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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S BRIEFING BOOK
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

INDIANA TRIP
April 22-23, 1976

INDIANA

State Profile

Indiana, one of the middle western states of the United States, is popularly known as the "Hoosier state," a term of un-certain origin. The second state to be carved out of the Northwest territory, Indiana entered the union as the 19th state on December 11, 1816. The state capital is Indianapolis. The tulip tree has been designated the state's official tree and the peony is the state flower. The state bird is the cardinal. The state flag is blue with a yellow border. In the flag's center is a torch with six rays extending out from it. In a circle around this design are 13 stars; 5 other stars, representing the first 5 states to be admitted after the original 13, are grouped around the base of the torch. A large star above the flaming torch represents Indiana.

History

Successive groups of Indians lived in Indiana before the arrival of Europeans in the 17th century. The earlier Europeans to reach Indiana probably were anonymous and unlicensed French fur traders. Their penetration of the area was a part of the larger movement of French fur traders up the St. Lawrence river and into the vast region, rich with furs, including and surrounding the Great Lakes. Jesuit and other Roman Catholic missionaries soon followed the fur traders into the interior of North America.

Geographical location made Indiana an important link between French interests in the St. Lawrence and Mississippi basins. The portages at South Bend and Fort Wayne were astride the continental divide between these basins. The three centers on the Wabash-Maumee were located on perhaps the most



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desirable water route between the French colonies of Quebec and Louisiana. The St. Lawrence and Mississippi outlets have always been important to inhabitants of Indiana; the completion of the St. Lawrence seaway in 1959 added to their significance.

By the treaty of Paris in 1763, most of Canada and much of continental United States east of the Mississippi were ceded to England. Thus France lost all its mainland possessions, and the Indiana area, along with the entire region that soon came to be known as the Old Northwest, passed from France to England.

By the treaty of Paris of 1783 title to the Old Northwest territory passed from Great Britain to the United States and the first authorized U.S. settlement was made at Clarksville, between the present cities of Jeffersonville and New Albany, at the falls of the Ohio (opposite Louisville), in 1784.

From 1783 until 1816 the Indiana area was a territory of the United States. During the 1780s the United States established the following policies which were first tested in Ohio and Indiana: only the federal government was authorized to buy land from the Indians; such land must be surveyed by the federal government before it went on sale; land would be sold only by the federal government but it would be sold to individuals or to companies; and it was illegal to settle on land which belonged to the Indians or the federal government.

There was little civil government in the region until the ordinance of 1787 became effective. This ordinance promised new states equality with the original 13. The ordinance required that a territory pass through two successive territorial stages of government and have at least 60,000 residents before it would be eligible for statehood. When the Northwest territory was divided in 1800, the larger western area became the Indiana territory.

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Only about 2,500 whites lived in the present Indiana area in 1800 through about twice that number lived in Indiana territory which then included nearly all of the present states of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, a part of Minnesota and the western half of Michigan. When Ohio became a state in 1803 the eastern half of Michigan and the Gore were added to Indiana territory. In 1805 a separate Michigan territory was organized and in 1809 Illinois territory was also detached; Indians's present boundaries were not established, however, until statehood was attained.

Between 1801 and 1809 William Henry Harrison, as first territorial governor of Indiana, obtained the surrender of Indian claims to approximately the southern third of Indiana and to even more of Illinois. By 1815 the Indians had ceased to be a major obstacle to white settlement.

The first general assembly of Indian territory had convened at Vincennes in 1805. Indians's population continued to increase, even during the War of 1812, and in 1816 it became the 19th state.

Political democracy in Indiana had increased greatly during the years of territorial government. Membership in the council or upper house of the general assembly had been made elective, as was the office of territorial delegate to congress. Also, the property requirement for voting had been modified so that persons could vote either on the basis of property ownership or by paying a territorial tax.

Pioneer Life and Politics - The half century from 1800 to 1850 was the pioneer period in Indiana. Settlement moved across the state mainly from south to north, but a large majority of settlers lived in the southern half of the state. Although the pioneer era saw the beginnings of all the institutions of established society, it was also characterized by extreme self-sufficiency and isolation. Not only were Hoosiers largely detached from older parts of the United States, but even neighborhoods within the state were mainly self-sufficient and isolated from one another.

During the 1820s and 1830s the problem of internal improvements became an absorbing issue on Ohio, Illinois and Indiana. This resulted in bipartisan support within

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Indiana for the internal improvements system of 1836. The subsequent failure of the system resulted in temporary bankruptcy for Indiana and contributed greatly to the Whig defeat in 1843. From the prosperous 1850s until World War I, agriculture was the leading pursuit of Hoosiers, through factories and mills grew in size and rapidly increased their output. In these decades, and especially the early ones, agriculture had an importance in Indiana which it never had before or after.

In 1854 the new Republican party was organized, succeeding the Whig party, but Indiana was one of the last of the northern states in which it gained support. In 1860 the Republicans elected Henry S. Lane as their first governor.

When the Civil War began in April 1861, Indiana offered many more volunteers than could be accepted by the Union. About 200,000 Indiana men, mostly volunteers, served in the Union military forces. During the last half of the 1860s and most of the 1870s, issues concerning reconstruction, the status of the Negro (both in Indiana and in the south) and related problems dominated state politics. Indiana was one of the first of the northern states to return the Democrats to power following the Civil War.

The influence of the Progressive movement began to be felt about 1901. This bipartisan movement, especially championed in Indiana by Albert J. Beveridge, a Republican, permeated both major parties. Between 1901 and 1917 Indiana established a railroad commission and then expanded it into a utilities commission; supported the amendments to the federal constitution which resulted in the direct election of United States senators and federal taxes on personal as well as corporation income; expanded public education, especially vocational education; increased state regulation of banks, loan and insurance companies and the sale of stocks; created a legislative reference bureau and initiated the state board of accounts. A 1915 law established the direct primary in lieu of the convention system for the nomination of local officials and congressmen.

A presidential preference primary was also authorized, if petitioned for in an appropriate manner. By the time of World War I the value added to goods by the manufacturing process exceeded the value of farm products, and thereafter the disparity rapidly increased in favour of manufacturing, even though agriculture continued to grow in output. With the increase in manufacturing, Indiana became more than rural. Central and northern Indiana, which had surpassed southern Indiana in population and wealth before World War I, widened their lead over the region which had led in population and manufacturing in pioneer days.

Though agriculture was economically depressed, business prospered and the prevailing mood of the people was conservative. Racial and religious prejudice engendered by the Ku Klux Klan reached a peak during the period, and one governor was sent to a federal penitentiary while another pleaded the statute of limitations to escape a similar fate.

The economic depression that began in 1929 was a decisive factor in returning the Democrats to power in 1932. During the administration of Gov. Paul V. McNutt (1933-37) a gross income tax was enacted, welfare and pension legislation was adopted and state aid to schools was substantially increased.

From 1940 until 1958 Indiana was controlled mainly by the Republicans. In the 1940s the welfare and pension legislation of the 1930s was expanded. Democratic victories in state and congressional elections after 1958 suggested Indiana was still a "doubtful state" and in 1964 the Democrats carried both state and national elections. The Republicans regained control of the general assembly in 1966 and in 1968, except for Democrat Birch Bayh's successful bid for re-election to the U.S. senate, carried both their state and national tickets by large margins. The state's first Negro mayor of a large city, Democrat Richard G. Hatcher, was elected mayor of Gary in 1967.

Indiana

Demographics

1970 Indiana Population At A Glance

Total	5,193,669	Males	2,531,170
Urban	3,372,060	Females	2,662,499
Urban fringe (Suburban)	605,511	Whites	4,820,324
Rural	1,821,609	Blacks	357,464
Farm	374,590	Spanish language	67,188

How Many? Indiana's population in the 1970 census totaled 5,193,669, ranking it eleventh among the States and the District of Columbia. Its population density was 144 persons per square mile. The 1970 population was 65 percent urban and 35 percent rural.

The 1970 total was 11 percent greater than the 1960 population. This growth was due entirely to a net gain from natural increase (births minus deaths) of 547,000 persons. Indiana lost 16,000 persons because of net emigration.

Indianapolis, the State's largest city, had a 1970 population of 744,624, an increase of 56 percent over 1960. This gain was caused in large part by consolidation with most of Marion County. The Indianapolis Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area had a 1970 population of 1,109,882, an increase of 18 percent over 1960.

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

Fort Wayne	177,671	+10%
Gary	175,415	- 2%
Evansville	138,764	- 2%
South Bend	125,580	- 5%

Hammond	107,790	- 4%
Anderson	70,787	+44%
Terre Haute	70,286	- 3%
Muncie	69,080	+ 1%

Ethnic Groups. Major nationalities in Indiana's first and second generations from other countries included 64,883 from Germany (11,050 born there); 34,590 from Poland (5,944 born there); 30,039 from the United Kingdom (7,433 born there); 17,935 from Italy (3,868 born there). There were 67,188 persons of Spanish language.

Racial Makeup. The white population totaled 4,820,324 in 1970. Other racial groups included 357,464 blacks (32 percent more than in 1960); 3,887 American Indians; 2,279 Japanese; 2,115 Chinese; and 1,365 Filipinos.

Age of the Population. The median age of the Indiana population was 27.2 years, compared with 28.1 years for the United States. Of Indiana's 1970 population, 493,809 were 65 or older and 455,676 were under five years. The total of school age, 5 to 17, was 1,384,617 and the college age group, 18 to 21, totaled 365,184. The remainder, 22 to 64, totaled 2,494,383.

Single, Married, Divorced. Among women age 14 and older, 490,556 had never married; 1,236,719 were married (25,451 of them separated); 213,869 widowed; and 85,923 divorced. Totals for men 14 and older were: 477,592 single; 122,896 married (16,538 of them separated); 49,784 widowed; 55,706 divorced. There were 1,318,020 families in the State, 1,173,563 of them husband-wife families.

Income. The median income of Indiana's families in 1969 (the most recent year available) was 9,966, ranking the State 16th in median family income. The United States median was 9,586. The Indiana median for white families was 10,096 and for black families it was \$7,904.

About seven percent of the State's families (98,035 families) were below the low-income or poverty line in 1969. The 1969 poverty level was \$3,743 for a nonfarm family of four.

Schooling. There were 1,520,138 Indianans three to thirty-four years old enrolled in school or college at the time of the 1970 census: 21,290 were in nursery school; 957,566 in kindergarten or elementary school; 371,729 in high school; and 169,553 in college.

Of the 2,746,414 persons 25 or older in Indiana, 53 percent had completed at least four years of high school and 8 percent at least four years of college. The median number of school years completed by this age group was 12.1 years, the same as the national median.

Among Indianans in their working years (16 to 64), 27 percent of the men and 19 percent of the women with less than 15 years of schooling had had vocational training of some type.

Workers and Jobs. There were 1,330,494 men workers age 16 or older in 1970; 1,278,128 of them had civilian jobs and 9,453 were in the Armed Forces. Women workers totaled 782,788 of whom 738,237 had civilian jobs and 395 were in the Armed Forces.

There were 299,952 men working as craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers (in skilled blue collar jobs); 244,075 as nontransport operatives (chiefly operators of equipment in manufacturing industries); 148,422 in professional, technical jobs; and 120,680 were nonfarm managers and administrators.

A total of 244,380 women were employed in clerical and kindred jobs; 134,986 in nonhousehold service work; 125,406 worked as nontransport operatives; and 99,640 had professional, technical, or kindred jobs.

There were 55,743 Federal employees; 64,650 State employees; and 135,228 local government employees at the time of the 1970 census.

Housing in Indiana. Housing units for year-round use numbered 1,711,868 in 1970, a 17 percent increase over 1970. They had a median of 5 rooms per unit and 78 percent were single family homes. Twenty-two percent were built between 1960 and 1970.

A total of 1,609,494 units were occupied with an average of 3.1 persons per unit. Seventy-two percent were occupied by the owners. Median value of owner-occupied homes was \$13,800 and renters paid a median of \$105 per month.

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

Ninety-six percent of the households had television; 72 percent clothes washing machines; 52 percent clothes dryers; 13 percent dishwashers; 33 percent home food freezers; 35 percent two or more cars; and 4 percent owned a second home.

Farming in Indiana. Indiana's farms, like those of the country as a whole, are becoming fewer and larger. The 1969 Census of Agriculture counted 101,479 farms in the State, 6 percent fewer than in 1964. The average size of farms rose from 166 acres to 173 acres during the five years. The 1969 average value per farm was \$70,316; and the average value per acre, \$406.

The 1970 farm population totaled 374,590, a 23 percent decrease from 1960.

The market value of all agricultural products sold by Indiana farms was \$1.4 billion. Livestock, poultry, and their products accounted for \$799.1 million; crops, \$597.4 million; and forest products, \$3.7 million.



INDIANA

Federal Presence

1974 Share of Federal Tax Burden \$6,668,601,000; 2.49% of U.S. total, 11th largest.

1974 Share of Federal Outlays \$4,912,197,000, 1.82% of U.S. total, 18th largest. Per capita federal spending \$946.

DOD	\$1,208,297,000	19th	(1.76%)
AEC	\$2,354,000	26th	(0.08%)
NASA	\$5,639,000	24th	(0.19%)
DOT	\$114,018,000	27th	(1.35%)
DOC	\$16,658,000	17th	(1.03%)
DOI	\$16,441,000	34th	(0.67%)
USDA	\$208,978,000	25th	(1.68%)
HEW	\$1,974,801,000	14th	(2.13%)
HUD	\$17,630,000	20th	(1.81%)
VA	\$254,806,000	20th	(1.86%)
EPA	\$60,223,000	16th	(1.91%)
RevS	\$129,578,000	14th	(2.13%)
Int.	\$314,243,000	10th	(1.53%)
Other	\$588,531,000		

Economic Base

Primary metal industries, especially blast furnaces and steel mills; electrical equipment and supplies, radio and television receiving equipment; finance, insurance and real estate; transportation equipment, especially motor vehicles and equipment; agricultural, notably hogs, corn soybeans and cattle; machinery, especially general industrial machinery, fabricated metal products, especially fabricated structural metal products.

