975 and about one-fifth of the export increase for the same period.

The U.S. Government has supported international development bank financing of palm oil projects in the past, but is strongly considering changing its position on future financing proposals. A Department of Agriculture study of the world outlook for the supply, demand and price of edible fats and oils in 1985, which should be completed in July, will serve as the basis for deciding if the U.S. position should in fact be changed. Pending the results of this study, a Treasury official testifying before the House Agricultural Committee said that the U.S. would not support future bank-financing proposals for any palm oil projects that were principally for export.

Another Department of Agriculture study looking at the possible need for imposing restraints on palm oil imports, as has been proposed by some soybean industry spokesmen, is nearing completion. Preliminary results from this study imply that, since the U.S. is a large net exporter of fats and oils, it would not be helpful to U.S. producers to impose restraints on palm oil imports. Moreover, with the recovery in U.S. production of edible fats and oils, and with soybean oil prices now being competitive with palm oil prices, it appears that palm oil imports may decline from recent high levels. Palm oil imports in March totalled 70 million pounds, down 39 million pounds from the 109 million pounds imported in February.

## MEAT IMPORTS

- Q. What are you doing about excessive meat imports?
- A. For 1976, the participating countries have agreed on essential elements of the import restraint program which will limit imports to 1,223 million pounds. Formal agreements with participating countries are expected to be concluded shortly.

In 1975 we negotiated voluntary import restraints equal to 1,180 million pounds. While there is some uncertainty about the statistics on the actual import quantities, the Secretary of Agriculture estimated during all of 1975 that meat imports would not exceed that level. To eliminate any uncertainty about meat import statistics, USDA is investigating the 1975 meat import data and working to improve 1976 data collection methods.

### BACKGROUND

The Meat Import Law (P.L. 88-482) enacted in 1964 provides that if yearly imports of certain meats -- primarily frozen beef -- are estimated by the Secretary of Agriculture to equal or exceed 110 percent of an adjusted base quantity, quotas are to be imposed on the imports of these meats. The adjusted base quantity for 1976 is 1120.9 million pounds and the "trigger level" is 1,233 million pounds. Without the expected impact restraint arrangements with supplying countries, 1976 imports probably would substantially exceed the trigger level.

Some farm leaders have criticized the State Department for negotiating the 1975 restraint level too near the trigger level. This, in their view, increased the risk that imports would exceed the trigger level. The State Department has taken this point into account in negotiating the 1976 restraint levels. The State Department plans to restrain imports at a level about 10 million pounds below the trigger level for 1976 of 1,233 million pounds.

Farm leaders have also criticized the State Department for being slow in getting the 1976 restraint program in place. Although you took a decision last December to negotiate a restraint level for 1976, the State Department has not yet fully completed the negotiations.

The trigger level in 1975 for the imposition of quotas on meat subject to the Meat Import Law was 1,181 million pounds. However, the Secretary of Agriculture's estimate of imports, rather than the actual level of imports, triggers the quotas. For 1975 the Secretary's import estimate was 1,180 million pounds. Again, this was based on the voluntary restraint program levels negotiated with the overseas supplying countries.

Uncertainty continues regarding the statistics on the quantity of meat which was imported in 1975. Import figures from the Census Bureau of the Commerce Department, which are the U.S. official trade figures, show imports of 1,209 million pounds. Figures from the Customs Bureau of the Treasury Department, which may be more accurate, show imports of only 1,168 million pounds. There is some evidence that the higher Census Bureau figures include some imports which actually cleared customs, and therefore were imported, in December 1974. An investigation is underway to determine the reasons for the discrepancy between the Census Bureau figures and those from the Customs Bureau.

On April 9, 1976, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, with the concurrence of the Department of State and the Office of the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, asked the U.S. Customs Service to monitor during calendar year 1976 imports of meat subject to the Meat Import Law of 1964.

Since these statistics are more timely, reports of the U.S. Customs Service will serve as the basis for monitoring imports of meat under the Meat Import Law rather than the information previously used as supplied by the Bureau of the Census.

The new system will enable the Department of Agriculture to determine more promptly the volume of meat entering some 300 ports at the rate of 1,600 individual entries per month. The Law requires that the President proclaim import quotas whenever annual imports of meat subject to the Law are estimated to exceed a specified "trigger level."

Customs field officers will report on a weekly basis entries for consumption and withdrawals from warehouses for consumption covering fresh, chilled, or frozen beef, veal, mutton, and goat meat in items 106.10 and 106.20, Tariff Schedules of the United States. It is expected that these statistics, by country, will be available to the Department of Agriculture no later than Friday of each week for the period ending 2 weeks prior.

4/29/76 (repeat) JER

## TAX EXEMPT SCHOLARSHIPS

Q: The Internal Revenue Service recently ruled that students receiving Armed Services and Public Health Services scholarships would have to pay tax on those scholarships. Do you think this is fair?

A: While I do not know enough about this ruling to criticize it, I expect that the IRS is making a good faith effort to interpret the Internal Revenue Code in this instance. Thus, any change will probably require Congressional action to correct the Code, if that seems appropriate. This is a matter which the Treasury Department will want to study to determine if remedial legislation is justified. I will see that Secretary Simon investigates this matter thoroughly.

### Background

The IRS ruling on Armed Services and Public Health Services scholarships takes the same position that the Service has previously taken on other scholarship programs, whether maintained by government or private employer. In those situations where the recipient of the scholarship is required to serve in the sponsors employment for a period of time following completion of scholarship, the granting of the scholarship is a quid pro quo for the future services to be performed by the student and thus taxable income. The position taken by the Service is in accord with a 1969 Supreme Court decision, Johnson vs. Binger.

However, the question what constitutes a tax exempt scholarship has long been a matter of controversy. The Treasury Department has been studying the area to determine whether legislative revisions are needed.

PCL  
5/5/76

## GRAIN INSPECTION

Q: What are you doing about cleaning up the grain inspection mess?

A: One thing is certain: It is absolutely essential that we maintain the confidence of our grain export customers. USDA has used every resource permitted by law to clean up the problem. But a change in the law is also needed and so last September I recommended legislation to strengthen the present inspection system. Recently the House has passed legislation somewhat similar to that which I recommended. If this House bill finally passes both houses of Congress, I will take a good look at it. However, the Humphrey-Clark bill, which passed the Senate recently, is unacceptable. It Federalizes our grain inspection services. If the bill that comes down to the Oval Office, after the conferees have worked on it, is along the lines of this Senate bill, I will veto it.

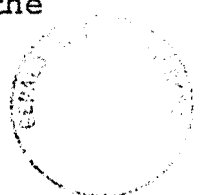
### Background

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. Grain inspection is a basic responsibility of the grain industry in cooperation with state governments. It would be a mistake to Federalize it.

Grand juries in New Orleans, Houston and Baton Rouge have already returned a total of 77 indictments, charging 57 individuals and six companies with criminal wrongdoing.

Last September USDA proposed legislation to strengthen the present inspection system. In mid-February Secretary Butz proposed changes in the regulations plus an affirmative action plan calling for extensive internal audit procedures by the grain exporters. Recently also, more than 200 new Federal employees completed a special five week grain inspection course. This new force will supervise the work of the private and state grain inspectors.

PCL  
5/5/76



# NEW RUSSIAN GRAIN PURCHASES

Q: The Soviets have purchased large quantities of grain from the 1975 crop. Do you expect them to buy more?

A: In late April and early this month the Russians did buy more grain. They bought 4.9 million metric tons of corn and wheat, including 2.2 tons which will count under the U.S.-USSR grain supply agreement signed last October.

These latest sales bring total sales of grain to the Soviet Union from 1975 U.S. crops to 16.5 million metric tons, including 4.4 million tons of wheat and 12.1 million tons of feed grains. In addition there have been sales to the USSR of 219,000 metric tons of soybeans and 63,000 tons of rice from 1975 crops.

It is too early to tell how much damage has been done to the 1976 Russian crop. There has been some winter damage to the fall-planted wheat, but most wheat in Russia is planted in the spring. The critical time for these crops will be May and June.

The Russians have indicated an interest in more purchases -- and we have made it clear we are prepared to sell them more.

PCL  
5/6/76



## NEW FARM LEGISLATION

Q: What can we expect in the battle for new farm legislation next year?

A: Unquestionably, there will be a battle over farm policy when the need for new legislation comes up in 1977. The market-oriented agricultural policies that we have fostered these past several years have worked extremely well -- providing Americans with unsurpassed abundance and farmers with record incomes. We need an extension of this type of legislation to assure continued farm prosperity. I plan to fight for this legislation since I do not want to see us step backward away from the free market agriculture that has brought record prosperity to farmers and new vitality to rural America over the past several years.

### Background

Federal control of agriculture dates back to the 1930's. These programs substituted government decisions for farmer and rancher decision-making. Finally, in 1970 the U.S. started to break away from controls. The results since that time speak for themselves: During the past six years, net farm income has moved up from \$13.8 billion to almost double that figure last year. Exports of U.S. agricultural commodities have increased from \$6.7 billion in 1970 to an estimated \$22 billion during the current year.

American consumers want reasonably priced food. Farmers deserve reasonable profits. In addition, America needs to maintain its high level of agricultural exports to help pay for the huge amounts of foreign oil that we are currently importing. And we need to be able to continue to send food to hungry people hit by disaster.

All these things can continue only under market-oriented policies with farmers making their own planting and marketing decisions.

PCL  
5/5/76

## OMAHA METROPOLITAN AREA TRANSIT DISTRICT

- Q. Why have you allowed your Department of Labor to delegate its decision making authority to the labor unions in obstructing approval of a DOT transit grant?
- A. I believe what you are referring to is the process by which the Omaha Metropolitan Area Transit District receives financial assistance from the Urban Mass Transit Administration.

Section 13c of the Urban Mass Transportation Act requires that before the Department of Transportation can release UMTA grant funds, the Department of Labor has to certify that arrangements have been made so that the Federal funds themselves will not cause workers to be in some way put at a disadvantage. This is a requirement of the law itself.

The Department of Labor tries to get the parties -- the local transit management and the unions -- to work out their own arrangement. The Department of Labor does not delegate its authority to anyone. If the parties cannot agree, the Department can still certify an arrangement and the funds will be released.

As I understand it, in the Omaha case the Department of Labor provided the necessary certification several weeks ago and on April 23 the Department of Transportation released the \$998, 494 in funds for Omaha.

### Background

Over the last few months, local officials have become increasingly vocal about the problems created by the implementation of section 13c of UMTA. Concern has been expressed that the unions use the process, and the fact that local transit officials are often in serious need of the UMTA operating assistance funds, to raise issues and seek benefits unrelated to the impact of the UMTA funds on the employees. The National Association of Counties recently passed a resolution calling for changes in the 13c process.