CAMPAIGN PROFILE

INDIANA

Political Profile

Source: Almanac of American Politics (1976)

The most powerful political machines still functioning in this country are not to be found in the big cities of the East Coast, but rather in the heart of Middle America; in the city of Chicago, of course, and in the state of Indiana. Mayor Daley's machine is the more famous, but the Indiana machines, if less well known, are probably in better shape, as they hum away in Indianapolis, the state's other big cities, and practically all of Indiana's 92 country courthouses. Almost all public offices in Indiana, including judgeships and clerks of court, are partisan; and nearly every partisan official and each of the patronage employees he has installed must kick back 2% of his salary to the party coffers. In few other parts of the nation is this practice, redolent of the 1880's, so strenuously enforced. Because Indiana has about as many patronage jobs as any state in the country, and because both parties always retain control of certain lucrative city halls and country courthouses, these 2% "donations" keep both Democratic and Republican machines well financed.

Another factor contributes to the strength of the parties here. Candidates for statewide office are not chosen in primaries, but by party conventions. Primaries are used for nominees to the U.S. House and state legislatures, but even here local party organizations are seldom challenged. As a result unorthodox candidates rarely surface in Indiana politics. The Democrats are moderates-to-liberals, acceptable to organized labor, which plays an important role in politics. The Republicans are almost always solid conservatives.

Since a lot is at stake in any Indiana election -- not just in terms of what policies will be followed, but also in terms of cold hard cash -- the Indiana party bosses try hard to slate candidates congenial to Hoosier mores. Elections in Indiana are therefore often very close. Also, because there are no great regional variations in political preference, the state's congressional districts

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change parties with usual frequency. Democrats currently hold nine of the state's 11 seats, but that was a result of their winning only 54% of the total state congressional vote; in 1972, when they won 46%, they took only four of the 11. Tough it seldom votes for any but a Republican presidential candidate (exception: it went 56% for Johnson in 1964), Indiana thus is a early good barometer of national opinion in state and congressional races. Like the nation, it has known a marked preference for Republican Presidents and Democratic Senators for the past 15 years.

Indiana's machine politics has, on occasion, produced officeholders of large stature, and there is no better evidence for that than the candidates who faced each other in the 1968 Senate race here. Both Democrat Birch Bayh, who won the contest with 52% of the vote, and Republican William Ruckelshaus, who went on to a job in John Mitchell's Justice Department, have since become national figures, mentioned for a place on their party's national tickets.

Getting a state wide nomination (for Senator in 1962) was how Birch Bayh got his national start and stopping some key nominations (Clement Haynsworth and G. Harrold Carswell for Supreme Court) was how he became best known. Hard work has been the secret of Bayn's success. He took a hitherto unimportant subcommittee chairmanship, Constitutional Amendments, and steered three amendments to passage in the Congress--more than anyone since Madison shepherded through the Bill of Rights. They include the Equal Rights Amendment, still a subject of controversy in the state legislatures; the 26th Amendment, which establishes the 18-year-old vote in all elections; and perhaps the most important of all, the 25th Amendment on presidential succession. It was the 25th which provided a means of choosing a successor when Vice President Spiro Agnew was forced to resign--nomination by the President and confirmation by both Houses of Congress--and thus was the proximate cause of Gerald Ford, rather than Carl Albert, becoming President. It also provides, though few seem to have noticed it, a much more democratic way of choosing Vice Presidents than the traditional method of having a political convention go

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through the motions of ratifying the choice of one tired, usually poorly informed man.

Besides strengthening our organic law, Bayh has also been responsible for strengthening the body which interprets it, the Supreme Court. When civil rights and labor leaders were looking for a Senator to lead the seemingly hopeless fight against Judge Clement Haynsworth in 1969, Bayh volunteered--and managed to convince a majority of the Senate that the judge's ethical problems were too great to permit confirmation. Months later, the Senate was in the mood to confirm anyone Nixon put up, and Nixon responded by naming the previously unknown Judge Harrold Carswell. Once again, Bayh volunteered to lead the fight, and once again he succeeded.

Most Democratic Senators with such a record could have expected to win reelection easily in 1974. But Indiana's strong Republican Party was determined not to let the seat go by default and put up one of their strongest young officeholders, Indianapolis Mayor Richard Lugar. He had several issues he could work on, for Bayh had been bottling up in his subcommittee constitutional amendments to stop busing and to prohibit abortions; there was a busing case pending in Indianapolis, and older voters of all religious backgrounds reacted negatively to abortion. Bayh responded, again, with hard work and hustle. He campaigned all over the state, pitched horseshoes against all comers, talked and joked and chuckled in his arresting Hoosier accent. The wooden Lugar--long known as Richard Nixon's favorite Mayor--was no match. He also had problems of his own--a nasty little police scandal in Indianapolis. The ultimate result was a 52% Bayh victory, he managed to carry Indianapolis and ran well in the industrial centers and the southern-accented part of the state below Indianapolis.

Indiana's other Senator, Vance Hartke, ran for the Presidency, in 1972. Hartke, however, is determined to win a fourth term in 1976. Back in 1970, he only barely defeated Richard Roudebush, then an ultraconservative Congressman. It was one of the bitterest and many--think the dirtiest Senate races in recent years.

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The Governor of Indiana is a calmer sort of figure: Otis M. Bowen, M.D., as he signs his name, a Republican elected by a postwar-record margin in 1972 and the first Indiana Governor ever eligible for a second four-year term. Bowen, though he sponsored a major tax revision, appears to be widely popular, and his likely opponent, Secretary of State Larry Conrad, will have a difficult time beating him. That prognosis, plus the likelihood that Gerald Ford or whoever the Republican nominee is will carry the state, whatever nominee does elsewhere in the Midwest, makes the outlook for Hartke and most of the state's Democratic Congressmen a little pessimistic. Indiana, as much as any place in the country, still tends to be a straight-ticket state, and so 1976 looks like another series of pitched battles between the nation's roughest political machines.

INDIANA PFC CAMPAIGN OVERVIEW

There are slightly more than 2.9 million registered voters in Indiana, comprising approximately 81.6% of the total voting age population. Because there is no partisan registration in the State, the primary election is open to any duly registered voter. "Cross-over" voting is not considered to be a problem however.

Principal emphasis in PFC Indiana strategy is on voter identification and selective voter turnout. Phone banks are the key tool in identifying the President's supporters, and the operational date for opening of all the phone centers was April 12. Other key elements of the campaign include the following:

1. An estimated 75% of the potential Republican voters will be covered in the twenty priority counties that have been identified. Target precincts, determined by the 1974 Secretary of State election, have been selected in these 20 areas of highest GOP concentration. The Indiana PFC is covering 1,029 of the approximately 4,500 precincts with their phone operation which will continue up to and including May 4 (and the target vote is estimated at approximately 330,000).
2. A special mailing was sent out at the end of March to 10,000 identified GOP voters as part of a recruitment drive. In addition, an older Americans mailing was sent to 3,000 senior citizens.
3. A PFC campaign newsletter also was mailed the first week in April to the same 10,000 recipients mentioned above. A second mailing to 20,000 persons is planned for the last week in April. An Indiana brochure has been developed and an accompanying letter will be mailed to 60,000-70,000 undecided voters identified by the phone centers.
4. Radio spots, which are currently being developed, are scheduled to run the last week in April and the first week in May.
5. John Breen, who served as the State PFC press Secretary in New Hampshire and Wisconsin, has been assigned to Indiana to bolster their press operation and provide greater visibility for the campaign.
6. The "Wisconsin" President Ford Committee van is in the State and will be sent to the various headquarters throughout the State to distribute campaign materials and provide greater visibility to the PFC effort.

INDIANA PFC CAMPAIGN OFFICIALS

Donald B. Cox	Chairman
Jean Merritt	Vice Chairman
J.C. Beck	Executive Director
Ruby Miller	Office Manager/Scheduling Director
Jon Breen	Press Director
B. Oglesby	National Regional Coordinator
Robert Budlack	Chairman, Indiana Older Americans
Dr. Donald Wood	Chairman, Physicians
Marilou Wertzler	Director, Phone Bank Operations
Kathy Campbell	Field Operations/Phone Banks

Officials in Areas to be Visited

Honorable Edgar D. Whitcomb	Former Governor of Indiana
Richard G. Lugar	Former Mayor of Indianapolis
Honorable Elwood (Bud) Hollis	Congressman, 5th District

INDIANA ADVOCATES

While there are not advocates presently scheduled for trips to Indiana, potential spokesmen for the President include Carla Hills and William Simon, who will be speaking as the need arises.

In addition, Administration spokesmen have attended and will be attending non-political events, and these spokesmen are:

Elliot Richardson	April 8	Fort Wayne
John A. Kjellstrom	April 21-23	Ft. Benjamin Harrison
Odell W. Vaughn	April 21	Indianapolis
Hadlai A. Hull	April 23	Ft. Benjamin Harrison
Richard L. Roudebush	April 24, 25 May 1	Evansville Indianapolis
Thomas Noel	April 30	Kokomo

INDIANA REAGAN CAMPAIGN OFFICIALS

Dr. Dennis J. Nicholas
Pamela Longworth
Gene White
Robert Galm
Ms. Andy Azbell

Chairman
Executive Director
Field Coordinator
Finance Chairman
Assistant Finance Chairman

REAGAN CAMPAIGN OVERVIEW

Ronald Reagan cancelled all of his scheduled activity in Indiana for the week of March 29 in order to prepare his March 31 nationally televised address. The former Governor now has apparently geared to make a major effort in the State, which is born out by his new campaign schedule, the intensified level of organizational activity, and substantial media advertising.

Reagan will arrive in Indianapolis this Friday to address a \$5 per person fundraising luncheon that is to be held at the Convention-Exposition Center. Approximately 500-800 people are expected to attend. Friday evening, he is expected to speak at the annual Gridiron Dinner of the Ft. Wayne Press Club. A second trip into the State is planned for April 27 with Reagan scheduled in Anderson as the keynote speaker for a Lincoln Day dinner. About 600 persons are anticipated to attend.

Following Reagan's 45% ballot showing in the Wisconsin primary, the Indiana Citizens for Reagan Committee began promoting the line that the former Governor was the beneficiary of an "upswing" among GOP voters despite the President's "strenuous personal campaign" and PFC expenditures of "nearly 3 to 1" over Reagan's disbursements.

The Reagan strategy appears to involve a high visibility campaign with a fairly good number of speaking and meeting engagements, along with petition-signing drives. (Reagan campaign officials are claiming that they have received 10,000 endorsement signatures as compared to 8,000 signatures for the President). While the Reagan organization does have a telephone campaign in progress, it is not nearly as extensive as the PFC operation, due in part to the financial difficulties the Reagan campaign is experiencing. Direct mail has also been employed, but at levels well below a massive distribution level. Reagan's television and radio advertising is, on the other hand, quite extensive. Last Thursday, the Reagan campaign began running 30-second television ads at the maximum level. This week, the Reagan campaign is to begin running the now famous one-half hour television address. Radio advertising appears to be approaching the same saturation level.

DELEGATE SELECTION

Indiana is allocated 54 delegates for the Republican National Convention. Three delegates are to be determined from each of the eleven Congressional Districts and twenty-one delegates are to be determined at-large. While the apportionment of the delegates is determined by the primary results, the actual individual selection of the delegates will be determined at the District and State conventions, both of which will be held on June 18.

The candidate receiving the majority in each Congressional District will win the three votes of that District and the candidate receiving the largest number of votes statewide will win the twenty-one at-large delegate votes. Delegates will be instructed or bound for one ballot by the results of the primary vote, unless a candidate withdraws prior to the convention.

Under this electoral system, a candidate may win one or more Congressional Districts, thereby receiving those delegate votes. If a candidate does not carry the State as a whole, he will not receive the twenty-one at-large delegates. Therefore, it is possible for Indiana's delegation to be split between two candidates.

April 19, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR

JIM SHUMAN

cc: Terry O'Donnell

FROM

TIM AUSTIN *TA*

SUBJECT

INDIANA CONGRESSIONAL RACES

Following is a rundown of the Republican Congressional picture in the 11 Districts of Indiana in 1976. In 1974, the Republicans lost 5 Congressional seats in Indiana. This was attributable to Watergate, a lack of organizational efforts and a lack of diligent campaigning by the GOP candidates and Congressmen. This year it appears some of the seats lost in 1974 will be retaken.

Following is a District-by-District rundown of the races.

First District (Gary)

The Democrats have held this District for the last 17 terms with Congressman Ray Madden. Republican candidate here is an exceptional one in quality but due to the heavy Democratic voting pattern, he is given little chance of winning. There is no Republican primary opposition.

Second District (Lafayette)

The GOP has a good chance of winning in this District. There is currently an intense primary struggle between Republican candidates, but whoever wins the nomination has a good chance of defeating Floyd Fithian, first-term Democrat.

Third District (South Bend)

A strong Democratic District which the current incumbent, John Brademas, will undoubtedly win.

Fourth District

Strong Democratic District where the incumbent, J. Edward Roush, will win.

Fifth District

Current incumbent, Republican Elwood Hillis of Kokomo will undoubtedly successfully defend his seat.

Sixth District (Indianapolis)

Republicans have a possible chance to win against first-term Democrat David Evans. However, the Republican candidates currently locked in a primary fight are not that strong. One of the candidates for the nomination is David Crane, brother of Congressman Phil Crane. The leading candidate for the Republican nomination among four running is Larry Buell, Marion County Treasurer.

Seventh District

Current incumbent, Republican John Myers, who supports the President, should not have any trouble winning re-election.

Eighth District (Evansville)

Republicans have an excellent opportunity to defeat freshman Democrat Philip Hayes. The Republican primary is hotly contested between former AA to Cong. Roger Zion, Beldin Bell; and Alton Davis.

Ninth District

Democrat incumbent Lee Hamilton should have no trouble getting re-elected. Republican candidates against him are not strong.

Tenth District (Muncie)

Republicans have a good chance to defeat freshman Philip Sharp.

Eleventh District (Indianapolis)

Democrat incumbent Congressman Andrew Jacobs could be beaten; however, the Republican candidates are not the strongest and, therefore, will probably have difficulty in unseating him.

Republican Senatorial Primary Race

The Senate nomination is being sought by former Governor Edgar Whitcomb and former Mayor of Indianapolis, Richard Lugar. Although all political analysts give Lugar the inside track for a nomination victory, Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee reports that Whitcomb is making substantial gains as the primary approaches and that the contest could be much closer than predictions would indicate.

INDIANA

Governor - Otis Bowen (R), Brenen
 Lt. Governor - Mark Orr (R), Evansville
 Secretary of State - Larry Conrad (D), Daleville
 Attorney General - Theodore Sendak (R), Crown Point
 Treasurer - Jack New (D), Greenfield

State Senate

27 (R)
 23 (D)
 50 members

State House

44 (R)
 56 (D)
 100 members

U. S. Senators

Vance Hartke (D), Evansville
 Birch Bayh (D), Terre Haute

U. S. House MembersDistrict

1 Ray J. Madden (D), Gary
 2 Floyd J. Fithian (D), Lafayette
 3 John Brademas (D), South Bend
 4 J. Edward Roush (D), Huntington
 5 Elwood Haynes Hillis (R), Kokomo
 6 David W. Evans (D), Indianapolis
 7 John T. Myers (R), Covington
 8 Philip Harold Hayes (D), Evansville
 9 Lee Herbert Hamilton (D), Columbus
 10 Philip R. Sharp (D), Munice
 11 Andrew Jacobs, Jr. (D), Indianapolis

Mayors

Anderson - Robert Rock (D)
 Evansville - Russell Lloyd (R)
 Ft. Wayne - Robert Armstrong (R)
 Gary - Richard G. Hatcher (D)
 Hammond - Edward J. Rakskosky (D)
 Indianapolis - William Hudnut (R)
 South Bend - Peter J. Nemeth (D)

Indiana Republican State Central Committee

Chairman - Thomas S. Milligan, Indianapolis
 V. Chairman - Mrs. Harold (Betty) Rendel, Indianapolis
 Secretary - Edwin J. Simcox, Indianapolis
 Treasurer - Mrs. Barbara McClellan, Indianapolis
 Finance Director - Charles T. Cook, Indianapolis

National Committeeman - John C. Hart, Noblesville
 National Committeewoman - Mrs. Nat U. Hill, Bloomington

Other Prominent Political Figures in Indiana

Richard D. Lugar (R), former Mayor of Indianapolis and candidate for U. S. Senate (1974).

William Bray (R), former U. S. Congressman

David Dennis (R), former U. S. Congressman

Ralph Harvey (R), former U. S. Congressman

Richard Roudebush (R), former U. S. Congressman

Homer Capehart (R), former U. S. Senator

George Craig (R), former Governor

Ralph Gates (R), former Governor

Edgar Whitcomb (R), former Governor

Earl Landgrebe (R), former U. S. Congressman

Roger Zion (R), former U. S. Congressman

William Salin (R), former Indiana Secretary of State

Charles Halleck (R), former U. S. Speaker of the House

William Jenner (R), former U. S. Senator

John Snyder (R), former State Treasurer

Cecil Hardin (R), former Congresswoman and Republican National Committeewoman

1976 Outlook

Major 1976 Elections:

U. S. Senator (Hartke)

Governor

Lt. Governor

Attorney General

U. S. House of Representatives delegation (2R, 9D)

State Legislature (1/2 State Senate 19R, 6D; State House 44R, 56D)

Senate: Senator Vance Hartke (D) is expected to seek reelection in 1976.

- Edgar Whitcomb, Charles Hendricks and Russell Fierbach have announced that they are seeking the Republican nomination for Senate.
- Congressman Phil Hays (D) has announced he is seeking the Democratic nomination for Senate.
- Richard Lugar, former Mayor of Indianapolis, (R) has announced he is seeking the Republican nomination for Senate.

District 2 - Will Erwin, Dr. Glenn Sullivan, and Phil Oppenheim have announced that they will seek the Republican nomination for Congress.

District 4 - Walter Helmke (R) has announced that he will be seeking the Republican nomination for Congress.

District 6 - Robert Bales, Skip Lange and David Crain have announced that they will be seeking the Republican nomination for Congress.

District 8 - Alton Davis and Belden Bell have announced that they are seeking the Republican nomination for Congress.

District 10 - Roger Marsh has announced that he will seek the Republican nomination for Congress.

ISSUES

INDIANA ISSUES OVERVIEW

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is a state-wide concern, second only to the economy. Farmers are still upset by last year's Soviet grain deal because it once again signified dominance of farm issues by non-farmers.

Earl Butz is extremely popular, and his appointment to head the newly created Agriculture Policy Committee has helped to allay a significant portion of the anti-wheat deal sentiment.

Your tax proposals are popular and should be mentioned along with reference to Secretary Butz and the APB.

The area between Indianapolis and Fort Wayne, east and west, and the area near the Ohio border are heavy farming areas. Evansville is not a farm area. Soybeans and corn are the primary crops in Indiana.

BASKETBALL

Indiana University's "Big Red Tide" recently won the NCAA championship. There is a great deal of state pride in this accomplishment, and Governor Bowen, in fact, has traveled extensively with the team. Mention of IU's win might be beneficial to your candidacy.

CRIME

Crime is considered a major issue in the northwest area of the state (Fort Wayne and Indianapolis). The crime rate is increasing significantly, especially in Black communities.

DEFENSE

There is a "passive positive" reaction toward you on the whole foreign policy/defense area.

Reagan has been hitting on the defense/foreign policy area, particularly the Panama Canal. Some observers, feel you are saying one thing, and Ron Nessen another. It may be useful to clarify further the U.S. position, along the lines of your response to the Harte-Hawks newspapers last Monday.

In addition, Indiana state PFC officials strongly recommend pointing out that Reagan's facts are wrong, and that his rhetoric is full of historical inaccuracies.

One economy-related defense problem is the Jeffersonville Proving Grounds (about 60 miles north of Louisville, Kentucky) which is suffering a personnel cutback of up to 500 persons. Another defense consideration is the citing of the Army RDX munitions plant which is scheduled to go in either Oklahoma or Newport, Indiana. The decision has not been made yet by DOD. There are suggested answers to questions on both these subjects in the Indiana Q & A section.

ECONOMY

The economy clearly is the number one issue in Indiana. Unemployment is not as bad there as in some other parts of the country, but the Jeffersonville facility closing is of concern because of the job losses and its symbolic role in pointing toward a much larger problem. The northwestern area (near Chicago) is suffering the highest unemployment in the state. Despite this, the Indianapolis Star, the Gary News, and the Lake County papers supported your veto of the public works bill, as did the News and Sentinal in Ft. Wayne.

The auto industry, concentrated around Kokomo, Anderson, Newcastle, and Marion has also suffered job losses with the downturn last year of new car sales, but new hirings are now reported.

Inflation remains a universal concern throughout Indiana as elsewhere across the nation.

A third area of economic concern is the burden of taxes. Your Federal tax cut/government spending reduction plan received favorable attention last December and should probably be referred to once again. Reagan is still promoting his fiscal responsibility as California Governor in hopes of striking a responsive chord with midwesterner's frugality.

ENERGY

Energy does not seem to be an issue, although Democrat Congressmen David Evans (6th District) and Floyd Fithian (1st District) last week suggested that FEA should be allowed to die a natural death. In addition, the state is bidding for a solar research facility, but few people are thought to know much about this matter.

EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

The ERA just failed to pass the Indiana state legislature.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

As in most states, there is widespread feeling that the Federal bureaucracy is too big, with too many agencies, too many idle employees, too much wasted money, and that reform is badly needed. This feeling provides an ideal opportunity to stress your efforts to hold the line with Congress on Federal expenditures and your initiatives to reform the regulatory agencies.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Indiana voters generally support your foreign policy.

Secretary Kissinger is not himself an issue, but he does suffer credibility problems after Reagan's attacks. Newspapers, however, have criticized Reagan for his "lack of depth," and the fact that he cites problems, but has no answers.

As previously mentioned in the Defense section, there has been some concern about the Panama Canal. Bill Bray, former Congressman from the 6th District, is concerned about the way the issue is being addressed -- that is, not comprehensively nor coherently enough.

GOVERNOR BOWEN

GOP Governor Otis Bowen is very popular throughout the state, even among Democrats. In fact, Bowen is second only to California Governor Jerry Brown in his popularity. You would be well-advised to tie in with the Governor and you should point out that you have appointed the Governor to your Federal Paperwork Commission to cut government bureaucracy.

REGULATORY REFORM

The truckers continue to be upset over your proposed Motor Carrier Reform Act of 1975. Specific reasons for their objections are unclear.

REVENUE SHARING

Revenue sharing is an issue you should not address in Indianapolis. The Indianapolis Star has opposed revenue sharing, saying that the money should be collected and dispersed locally (Reagan's position). This issue spills over into the Senate GOP primary race between Dick Lugar and Edgar Whitcomb. The latter also opposed revenue sharing.

Elsewhere in the state, however, local officials are promoting your request for revenue sharing extension and encourage you to address the issue yourself -- outside of Indianapolis.

WELFARE/FOOD STAMPS

Welfare is a minor issue, but the Indianapolis Star in the last week of March reported wide-spread food stamp abuses with regard to the income level of recipients. You should be prepared to discuss his actions to correct abuses.

GUIDANCE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 16, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM SHUMAN
FROM: STEVE McCONAHEY *SGM*
SUBJECT: Indiana Issues

Listed below are some issues the President is likely to run into in Indiana, and in particular Indianapolis. I received this information from Governor Bowen, Lieutenant Governor Orr and Mayor Hudnut of Indianapolis.

1. Revenue Sharing:

Local officials as well as the people in general are concerned over the passage of general revenue sharing. Congressman Andy Jacobs of that area is against revenue sharing and the President should be aware of this.

2. Bureaucracy in Washington:

People are concerned about the growing involvement of the Federal Government in the personal lives of people, and over the increasing deficit that is accruing because of expanded government services. They will be interested in knowing what the President is doing to curbe the bureaucracy and to keep the budget in line.

3. Crime:

Mayor Hudnut ran on an issue of crime and says that people are still very sensitive to it. They have initiated a program called "the neighborhood crime watch" which encourages the participation of citizens and the monitoring of crime and the reporting of crime.

4. Economic Development in the Indianapolis Area:

The National Council on Municipal Performance rated Indianapolis along with Houston as having one of the healthiest, if not the healthiest, economy in the country. However, the Mayor has emphasized continued economic development in "a partnership" with the professional and business community. People may be interested in the President's policies toward assisting this kind of development and providing incentives for the private sector to become involved.

5. Ethnic Purity:

People want to know where the President stands.

6. Transportation:

Indianapolis will soon be completing its interstate connections and is moving to become a major distribution center. Their motto is "Crossroads of America." The President may want to comment on what his transportation policies have been to encourage both highway and other modes to develop and improve.

7. Evansville:

The community is proud of its efforts, through local efforts and government business cooperation, to overcome major economic setbacks several years ago. The President might mention this as an example of local spirit and action rather than more Federal grant can solve problems.

8. Two "local" issues to be aware of but avoid:

Two Percent Patronage Rule:

There currently exists a practice for local officials who are indebted to their party for employment to contribute two percent of their gross salary to campaign chests. This has become controversial and Congressman Roush from Fort Wayne is submitting legislation to the Congress to make this illegal. Mayor Hudnut has supported this practice in an informal way because he feels that elected officials should contribute to their party.

The Udall Sabotage Issue:

Congressman Udall failed by 35 signatures to qualify in the Congressional district and subsequently for the state-wide ballot. There is some feeling in the Indianapolis area that he was sabotaged by certain union officials because Udall did not make certain pledges to them. The Secretary of State, currently a democrat is running for Governor and has responsibility for the election supervision. This has been a very topical and well publicized issue in the local newspapers.

cc: Tim Austin

BACKGROUND MATERIAL FROM CONGRESSMAN BUD HILLIS
FOR CONSIDERATION PRIOR TO THE PRESIDENT'S
TRIP TO INDIANA

1. The President should pledge to get the five Republican Congressional seats back, which were lost in the last election.
2. There is an automotive industry unemployment problem in the Anderson-Marion area.
3. There is some controversy in the building of Newport Arsenal whether it should be built in Oklahoma or Indiana.
4. The grain embargo and the estate tax are big issues.
5. They have received a lot of mail on the Child and Family Service Act in opposition to it.
6. The Congressman feels that there would be an excellent opportunity for the President to be with a good college audience of about 20,000 people on April 24 at the Little 500 Bicycle Race at the stadium at Indiana University in Bloomington. He feels that President needs more exposure on the campuses and this would be a good opportunity.

BACKGROUND MATERIAL FROM CONGRESSMAN JOHN MYERS
FOR CONSIDERATION PRIOR TO THE PRESIDENT'S
TRIP TO INDIANA

1. Still considerable discussion over the agricultural export embargo.
2. High interest in estate tax changes to assist small farmers and small businessmen.
3. Defense related layoffs in southern Indiana at the Crane Naval Weapons Support Center are a problem. A total of about 600 have or are about to be released.
4. Strong defense posture, detente are the subject of much mail.
5. Most responsive chord could be struck with strong enunciation of proposals to deregulate, cutting red tape, overregulation, etc.

SURVEY RESEARCH

Market Opinion Research conducted an indepth survey of Indiana for the Republican State Central Committee in February of this year. Major excerpts are provided below.

Issues

Economic problems are the chief concerns of Indianans. Inflation, unemployment, and the economy in general lead their list of the most important problems facing the country. Of particular note was the 19 point increase in concern about unemployment -- up from just 3 points based on a poll conducted last September. Energy problems were mentioned by 13% of the respondents -- up 11 points from last fall.

Crime, high taxes and government spending worries are less in evidence in the state with each being mentioned by less than 7% of the voters both in the national and state context.

Major results of the questions asked are indicated below.

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

	<u>Total</u>
Cost of living/Inflation/High prices	25%
Economy (unspec.)	25%
Unemployment/Lack of jobs	22%
Energy crisis/Fuel crisis/Fuel (unspec.)	13%
Welfare spending/Too much welfare	7%
Crime problems	6%
Lack leadership/Lack confidence in leaders	5%
Recession/Depression	4%
Foreign policies/Affairs/Aid	3%
High taxes	2%
Government spending/Wasting money	2%

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

Unemployment/Lack of Jobs	28%
Cost of living/Inflation/High prices	9%
Crime problems	9%
High taxes/Property taxes	7%
Highways/Roads	7%
Economy (unspec.)	6%
Government (better leadership)	3%
Gas shortage/energy crisis	3%
Welfare cost/reform	3%

Concerns of Indiana voters become even more pronounced when asked to rate the seriousness of specific problems facing the state:

I would like to mention to you several problems facing most states and as I mention each one please tell me how serious a problem you think it is in Indiana -- very serious, somewhat serious, or not too serious.