While some people call for a change in the basic legislation, it is clear there is no chance for any such legislative change to be enacted. Any effort to change the law would encounter still opposition from the unions.

At White House request both Secretary Coleman and Secretary Usery have been asked to look into the impact of section 13c and the implementation of the process surrounding it.

Domestic Council staff have convened a number of meetings with DOL and DOT and have talked to local transit and elected officials. There is little hard data on the dimensions of the problem but a great deal of emotion on both sides of the issue. The Domestic Council is working to identify possible procedural changes which would ease the perceptual problems about the basic fairness of the process without raising questions of such a fundamental nature that the unions will perceive there is to be an attack on the concept of having a section such as 13c of UMTA.

DHL/5/5/76

COAL SLURRY PIPELINE

- Q: What is your position on the coal slurry pipeline which proposes to cross Nebraska? The State Legislature has turned down a bill giving the pipeline the right of eminent domain. Don't you feel that projects such as this, which serve the public good, should be given the right to proceed?
- A. In this case, the public would be better served if there were the right of eminent domain. The transportation of coal slurry through the pipeline should result in cheaper cost of electricity to the consumer, and would lessen our dependency on petroleum use for energy generation.

PLATTE RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Q: Some Central Nebraska land owners are worried about plans for a Platte River National Wildlife Refuge, and for a proposal to designate "critical habitat" for the endangered whooping crane. They fear the Federal Government will force farming out of the rich bottomlands, and some say they haven't been consulted. What do you say?

A: No final decisions have been made. The refuge proposal is based on two principles: first, more than 80 percent of the land to be used will be in "easements", meaning that farming and livestock growing will continue as usual; second, of the relatively small amount of land the government wants to buy, not one acre will be condemned and thus no one will be forced to sell. Two-thirds of all the land owners in the area have expressed willingness to cooperate with this approach. There has been much publicity and many public meetings, and I am assured that there will be more. As to the "critical habitat" proposal by the Fish and Wildlife Service, it is still in the proposal and study stage; if finally adopted, it would mean closer-than-usual scrutiny of Federally funded projects in the region, to avoid actions that would endanger the survival of the species.

MERAMEC PARK LAKE PROJECT

- Q: Missourians are confused about whether your Administration favors the Corps of Engineers' Meramec Park Lake project on the Meramec River, or whether Assistant Secretary of the Interior Nathaniel Reed was speaking for you when he denounced the project in St. Louis recently. Can you shed light on this?
- A: This project is supported by the Missouri delegation in Congress and by Governor Bond and his administration. The budget that I have presented for FY 1977 does include funds for the continuation of the project.

I understand that this is a controversial project, with strong, and legitimate, concern over the threat to the affected endangered species. Assistant Secretary Reed is responsible for the administration of many of our laws, including the Federal Endangered Species Act, and is quite properly expressing his concern.

I have been assured that the Corps, working with the Fish and Wildlife Service in Interior, has undertaken studies and plans for mitigating any loss of habitat that may occur.

GENERAL DOMESTIC

## GASOLINE SUPPLIES AND PRICES

### Question

Nebraska, being an agricultural state, relies heavily on the use of gasoline. Will there be a shortage of this fuel this summer and aren't prices expected to go up again?

### Answer

Supplies of gasoline should be adequate to fulfill our needs throughout the summer months.

The price of gasoline has declined over the past few months principally because supplies are ample and competition good. However, the recent decline in gasoline prices will be reversed because of several factors:

- . First, as we move into the summer months, gasoline prices probably will rise as they normally do during this time of year.
- . Second, we are becoming more and more dependent upon higher priced foreign sources of crude oil.
- . Third, the Energy Policy and Conservation Act which became law last December will automatically increase domestic crude oil prices by about 75 cents per barrel in the coming year.

In total, FEA expects gasoline prices to go up about 5 cents per gallon over the next year.

GRS  
5/5/76

## SUPPORT OF PRE-COLLEGE CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

### Question

Why is the National Science Foundation (NSF) spending taxpayers' money to develop and promote pre-college course material which many people feel undermines American family and religious beliefs and local school autonomy?

### Answer

The Federal Government, primarily through the NSF, has supported the development of improved science course materials for pre-college levels. This effort received the greatest impetus following the launching of Sputnik when many felt that we were not giving adequate attention to science in this country. I understand that course material dealing with physics, chemistry, and math have generally been well received; but that materials dealing with biological and social sciences have raised questions involving beliefs and values. To make certain that the Federal Government does not infringe upon the values and rights of parents and local school authorities, the NSF makes sure that all pre-college materials are made available for inspection by parents, teachers, and the public before possible adoption. The decision as to whether or not to adopt this material must and does remain with the local communities.

### Background Only

Strong criticism has been voiced concerning NSF involvement in a pre-college social science course called MACOS (Man: A Course of Study). NSF may, in fact, have provided financial support to organizations promoting the use of this material, but that has been stopped. In general, the strongest criticism has come from groups that have strong fundamentalist religious views and conservative political philosophies, particularly with respect to local school autonomy.

GRS  
5/5/76

WHAT HAPPENS TO OIL CONTROLS IF FEA IS DISBANDED ON JUNE 30

Question

Will the phased decontrol of crude oil and petroleum products continue if the Federal Energy Administration is disbanded on June 30?

Answer

First of all, I fully expect that FEA will be extended beyond the current statutory deadline of June 30 of this year. The FEA already had a number of important responsibilities (e.g., petroleum price and allocation controls) and more were added by the Energy Policy and Conservation Act in December of 1975 (e.g., strategic petroleum storage, energy conservation).

Legislation to extend the FEA is now before the Congress and I expect it to be favorably considered. In the unlikely event that FEA were not extended, its price and allocation programs would have to be carried out by another agency.

GRS  
5/5/76



## OIL COMPANY DIVESTITURE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Drafted by Zarb/Greenspan  
4/6/76

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


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

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

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

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

GRS  
4/6/76



CONSUMER PRICE IMPACT OF NATURAL  
GAS DEREGULATION

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

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

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

FEA has estimated that by 1985, the average annual natural gas bill for residential customers would increase by about \$90 --from about \$215 to \$305. Costs would be much greater if a switch to other fuels were necessary.

Even if the limited supply of natural gas available under existing controls were reserved for residential heating, consumers would face price increases. In this case, industrial consumers' supplies would be curtailed, forcing switches to other fuels. Prices of cars, clothing and products from other industries heavily dependent upon natural gas would go up. Both the cost of alternative fuel and of plant modifications would have to be passed on to consumers.

GRS  
4/6/76

WHY DID YOU SIGN THE ENERGY POLICY AND  
CONSERVATION ACT?

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

A. When I signed the Energy Policy and Conservation Act last December, I stated that the bill was by no means perfect. I also stated that I signed it because:

- . It did provide some of the authorities we needed, e.g., to set up a strategic petroleum storage program.
- . The oil pricing provisions did permit phasing out crude oil price controls over time (40 months).
- . It was the best bill we could get from the Congress.

I also stated that I intend to utilize fully the authorities granted to me to implement the pricing provisions in a way that would increase prices and stimulate added production and to get the Government out of the price control business at the earliest possible time.

The bill provided a step in the right direction, but not as far as I would have liked. We have a long way to go.

GRS  
4/6/76

## 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.

GRS  
3/11/76

SOLAR ENERGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE (SERI)

Question

We would like to have the new Solar Energy Research Institute located in Nebraska. What are our chances?

Answer

ERDA, the Federal agency responsible for the bulk of our solar energy research and development program, recently completed its studies and decided on the type of solar energy research institute that is needed.

On March 15, ERDA issued a request for proposals for a manager-operator and an initial facility for the proposed institute. Any responsible organization is qualified to respond to the request.

Proposals are due to ERDA by July 15, 1976. I understand ERDA expects to get a large number of proposals -- all of which will be evaluated by ERDA and a selection made sometime in December.

I would urge you to get your proposals in to ERDA so that you can be in the competition.

GRS  
5/5/76

## OPEC OIL PRICE INCREASES

### Question


Do you think OPEC will raise the price of world oil again when the oil ministers meet in late May?

### Answer

Market conditions would certainly not warrant any further increase in oil prices. There is a little volume of unused production capacity in the OPEC countries and world demand for OPEC oil is still below the level of 1973. Moreover, there is some evidence that many of the OPEC countries are increasingly aware of their new responsibilities for the well being of the world economy and understand that any increase in oil prices would both jeopardize world recovery from recession and risk renewed world inflation. These considerations have been examined in the dialogue between oil consuming countries and oil producers in the Conference on International Economic Cooperation.

I hope that the OPEC nations will take account of all these factors and recognize that any increase in price would not be appropriate.

GRS  
5/5/76



FOREIGN AFFAIRS/  
DEFENSE



REVENUE SHARING

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS TO SELECTED COUNTIES AND CITIES

NEBRASKA

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Payment to Date</u>	<u>Total (Existing Program thru 12/31/76)</u>	<u>Projected Under President's Legislation</u>
Omaha Tribal Council	\$ 141,844	\$ 167,725	\$ 230,198
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Douglas County	\$ 8,961,954	\$10,710,446	\$13,972,488
Omaha City	20,240,449	24,187,512	31,540,525
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Lancaster County	\$ 3,650,359	\$ 4,275,821	\$ 4,999,870
Lincoln City	8,404,961	10,134,855	13,824,005

Nebraska

SAMPLE OF ACTUAL USES OF GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS  
(July 1974-June 1975)

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Actual Uses</u>
Omaha Tribal Council	\$ 6,800 for public transportation 3,100 for public safety 1,500 for environmental protection
Douglas County	\$ 1,384,791 for health 827,034 for multi-purpose and general government 704,956 for social services for the poor or aged
Omaha City	\$ 4,375,595 for environmental protection 2,016,638 for libraries 1,974,438 for public transportation
Lancaster County	\$ 361,022 for health 205,566 for social services for the poor or aged 94,513 for public transportation
Lincoln City	\$ 1,034,535 for public transportation 427,331 for environmental protection 356,158 for recreation

SAMPLE OF ACTUAL USES OF GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS  
(July 1974-June 1975)

NEBRASKA

\$ 21,450,093 for education  
339,400 for health & hospitals



GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS -- NEBRASKA

	Total State & All Local Governments	State Gov't.	Counties	Municipalities	Townships	Indian Tribes
Actual Payments to Date as of 4/5/76	\$ 177.7	\$ 59.2	\$ 59.0	\$ 55.5	\$ 3.7	\$ .259
Estimated Payments Under Existing Pro- gram--thru 12/31/76	210.5	70.2	69.9	65.7	4.4	.316
Projected Payments Under President's Proposal (1/77-9/82)	265.6	88.5	89.0	82.3	5.2	.511

## REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
29	STATE OF NEBRASKA	3,512,749	59,241,021				
001	ADAMS COUNTY	32,703	808,222		BRISTOW TOWNSHIP	381	5,779
	AYR VILLAGE	133	2,542		BUSH TOWNSHIP	169	3,864
	HASTINGS CITY	53,808	1,028,050		BUTTE TOWNSHIP	715	11,157
	HOLSTEIN VILLAGE	786	11,777		LYNCH TOWNSHIP	437	7,448
	JUNIATA VILLAGE	1,550	19,284		MCCULLEY TOWNSHIP	322	5,400
	KENESAW VILLAGE	1,694	30,108		MORTON TOWNSHIP	746	8,106
	PROSSER VILLAGE	123	1,828		MULLEN TOWNSHIP	253	4,137
	ROSELAND VILLAGE	547	5,648		SPENCER TOWNSHIP	937	14,444
	AYR TOWNSHIP	260	3,953		* COUNTY TOTAL *	25,547	445,095
	RLAINE TOWNSHIP	1,338	2,561	009	BROWN COUNTY	22,767	364,458
	COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP	384	5,125		AINSWORTH CITY	4,268	93,351
	DENVER TOWNSHIP	183	2,943		JOHNSTOWN VILLAGE	127	1,815
	HANOVER TOWNSHIP	180	2,635		LONG PINE CITY	421	6,024
	HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP	380	5,231		* COUNTY TOTAL *	27,583	465,648
	JUNIATA TOWNSHIP	NO PAY DUE	3,421	010	BUFFALO COUNTY	77,755	1,282,925
	KENESAW TOWNSHIP	236	4,627		AMHERST VILLAGE	303	6,137
	LITTLE BLUE TOWNSHIP	213	3,602		ELM CREEK VILLAGE	3,256	45,863
	LOGAN TOWNSHIP	118	1,967		GIBBON CITY	4,769	100,681
	ROSELAND TOWNSHIP	387	5,639		KEARNEY CITY	57,078	990,155
	SILVER LAKE TOWNSHIP	148	1,521		HILLER VILLAGE	191	2,617
	VERONA TOWNSHIP	274	4,537		PLEASANTON VILLAGE	630	7,245
	WANDA TOWNSHIP	223	3,764		RAVENNA CITY	3,501	80,532
	WEST BLUE TOWNSHIP	NO PAY DUE	3,501		RIVERDALE VILLAGE	292	3,033
	ZERO TOWNSHIP	280	5,067		SHELTON VILLAGE	2,949	60,992
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	95,948	1,967,553		ARMANDA TOWNSHIP	235	3,970
002	ANTELOPE COUNTY	26,584	519,456		BEAVER TOWNSHIP	181	3,942
	BRUNSWICK VILLAGE	424	10,876		CEDAR TOWNSHIP	269	4,485
	CLEARWATER VILLAGE	1,506	29,654		CENTER TOWNSHIP	614	13,188
	ELGIN VILLAGE	2,033	52,278		CHERRY CREEK TOWNSHIP	166	2,438
	NELIGH CITY	2,653	70,670		COLLINS TOWNSHIP	517	7,103
	OAKDALE VILLAGE	968	10,605		DIVIDE TOWNSHIP	285	5,679
	ORCHARD VILLAGE	1,353	31,818		ELM CREEK TOWNSHIP	1,021	17,267
	ROYAL VILLAGE	77	2,440		GARDNER TOWNSHIP	276	4,364
	BAZILE TOWNSHIP	211	6,115		GARFIELD TOWNSHIP	335	6,735
	BLAINE TOWNSHIP	185	4,132		GIBBON TOWNSHIP	1,692	22,427
	HURNETT TOWNSHIP	REPORT	4,263		GRANT TOWNSHIP	300	6,217
	CEDAR TOWNSHIP	503	10,924		HARRISON TOWNSHIP	150	1,208
	CLEARWATER TOWNSHIP	547	8,791		LOGAN TOWNSHIP	152	3,036
	CRAWFORD TOWNSHIP	394	10,081		LOUP TOWNSHIP	325	5,283
	CUSTER TOWNSHIP	158	3,967		ODESSA TOWNSHIP	334	7,372
	EDEN TOWNSHIP	263	5,461		PLATTE TOWNSHIP	NO PAY DUE	1,235
	ELGIN TOWNSHIP	397	7,634		RIVERDALE TOWNSHIP	398	5,614
	ELLSWORTH TOWNSHIP	366	10,958		RUSCO TOWNSHIP	176	3,286
	ELM TOWNSHIP	468	6,365		SARTORIA TOWNSHIP	86	944
	FRENCHTOWN TOWNSHIP	300	4,571		SCHNEIDER TOWNSHIP	298	5,240
	GARFIELD TOWNSHIP	306	7,465		SCOTT TOWNSHIP	REPORT	4,381
	GRANT TOWNSHIP	608	10,110		SHARON TOWNSHIP	228	2,553
	LINCOLN TOWNSHIP	290	10,051		SHELTON TOWNSHIP	1,182	21,049
	LOGAN TOWNSHIP	1,126	18,048		THORNTON TOWNSHIP	201	3,820
	NELIGH TOWNSHIP	258	5,945		VALLEY TOWNSHIP	287	3,528
	OAKDALE TOWNSHIP	445	8,724		* COUNTY TOTAL *	160,432	2,746,544
	ORD TOWNSHIP	224	5,375	011	BURT COUNTY	25,871	427,499
	ROYAL TOWNSHIP	264	7,701		CRAIG VILLAGE	1,031	11,625
	SHERMAN TOWNSHIP	263	6,524		DECATUR VILLAGE	2,769	42,812
	STANTON TOWNSHIP	293	5,341		LYONS CITY	1,501	27,115
	VERDIGRIS TOWNSHIP	224	5,289		OAKLAND CITY	3,902	74,890
	WILLOW TOWNSHIP	401	8,692		TEKAMAH CITY	5,923	83,013
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	44,092	908,404		ARIZONA TOWNSHIP	1,823	26,521
003	ARTHUR COUNTY	3,438	67,171		BELL CREEK TOWNSHIP	684	13,868
	ARTHUR VILLAGE	136	2,703		CRAIG TOWNSHIP	1,280	21,824
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	3,574	69,874		DECATUR TOWNSHIP	1,233	16,950
004	BANNER COUNTY	6,229	112,884		EVERETT TOWNSHIP	1,267	22,268
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	6,229	112,884		LOGAN TOWNSHIP	1,322	18,603
005	BLAINE COUNTY	5,523	96,191		OAKLAND TOWNSHIP	780	9,965
	BENNETT VILLAGE	NO PAY DUE	520		PERSHING TOWNSHIP	1,033	14,151
	DUNNING VILLAGE	146	2,543		QUINNEBAUGH TOWNSHIP	94	4,928
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	5,669	99,274		RIVERSIDE TOWNSHIP	580	5,752
006	BOONE COUNTY	33,452	510,278		SILVER CREEK TOWNSHIP	934	14,787
	ALBION CITY	1,296	62,167		SUMMIT TOWNSHIP	525	21,586
	CEDAR RAPIDS VILLAGE	1,985	45,858		OMAHA TRIBAL COUNCIL	8,329	141,844
	PETERSBURG VILLAGE	2,211	34,153		* COUNTY TOTAL *	60,881	1,000,001
	PRIMROSE VILLAGE	468	9,528	012	BUTLER COUNTY	38,169	599,309
	ST EDWARD CITY	2,027	43,125		ARIE VILLAGE	164	4,913
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	41,439	705,109		BELLWOOD VILLAGE	419	11,521
007	BOX BUTTE COUNTY	32,505	538,782		BRAINARD VILLAGE	1,980	27,968
	ALLIANCE CITY	14,991	250,868		BRUNO VILLAGE	124	11,661
	HEMINGFORD VILLAGE	2,631	54,743		DAVID CITY CITY	4,698	132,381
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	50,127	845,393		DWIGHT VILLAGE	566	10,157
008	BOYO COUNTY	17,260	310,261		GARRISON VILLAGE	53	946
	ANOKA VILLAGE	NO PAY DUE	654		LINWOOD VILLAGE	169	4,773
	MINISTON VILLAGE	111	2,030		OCTAVIA VILLAGE	86	2,460
	HUTTE VILLAGE	516	9,845		RISEING CITY VILLAGE	714	19,477
	GROSS VILLAGE	NO PAY DUE	0		SURPRISE VILLAGE	68	1,215
	LYNCH VILLAGE	1,211	21,917		ULYSSES VILLAGE	398	16,993
	MONUMI VILLAGE	106	1,707		ALFAXIS TOWNSHIP	343	7,454
	NAPEN VILLAGE	695	8,947		BONE CREEK TOWNSHIP	700	8,233
	SPENCER VILLAGE	611	14,159		CENTER TOWNSHIP	847	10,294
	MASIN TOWNSHIP	1,077	15,240		FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	REPORT	7,386
					LINWOOD TOWNSHIP	590	17,983
					OAK CREEK TOWNSHIP	1,996	27,289
					OLIVE TOWNSHIP	667	9,517
					PLATTE TOWNSHIP	170	3,127
					PLUM CREEK TOWNSHIP	468	7,370

# REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	HEBU TOWNSHIP	690	10,078		LEIGH VILLAGE	1,008	24,315
	HEADING TOWNSHIP	539	9,591		RICHLAND VILLAGE	113	1,952
	NICHAMUSON TOWNSHIP	640	9,185		ROGERS VILLAGE	87	3,371
	SAVANNAH TOWNSHIP	650	11,631		SCHUYLER CITY	12,511	213,343
	SKULL CREEK TOWNSHIP	395	7,063		* COUNTY TOTAL *	54,043	933,522
	SMITH TOWNSHIP	587	7,027				
	SYLVESTER TOWNSHIP	560	9,694	020	CUMING COUNTY	8,956	328,643
	WYOMING TOWNSHIP	737	7,079		BANCROFT VILLAGE	693	19,823
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	58,187	1,013,775		BEEMER VILLAGE	3,028	54,242
013	CASS COUNTY	56,671	936,386		WEST POINT CITY	9,782	157,244
	ALVO VILLAGE	273	4,603		WISNER CITY	2,442	48,537
	AVOCA VILLAGE	564	9,621		BANCROFT TOWNSHIP	798	20,641
	EAGLE VILLAGE	866	23,199		BEEMER TOWNSHIP	1,344	22,471
	ELMWOOD VILLAGE	1,390	24,587		RISHARK TOWNSHIP	596	12,627
	GREENWOOD VILLAGE	1,381	17,936		BLAINE TOWNSHIP	1,075	17,313
	LOUISVILLE VILLAGE	1,315	22,427		CLEVELAND TOWNSHIP	1,109	19,176
	MARLEY VILLAGE	304	2,878		CUMING TOWNSHIP	375	7,969
	MURDOCK VILLAGE	371	8,078		ELKHORN TOWNSHIP	1,429	42,454
	MURRAY VILLAGE	870	13,237		GARFIELD TOWNSHIP	931	16,785
	NEHAWKA VILLAGE	706	11,751		GRANT TOWNSHIP	864	18,652
	PLATTSBOUTH CITY	16,426	287,670		LINCOLN TOWNSHIP	747	14,392
	SOUTH BEND VILLAGE	83	1,392		LOGAN TOWNSHIP	1,074	17,805
	UNION VILLAGE	513	6,750		MONTEREY TOWNSHIP	850	19,657
	WEETING WATER CITY	2,301	44,898		NELIGH TOWNSHIP	1,006	28,331
	CEGAR CREEK VILLAGE	361	7,320		ST CHARLES TOWNSHIP	1,105	19,271
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	84,395	1,417,733		SHERMAN TOWNSHIP	981	19,260
					WISNER TOWNSHIP	996	18,575
					* COUNTY TOTAL *	40,200	923,868
014	CEDAR COUNTY	58,397	1,054,999	021	CUSTER COUNTY	34,234	776,887
	BELDEN VILLAGE	926	14,254		ANSELMO VILLAGE	765	8,148
	COLUMBIA VILLAGE	1,443	35,882		ANSLEY VILLAGE	1,236	27,732
	FONDYCE VILLAGE	737	11,742		ARNOLD VILLAGE	1,499	43,327
	MARTINGTON CITY	5,522	92,441		BERWYN VILLAGE	148	4,269
	LAUREL VILLAGE	5,230	66,942		BROKEN BOW CITY	10,688	137,902
	MAGNET VILLAGE	409	6,588		CALLAWAY VILLAGE	1,375	22,764
	ORIENT VILLAGE	230	4,114		COMSTOCK VILLAGE	466	6,791
	MANDOLPH CITY	4,006	84,889		MASON CITY VILLAGE	725	13,139
	ST HELENA VILLAGE	463	5,181		MERNA VILLAGE	979	13,618
	WYHUT VILLAGE	1,041	16,883		OCONTO VILLAGE	311	6,243
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	78,404	1,393,895		SARGENT CITY	1,012	20,163
015	CHASE COUNTY	20,430	317,107		ALGERNON TOWNSHIP	834	17,252
	IMPERIAL CITY	4,125	75,710		ANSLEY TOWNSHIP	743	13,259
	LAMAR VILLAGE	NO PAY DUE	0		ARNOLD TOWNSHIP	3,193	37,633
	WAMMETA VILLAGE	1,396	23,641		BERWYN TOWNSHIP	900	8,182
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	25,951	416,458		BROKEN BOW TOWNSHIP	1,238	18,186
016	CHENNY COUNTY	38,359	665,843		CLIFF TOWNSHIP	605	8,273
	BOY VILLAGE	226	8,144		COMSTOCK TOWNSHIP	118	3,988
	WYKSTON VILLAGE	78	1,589		CORNER TOWNSHIP	53	882
	ONE VILLAGE	101	2,290		CUSTER TOWNSHIP	102	4,240
	WIMAN VILLAGE	213	4,669		DELIGHT TOWNSHIP	741	13,643
	WENZEL VILLAGE	NO PAY DUE	0		DOUGLAS GROVE TOWNSHIP	311	4,345
	VALENTINE CITY	5,704	97,055		EAST CUSTER TOWNSHIP	74	1,346
	WOOD LAKE VILLAGE	191	5,452		ELIM TOWNSHIP	395	7,447
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	44,872	786,842		ELK CREEK TOWNSHIP	247	4,429
017	CHRYSTEN COUNTY	35,703	684,195		GARFIELD TOWNSHIP	148	2,725
	DALTON VILLAGE	783	9,020		GRANT TOWNSHIP	276	5,341
	GURLEY VILLAGE	666	12,462		HAYES TOWNSHIP	66	751
	LONGPOLE VILLAGE	735	17,804		KILFOIL TOWNSHIP	1,885	26,507
	POTTER VILLAGE	394	20,600		LILLIAN TOWNSHIP	633	6,748
	SIDNEY CITY	17,030	300,051		LOUP TOWNSHIP	866	14,012
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	55,311	1,044,132		MILBURN TOWNSHIP	NO PAY DUE	319
018	CLAY COUNTY	24,325	494,313		MYRTLE TOWNSHIP	405	3,272
	CLAY CENTER CITY	2,659	44,254		RYNO TOWNSHIP	255	3,882
	DEWESE VILLAGE	136	2,324		SPRING CREEK TOWNSHIP	128	1,577
	EDGAR CITY	2,528	42,273		TRIUMPH TOWNSHIP	238	4,586
	FAIRFIELD CITY	2,124	40,550		VICTORIA TOWNSHIP	1,205	17,627
	GLENVIL VILLAGE	603	11,317		WAYNE TOWNSHIP	311	5,406
	MANVARD CITY	2,385	49,811		WEST UNION TOWNSHIP	234	2,659
	ONG VILLAGE	549	5,936		WESTERVILLE TOWNSHIP	276	9,372
	SAWYERVILLE VILLAGE	87	1,355		WOOD RIVER TOWNSHIP	775	13,087
	SUTTON CITY	3,346	64,993		SARGENT TOWNSHIP	924	14,987
	TRIMMILL VILLAGE	203	6,236		* COUNTY TOTAL *	71,617	1,356,746
	EUGAN TOWNSHIP	366	3,188	022	DAKOTA COUNTY	29,337	523,553
	ELDOHADO TOWNSHIP	211	2,841		DAKOTA CITY CITY	3,791	55,670
	FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP	NO PAY DUE	3,425		HUBBARD VILLAGE	187	7,232
	GLENVIL TOWNSHIP	90	1,832		HOMER VILLAGE	965	25,782
	MANVARD TOWNSHIP	312	3,223		JACKSON VILLAGE	366	7,175
	INLAND TOWNSHIP	113	1,457		SOUTH SIOUX CITY CITY	19,142	275,352
	LEICESTER TOWNSHIP	139	3,905		* COUNTY TOTAL *	53,788	894,764
	LEWIS TOWNSHIP	241	4,220	023	DAMES COUNTY	21,218	390,569
	LUGAN TOWNSHIP	371	6,027		CHADRON CITY	15,817	287,578
	LONE TREE TOWNSHIP	NO PAY DUE	0		CRAWFORD CITY	3,857	72,787
	LYNN TOWNSHIP	114	1,955		MARSLAND VILLAGE	NO PAY DUE	0
	MANSHALL TOWNSHIP	95	830		WHITNEY VILLAGE	167	1,937
	SCHOOL CREEK TOWNSHIP	240	4,105		* COUNTY TOTAL *	41,059	752,871
	SHERIDAN TOWNSHIP	135	3,453	024	DAWSON COUNTY	57,710	818,961
	SPRING HANCH TOWNSHIP	233	3,246		COZAD CITY	9,924	164,967
	SUTTON TOWNSHIP	222	3,802		EDDYVILLE VILLAGE	155	3,187
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	41,827	814,871		FARNAM VILLAGE	660	10,288
019	COUNTY	34,545	592,038		GOTHENBURG CITY	11,044	208,322
	ON VILLAGE	2,803	49,568		LEXINGTON CITY	7,767	139,994
	LS VILLAGE	2,976	48,935		OVERTON VILLAGE	1,488	23,242
					SUMNER VILLAGE	208	4,517

## REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	88,960	1,373,478		MONMENCE TOWNSHIP	164	2,893
	FUEL COUNTY	10,013	200,706		STANTON TOWNSHIP	NO PAY DUE	1,971
	G SPRINGS VILLAGE	846	14,074		WEST BLUE TOWNSHIP	NO PAY DUE	1,930
	HAPPELL CITY	1,525	32,089		* COUNTY TOTAL *	32,748	629,243
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	12,384	246,869	031	FRANKLIN COUNTY	20,416	346,640
026	DIXON COUNTY	29,817	476,499		BLOOMINGTON VILLAGE	149	2,928
	ALLEN VILLAGE	977	20,623		CAMPBELL VILLAGE	513	8,963
	CONCORD VILLAGE	698	13,275		FRANKLIN CITY	2,475	52,531
	DIXON VILLAGE	385	4,499		MILDRETH VILLAGE	828	21,590
	EMERSON VILLAGE	3,375	49,364		NAPONEE VILLAGE	272	4,955
	MARTINSBURG VILLAGE	73	2,642		RIVERTON VILLAGE	197	4,966
	MASKELL VILLAGE	NO PAY DUE	971		UPLAND VILLAGE	594	10,138
	NEWCASTLE VILLAGE	714	12,257		ANTELOPE TOWNSHIP	334	6,258
	PONCA CITY	1,142	31,892		ASH GROVE TOWNSHIP	573	5,614
	WAKEFIELD CITY	1,633	33,123		BLOOMINGTON TOWNSHIP	757	7,058
	WATERBURY VILLAGE	70	1,273		GRANT TOWNSHIP	471	5,401
	CLARK TOWNSHIP	469	12,893		LINCOLN TOWNSHIP	296	5,189
	CONCORD TOWNSHIP	623	18,567		MACON TOWNSHIP	430	6,529
	DAILY TOWNSHIP	617	13,097		MARION TOWNSHIP	662	7,779
	EMERSON TOWNSHIP	1,138	18,348		NORTH FRANKLIN TWP	472	7,502
	GALENA TOWNSHIP	733	13,673		SALEM TOWNSHIP	471	8,016
	HOOKER TOWNSHIP	408	10,443		TURKEY CREEK TOWNSHIP	256	4,897
	LOGAN TOWNSHIP	676	14,231		WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	259	5,998
	NEWCASTLE TOWNSHIP	488	8,873		* COUNTY TOTAL *	30,425	522,952
	OTTER CREEK TOWNSHIP	477	9,395	032	FRONTIER COUNTY	23,054	386,347
	PONCA TOWNSHIP	646	11,079		CURTIS CITY	1,767	33,382
	SILVER CREEK TOWNSHIP	522	10,406		EUSTIS VILLAGE	1,139	26,534
	SPRING BANK TOWNSHIP	835	17,102		MAYWOOD VILLAGE	744	14,966
	WAKEFIELD TOWNSHIP	1,188	22,149		MOOREFIELD VILLAGE	66	1,664
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	47,704	826,674		STOCKVILLE VILLAGE	REPORT	815
					* COUNTY TOTAL *	26,770	463,708
027	DODGE COUNTY	72,240	1,261,479	033	FURNAS COUNTY	20,386	374,805
	DODGE VILLAGE	1,842	36,129		ARAPAHOE CITY	1,429	26,883
	FREMONT CITY	45,431	786,559		BEAVER CITY CITY	2,176	38,350
	HOOPER VILLAGE	1,030	17,175		CAMBRIDGE CITY	5,937	75,672
	NICKERSON VILLAGE	400	5,873		EDISON VILLAGE	394	14,622
	NORTH BEND CITY	3,701	70,884		HENDLEY VILLAGE	52	3,161
	SCRIPNER CITY	3,295	64,928		HOLBROOK VILLAGE	433	12,242
	SNYDER VILLAGE	1,729	41,554		OXFORD VILLAGE	4,076	61,253
	UEHLING VILLAGE	670	12,816		WILSONVILLE VILLAGE	241	6,764
	WINSLOW VILLAGE	198	3,228		* COUNTY TOTAL *	35,124	613,752
	INGLEWOOD VILLAGE	252	5,666	034	GAGE COUNTY	74,507	1,514,183
	COTTERELL TOWNSHIP	751	7,826		ADAMS VILLAGE	1,231	25,707
	CUMING TOWNSHIP	609	7,976		BARNESTON VILLAGE	914	15,202
	LKHORN TOWNSHIP	364	4,272		BEATRICE CITY	52,434	928,215
	MERRETT TOWNSHIP	337	4,511		BLUE SPRINGS VILLAGE	1,465	14,084
	COOPER TOWNSHIP	1,176	15,820		CLATONIA VILLAGE	762	11,945
	LOGAN TOWNSHIP	520	9,010		CORTLAND VILLAGE	1,862	28,822
	MAPLE TOWNSHIP	364	6,300		FILLEY VILLAGE	310	5,055
	NICKERSON TOWNSHIP	521	9,013		LIBERTY VILLAGE	385	6,990
	PERBLE TOWNSHIP	623	11,766		ODELL VILLAGE	1,152	17,897
	PLATTE TOWNSHIP	1,750	27,532		PICKRELL VILLAGE	838	7,919
	PLEASANT VALLEY TOWNSHIP	418	6,060		VIRGINIA VILLAGE	531	9,485
	RIDGELEY TOWNSHIP	324	5,913		WYMORE CITY	4,878	112,251
	UNION TOWNSHIP	1,299	10,679		ADAMS TOWNSHIP	496	10,734
	WEBSTER TOWNSHIP	1,125	19,193		BARNESTON TOWNSHIP	286	5,159
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	140,969	2,454,162		BLAKELY TOWNSHIP	382	6,771
028	DOUGLAS COUNTY	562,969	8,961,954		BLUE SPRINGS TOWNSHIP	199	5,327
	BENNINGTON VILLAGE	1,384	20,436		CLATONIA TOWNSHIP	419	7,434
	ELKHORN CITY	1,766	21,861		ELM TOWNSHIP	368	5,385
	OMAHA CITY	1,270,950	20,240,449		FILLEY TOWNSHIP	346	6,777
	RALSTON CITY	5,268	95,413		GLENWOOD TOWNSHIP	326	5,778
	VALLEY CITY	1,678	31,003		GRANT TOWNSHIP	453	6,819
	WATERLOO VILLAGE	446	12,058		HANOVER TOWNSHIP	328	5,995
	BOYS TOWN VILLAGE	968	6,591		HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP	346	7,405
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	1,845,429	29,389,965		HOLT TOWNSHIP	451	7,019
029	DUNDY COUNTY	11,546	176,384		HOOKER TOWNSHIP	341	5,422
	BENKELMAN VILLAGE	4,110	42,054		ISLAND GROVE TOWNSHIP	363	4,383
	HAIGLER VILLAGE	738	7,116		LIBERTY TOWNSHIP	404	7,175
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	16,394	225,554		LINCOLN TOWNSHIP	215	4,707
030	FILLMORE COUNTY	20,138	359,263		LOGAN TOWNSHIP	319	5,638
	EXETER VILLAGE	1,424	32,182		MIDLAND TOWNSHIP	337	6,368
	FAIRMONT CITY	2,495	55,106		NEMAH TOWNSHIP	252	5,038
	GENEVA CITY	1,655	47,065		PADDOCK TOWNSHIP	407	6,892
	GRAFTON VILLAGE	634	7,051		RIVERSIDE TOWNSHIP	573	8,759
	MILLIGAN VILLAGE	949	20,096		ROCKFORD TOWNSHIP	358	6,386
	OMIOWA VILLAGE	295	5,744		SHERMAN TOWNSHIP	451	7,773
	SMICKLEY VILLAGE	991	22,206		SICILY TOWNSHIP	425	6,800
	STRANG VILLAGE	NO PAY DUE	0		WYMORE TOWNSHIP	212	5,537
	RELLE PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP	196	3,435		* COUNTY TOTAL *	150,326	2,859,236
	BENNETT TOWNSHIP	NO PAY DUE	0	035	GARDEN COUNTY	16,630	287,597
	BRYANT TOWNSHIP	516	4,524		LEWELLEN VILLAGE	706	15,958
	CHELSEA TOWNSHIP	187	3,289		OSHKOSH CITY	1,908	32,689
	EXETER TOWNSHIP	687	10,267		* COUNTY TOTAL *	19,244	336,244
	FAIRMONT TOWNSHIP	325	2,587	036	GARFIELD COUNTY	8,546	172,504
	FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	347	7,144		BURWELL CITY	2,980	49,800
	GENEVA TOWNSHIP	378	14,372		* COUNTY TOTAL *	11,526	222,304
	LENGARY TOWNSHIP	311	6,450	037	GOSPER COUNTY	14,424	234,865
	GRAFTON TOWNSHIP	265	4,626		ELWOOD VILLAGE	1,259	19,195
	HAMILTON TOWNSHIP	302	4,435		SMITHFIELD VILLAGE	57	932
	LIBERTY TOWNSHIP	126	2,386				
	MADISON TOWNSHIP	363	6,221				



OFFICE OF REVENUE SHARING  
REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	15,740	254,992				
	WANT COUNTY	2,686	40,221		DELOTT TOWNSHIP	NO PAY DUE	6,263
	ANNIS VILLAGE	150	6,241		DUSTIN TOWNSHIP	NO PAY DUE	932
	COUNTY TOTAL *	2,836	46,462		EMMET TOWNSHIP	217	5,350
039	GRFEELEY COUNTY	19,961	353,806		EWING TOWNSHIP	NO PAY DUE	1,469
	GRFEELEY CENTER VILLAGE	2,159	29,103		FAIRVIEW TOWNSHIP	NO PAY DUE	288
	SCOTIA VILLAGE	1,262	21,566		FRANCIS TOWNSHIP	188	2,011
	SPALDING VILLAGE	1,355	28,546		GOLDEN TOWNSHIP	453	7,044
	WULBACH VILLAGE	1,321	25,463		GRATTAN TOWNSHIP	561	10,241
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	26,058	458,524		GREEN VALLEY TOWNSHIP	672	2,047
040	HALL COUNTY	85,776	1,370,607		HOLT CREEK TOWNSHIP	NO PAY DUE	0
	ALDA VILLAGE	1,371	14,770		INMAN TOWNSHIP	404	4,133
	CAINO VILLAGE	1,872	43,029		IOWA TOWNSHIP	281	6,271
	DONIPHAN VILLAGE	924	12,702		JOSIE TOWNSHIP	NO PAY DUE	1,021
	GWAND ISLAND CITY	88,921	1,462,687		LAKE TOWNSHIP	145	5,965
	WOOD RIVER CITY	3,584	57,030		MCCLURE TOWNSHIP	NO PAY DUE	2,742
	ALDA TOWNSHIP	NO PAY DUE	0		PADDOCK TOWNSHIP	327	7,886
	CAMENON TOWNSHIP	242	726		PLEASANT VIEW TOWNSHIP	381	5,290
	CENTER TOWNSHIP	NO PAY DUE	0		ROCK FALLS TOWNSHIP	NO PAY DUE	0
	DONIPHAN TOWNSHIP	REPORT	0		SAND CREEK TOWNSHIP	116	2,614
	HARRISON TOWNSHIP	NO PAY DUE	0		SARATOGA TOWNSHIP	NO PAY DUE	641
	JACKSON TOWNSHIP	551	3,830		SCOTT TOWNSHIP	222	4,154
	LAKE TOWNSHIP	NO PAY DUE	4,837		SHAMROCK TOWNSHIP	57	1,941
	MARTIN TOWNSHIP	NO PAY DUE	950		SHERIDAN TOWNSHIP	REPORT	4,097
	MAYFIELD TOWNSHIP	NO PAY DUE	0		SHIELDS TOWNSHIP	149	6,773
	PRAIRIE CREEK TOWNSHIP	262	1,361		STEEL CREEK TOWNSHIP	273	4,990
	SOUTH LOUP TOWNSHIP	NO PAY DUE	0		STUART TOWNSHIP	1,298	18,718
	SOUTH PLATTE TOWNSHIP	124	872		SWAN TOWNSHIP	266	5,320
	WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	NO PAY DUE	3,718		VERDIGRIS TOWNSHIP	423	13,662
	WOOD RIVER TOWNSHIP	REPORT	736		WILLOWDALE TOWNSHIP	126	3,275
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	183,627	2,977,855		WYOMING TOWNSHIP	176	7,573
041	HAMILTON COUNTY	43,161	702,834		BELLE TOWNSHIP	WAIVED	447
	AURORA CITY	4,724	116,776	046	HOOKE COUNTY	73,553	1,304,034
	GILTNER VILLAGE	378	7,664		MULLEN VILLAGE	5,395	67,259
	HAMPTON VILLAGE	1,060	16,521		* COUNTY TOTAL *	1,099	41,509
	HOWDOVILLE VILLAGE	242	5,066			6,494	108,768
	MARQUETTE VILLAGE	446	9,388	047	HOWARD COUNTY	37,768	600,178
	PHILLIPS VILLAGE	328	5,457		COTESFIELD VILLAGE	90	1,857
	STOCKHAM VILLAGE	58	1,035		CUSHING VILLAGE	170	2,556
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	50,397	864,741		DANNEBROG VILLAGE	1,149	27,145
042	MARLAN COUNTY	18,817	319,333		ELBA VILLAGE	REPORT	2,658
	MA CITY	5,592	92,430		FARWELL VILLAGE	487	10,455
	LEY VILLAGE	58	1,545		ST PAUL CITY	5,838	108,646
	ANS CITY	535	15,358		HOWARD CITY VILLAGE	834	16,645
	AN VILLAGE	71	2,459		* COUNTY TOTAL *	46,336	770,140
	REPUBLICAN CITY VILLAGE	262	6,973	048	JEFFERSON COUNTY	36,561	626,746
	STAMFORD VILLAGE	185	5,530		DAYKIN VILLAGE	714	10,434
	ALBANY TOWNSHIP	392	4,503		DILLER VILLAGE	578	8,941
	ALMA TOWNSHIP	165	4,278		ENDICOTT VILLAGE	382	6,572
	ANTELOPE TOWNSHIP	251	4,806		FAIRBURY CITY	15,541	287,275
	ELOOHADO TOWNSHIP	111	2,068		MARBINE VILLAGE	231	3,133
	EMERSON TOWNSHIP	298	5,616		JANSEN VILLAGE	1,266	21,327
	FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP	178	4,118		PLYMOUTH VILLAGE	1,324	13,730
	MULLALLY TOWNSHIP	262	3,839		REYNOLDS VILLAGE	183	3,021
	OKLAHOMA TOWNSHIP	654	11,576		STEELE CITY VILLAGE	174	5,769
	PRAIRIE DOG TOWNSHIP	NO PAY DUE	0		* COUNTY TOTAL *	56,954	986,948
	REPUBLICAN CITY TOWNSHIP	58	1,084	049	JOHNSON COUNTY	22,136	379,141
	NEUBEN TOWNSHIP	176	2,278		COOK VILLAGE	1,162	20,128
	SAPPA TOWNSHIP	325	5,736		CRAB ORCHARD VILLAGE	352	4,056
	SCANDINAVIA TOWNSHIP	144	3,423		ELK CREEK VILLAGE	307	7,258
	SPRING GROVE TOWNSHIP	238	3,368		STERLING VILLAGE	1,512	19,930
	TURKEY CREEK TOWNSHIP	REPORT	0		TECUMSEH CITY	5,757	91,801
	WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	123	779		* COUNTY TOTAL *	31,226	522,314
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	28,895	501,100	050	KEARNEY COUNTY	21,912	458,380
043	MAYES COUNTY	9,869	157,476		AXTELL VILLAGE	2,016	25,234
	MAMLET VILLAGE	137	4,111		HEARTWELL VILLAGE	96	2,477
	MAYES CENTER VILLAGE	248	14,162		MINDEN CITY	6,454	107,963
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	10,254	175,749		NORMAN VILLAGE	82	2,101
044	HITCHCOCK COUNTY	15,277	338,636		WILCOX VILLAGE	753	17,939
	CULBERTSON VILLAGE	946	17,137		BLAINE TOWNSHIP	490	5,603
	PALISADE VILLAGE	1,089	24,420		COSMO TOWNSHIP	166	2,668
	STRATTON VILLAGE	1,440	22,287		EATON TOWNSHIP	327	2,965
	TRFNTON VILLAGE	2,886	32,737		GRANT TOWNSHIP	126	2,144
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	21,636	435,217		HAYES TOWNSHIP	277	3,021
045	MULT COUNTY	41,053	690,427		LIBERTY TOWNSHIP	NO PAY DUE	0
	ATKINSON CITY	3,864	84,960		LINCOLN TOWNSHIP	853	9,291
	CHAMBERS VILLAGE	1,979	25,220		LOGAN TOWNSHIP	486	2,729
	EMMET VILLAGE	63	2,267		LOWELL TOWNSHIP	138	2,250
	EWING VILLAGE	1,827	46,858		HAY TOWNSHIP	178	2,937
	INMAN VILLAGE	277	2,930		MIRAGE TOWNSHIP	975	16,444
	ONEILL CITY	11,499	210,095		NEWARK TOWNSHIP	56	2,298
	PAGE VILLAGE	452	7,251		ONEIDA TOWNSHIP	435	7,010
	STUART VILLAGE	2,675	33,499		SHERMAN TOWNSHIP	138	2,329
	LOPE TOWNSHIP	576	7,273		* COUNTY TOTAL *	35,958	675,787
	SON TOWNSHIP	800	21,432	051	KEITH COUNTY	26,474	400,116
	ERS TOWNSHIP	717	20,355		BRULE VILLAGE	946	16,032
	ELAND TOWNSHIP	607	6,146		OGALLALA CITY	15,569	339,729
	COLEMAN TOWNSHIP	NO PAY DUE	599		PAXTON VILLAGE	740	17,015
	CONLEY TOWNSHIP	409	6,550		* COUNTY TOTAL *	43,729	772,892
				052	KEYA PAMA COUNTY	8,042	142,652
					BURTON VILLAGE	NO PAY DUE	0

## REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	SPRINGVIEW VILLAGE	413	10,340		NEWMAN GROVE CITY	2,088	40,348
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	8,455	152,992		NORFOLK CITY	24,011	677,434
	KIMBALL COUNTY	22,944	314,455		TILDEN CITY	2,520	86,034
	HUSHNELL VILLAGE	263	4,694		* COUNTY TOTAL *	78,851	1,718,784
	DIX VILLAGE	357	7,518	061	MEPRICK COUNTY	50,868	590,359
	KIMBALL CITY	8,339	147,510		CENTRAL CITY CITY	3,563	86,729
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	31,903	476,177		CHAPMAN VILLAGE	795	13,979
054	KNOX COUNTY	42,917	722,515		CLARKS VILLAGE	1,802	23,886
	HAZILE MILLS VILLAGE	168	1,268		PALMER VILLAGE	1,900	21,944
	BLOOMFIELD CITY	3,973	86,663		SILVER CREEK VILLAGE	1,068	28,821
	CENTER VILLAGE	166	5,305		CENTRAL TOWNSHIP	272	2,445
	CREIGHTON CITY	4,152	78,144		CHAPMAN TOWNSHIP	648	9,091
	CROFTON VILLAGE	1,908	31,646		CLARKSVILLE TOWNSHIP	917	15,511
	NIORRARA VILLAGE	1,168	21,739		LONE TREE TOWNSHIP	665	19,214
	VERDEL VILLAGE	280	4,655		LOUP TOWNSHIP	754	12,915
	VEROIGRE VILLAGE	3,662	57,760		HEAD TOWNSHIP	334	4,531
	WAUSA VILLAGE	2,479	52,444		MIDLAND TOWNSHIP	267	4,604
	WINNETOON VILLAGE	74	2,365		PRAIRIE CREEK TOWNSHIP	427	7,579
	SANTEE VILLAGE	143	958		PRAIRIE ISLAND TOWNSHIP	NO PAY DUE	538
	ADRIAN TOWNSHIP	245	9,476		SILVER CREEK TOWNSHIP	158	5,536
	BOHEMIA TOWNSHIP	249	5,011		VIREEGG TOWNSHIP	620	9,870
	CENTRAL TOWNSHIP	290	6,330		* COUNTY TOTAL *	65,054	857,556
	CLEVELAND TOWNSHIP	281	7,773	062	MORRILL COUNTY	37,026	595,177
	COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP	259	6,526		BAYARD CITY	1,242	44,174
	CREIGHTON TOWNSHIP	308	7,372		BRIDGEPORT CITY	1,373	24,415
	DOLPHIN TOWNSHIP	926	16,334		BROADWATER CITY	356	9,397
	DOOWLING TOWNSHIP	603	12,880		* COUNTY TOTAL *	39,997	673,163
	EASTERN TOWNSHIP	970	22,796	063	NANCE COUNTY	20,385	324,255
	FRANKFORT TOWNSHIP	158	4,345		BELGRADE VILLAGE	612	7,947
	HARRISON TOWNSHIP	597	8,852		FULLERTON CITY	4,049	85,208
	HERRICK TOWNSHIP	121	2,622		GENOA CITY	3,484	86,568
	HILL TOWNSHIP	416	8,379		BEAVER TOWNSHIP	260	5,377
	JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP	235	5,687		CEDAR TOWNSHIP	196	5,485
	LINCOLN TOWNSHIP	871	15,354		COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP	348	7,415
	LOGAN TOWNSHIP	159	4,284		COUNCIL CREEK TOWNSHIP	348	5,520
	MILLER TOWNSHIP	225	4,849		EAST NEWMAN TOWNSHIP	310	5,892
	MORTON TOWNSHIP	590	15,997		FULLERTON TOWNSHIP	139	3,279
	NIORRARA TOWNSHIP	200	2,953		GENOA TOWNSHIP	350	5,486
	PEORIA TOWNSHIP	1,165	20,668		LOUP FERRY TOWNSHIP	411	6,926
	RAYMOND TOWNSHIP	580	12,588		PRAIRIE CREEK TOWNSHIP	727	8,434
	SANTEE TOWNSHIP	89	1,760		SOUTH BRANCH TOWNSHIP	123	2,985
	SPADE TOWNSHIP	133	1,795		TIMBER CREEK TOWNSHIP	130	4,498
	SPARTA TOWNSHIP	389	7,374		WEST NEWMAN TOWNSHIP	273	2,638
	UNION TOWNSHIP	120	3,486		* COUNTY TOTAL *	32,145	568,113
	VALLEY TOWNSHIP	238	4,281	064	NEMAMA COUNTY	29,474	460,792
	VEROIGRE TOWNSHIP	991	18,718		AUBURN CITY	6,882	102,487
	WALNUT GROVE TOWNSHIP	675	12,412		BROCK VILLAGE	309	7,356
	WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	613	8,974		BROWNVILLE VILLAGE	599	8,723
	WESTERN TOWNSHIP	215	3,537		JOHNSON VILLAGE	465	11,359
	SANTEE-SIOUX TRIBAL COUNCIL	1,083	18,654		JULIAN VILLAGE	130	2,752
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	75,084	1,347,569		NEMAMA VILLAGE	207	4,303
055	LANCASTER COUNTY	201,240	3,656,359		PERU CITY	3,236	47,730
	BENNET VILLAGE	1,289	17,833		* COUNTY TOTAL *	41,302	645,502
	DAVEY VILLAGE	324	4,448	065	NUCKOLLS COUNTY	35,374	606,418
	DENTON VILLAGE	207	3,079		HARDY VILLAGE	937	14,227
	FIRTH VILLAGE	1,813	8,605		LAWRENCE VILLAGE	970	22,647
	MALLAM VILLAGE	542	4,630		NORA VILLAGE	WAIVED	0
	HICKMAN VILLAGE	1,688	13,063		NELSON CITY	1,738	31,785
	LINCOLN CITY	556,971	8,404,961		OAK VILLAGE	90	3,084
	MALCOLM VILLAGE	967	6,522		RUSKIN VILLAGE	213	9,440
	PANAMA VILLAGE	368	5,492		SUPERIOR CITY	8,801	142,637
	RAYMOND VILLAGE	501	5,928		* COUNTY TOTAL *	48,123	830,238
	MOCA VILLAGE	449	3,130	066	OTOE COUNTY	34,271	593,936
	SPRAGUE VILLAGE	114	2,638		BURR VILLAGE	450	6,274
	WAVENLY VILLAGE	3,367	63,835		DOUGLAS VILLAGE	444	6,804
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	769,040	12,196,523		DUNBAR VILLAGE	228	6,696
056	LINCOLN COUNTY	59,124	989,490		LORTON VILLAGE	NO PAY DUE	0
	HARDY VILLAGE	986	10,978		NEBRASKA CITY CITY	17,151	274,782
	DICKENS VILLAGE	NO PAY DUE	0		OTOE VILLAGE	422	7,467
	MENSHY VILLAGE	1,247	24,818		PALMYRA VILLAGE	898	14,525
	MAXWELL VILLAGE	337	7,857		SYRACUSE CITY	1,791	41,462
	NORTH PLATTE CITY	42,531	893,261		TALMAGE VILLAGE	432	7,539
	SUTHERLAND VILLAGE	1,529	36,474		UNADILLA VILLAGE	617	10,324
	WALLACE VILLAGE	699	9,653		* COUNTY TOTAL *	56,704	969,809
	WELLFLEET VILLAGE	REPORT	539	067	PAWNEE COUNTY	23,344	302,560
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	106,453	1,967,070		BURCHARD VILLAGE	445	8,526
057	LOGAN COUNTY	6,556	99,530		DUBOIS VILLAGE	304	9,852
	GANDY VILLAGE	NO PAY DUE	0		LEWISTON VILLAGE	358	4,897
	STAPLETON VILLAGE	487	7,004		PAWNEE CITY CITY	1,968	51,300
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	7,043	104,534		STEINAUER VILLAGE	334	8,155
058	LOUP COUNTY	5,435	76,765		TARLE ROCK VILLAGE	802	18,966
	TAYLOR VILLAGE	210	3,807		* COUNTY TOTAL *	27,555	404,256
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	5,645	80,572	068	PERKINS COUNTY	10,335	193,039
059	MCPHENSON COUNTY	4,040	71,358		ELSIE VILLAGE	318	5,018
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	4,040	71,358		GRAINTON VILLAGE	NO PAY DUE	0
	MADISON COUNTY	42,339	787,900		GRANT CITY	1,364	36,794
	HATTLE CREEK VILLAGE	2,455	35,707		MADRID VILLAGE	504	6,703
	MADISON CITY	4,707	75,959		VENANGO VILLAGE	279	6,968
	MEADOW GROVE VILLAGE	731	15,402		* COUNTY TOTAL *	12,400	248,522