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Very Serious</u>	<u>Some- what Serious</u>	<u>Not too Serious</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
Need for more jobs	100%	71%	19%	9%	2%
Crime	100	65	24	10	2
High taxes	100	39	30	28	4
Prisons/Corrections	100	25	27	19	30
Education	100	20	28	47	5
Mental health institutions	100	20	29	24	27
Need for more highways	100	14	21	62	4
Parks and recreational facilities	100	12	21	62	4

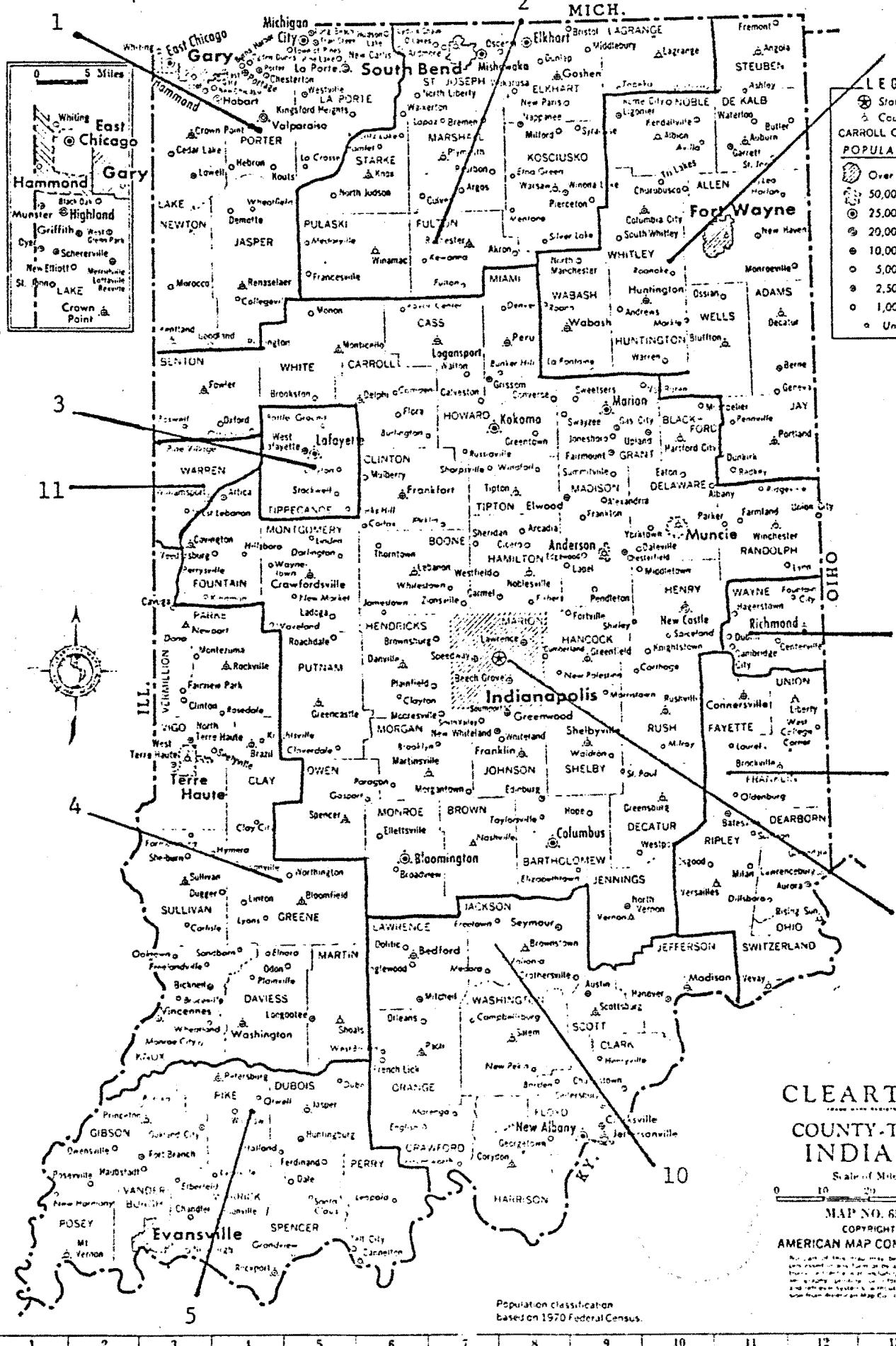
President Ford's Job Approval

A 57% to 26% majority of Hoosiers approve of the way President Ford has been handling his job. Among Republicans only, the President's rating was 77% to 14% approve.

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

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>GOP</u>
Approve	71%	77%
Disapprove	18	14
Don't know	12	9
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13



LEGEND

- ⊙ State Capital
- △ County Seats
- ▨ CARROLL County Mar
- POPULATION PER
- Over 100,000
- 50,000 to 100,000
- 25,000 to 50,000
- 20,000 to 25,000
- 10,000 to 20,000
- 5,000 to 10,000
- 2,500 to 5,000
- 1,000 to 2,500
- Under 1,000



CLEARTYPE
COUNTY-TOWN
INDIANA

Scale of Miles
 0 10 20 30

MAP NO. 6512
 COPYRIGHT
 AMERICAN MAP COMPANY, INC.

Population classification
 based on 1970 Federal Census.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

REAGAN ON THE ISSUES

Ronald Reagan's scheduled April 23 visit to Indiana will be his first campaign trip there, since the official announcement of his Presidential candidacy. He was last in the state on July 4, 1975 to speak at the Indiana State Young Republicans Convention. Reagan delivered his standard after-dinner speech at that time, and did not address himself to any specific state concerns.

It is expected that the former Governor will pay particular attention on this visit to the issues of the economy, agriculture, national security, and the growth of both government regulations and Federal spending.

A brief summary of the Reagan position on the key issues that were included in the Indiana state overview follows.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture or farm policy is second only to the economy as the major area of concern in Indiana. Reagan criticized the Soviet grain embargo frequently in December and January during his visits to other mid-western grain-producing states. Although the issue is not currently receiving the attention it did several months ago, it is expected that Reagan will renew his attacks on the Administration's role in the grain sales. Reagan has recently described himself as "philosophically" opposed to any government role in the agricultural marketplace, although he favors a gradual phasing out of farm subsidies so that there is not a sudden disruption in farm prices.

CRIME

Ronald Reagan has long been a strong law and order spokesman, advocating longer prison sentences and a stricter attitude on the part of judges. He also favors the reinstatement of capital punishment and the Federal institution of specific mandatory prison sentences for criminals convicted of a Federal crime during which a handgun or other deadly firearm was employed.

DEFENSE

The former Governor's recent attacks on the Administration's defense policy have not received as much attention in Indiana as they have in most other midwestern states. Because this has been an extremely effective issue for him, there is little doubt that Reagan will try

to generate increased interest among potentially primary voters by citing as evidence of U.S. military inferiority his standard quantitative litany which includes:

- The Soviet army outnumbers ours by more than 2-1 and in reserves 4-1
- The U.S.S.R. outspends us on weapons by 50%
- Their navy outnumbers our in surface ships and submarines by 2-1
- We are outgunned in artillery 3-1 and their tanks outnumber ours 4-1.

ECONOMY

Economic concerns clearly rate as the major national and state problem in Indiana. Reagan is expected to repeat his assertions that current economic problems are the direct result of inflation, which in turn is caused by uncontrolled Federal spending. Reagan can also be expected to strongly criticize government regulations as being unnecessarily restrictive on our free enterprise system. His favorite comment in this regard is "everyone would get a bigger piece of the pie, if government got out of the way and let the free enterprise system bake a bigger pie."

Finally, the former Governor may once again raise the questions as to the national debt, which he claims has grown by 25% during the Ford Administration.

ENERGY

Reagan is in favor of a completely deregulated energy industry. If the recent comments by Democratic Congressmen Evans and Fithian regarding the gradual abolition of the FEA draw a favorable response in the state, Reagan may very well echo this criticism of the FEA as the embodiment of restrictive Federal regulations. His views in opposing the signing of EPCA are known to the media if not the general public.

EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

Although he once favored and signed as Governor such legislation, he is now opposed to the proposed Constitutional amendment.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

his issue has a strong appeal to taxpayers in Indiana; and Reagan will undoubtedly reiterate his attacks in government growth and Federal bureaucracy. Based on past actions, Reagan can be expected to cite his "outsider" status with respect to Washington as well as his record

in dealing with the growth of California's government during his tenure as Governor.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Although Reagan has not gotten the strong positive response in Indiana that he has received in other states from his foreign, policy attacks, his media campaign clearly demonstrates that he will definitely attempt to generate such interest in the state. He is certain to continue to focus upon the Panama Canal negotiations and Secretary Kissinger's role in the conduct of foreign policy.

REVENUE SHARING

Reagan has criticized revenue sharing as a policy which levies an unnecessary "carrying charge" for collecting tax revenues which belong in the state. He is certain to reiterate this view while in Indianapolis given the position of both the Indianapolis Star and GOP Senate candidate Edgar Whitcomb.

INDIANA O & A'S

NEWPORT ARSENAL

- Q. There has been considerable controversy over whether the proposed Newport Arsenal should be built in Oklahoma or Indiana. Where do you stand on this issue?
- A. The Army is at present in the process of evaluating three potential sites for the construction of a new explosives plant. These sites are in Newport, Indiana, Milan, Tennessee and McAlester, Oklahoma. In compliance with the requirements of the National Environmental Protection Act, environmental impact statements are being prepared on all three sites prior to decision. This is a time consuming procedure. At present, the Army anticipates a decision sometime in the Spring of 1977.

Background

There has been heavy lobbying from the Congress for all three sites. McAlester is Speaker Albert's home town.

OMB/4-16-76

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES

- Q. As you know, Indiana lost five Republican House seats in the 1974 elections. How will you orient your campaign to help us win those seats back?
- A. I understand from the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee that we have a good opportunity to regain a few seats in this year's elections. I know that there are contested nominations which will be decided on May 4th and I'm sure coming out of the primary the GOP slate will be a good one.

The best thing I can do in the general election for Indiana Republican Congressional candidates is carry the state by running a strong campaign which will appeal to Indiana voters. I plan to articulate the crucial need for Republican Congressmen and Senators who can work with me to keep a lid on Federal spending, curb inflation and keep America's defenses second to none.

Specifically, I have helped the Congressional and Senatorial Campaign Committees in their fund-raising efforts both through personal appearances and letters. A percentage of the dollars they have raised will be coming to Indiana to help finance these elections.

INDIANA STATE HIGHWAY FUNDS

Question

Indiana is a donor state -- one which puts more money into highway tax than they get back in highway programs. Do you think this is fair?

Answer

I am well aware of this problem. When I submitted my highway proposal in October, 1975, I proposed to resolve the imbalance between revenues from highway taxes and highway assistance expenditures by permitting the States to preempt 1¢ of Federal gas tax. As you know, Congress rejected this proposal.

Note: Governor Bowen (R), Indiana is deeply concerned about this issue.

JRH
4/16/76

INDIANA - CLINE AVENUE PROJECT

EAST CHICAGO, INDIANA

Question

What is the status of the Cline Avenue reconstruction project?

Answer

Presently there has been appropriated \$54 million in unobligated funds for this project by the Federal government. We are prepared to proceed when local officials have resolved acquisition of right of way. (This will mean the relocation of some railroads).

JRH
4/16/76

CRANE WEAPONS CENTER

- Q. Your defense budget has forced the layoff of about 600 people at the Crane Naval Weapons Support Center here in Indiana. Why was this done and was it fully considered?
- A. As you know, we are trying to hold the line on federal spending, and to have the most efficient and modern military force possible for the least amount of money.

To reach these goals, we must continually evaluate what we are doing and shift our resources as our needs change. Unfortunately, this often causes a temporary loss of jobs in communities which have been dependent on government programs when those programs are phased out or reduced.

In the case of the Crane Naval Weapons Support Center, the Navy decided to reduce 594 civilian personnel at Crane beginning in late May because the Naval Sea Systems Command has more people in it than it needs to meet its projected Fiscal 1977 workload.

The decision was made after careful study, and with a deep appreciation of the contributions everyone at Crane has made to the national defense.

[Background: The reduction at Crane will drop employment there from roughly 4200 to 3600.]

JBS/OMB/4-19-76

CETA - INDIANAPOLIS

- Q. Mr. President, as you may know, much pressure is being put on local government in this area to increase public service employment. What is your Administration doing to help meet these needs?
- A. I, as you know, would prefer to have meaningful jobs created by the private sector to meet the needs you mention. However, I have recently signed a supplemental appropriation giving additional funds to Title II (public service jobs) of which \$3,946,842 were allocated to Indianapolis, Indiana.

DHL/4/16/76

UNEMPLOYMENT - EVANSVILLE

Q. Mr. President I've been much encouraged by national statistics indicating improvement in the unemployment situation. How do these statistics relate to Evansville?

A. I have recently seen some unadjusted figures for March, which reflect an unemployment rate of 6.8% with 159,300 out of work. Compared to the figures of March 1975 when the unemployment rate was 10.2% with 242,900 out of work, we are making progress.

DHL/4/16/76

UNEMPLOYMENT - INDIANAPOLIS

- Q. Mr. President I've been encouraged by national statistics indicating improvement in the unemployment situation. How do these statistics relate to Indianapolis?
- A. I have recently seen some unadjusted figures for March, which reflect an unemployment rate of 6% with 31,700 out of work. Compared to the figures of March 1975 when the unemployment rate was 7% with 37,100 out of work, we are making progress.