OFFICE OF REVENUE SHARING  
REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
069	PHILIPS COUNTY	25,325	385,389		DE WITT VILLAGE	1,320	25,147
	ATLANTA VILLAGE	185	2,639		DORCHESTER VILLAGE	554	19,974
	BEATHAM VILLAGE	1,289	14,125		FRIEND CITY	3,995	67,394
	UNK VILLAGE	325	6,725		SWANTON VILLAGE	717	7,248
	HOLDREGE CITY	6,013	103,866		TOBIAS VILLAGE	371	8,731
	LOOMIS VILLAGE	879	11,250		WESTERN VILLAGE	1,376	23,930
	ANDERSON TOWNSHIP	166	2,118		WILBER CITY	5,200	105,204
	CENTER TOWNSHIP	REPORT	1,818		* COUNTY TOTAL *	59,626	1,095,840
	COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP	NO PAY DUE	1,275	077	SARPY COUNTY	76,789	1,124,078
	DIVIDE TOWNSHIP	347	5,894		RELLEVUE CITY	45,866	804,110
	GARFIELD TOWNSHIP	364	8,149		GRETNIA VILLAGE	3,508	77,877
	LAINO TOWNSHIP	NO PAY DUE	6,979		PAPILLION CITY	11,075	210,132
	LAKE TOWNSHIP	180	3,045		SPRINGFIELD VILLAGE	706	23,066
	PRAMIE TOWNSHIP	281	3,685		LA VISTA CITY	16,831	211,054
	SHERIDAN TOWNSHIP	187	1,934		* COUNTY TOTAL *	154,775	2,450,317
	UNION TOWNSHIP	299	6,642	078	SAUNDERS COUNTY	54,781	1,004,494
	WESTMARK TOWNSHIP	245	4,173		ASHLAND CITY	3,649	136,417
	WESTSIDE TOWNSHIP	175	2,965		CEDAR BLUFFS VILLAGE	2,444	34,445
	WILLIAMSBURG TOWNSHIP	187	3,158		CERESCO VILLAGE	2,598	22,106
	INDUSTRY-ROCKFALLS TWP	238	2,798		COLON VILLAGE	773	7,390
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	36,685	583,627		ITHACA VILLAGE	120	3,205
070	PIERCE COUNTY	32,885	610,977		LESHARA VILLAGE	NO PAY DUE	713
	FOSTER VILLAGE	71	2,363		MALMO VILLAGE	238	5,684
	HADAR VILLAGE	680	11,472		MEAD VILLAGE	1,348	25,229
	MCLEAN VILLAGE	297	3,889		MEMPHIS VILLAGE	67	4,286
	OSMOND VILLAGE	4,744	79,592		MORSE BLUFF VILLAGE	156	4,111
	PIERCE CITY	6,709	103,917		PRAGUE VILLAGE	2,450	15,517
	PLAINVIEW CITY	7,572	137,326		VALPARAISO VILLAGE	1,943	19,229
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	52,958	949,536		WAHOO CITY	11,710	237,473
071	PLATTE COUNTY	80,488	957,300		WESTON VILLAGE	811	16,046
	COLUMBUS CITY	34,745	720,207		YUTAN VILLAGE	715	19,452
	CORNLEA VILLAGE	52	677		ASHLAND TOWNSHIP	569	12,678
	CHESTON VILLAGE	812	9,662		BOHEMIA TOWNSHIP	417	7,479
	DUNCAN VILLAGE	608	10,233		SOUTH CEDAR TOWNSHIP	482	8,623
	MUMPHREY VILLAGE	2,198	37,617		CENTER TOWNSHIP	1,268	17,814
	LINDSAY VILLAGE	1,984	25,782		CHAPMAN TOWNSHIP	685	17,995
	MONROE VILLAGE	2,004	23,688		CHESTER TOWNSHIP	1,225	21,522
	PLATTE CENTER VILLAGE	1,629	24,659		CLEAR CREEK TOWNSHIP	533	8,920
	TAPNOV VILLAGE	137	1,581		DOUGLAS TOWNSHIP	689	8,369
	RISMARK TOWNSHIP	130	4,610		ELK TOWNSHIP	512	12,380
	BURROWS TOWNSHIP	714	11,156		GREEN TOWNSHIP	470	8,273
	RUTLER TOWNSHIP	532	6,713		LESHARA TOWNSHIP	295	5,952
	COLUMBUS TOWNSHIP	468	9,312		MARBLE TOWNSHIP	374	6,597
	CHESTON TOWNSHIP	819	20,946		MARIETTA TOWNSHIP	811	11,502
	AND PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP	304	7,445		MARIPOSA TOWNSHIP	532	12,480
	AVILLE TOWNSHIP	1,234	21,202		MORSE BLUFF TOWNSHIP	369	5,539
	MPHREY TOWNSHIP	625	4,951		NEWMAN TOWNSHIP	402	6,933
	OLIET TOWNSHIP	406	6,575		NORTH CEDAR TOWNSHIP	302	11,835
	LOST CREEK TOWNSHIP	647	11,004		OAK CREEK TOWNSHIP	1,153	22,432
	LOUP TOWNSHIP	177	2,997		POHOCCO TOWNSHIP	587	11,264
	MONROE TOWNSHIP	213	5,167		RICHLAND TOWNSHIP	830	13,678
	OCONEE TOWNSHIP	481	6,318		ROCK CREEK TOWNSHIP	566	11,351
	ST BERNARD TOWNSHIP	1,371	21,434		STOCKING TOWNSHIP	387	7,083
	SHELL CREEK TOWNSHIP	485	8,067		UNION TOWNSHIP	804	13,231
	SHERMAN TOWNSHIP	371	6,307		WAHOO TOWNSHIP	315	6,964
	WALKER TOWNSHIP	714	9,950		* COUNTY TOTAL *	98,380	1,828,691
	WOODVILLE TOWNSHIP	357	5,234	079	SCOTTS BLUFF COUNTY	110,508	1,624,005
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	134,705	1,984,794		GERING CITY	7,498	148,252
072	POLK COUNTY	25,374	402,370		HENRY VILLAGE	REPORT	0
	OSCEOLA CITY	1,627	24,394		LYMAN VILLAGE	521	8,919
	POLK VILLAGE	672	12,214		MCGREW VILLAGE	96	1,395
	SHELBY VILLAGE	1,293	18,524		MELBETA VILLAGE	256	2,727
	STROMSBURG CITY	3,251	49,520		MINATARA CITY	2,564	38,478
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	32,217	507,022		MITCHELL CITY	1,740	35,369
073	RED WILLOW COUNTY	22,909	362,462		MORRILL VILLAGE	2,114	23,294
	BANTLEY VILLAGE	618	14,355		SCOTTSBLUFF CITY	42,394	833,527
	DANBURY VILLAGE	199	4,340		TERRYTOWN VILLAGE	1,006	51,993
	INDIANOLA CITY	2,039	40,324		* COUNTY TOTAL *	168,697	2,767,959
	LEMANON VILLAGE	253	3,287	080	SEWARD COUNTY	52,076	726,937
	MCCOOK CITY	14,908	317,491		BEAVER CROSSING VILLAGE	1,109	15,153
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	40,926	742,259		BEE VILLAGE	421	5,618
074	RICHARDSON COUNTY	42,970	719,087		CORDOVA VILLAGE	312	5,910
	MARADA VILLAGE	79	453		GARLAND VILLAGE	428	6,924
	DAWSON VILLAGE	367	6,750		GOEHNER VILLAGE	291	5,650
	FALLS CITY CITY	10,830	259,984		MILFORD CITY	5,018	74,716
	HUMBOLDT CITY	2,246	47,087		PLEASANT DALE VILLAGE	529	8,302
	PHRESTON VILLAGE	NO PAY DUE	407		SEWARD CITY	9,985	207,895
	HULO CITY	415	6,294		STAPLEHURST VILLAGE	551	9,800
	SALEM VILLAGE	411	4,869		TAMORA VILLAGE	90	1,489
	SHUBERT VILLAGE	530	10,733		UTICA VILLAGE	998	14,927
	STELLA VILLAGE	598	9,545		* COUNTY TOTAL *	71,808	1,082,521
	VERDON VILLAGE	558	11,648	081	SHERIDAN COUNTY	25,434	471,325
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	59,004	1,076,857		GORDON CITY	8,203	131,844
075	HUCK COUNTY	12,313	226,842		HAY SPRINGS VILLAGE	994	23,303
	SETT CITY	2,358	28,146		RUSHVILLE CITY	3,487	71,561
	NT VILLAGE	294	3,131		* COUNTY TOTAL *	38,118	698,033
	NTY TOTAL *	14,965	258,119	082	SHERMAN COUNTY	20,627	330,890
076	MCNE COUNTY	34,729	653,273		ASHTON VILLAGE	1,220	20,196
	CHETE CITY	11,364	184,939		HAZARD VILLAGE	156	4,341
					LITCHFIELD VILLAGE	969	16,396
					LOUP CITY CITY	1,285	65,861

## REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	ROCKVILLE VILLAGE	175	3,248		WINSIDE VILLAGE	1,050	28,783
	ASHTON TOWNSHIP	694	20,075		* COUNTY TOTAL *	47,623	851,105
	WHISTOL TOWNSHIP	931	9,044				
	CLAY TOWNSHIP	354	5,643	091	WEBSTER COUNTY	22,941	391,966
	ELM TOWNSHIP	245	4,868		BLADEN VILLAGE	592	8,133
	HARRISON TOWNSHIP	573	9,053		BLUE HILL VILLAGE	2,391	49,914
	HAZARD TOWNSHIP	528	8,493		COWLES VILLAGE	71	1,214
	LOGAN TOWNSHIP	777	10,106		GUIDE ROCK VILLAGE	1,220	24,258
	LOUP CITY TOWNSHIP	575	15,498		RED CLOUD CITY	3,649	86,270
	OAK CREEK TOWNSHIP	572	2,830		* COUNTY TOTAL *	30,864	561,755
	HOCKVILLE TOWNSHIP	882	6,245				
	SCOTT TOWNSHIP	569	6,801	092	WHEELER COUNTY	7,174	113,554
	WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	REPORT	1,519		BARTLETT VILLAGE	132	2,911
	WEAVER TOWNSHIP	789	7,413		ERICSON VILLAGE	114	5,761
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	31,921	548,518		* COUNTY TOTAL *	7,420	122,236
083	STIOUX COUNTY	11,224	220,858	093	YORK COUNTY	48,327	714,267
	HARRISON VILLAGE	396	7,752		BENEDICT VILLAGE	REPORT	5,968
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	11,620	228,610		BROADSHAW VILLAGE	640	14,204
084	STANTON COUNTY	19,668	368,697		GRESHAM VILLAGE	NO PAY DUE	10,020
	PILGER VILLAGE	1,609	36,519		HENDERSON VILLAGE	1,831	31,542
	STANTON CITY	1,932	49,428		LUSHTON VILLAGE	59	1,737
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	23,209	454,644		MCCOOL JUNCTION VILLAGE	266	8,316
085	THAYER COUNTY	29,815	620,576		THAYER VILLAGE	REPORT	278
	ALEXANDRIA VILLAGE	412	6,346		WACO VILLAGE	386	5,626
	BELVIDERE VILLAGE	190	5,500		YORK CITY	15,728	281,465
	BURNING VILLAGE	374	9,934		* COUNTY TOTAL *	67,237	1,073,423
	BYRON VILLAGE	193	9,915	** STATE TOTAL **		10,540,954	177,669,709
	CARLETON VILLAGE	470	8,262	NUMBER PAID		1,030	
	CHESTER VILLAGE	649	27,165				
	DAVENPORT VILLAGE	731	18,231	----- GOVERNMENTS NOT PAID -----			
	DESHLER VILLAGE	2,076	43,701	REASON	NUMBER	AMOUNT	
	WILEAD VILLAGE	59	2,380	REPORT	15	10,716	
	MEBROON CITY	4,883	105,070	DUE TRUST FUND	0		
	MUGBELL VILLAGE	212	2,969	ORS HOLD	7	16,797	
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	40,064	860,069	WAIVED	2		
086	THOMAS COUNTY	5,631	94,358	NO PAY DUE	48		
	MALSEY VILLAGE	117	3,196	*TOTAL*	72	27,513	
	SENECA VILLAGE	98	2,705				
	THEODORO VILLAGE	454	10,311				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	6,300	110,570				
	THURSTON COUNTY	19,043	370,771				
	PENDER VILLAGE	1,368	33,617				
	ROSALIE VILLAGE	487	13,161				
	THURSTON VILLAGE	124	2,477				
	WALTHILL VILLAGE	1,914	34,277				
	WINNEBAGO VILLAGE	2,302	19,755				
	ANDERSON TOWNSHIP	203	4,086				
	BLACKBIRD TOWNSHIP	469	8,610				
	BRYAN TOWNSHIP	235	5,595				
	DAVES TOWNSHIP	556	12,350				
	FLOURNOY TOWNSHIP	421	11,968				
	MERRY TOWNSHIP	235	2,522				
	OMAHA TOWNSHIP	1,113	19,144				
	PENDER TOWNSHIP	500	15,026				
	PERRY TOWNSHIP	306	7,703				
	THAYER TOWNSHIP	319	6,732				
	WINNEBAGO TOWNSHIP	1,145	18,510				
	WINNEBAGO TRIBAL COUNCIL	9,015	98,075				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	39,755	684,379				
088	VALLEY COUNTY	28,821	475,281				
	ARCADIA VILLAGE	1,162	14,544				
	ELYRIA VILLAGE	130	1,788				
	NORTH LOUP VILLAGE	861	11,009				
	ORD CITY	3,018	80,985				
	ARCADIA TOWNSHIP	308	2,994				
	NORTH LOUP TOWNSHIP	344	2,674				
	ORD TOWNSHIP	1,724	20,299				
	GEHANUM TOWNSHIP	52	1,569				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	36,420	620,143				
089	WASHINGTON COUNTY	28,921	433,781				
	ARLINGTON VILLAGE	3,281	45,326				
	HLAIR CITY	14,195	247,698				
	FORT CALHOUN CITY	1,715	38,880				
	HEWMAN VILLAGE	589	14,168				
	KENNARD VILLAGE	1,030	12,881				
	WASHINGTON VILLAGE	106	1,315				
	TOWNSHIP NO 1	ORS HOLD	9,618				
	TOWNSHIP NO 2	ORS HOLD	6,360				
	TOWNSHIP NO 3	ORS HOLD	169				
	TOWNSHIP NO 4	ORS HOLD	0				
	TOWNSHIP NO 5	ORS HOLD	7,146				
	TOWNSHIP NO 6	ORS HOLD	9,915				
	TOWNSHIP NO 7	ORS HOLD	10,746				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	49,837	838,003				
	WAYNE COUNTY	30,992	569,671				
	CADROLL VILLAGE	307	7,055				
	MOSKINS VILLAGE	794	13,864				
	SMULES VILLAGE	82	1,498				
	WAYNE CITY	14,398	230,234				

MISSOURI ISSUES

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

May 5, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JIM SHUMAN

FROM:

STEVE MCCONAHEY *SGM*

SUBJECT:

Issues for Missouri Trip

1. Health Planning

Governor Bond is extremely upset over HEW's selection of an agency to do the State-wide Health Services Planning. Governor Bond and Governor Bennett jointly recommended one organization that would help resolve problems in the Kansas City area and, thereby, keep all of the Health Planning under one organization. HEW selected another organization. Governor Bond feels that this is an over-extension of HEW authority and is now moving to sue the Federal Government and force HEW to rescind its decision. Governor Bond is seeking support for this case from other states.

2. Food Stamps

Governor Bond is concerned with the "outreach" requirement promulgated by the Department of Agriculture. In a letter to Secretary Butz, Bond protested vigorously the requirement for the State to fund a special "outreach" program when, in his opinion, the State does not need such a program, nor can it afford it. He emphasized the State would comply under protest.

3. Computer Dedication

The State has been concerned over the Justice Department's regulations which require dedicated computer use as a precondition to tie in with the criminal history reference files. Bond had discussed this issue over a long period of time with Justice and was concerned that the final regulations did not reflect what he thought was an agreement to allow State flexibility in structuring their computer systems.

4. LEAA Convention/Protection Grant

Final action has been completed on providing Kansas City with over \$2 million in LEAA grant funds to support the convention/protection activities. There had been some problems in the negotiations with Justice and LEAA, but they appear to be resolved at this point.

5. Governor Bond's Reagan Letter

Governor Bond wrote to the President on March 27th indicating his opposition to a letter being circulated by several Republican Governors supporting the President and urging Reagan to withdraw. The President should be aware of this letter and Bond's sincere belief that that letter was counter-productive to the President's race.

6. Meramec Park Lake

There has been a proposal under review for sometime to complete a dam in the Meramec Park area. Bond has strongly endorsed this project. The environmental impact analyses are favorable. Bond would like to see a firm commitment of Federal support as well as additional monies to replace the land that is being taken by the project. Bond feels that the Interior Department has backed away from its initial support.

7. St. Louis Airport

Although the President will be visiting the western part of the State, he may well receive some questions about the location of the new St. Louis Airport. Secretary Coleman has conducted extensive hearings on this subject in the St. Louis area and has indicated that he would reach a decision on this issue by February of this year. Obviously we have passed that point, and there may well be questions about the Administration's position. The President should merely indicate that he believes Secretary Coleman will make a decision as quickly as possible.

8. Alton Lock and Dam Project

For some time there has been controversy over Federal support for the replacement and improvement of the Alton Lock and Dam complex. Secretary Coleman has moved toward a compromise proposal which would provide some new lock construction but no major improvement in

vessel capacity. Again, I don't think the President should attempt to explain this project; however, he should be aware of it if the question arises.

9. Welfare

The State did not pass compliance legislation as required under Title IV-D, and HEW has threatened to cut off between \$90 and \$150 million of welfare assistance. The State has received an extension, but is concerned that HEW will not continue that extension in time for the State Legislature to enact the necessary legislation.

10. Grain Inspection

There is interest in the President's position on the Humphrey-Clarke Bill as well as his specific proposals as an alternative.

11. Shoe Imports

The President should be prepared to explain why his decision was in the best interest of the shoe industry and the country as a whole.

12. Independence, Missouri

The President should be aware that Mayor Richard King was an original member of Governor Bond's organization, and is one of the very bright and promising Republicans. While in Independence, the President should make certain to refer to it as "Independence" and not Kansas City. Apparently the local people are extremely sensitive to officials visiting their community and referring to it as Kansas City.

13. Fire Fighters' Strike

There has been a threat of a renewed strike by the fire fighters of Kansas City and some rumor that they may attempt to raise the issue through some type of demonstration during the President's visit. This is not at all certain, but the President should be aware of the possibility and avoid becoming involved in this local issue.



14. Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base

There is considerable concern over the impact of the proposed closing of this Air Force installation. I have been told that many of the residents are organizing a petition campaign with the hopes of presenting their petitions to the the President during his visit.

15. Federal Building Construction

GSA has indicated its plans to build new offices in the Kansas City SMSA. There is considerable competition among the local jurisdictions to secure these buildings in their areas. The President might be prepared to receive some lobbying on the part of local officials.

16. Oil Company Investure

A large Amoco refinery is located in Independence, Missouri and many of the local citizens are concerned about efforts to break up the large oil companies and what impact this action might have on the economic condition of Independence.

17. Airline Regulatory Reform

TWA has its main over-haul facility located near Independence, Missouri. Many of the employees of this facility are concerned that the President's regulatory reform legislation will undermine a healthy airline industry.