DHL/4/16/76

PENDING V.A. MALPRACTICE SUIT

- Q. Mr. President, an Indiana veteran, Tom Owens, who is the stepson of the former national vice commander of the American Legion, recently has filed a \$1.75 million malpractice suit against the Veterans Administration. He says the VA refused to take care of a back injury he got in Viet Nam, but a private hospital operated on him and gave him relief from severe pain. Now he can't pay the private hospital. His case has been getting attention on television. How could the VA be negligent enough to let something like this happen?
- A. Well, of course I don't have the facts about this particular case. I can say two things. The VA doctors are covered by the equivalent of malpractice insurance, and if a mistake was indeed made that harmed the veteran he has an avenue for redress. Since the matter is in the courts, it probably would not be appropriate for me to comment further at this time.

DHL/5/16/76

V.A. HOSPITAL - EXPANSION

- Q. The VA Hospital in Indianapolis is terribly crowded. Are there any plans to provide relief for this problem?
- A. Yes, there are. There is an item of \$11.3 million in the VA budget for the next fiscal year to provide 42,000 square feet of additional clinical and educational space at the West Tenth Street Division. As you know, the multi-million dollar project to air-condition the main hospital (Tenth Street) is nearly complete, too, and the VA is planning a similar project at the Cold Springs Road Division for the near future.

DHL/4/16/76

NEW VA OUTPATIENT CLINIC - EVANSVILLE

- Q. Mr. President, I am concerned about the meeting of medical needs of veterans in this area.
- A. Well, as you probably know, a clinic is being opened here in order to provide better and more accessible medical care to Evansville veterans than they ever had before. It will be dedicated next week (April 24).

DHL/4/16/76

INDIANAPOLIS BUSING

Q. Do you have any comment concerning the busing situation here in Indianapolis?

A. As you know, the decision to bus children in Indianapolis was handed down by the U. S. District Court. The Administration was not a party to the suit which resulted in this court order. I have not been in favor of forced busing and have said so on several occasions. However, I also believe very strongly that we must obey the law and follow the dictates of the courts.

Unlike some communities, the integration of students in Indianapolis has been accomplished in a very peaceful and orderly manner, for which the community is to be commended.

BACKGROUND

In 1968, a group of black parents filed suit in U. S. District Court charging that their children were being denied equal educational opportunities because the Indianapolis school system was segregated. The Judge decided in favor of the plaintiff and an integration plan was developed and is currently in the third year of implementation. Of the 85,000 students in Indianapolis, 10,000 are being bused. The percentage of minority pupils is about 46 per cent. Pending in the U. S. Court of Appeals is the decision to include nine other school districts within Marion County.

George Rogers Clark National Historic Park
Vincennes, Indiana

Q: Will the George Rogers Clark National Historic Park in Vincennes, Indiana, be ready for the Bicentennial?

A: A feature of the National Park Service Bicentennial program has been the construction of a new Visitor Center at George Rogers Clark National Historic Park. The building is rapidly nearing completion and I have been told that the visitor center will be opened to the public about June 15.

Background

Plans are for the National Park Service, the old Northwest Bicentennial Corporation, and the Vincennes Historical Society to issue an invitation to President Ford for dedication of the new Visitor Center during the month of August. This could conceivably take place either enroute to or returning from the Republican National Convention in Kansas City.

Work on cleaning the two approaches to the Lincoln Memorial Bridge is underway. Exterior cleaning of the Memorial itself is planned for 1977 following the Bicentennial celebration.

DISASTER -- INDIANA

Q: The State of Indiana suffered a series of tornadoes and flooding in March, which caused damages to homes and businesses. Why did you refuse Federal aid to the affected areas?

A: I can only authorize the provisions of the Disaster Relief Act of 1974 when natural disasters cause damage of sufficient severity to require Federal assistance to supplement the efforts and resources of States, local governments and disaster relief organizations in alleviating damage, loss or suffering. Regarding Indiana's disaster assistance request, the Administrator of the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration recommended to me that private insurance was sufficient to cover storm damages and a Federal disaster declaration was not necessary.

Background

Governor Bowen requested Federal Disaster Assistance for severe storms, tornadoes and flooding in northern Indiana, which occurred on March 4, 1976. He later followed up with a supplemental request covering tornadoes in central Indiana occurring on March 20, 1976. Both requests were reviewed unfavorably by the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration and you concurred in turning them down.

The Small Business Administration is currently reassessing the justification for small business disaster loans in the affected areas. Governor Bowen is apparently considering an appeal to you to reverse your original denial of major disaster assistance.

FLM
4/16/76

FEDERAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Q: How do you determine what constitutes "sufficient severity" to require a disaster declaration?

A: Upon the request for Federal disaster assistance from a State Governor, the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration, in cooperation with State disaster authorities, conducts a survey of the affected areas. The results of this survey are forwarded to the Federal Disaster Assistance Administrator and the Secretary of HUD, who in turn forward their recommendations to me.

FLM
4/1/76

INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE, MICHIGAN CITY

Q: What, if anything, is going on at Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore?

A. A bill to expand the originally authorized 8,700-acre park by 4,340 acres has passed the House. The Department of the Interior has recommended a smaller enlargement as being compatible with the purpose and resources of the Park area.

Lake Michigan shoreline erosion is a problem currently being studied by Army Engineers, National Park Service, and local communities.

Development activities at the Lakeshore have been quite significant the past year. The Tremont Church visitor facility and administrative site has been re-modeled and the facilities improved and expanded. The West Beach development of a bathhouse parking area and access road is proceeding on schedule and should be completed by August 1976.

Restoration work on the Historic Bailly Homestead is underway and is also scheduled for completion in August 1976.

Work is underway on various rehabilitation projects of facilities in the former Nike Base to prepare this area for use as a Youth Conservation Corps camp this coming summer.

GENERAL DOMESTIC

SAVING AMERICA'S CITIES

- Q. Detroit Mayor Coleman Young told the Joint Economic Committee last month that unless something is done quickly to alienate the fiscal crunch in the nation's cities "we face a national urban crisis that could... plunge this nation into a catastrophic financial depression."

Do you agree that American cities are in dire straits and if so what would you propose to help them?

- A. I am aware of the serious problems facing Detroit and other cities with high unemployment and deteriorating facilities.

My Administration has taken several steps to help correct these conditions. First, and foremost, we have turned the economy around, and now we are seeing encouraging signs of reduced unemployment and increased consumer purchasing. We have supported programs like General Revenue Sharing, and block grant proposals such as the Community Development Program (for which I might add I have recommended full funding) to give the cities the flexibility they need in using Federal dollars to meet their most pressing needs. I have provided funds for summer youth employment, for job training and for public service jobs in the period between now and when we expect the additional reductions in our employment. I have also proposed a program of incentives for private investment in the areas of high unemployment. In addition, if cities like Detroit have special projects under consideration for existing Federal assistance, I will encourage my administration to give top priority in evaluating and assessing these requests.

However, I must offer a note of caution. Dollars alone will not solve problems of Detroit and of other cities, and certainly there are not enough Federal dollars to meet all of the financial requirements of all of our cities. We must take steps at the local and state level, and at the federal level, to rebalance the services and functions of government with its financial capacity. And, we must develop a partnership with the private sector to develop the real and permanent economic opportunities in our cities if we are going to solve this problem in the long term.

4/16/76
SGM

CABLE TELEVISION

Q: Last Fall, the Domestic Council Review Group on Regulatory Reform (DCRG) held a series of meetings with interested industry representatives and public interest groups on the subject of de-regulating cable television. Why hasn't this effort produced legislative initiatives similar to those developed for the transportation industries? Has the Administration retreated from involvement in this issue as a result of opposition from the broadcast industry?

A: For the past six months a DCRG working group has reviewed FCC regulation of cable television as part of its overall reform effort to remove "anti-competitive" regulation. That effort has produced more questions than answers about the impact of the de-regulation of cable. More research is necessary to assess the effect on consumers of removing FCC restrictions. The Administration will continue its study of this matter and hopes that interested public service institution, the industries involved and the FCC, itself, will help undertake some of this research.

Background

Proposals to limit FCC regulation of cable television have circulated for years. President Nixon's Cabinet Committee on Cable Communications issued a report recommending cable de-regulation early in 1974.

For the past six months, a DCRG task force has been working to develop specific reform proposals for cable de-regulation. The House Subcommittee on Communications recently produced a report recommending drastic changes in the Federal regulation of cable and announced plans to hold two week hearings this Spring. (Chairman Torbert Macdonald's illness apparently has prevented this.) The Senate Communications Committee has also expressed an interest in holding hearings on cable. The FCC has reduced its regulation of cable in recent months, but several court cases are pending that challenge the remaining FCC regulation of cable.

The Domestic Council task force held a series of meetings with all the industries and special interest groups concerned with cable television in October and November. Subsequently, a panel of leading economists in the field of communications was convened by the task force to examine and make recommendations on this issue.

The DCRG's findings to date are that available data is insufficient to forecast the effects of cable de-regulation on (a) the cable industry (b) broadcasters or (c) consumers. Additional areas of study have been outlined in a memorandum from Paul MacAvoy to the DCRG

LOW-INCOME HOUSING

Q: How do you propose to house low-income Americans?

A: It is the policy of this Administration to assist low-income families in obtaining decent homes and suitable living environments through programs which:

- maximize freedom of choice by offering a subsidy directly to the low-income family;
- emphasize the use of existing structures rather than new construction so that more families can be assisted with a given amount of Federal resources.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development has a new program which addresses the housing problems of low-income families. This new program, the "Section 8 program", authorizes the Federal government to pay the difference between the fair market rent and the portion of that rent that is affordable by the tenant.

Background

Administration Actions

President Ford signed the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 on August 22, 1974. This Act established a new Section 8 program of housing assistance for low-income families which authorizes the Federal government to pay the difference between (i) the fair market rent and (ii) a portion of such rent -- between 15% and 25% of the gross income -- affordable by the tenant. This new program has the following advantages over the old subsidized programs:

- the lowest income families can be reached since subsidy payments cover the difference between what a family can afford and what it costs to rent the unit;
- freedom of choice is increased because tenants are free to choose their own housing units and are not forced into subsidized housing projects;
- costs can be better controlled through the use of rent levels prevailing in the private market.

President Ford's 1977 budget authorizes HUD to enter into subsidy agreements with up to 400,000 families.

FLM
4/8/76

ETHNIC PURITY

- Q. Can you tell us your response to Governor Carter's statements about "ethnic purity"?
- A. As the Governor himself has recognized, that was an unfortunate choice of words. Neither he nor I nor any other candidate, I believe, would use those words to describe our policies.

Basically, I believe that our ethnic heritage is one of the greatest treasures our nation has, and the powers of the government should never be misused to destroy that treasure.

At the same time, I am firmly opposed to racial discrimination against individual American citizens who are seeking to buy or rent a new home. Their rights are protected by law, and as President, I will continue to enforce the laws.

Under the law, the Federal government also has a responsibility to assist State and local governments in meeting the housing needs of their low-income citizens, as determined by those governments. That law shall also be enforced.

Over the long run, I believe that the key to improving the quality of housing for our low-income citizens is a growing economy -- an economy that will provide better paying jobs without devastating inflation. This is the central goal we are pursuing in this Administration, and if we stick to our policies, it is a goal that is attainable.

(Note: You may wish to be generous toward Carter with remarks such as:

As the Governor himself has fully recognized, that was an unfortunate choice of words. It really seems like a slip of the tongue made in the tension and exhaustion of a campaign. Personally, I sympathize with his view that he should be judged on his record -- not on the basis of one ill-chosen remark.

PROS: Shows a President above the battle; shows understanding where others are villifying; recognizes that most people are going to forgive him anyway.

CONS: Might ease Carter's problem in winning Pennsylvania and beating HHH; might insert GRF too far into controversy.)

HOUSING INDUSTRY

Q: What is the Administration doing to help the housing industry recover from its recent slump?

A: I have asked for funds in my FY 77 budget to supply additional housing for 500,000 families. These programs will expand housing opportunities, spur construction and help to house moderate and low-income families.

Although 1975 was a disappointing year in the housing industry, current trends indicate that housing construction is beginning to pick up like the rest of the economy. My Administration will work to provide the proper financial and regulatory climate to assist this upturn.

Background

The Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 was signed on August 22, 1974. This Act increased the availability of mortgage credit by:

- extending all of the unsubsidized FHA insurance programs until June 30, 1977;
- increasing the size of mortgages that can be insured by the FHA -- from \$33,000 to \$45,000 for single family homes;
- increasing the size of mortgage loans by savings and loan associations -- from \$45,000 to \$55,000 for single family homes;
- increasing the size of mortgage loans that can be purchased by the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation -- from \$35,000 to \$55,000 for single family homes;
- increasing the size of mortgage loans that could be purchased by GNMA -- from \$33,000 to \$38,000 for single family homes;
- lowering the down payments required on FHA insured mortgages.

The Emergency Home Purchase Assistance Act of 1974 was signed on October 18, 1974. This bill authorizes the Government National Mortgage Association within the Department of Housing and Urban Development to make commitments up to \$7.75 billion at predetermined interest rates to purchase mortgages on both new and existing homes, which are not insured by the Federal Housing Administration or guaranteed by the Veterans Administration -- the so-called "conventional mortgages" which comprise about 80% of all mortgages. The advantage of the plan is that with the GNMA commitment, the homebuyer, the builder and lender have an insured source of financing at a known, favorable interest rate. The cost to the government is limited to the loss which GNMA realizes if its selling price for the mortgage is less than the original purchase price.

The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development released the remaining \$2 billion in mortgage purchase authority available to GNMA on June 24, 1975.

The Emergency Housing Act of 1975 was signed on July 2, 1975. This Act includes provisions for addressing the mortgage foreclosure problem, and expands the mortgage purchase programs of GNMA recommended by the President.

S. 1281 was signed on January 1, 1976. This bill:

- extends until March 1, 1977, the authority of various Federal agencies to regulate interest rates paid on certain deposits in financial institutions;
- extends the authorization of the National Commission on Electronic Fund Transfers for two years beyond the confirmation date of its chairperson;
- requires depository institutions making federally-related mortgage loans to compile and make available to the public and Federal regulatory agencies certain information regarding the number and dollar amount of mortgage loans originated or purchased by each institution by census tract.

FLM
4/8/76

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Q. How would you interpret recent economic news and what effect does it have on the economic outlook?

A. The recent economic news has been very good. Consumer prices have risen more slowly in recent months and wholesale prices have been stable over the past 4 months. However, this is partly the result of declines in food and energy prices which are not expected to continue for long. Therefore, while progress has been made on reducing inflation, we should guard against too optimistic an appraisal.

The unemployment rate has dropped sharply in the last 2 months and is now 0.7 percentage points lower than its December level. In part this is a result of the continued growth of the economy. We expect further declines in the unemployment rate though not as rapid as those of the past 2 months. We continue to expect the unemployment rate to be in the 7 to 7.5 percent range by the end of this year, though the recent declines have made it more likely we will be near the lower end of the range.

The recovery is now almost a year old and is on target, the outlook is good, and we are laying the foundations of a solid and durable expansion in the economy. Real growth should be in excess of 6 percent in 1976 and 1977 should also be a good year as consumer and business confidence increases.

The dangers of too much fiscal expansion are much greater than the dangers of too little. It is difficult to reduce spending and increase taxes if the economy begins to overheat. On the other hand, the experience of 1975 indicates that prompt tax reductions are possible and effective if economic growth slows. Thus, the Administration budget is appropriate as the basis for a solid and durable expansion.

April 1, 1976

MONETARY POLICY

- Q. Has monetary policy generally been supportive of the Administration's goals of a sustained recovery and a reduction in the rate of inflation?
- A. You may recall that last year, when the Federal Reserve announced its money supply targets for the coming year, some economists and Members of Congress voiced concern that the projected growth rates were too low--that they would mean sharply rising interest rates and a threat to a successful recovery. The Federal Reserve, on the other hand, believed that the rates of growth of money and credit that they had set would be sufficient to finance a strong recovery while not rekindling inflationary pressures.

The Federal Reserve has turned out to be the better judge. The average rates of growth of the money supply over the last 12 months have been within the ranges set by the Federal Reserve. The resulting growth in money and credit has clearly turned out to be sufficient to finance the strong pace of economic recovery that we have experienced. Short-term interest rates have not risen as was predicted. Long-term interest rates have been falling more or less steadily since September of last year and are at the lowest levels since early 1974. At the same time, the growth in money and credit clearly has been consistent with a moderation in the rate of inflation.

April 1, 1976

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE REPORT

Q. The JEC has recently published a report advocating much higher government spending in 1977 and calling the Administration's budget so restrictive that it "would mean a very sharp shift toward recession while the economy remains underutilized and unemployment remains about 7 percent." The Congressional Budget Office reaches a similar conclusion. Would you comment?

A. The differences between the Administration and Congressional views reflect sharp differences in our forecasts about the strength of the private economy. My economic program is based upon an expectation of significant growth in private spending. As the inflation rate declines, consumer and business confidence improves. Consumers are more willing to make major purchases and firms are more willing to make investment expenditures to increase our productive capacity. This leads to expanded production and increases in permanent productive jobs in the private sector.

Large increases in government spending at this time present many risks. First, they may trigger an increase in inflationary expectations that would hurt consumer confidence and lower private spending. This could also deter and delay needed investment expenditures to expand capacity and meet our goals of energy independence and environmental control. Second, such increases in spending would lead to even larger expenditures later when the economy is nearer full-employment and thus pose a danger of renewed inflation. Third, we have seen that attempts to create jobs quickly in the government sector are expensive and inefficient and no real substitute for the creation of productive jobs in the private sector.

April 1, 1976

TERMINATION OF GI BILL

Q. Why are you trying to end the GI Bill program of education benefits for post Vietnam-era veterans?

A. The whole idea of the GI Bill program, from its creation after World War II, has been to help veterans readjust to civilian life and to get the chance for further education which they lost when called to serve their country. And it has served that purpose. What I have proposed, however, is that the benefits of this program should not extend to those who serve in an all volunteer army in time of peace. This proposal is entirely consistent with actions taken after World War II and the Korean conflict and with the rationale for having a special program for those whose life is disrupted by the need to serve in time of war.

I want to emphasize that my proposal would not take any benefits away from those who have already earned them, including those presently serving in the armed forces.

I want to point out, too, that the Department of Defense supports programs which offer educational opportunities for those on active duty.

Background

The House last fall passed a measure which would terminate the GI Bill. The Senate has taken no action.

DHL/4/6/76

GI BILL BENEFITS ENDING

- Q. Do you think it is fair that veterans who are presently enrolled in courses should have their benefits terminate this semester even if they have not completed their course of study?
- A. What you are referring to is the fact that GI Bill benefits for those who served between the Korean War and the war in Vietnam end this Spring.

The GI Bill was never intended to create a life long opportunity for education benefits. Rather, it was designed to help veterans readjust to civilian life. Veterans currently have ten years in which to use their GI Bill benefits. That is a pretty long period of time. Two years ago that period was extended from eight to ten years, so not only is it a long time but it has already been extended once and no one should be taken by surprise at the fact the benefits for that group of veterans are ending.

I recognize that however logical the reasons the program cannot provide benefits indefinitely may be, it is still difficult for the individual whose benefits are terminating. I am pleased in that regard that officials of the Veterans Administration and the Office of Education are working together to provide veterans whose benefits are ending with information about other government programs which provide student assistance.

Background

Some have suggested, either as a matter of fairness or out of concern for the impact on the economy if 500,000 veterans have to leave school, that those presently enrolled be permitted to use up their GI Bill benefits beyond the ten year period. OMB and the VA estimate that over the next two years such a change in the program would cost in excess of \$1½ billion.

DHL/4/6/76

SOCIAL SECURITY

Q: What are you doing to prevent the Social Security system from going bankrupt?

A: The value of the Social Security system is beyond challenge. I am concerned, however, about the integrity of the Social Security trust fund that enables people to count on this source of income. I am concerned because the system now pays out more in benefits than it receives in tax payments.

To prevent a rapid decline in the Trust Fund over the next few years I had to make a very difficult decision. I am proposing a small payroll tax increase of three-tenths of one percent each for employees as well as employers of covered wages. The alternative would have been to limit expected increases in retirement and disability payments. This proposed tax increase will help to stabilize the Trust Fund so that current and future recipients will be fully assured of receiving the benefits they are entitled to.

The Social Security system is also facing long-term financing difficulties. I will shortly be sending legislation to the Congress that addresses the long term problem and proposes changes to correct a flaw in the Social Security law. If left unchanged this could lead to unstable benefit levels in the future. My long-term proposal would generally stabilize future benefit levels in relation to future wage levels and, in so doing, would reduce the estimated long term problem by nearly one-half.

With regard to the rest of the long term financing problem -- most of which does not arise until after the turn of the century -- I am recommending that action be taken only after public policy makers in both the Administration and the Congress have had an opportunity to evaluate the situation in the light of the legislation that is adopted and to assess fully the long range implications of emerging economic and demographic trends.

SCM
4/1/76

SOCIAL SECURITY

Q: It seems unfair that someone who has contributed to Social Security all his or her working life is denied benefits if they continue working after they are 65 and if their income exceeds an arbitrary amount. Have you any plans to request a change in that provision of the Social Security laws?

A: As you know, Social Security cash benefits are intended to provide protection against the loss of income from work due to retirement in old age, disability or death. When a loss of income from work occurs because of retirement in old age, for example, retirement benefits are payable as a partial replacement of the worker's earnings. The earnings test is used to determine that such a loss has actually occurred.

Under the test, if a beneficiary under age 72 earns more than the annual exempt amount (\$2,760 in 1976), \$1 in benefits is withheld for each \$2 of earnings above that amount. Regardless of his annual earnings, a beneficiary may receive full benefits for any month in which his earnings do not exceed the monthly exempt amount (\$230 in 1976).

Let me point out that the annual amount that Social Security beneficiaries can earn and still receive all of their benefits now rises automatically each year to take account of increases in general earnings levels. I would not favor at this time any additional increases in the earnings limitation.

Proposals which significantly raise the annual amount that beneficiaries can earn and still get all of their benefits are extremely costly to the program. Yet they benefit only a small minority of Social Security recipients. I do not believe that this sort of proposal, particularly at a time when the cost of the Social Security program is higher than the revenue it takes in, is in the best interest of the beneficiaries or the public.

I am, however, proposing legislation to make changes in the retirement test to provide more equitable treatment for those beneficiaries who do work. I propose to eliminate the monthly test of retirement now in the law and to substitute an annual exemption. This change will be much simpler and easier to understand.

SCM
4/1/76

WELFARE COSTS

Q: What is the Administration doing to alleviate the ever-mounting costs of welfare programs and the high rate of abuse and cheating?

A: We are very concerned about the high costs of welfare programs. Federal and State governments are jointly striving to reduce the increase in costs and abuse. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has had a Quality Control program in effect for more than a year. With State cooperation, it is effectively removing the unqualified from the rolls and reducing payment error ratio.

About a week ago, HEW Secretary Mathews also announced the beginning of a major Federal-State campaign to reduce fraud and abuse by providers in the Medicaid program. Much study has occurred the last couple of years on welfare reform. Several welfare reform concepts are being considered and, hopefully, a logical and effective plan will resolve.

Background

It is estimated that Medicaid fraud and abuse amount to \$750 million annually. HEW's campaign to eliminate fraud and abuse should result in a great reduction in costs. HEW has a staff of 1,000 auditors, a Medicaid Fraud and Abuse Unit of 108 people in the Medical Services Administration, and a criminal investigative component of 74 investigators to carry out the campaign. Federal and state examiners will identify fraud and abuse and help States develop management systems to permit early detection of illegal operations.

In Texas, substantial strides have been made in locating and eliminating ineligibles from the rolls and reducing error rates.

SCM
4/6/76

TITLE XX - CHILD DAY CARE SERVICES

Q: What is the current situation in regard to enforcement of the child day care staffing standards under Title XX of the Social Security Act?

A: Title XX, as passed by Congress in 1974, specifically prohibits use of Federal funds for social services day care that does not meet Federal requirements. On October 21, Congress postponed enforcement of the staffing standards for children between six weeks and six years of age in group care and child day care centers until February 1, 1976.

The Congress recently passed and sent to me H.R. 9803, a bill on child day care services under Title XX. We have consistently opposed this bill because it would perpetuate rigid Federal child day care standards and would make these services more costly to the taxpayer without making them more widely available. I vetoed this bill on April 6 with the recommendation to the Congress that they take action to extend until October 1, 1976 the moratorium on imposition of Federal child day care staffing standards that it voted last October. This would give the Congress ample time to act on my proposed Financial Assistance for Community Services Act, introduced as H.R. 12175 and S. 3061, under which States would establish and enforce their own day care staffing standards and administer their social services programs in ways they believe will best meet the needs of their citizens.

SCM
4/6/76

HUMPHREY-HAWKINS BILL

Q: Why does the Administration not endorse the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment Bill?

A: The Humphrey-Hawkins Bill (S. 50 and H.R. 50) sets an unemployment rate target that is unrealistic and would require policies contrary to our three primary objectives of increasing permanent jobs in the private sector, moving towards price stability and setting into motion the forces that will generate economic growth.

1. Full Employment Target

The bill states that the unemployment rate under conditions of full employment should be 3.0 percent, and that this target is to be reached in four years. Among persons age 20 and over, an unemployment rate of 3.0 percent or less has been reached in the post-World War II period only during war time, 1951 to 1953, and 1966 to 1969. These were years when there was a substantial increase in Government spending and very strong inflationary pressures. Moreover, the unemployment rate was low in these years because of the large increase in the size of the armed forces (an increase of about two million for the Korean War and about one million for the Vietnam war), thereby withdrawing from the labor force a substantial proportion of men age 20 to 24 who tend to have higher unemployment rates than older men. In short, very strong inflationary pressures would be needed to achieve the Humphrey-Hawkins bill target of a 3.0 percent adult unemployment rate.

2. Job Creation Programs in S. 50

The bill proposes to reach the 3.0 percent target through public service employment and public works project for youths and for adults who cannot find regular employment.

Because State and local governments tend to use a large proportion of public service employment funds to finance job slots that would exist in any case, the net addition to employment from those programs is not large.

Moreover, those hired for public service jobs are generally not those workers who have the greatest employment problems. They are not the hard core unemployed--those who

have been unemployed for long periods of time--generally because they are less skilled than other workers. Public service jobs have tended to go to those out of work with the brightest employment prospects rather than to those with the most difficult employment prospects. Not least, public service jobs add little to the productive output of the economy.

Public works projects also are fraught with difficulties. Most projects require long lead times and are expensive to terminate quickly. They tend to become operative long after recovery has gotten underway and the need for employment boosting programs may have passed.

Porter
April 1, 1976

FOREIGN AFFAIRS/DEFENSE

4/19/76

PANAMA CANAL NEGOTIATIONS

Q: In Dallas you said that the United States would never give up its control of the defense or operation of the Panama Canal. But Ambassador Bunker has testified that you instructed him to negotiate giving up both the Canal and the Canal Zone. Can you explain this contradiction?

A: Let me explain what the Panama negotiations are all about.

The original Panama Canal Treaty has been revised a number of times to accommodate to changing conditions. The United States interest has been, and remains, assuring safe passage of ships through the Canal. A series of developments, culminating in the deadly riots of 1964, convinced President Johnson that the present treaty was no longer adequate to preserve U.S. interests in the Canal and in Latin America. He undertook negotiations in 1964 and they have been continuing with a few interruptions ever since.

The issue involves not just Panama. All of Latin America feels strongly on this issue. They consider these negotiations a test of American willingness to deal with Latin America on a basis of equality and respect.

Our objectives are clear -- to achieve an agreement in which our interests in the defense of the Canal and in its operation are fully safe-guarded but which will avoid a situation in which all Latin America will be united against us on that narrow issue.

Such a treaty arrangement may not be possible. And we will defend our interests in the Panama Canal against all of Latin America if we must. But we owe it to ourselves and to our relations with our neighbors to the south to try to achieve our objectives in a cooperative manner. That is my policy and I intend to stick with it.

The United States will not surrender its interests in the operation and defense of the Canal. We are instead seeking the best way to preserve them -- in an atmosphere of partnership rather than confrontation. Any agreement negotiated will be submitted to the Congress for its approval and we continue to consult closely with the Congress as negotiations proceed.

4/18/76

LEBANON- U.S. SHIPS IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

Q: What about reports of a U. S. naval build-up in the Eastern Mediterranean off the coast of Lebanon?

A: U. S. naval ships at present in the Eastern Mediterranean are there for possible assistance in the evacuation of American citizens should the situation in Lebanon deteriorate to the point such action became necessary to protect American lives.

4/18/76

JORDAN -- INTEREST IN SOVIET AIR DEFENSE?

Q: There are reports that Jordan will turn to the Soviets for an air defense system because the HAWK purchase has fallen through for lack of Saudi funding. Are you concerned and have you cautioned the King against turning to the Soviets?

A: I have full confidence in our relations with Jordan and with King Hussein. We had very good discussions during his recent visit here on ways to further strengthen our ties, including our on-going economic and military assistance programs. Our discussions with Jordan on an air defense system have not terminated. The funding aspects are complex, but discussions to resolve the issue are continuing.

4/18/76

U. S. POSITION ON SYRIAN TROOPS INSIDE LEBANON

Q: Secretary Kissinger has admitted that Syrian regular troops are in Lebanon. If we are opposed to outside intervention, what are we going to do about it?

A: It is true that there are some Syrian military units inside Lebanon particularly in the Lebanese-Syrian border area. We have stated that we do not favor outside intervention in Lebanon; however, when one looks at the nature and the intent of what Syria has been doing in Lebanon, the Syrian role has been constructive. We continue to strongly support a political resolution of the present tragic crisis in Lebanon and to oppose intervention which could result in military confrontation or a Middle East conflict.

Q: What about Prime Minister Rabin's warning to Syria? Has the United States sent similar warnings? What is the "red line," the breaking point for Israel where Syrian military action is concerned?

A: I would not want to interpret what Prime Minister Rabin may have meant. However, it is obvious that the situation is -- as it has been for some time -- sensitive and dangerous. Thus far, both Syria and Israel have behaved with restraint and we hope that will continue. We are continuing to do our best to encourage responsible behavior by all concerned parties and to help bring about an end to the violence and a political solution for Lebanon within the framework of an independent, unified country.

4/18/76

SALT

Q: We understand that the Soviets have recently replied to a new U.S. SALT proposal. On the basis of that reply, how do you see the prospects for a new SALT agreement this year?

A: We are continuing to work toward conclusion of a new SALT agreement. The recent exchange of views to which you referred provided further insight into the positions of both sides on the unresolved issues. I would prefer not to speculate on when the remaining issues will be resolved. I can assure you that we shall continue to make every effort to obtain a satisfactory agreement. We are not going to rush to meet any deadline on a matter which is so important to our national security interests, but neither will we be dissuaded by demagogic or irresponsible comments made for political effect.

4/18/76

TRANSITION QUARTER FUNDS FOR ISRAEL

Q: Why are you continuing to oppose TQ funds for Israel given Israel's needs? Is it true that Secretary Kissinger did not oppose additional TQ funds for Israel but that you overruled him?

A: The money I requested for the upcoming fiscal year, including the transition quarter, is judged to be adequate not only for Israel but for all governments to whom we are extending security assistance in a time of extreme U. S. budget austerity. Assistance levels were most carefully considered by me and all agencies concerned with this issue. In the case of Israel, our aid has increased substantially over the past few years. We provided some \$3 billion in the year and a half between October 1973 and July 1975. I have requested \$2.3 billion alone for FY 76 and close to \$2 billion for FY 1977. By all accounts, these are very substantial sums, reflecting the strength of my commitment and that of the Administration to Israel's security. My position also reflects the needs to maintain fiscal discipline in all areas at a time when we have many other pressing current needs and an overriding requirement for budget discipline.

My position on TQ funds is the Administration position and is shared by all agencies.

4/18/76

DEFENSE BUDGET

Q: A few weeks ago you warned the Congress that you would veto the military appropriations bill should it contain major reductions from the budget levels you requested. Do you still stand by that statement?

A: I have repeatedly indicated my concern that we must increase the purchasing power of our defense dollar and insure the continued strong capabilities of our forces through necessary modernization and improvement. I am pleased to note that initial Congressional action on my FY 1977 budget proposals indicates that a majority of the Congress seems to agree.

I will continue to emphasize that we must reverse the trend of recent years of reducing defense budgets.

4/18/76

NEW POLICY TOWARD VIETNAM

Q: Does your willingness to hold talks with Vietnam indicate a fundamental change in your policy toward that country? Are you willing to provide aid to North Vietnam? How do you view the Paris Agreements?

A: Our policy is not changed. It remains as I stated it in my Pacific Doctrine speech -- that we are prepared to look to the future and not the past in dealing with Vietnam. But, I emphasize, our policy will be largely dictated by Vietnam's actions toward us and toward its neighbors.

Regarding aid, we continue to believe that the responsibility for providing reconstruction aid lies with those countries that provided the means for the Communist takeover of South Vietnam. I frankly do not see any possibility for a U. S. contribution.

4/18/76

NIXON LETTER ON AID TO NORTH VIETNAM

Q: Hanoi media on April 16 quoted parts of President Nixon's February 1, 1973 letter to the Premier of North Vietnam, in which he stated the U.S. would provide postwar reconstruction aid to North Vietnam and that preliminary studies indicated the appropriate range of such aid would be about \$3.25 billion over five years. Is this a correct reading of President Nixon's letter? And, if so, are we now refusing to provide aid which Nixon promised to the North Vietnamese?

A: It is totally incorrect to say that the United States made any secret pledges outside the Paris Agreement that we would provide a specific amount of aid to North Vietnam. President Nixon's February 1, 1973 message to Premier Pham Van Dong indicated only the initial range in which we were thinking of providing postwar assistance within the provisions of the Paris Agreement. President Nixon's message also stipulated that we would have to follow our Constitutional process in any implementation of this part of the Accords. In other words, the Congress would have to approve any financial assistance to North Vietnam.

North Vietnam was also aware that our aid was predicated on its observing the cease-fire. In June 1973, when it became clear that North Vietnam had no intention of living up to the Paris Agreement, we suspended any consideration or discussion of providing aid.

4/18/76

NIXON LETTER MENTION OF \$3.25 BILLION AID TO VIETNAM

Q: Did the Nixon letter in fact mention the figure \$3.25 billion?

A: At the time of the signing of the Paris Accords, we were discussing with the Vietnamese the possible levels of assistance we were willing to consider. At that time, we indicated that we thought that a figure in that range over the years would be adequate to meet their reconstruction needs. These discussions were, of course, subject to the consent of the Congress in accordance with our Constitutional processes, and to the compliance by the Vietnamese to the Paris Accords.

4/18/76

COMMUNIST PARTICIPATION IN WESTERN GOVERNMENTS

Q: Why does the United States oppose the participation of Communists in NATO Governments?

A: A Communist government or coalition government including Communists would raise serious questions about that country's role in NATO. Communist participation in NATO governments would change the character of the Alliance. Past actions and statements by European communists demonstrate that their influence in Allied Governments would seriously hamper Western defense efforts essential to Europe's freedom and to international stability. Additionally, the commitment of the American people to defend European freedom would be deprived of the moral basis on which it has stood for 30 years.

Q: Does this policy represent intervention in the domestic political affairs of our allies -- as French leaders have charged in recent days?

A: While decisions on domestic political affairs must be made by the voters of the countries concerned, the other members of the Alliance cannot close their eyes to the fact that Communists in Western Europe have long advocated programs and values detrimental to NATO and to our mutual defense. It is the inevitable impact of such developments on the North Atlantic Alliance which is of concern to us.

U. S. POLICY TOWARD EASTERN EUROPE

Q: Mr. President, there have been news reports in recent days that senior officials of your Administration have urged a policy of encouraging the Soviet Union to take over Eastern Europe once and for all because such an "organic union" would lessen Soviet insecurity in that area and thereby promote stability. Is this your policy or do these reports presage a change in Administration policy? Do you support these views?

A: When I was in Milwaukee on April 2, I had the welcome opportunity to reaffirm my policy toward the nations of Eastern Europe.

Let me again state that policy. The United States strongly supports the aspirations for freedom and national independence of peoples everywhere -- including Eastern Europe.

I have spoken out against hegemonial aspirations by any power and have made that policy a part of formal written diplomatic documents.

I have made official visits to Eastern European countries and invited Eastern European leaders here to underscore that policy. It is a policy we will pursue with patient persistence and from which we will not waiver.

My record is clear -- it is a record I am proud of.

4/18/76

SECRETARY'S TRIP TO AFRICA

Q: The Secretary of State has announced his upcoming trip to Africa. Would you share with us your instructions to him for this trip?

A: For some time Secretary Kissinger and I have been interested in his making a personal tour of Africa. He will be meeting with ranking officials in seven countries in East and West Africa (FYI: Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Zaire, Ghana, Liberia, Senegal) to exchange views on bilateral and international matters. In addition, he will visit Kenya a second time at the end of his tour to address the fourth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). The trip will give the Secretary an excellent opportunity to discuss in detail southern African humanitarian concerns and economic development in Africa. He will be discussing what support the United States can give to the aspirations of African nations and the avoidance of great power interference in African affairs.

This trip is in keeping with my Administration's resolve to develop and strengthen our relations with the nations of Africa.

Q: Will he raise the question of Rhodesia where Cubans confront a white Rhodesian minority?

A: We have no confirmation of reports of Cuban troops in Rhodesia, but such an eventuality would be grave indeed. We are encouraged by signs we see that others would share our concern should the Cubans

meddle in the Rhodesian situation. Secretary Kissinger will have an opportunity to discuss the Rhodesian question with key leaders in the area. He will reiterate in the strongest terms our support for majority rule in Rhodesia and our hope that a solution will be pursued expeditiously by both sides.

HONORARY CITIZENSHIP FOR ALEXANDER SOLZHENITSYN

Q: Mr. President, there is currently a bill before the Congress that would make Alexander Solzhenitsyn an honorary citizen of the United States. Will you support this bill?

A: I share with all Americans the highest respect and admiration for Alexander Solzhenitsyn as a man of courage and as an author whose world-renown literary talents have won him the Nobel Prize for Literature. He is one of a number of greatly talented and brave men who, since the 1930s, because of circumstances in their own countries have come to the free countries of the West.

The United States values the talents of these men and women -- musicians, authors, dancers, scientists, scholars and artists. - Our nation for two hundred years has opened its doors to the oppressed. In turn, their contributions to our cultural and spiritual heritage have been of lasting importance.

Honorary American citizenship is the highest honor the United States can bestow. In fact, it has been conferred only once in two centuries -- to Sir Winston Churchill. I believe it would be more appropriate if we were to recognize and honor people of great talent, such as Mr. Solzhenitsyn, in other meaningful ways consistent with their special talents. In this regard, I was pleased to note that the Freedoms Foundation included Mr. Solzhenitsyn among the recipients of its awards only a few weeks ago.

MEETING WITH SOLZHENITSYN

Q: Mr. President, we understand Alexander Solzhenitsyn will again be coming to the United States on a lecture tour. Will you meet with him?

A: Some months ago, I indicated that I would be pleased to meet with Mr. Solzhenitsyn should he wish such a meeting, and that continues to be my view. There are no plans for such a meeting at present.

Q: Mr. President, with regard to our relations with the Soviet Union, several of your opponents -- both Democratic and Republican -- have charged that detente has become a one-way street, that the Soviets have used this period of improving relations in fact to extract one-sided concessions from the United States, to push us back to second place status in military strength, and to exploit the relationship for U. S. grain and technology while engaging in activities in Angola and elsewhere contrary to our interests and to the spirit of a more stable relationship. Would you respond to these charges and, in light of your dropping detente from your vocabulary, explain your policy toward the USSR?

A: At the outset, let me remind you that the United States is the strongest nation on earth. Our military might is unmatched. Our economic and technological strength dwarf any other. Our heritage as a democracy of free people is envied by hundreds of millions around the world. In virtually every aspect of human endeavor, we are the most advanced country anywhere.

That the Soviet Union is a growing superpower is an historical fact. It is not the result of any single American decision or of American policy in general. Because we and the Soviets are political opponents and military rivals, the US-Soviet relationship in this nuclear age has the most profound implications for global survival. When I use the term "peace through strength" to describe our approach to the US-Soviet relationship, it is not because there has been a change in U. S. policy -- it is because I want the basis for that policy to be clearly understood.

* * *



It is my policy first and foremost to assure the security of this nation by maintaining our national defense at the level required. It is also my policy to move beyond confrontations and crises to develop a more stable relationship with the USSR, but at the same time to prevent Soviet expansionism.

There is no give-away, no one-way street. In the Berlin agreements, the SALT agreements, the Middle East, and the grain sales, we received real, tangible gains. We pursue this policy because it is in our national interest to do so. Let's look at the facts:

-- Strategic Arms. The first agreements froze the Soviet missile build-up, while stopping no US program. The Vladivostok agreement will cap the growth of Soviet and American nuclear weapons at equal levels causing the Soviets to reduce. We have avoided a very costly and strategically futile ABM race. All of this is clearly in our interests; our security is fully safeguarded in this process.

-- Trade. In trade, we have reached agreements on grain assuring income to American farmers and the enormously productive U.S. agricultural sector, earning foreign exchange for our economy (\$2 billion last year) and protecting American consumers from fluctuations in grain prices due to Soviet actions in the international grain market. East-West trade runs to 43 billion,



and our share is less than 10 percent, mostly in grain; and we remain vigilant to ensure that US-Soviet trade does not affect our national security interests. Our country benefits -- in jobs and dollars -- from the sale of goods to the USSR. This is not a give-away; it is in our interests.

-- The suspicions and rivalries of more than a generation cannot be swept away in a short time. Our political rivalry and military competition with the Soviet Union will continue. We must be willing to practice both firmness and conciliation, resisting expansionist drives, but shaping a more constructive relationship as we can. There is no responsible alternative.



REVENUE
SHARING

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS

	Actual Payments to Date (4/5/76)	Estimated Payments Under Existing Program (Thru 12/31/76)	Projected Under President's Proposal (1/77 - 9/82)
<u>Indiana</u>			
Indianapolis	\$ 50.8	\$ 60.4	\$ 76.3
Vanderburgh County	5.6	6.6	7.6
Evansville	9.8	11.3	12.9

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS -- INDIANA
(in millions)

	Total State & All Local Governments	State Gov't.	Counties	Municipalities	Townships
Actual Payments to Date as of 4/5/76	\$ 528.8	\$ 176.3	\$ 120.1	\$ 189.5	\$ 42.9
Estimated Payments Under Existing Pro- gram--thru 12/31/76	628.6	209.5	143.0	224.7	51.4
Projected Payments Under President's Proposal (1/77-9/82)	808.7	270.0	185.4	287.3	66.4

REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
15	STATE OF INDIANA	10,735,037	176,268,248				
001	ADAMS COUNTY	51,848	894,623		LICKING TOWNSHIP	4,765	50,074
	BERNE CITY	6,030	95,981		WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	932	14,298
	DECATUR CITY	25,823	394,107		* COUNTY TOTAL *	59,651	869,977
	GENEVA TOWN	2,510	51,779	006	BOONE COUNTY	39,365	718,023
	MONROE TOWN	1,509	25,357		ADVANCE TOWN	596	10,621
	BLUE CREEK TOWNSHIP	611	9,906		JAMESTOWN TOWN	1,041	16,226
	FRENCH TOWNSHIP	615	10,089		LEBANON CITY	13,688	271,939
	HARTFORD TOWNSHIP	659	10,671		THORNTOWN TOWN	1,230	15,450
	JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP	539	9,099		ULEN TOWN	464	7,808
	KIRKLAND TOWNSHIP	633	10,254		WHITESTOWN TOWN	905	16,032
	MONROE TOWNSHIP	1,965	19,243		ZIONSVILLE TOWN	4,557	25,580
	PREBLE TOWNSHIP	981	14,139		CENTER TOWNSHIP	10,250	144,737
	KOOT TOWNSHIP	1,808	22,480		CLINTON TOWNSHIP	286	3,443
	ST MARYS TOWNSHIP	894	14,549		EAGLE TOWNSHIP	1,953	33,333
	UNION TOWNSHIP	812	13,151		HARRISON TOWNSHIP	299	8,487
	WAHASH TOWNSHIP	2,118	23,562		JACKSON TOWNSHIP	1,246	15,103
	WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	4,589	48,642		JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP	782	10,827
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	103,944	1,669,632		MARION TOWNSHIP	931	14,719
					PERRY TOWNSHIP	717	11,544
002	ALLEN COUNTY	396,638	6,733,907		SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP	1,384	23,357
	FURT WAYNE CITY	518,831	9,365,310		UNION TOWNSHIP	554	8,727
	GRABILL TOWN	969	14,857		WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	610	10,001
	MONROEVILLE TOWN	1,490	29,886		WORTH TOWNSHIP	818	10,277
	NEW HAVEN TOWN	7,416	138,100		* COUNTY TOTAL *	81,666	1,376,244
	WOODRUH CITY	687	15,441	007	BROWN COUNTY	22,652	300,832
	HUNTERTOWN TOWN	659	10,571		NASHVILLE TOWN	1,089	22,688
	ABOITE TOWNSHIP	2,629	42,012		HAMBLETON TOWNSHIP	751	9,397
	ADAMS TOWNSHIP	14,491	159,250		JACKSON TOWNSHIP	609	11,433
	CEDAR CREEK TOWNSHIP	2,838	32,585		VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP	1,011	6,014
	EEL RIVER TOWNSHIP	773	15,531		WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	1,204	9,104
	JACKSON TOWNSHIP	475	8,485		* COUNTY TOTAL *	27,316	359,468
	JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP	990	19,095	008	CARROLL COUNTY	26,808	526,520
	LAFAYETTE TOWNSHIP	723	17,086		CAMDEN TOWN	642	9,911
	LAKE TOWNSHIP	361	14,463		DELPHI CITY	5,621	100,492
	MADISON TOWNSHIP	533	28,575		FLORA TOWN	2,628	48,215
	MARION TOWNSHIP	449	13,233		YEDMAN TOWN	117	1,960
	MAUMEE TOWNSHIP	1,518	22,092		BURLINGTON TOWN	1,126	17,768
	MILAN TOWN	1,589	14,887		ADAMS TOWNSHIP	366	6,123
	MONROE TOWNSHIP	644	9,441		BURLINGTON TOWNSHIP	1,196	19,879
	PERRY TOWNSHIP	3,184	40,068		CARROLLTON TOWNSHIP	546	9,124
	PLEASANT TOWNSHIP	1,688	20,452		CLAY TOWNSHIP	539	9,015
	ST JOSEPH TOWNSHIP	10,212	267,691		DEER CREEK TOWNSHIP	3,309	45,535
	SCIPIO TOWNSHIP	303	5,337		DEMOCRAT TOWNSHIP	664	11,132
	SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP	1,703	31,413		JACKSON TOWNSHIP	1,004	16,942
	WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	9,105	103,035		JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP	1,364	19,735
	WAYNE TOWNSHIP	121,117	1,481,325		LIBERTY TOWNSHIP	405	6,783
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	1,102,015	18,646,128		MADISON TOWNSHIP	425	7,119
					MONROE TOWNSHIP	1,401	21,696
003	BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY	103,091	1,915,496		ROCK CREEK TOWNSHIP	366	6,123
	CLIFFORD TOWN	225	3,724		TIPPECANOE TOWNSHIP	807	10,543
	COLUMBUS CITY	131,852	2,001,936		WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	1,189	19,353
	ELIZABETH TOWN	421	11,930		* COUNTY TOTAL *	50,503	913,988
	HARTSVILLE TOWN	356	5,925	009	CASS COUNTY	46,403	844,259
	HOPE TOWN	2,496	27,323		GALVESTON TOWN	2,184	31,974
	JUNESVILLE TOWN	158	2,713		LOGANSPOUT CITY	59,787	954,234
	CLAY TOWNSHIP	464	10,345		ONWARD TOWN	91	1,503
	CLIFTY TOWNSHIP	401	8,201		ROYAL CENTER TOWN	1,565	26,852
	COLUMBUS TOWNSHIP	9,115	120,109		WALTON TOWN	1,278	24,288
	FLAT ROCK TOWNSHIP	1,040	15,701		ADAMS TOWNSHIP	634	11,307
	GERMAN TOWNSHIP	151	8,453		BETHLEHEM TOWNSHIP	745	10,591
	HARRISON TOWNSHIP	867	12,622		BOONE TOWNSHIP	310	5,517
	HAW CREEK TOWNSHIP	REPORT	6,792		CLAY TOWNSHIP	1,632	26,445
	JACKSON TOWNSHIP	369	5,533		CLINTON TOWNSHIP	1,648	26,016
	OHIO TOWNSHIP	478	7,740		DEER CREEK TOWNSHIP	868	13,463
	PUCK CREEK TOWNSHIP	627	10,339		EEL TOWNSHIP	2,530	72,352
	SAND CREEK TOWNSHIP	490	15,743		HARRISON TOWNSHIP	707	11,669
	WAYNE TOWNSHIP	1,440	18,217		JACKSON TOWNSHIP	854	12,870
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	254,041	4,208,842		JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP	517	9,467
					MIAMI TOWNSHIP	676	12,288
004	BENTON COUNTY	16,437	269,527		NOBLE TOWNSHIP	1,560	25,331
	AMRIA TOWN	417	5,214		TIPTON TOWNSHIP	1,233	17,372
	BOSWELL TOWN	2,104	34,417		WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	1,429	15,339
	EARL PARK TOWN	366	6,399		* COUNTY TOTAL *	126,651	2,153,139
	FOWLER TOWN	3,425	56,492	010	CLARK COUNTY	114,857	1,760,387
	OTTERBEIN TOWN	1,589	25,646		CHARLESTOWN CITY	11,692	177,691
	OXFORD TOWN	1,977	32,876		CLARKSVILLE TOWN	38,581	514,813
	ROLIVAR TOWNSHIP	220	4,976		JEFFERSONVILLE CITY	74,029	1,104,825
	CENTER TOWNSHIP	690	10,780		NEW PROVIDENCE TOWN	280	7,695
	GILBOA TOWNSHIP	288	4,889		SELLERSBURG TOWN	4,972	75,411
	GHANT TOWNSHIP	600	4,858		BETHLEHEM TOWNSHIP	420	6,795
	HICKORY GROVE TOWNSHIP	710	11,044		CARR TOWNSHIP	561	8,032
	OAK GROVE TOWNSHIP	759	11,480		CHARLESTOWN TOWNSHIP	1,850	21,795
	PARISH GROVE TOWNSHIP	362	6,455		JEFFERSONVILLE TOWNSHIP	16,121	196,554
	PINE TOWNSHIP	271	4,584		MONROE TOWNSHIP	669	26,490
	RICHLAND TOWNSHIP	675	11,641		OREGON TOWNSHIP	850	12,993
	UNION TOWNSHIP	320	4,120		OWEN TOWNSHIP	476	8,390
	YORK TOWNSHIP	230	3,884		SILVER CREEK TOWNSHIP	3,131	34,461
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	31,440	509,282		UNION TOWNSHIP	537	8,024
					UTICA TOWNSHIP	3,717	16,648
005	BLACKFORD COUNTY	34,780	495,914		WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	1,233	17,731
	HARTFORD CITY	13,032	219,809		WOOD TOWNSHIP	867	11,492
	MONTPELIER CITY	3,479	50,168		* COUNTY TOTAL *	274,843	4,010,337
	SHAMROCK LAKES TOWN	175	1,936				
	HARRISON TOWNSHIP	1,109	16,112				
	JACKSON TOWNSHIP	1,379	21,666				

REVENUE SHARING DISBURSMENTS

15 INDIANA

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	
011	CLAY COUNTY	52,008	994,546	016	LOGAN TOWNSHIP	674	9,424	
	BRAZIL CITY	14,498	413,287		MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP	1,495	24,499	
	CARBON TOWN	REPORT	3,816		MILLER TOWNSHIP	824	13,712	
	CENTER POINT TOWN	225	4,123		SPARTA TOWNSHIP	1,260	17,761	
	CLAY CITY TOWN	1,637	32,831		WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	607	8,708	
	KNIGHTSVILLE TOWN	658	10,713		YORK TOWNSHIP	585	8,256	
	STAUNTON TOWN	498	8,309		* COUNTY TOTAL *	123,975	2,133,942	
	BRAZIL TOWNSHIP	5,813	36,147		017	DECATUR COUNTY	45,954	869,743
	CASS TOWNSHIP	251	4,059			GREENSBURG CITY	16,512	284,528
	DICK JOHNSON TOWNSHIP	953	14,694			MILFORD TOWN	150	2,525
	HARRISON TOWNSHIP	1,770	24,635			MILLHOUSE TOWN	204	3,407
	JACKSON TOWNSHIP	1,087	20,189			NEWPOINT TOWN	309	6,513
	LEWIS TOWNSHIP	REPORT	10,459			ST PAUL TOWN	982	25,078
	MERRY TOWNSHIP	REPORT	34,554			WESTPORT TOWN	1,964	24,901
	PUSEY TOWNSHIP	1,817	29,692			ADAMS TOWNSHIP	878	11,254
	SUGAR RIDGE TOWNSHIP	346	6,476			CLAY TOWNSHIP	980	13,340
	VAN RUPEN TOWNSHIP	1,970	26,720			CLINTON TOWNSHIP	487	7,063
	WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	408	7,276			FUGIT TOWNSHIP	280	6,507
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	83,939	1,682,526			JACKSON TOWNSHIP	492	9,177
	012	CLINTON COUNTY	34,262			747,839	MARION TOWNSHIP	408
COLFAX TOWN		502	8,526	SALT CREEK TOWNSHIP		482	12,579	
FRANKFORT CITY		44,955	645,377	SAND CREEK TOWNSHIP		6,940	19,424	
KIRKLIN TOWN		1,463	27,333	WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP		9,298	95,778	
MICHIGANTOWN TOWN		405	7,302	* COUNTY TOTAL *		86,330	1,403,489	
MULBERRY TOWN		1,288	24,911	018		DE KALB COUNTY	52,560	855,861
MOSSVILLE TOWN		1,220	14,158			ALTONA TOWN	215	4,824
CENTER TOWNSHIP		18,257	101,963			ASHLEY TOWN	961	17,389
FOREST TOWNSHIP		794	12,952		AUBURN CITY	16,707	267,423	
JACKSON TOWNSHIP		1,072	16,869		BUTLER CITY	4,920	77,666	
JOHNSON TOWNSHIP		635	10,390		CORUNNA TOWN	650	6,510	
KIRKLIN TOWNSHIP		1,095	18,504		GARRETT CITY	9,245	149,460	
MADISON TOWNSHIP		895	14,672		ST JOE TOWN	REPORT	19,573	
MICHIGAN TOWNSHIP		1,164	11,388		WATERLOO TOWN	3,115	62,333	
OKEN TOWNSHIP		711	11,616		BUTLER TOWNSHIP	445	7,686	
PEPBY TOWNSHIP		806	13,379		CONCORD TOWNSHIP	494	7,998	
ROSS TOWNSHIP		1,112	16,421		FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP	493	11,944	
SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP		445	6,625		FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	779	11,767	
UNION TOWNSHIP		536	8,739		GRANT TOWNSHIP	1,901	27,424	
WARREN TOWNSHIP		584	9,526		JACKSON TOWNSHIP	179	16,135	
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	454	8,788	KEYSER TOWNSHIP		1,188	20,013		
* COUNTY TOTAL *	112,655	1,737,418	NEWVILLE TOWNSHIP		298	5,505		
013	CHAMFORD COUNTY	21,883	359,504		RICHLAND TOWNSHIP	947	12,146	
	ALTON TOWN	NO PAY DUE	0		SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP	1,078	14,166	
	ENGLISH TOWN	1,710	29,877		SPENCER TOWNSHIP	340	5,976	
	LEAVENWORTH TOWN	205	4,712	STAFFORD TOWNSHIP	225	3,702		
	MARENGO TOWN	316	13,833	TROY TOWNSHIP	774	4,423		
	MILLTOWN TOWN	1,537	18,302	UNION TOWNSHIP	1,201	14,819		
	BOONE TOWNSHIP	110	4,119	WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP	1,384	30,761		
	JENNINGS TOWNSHIP	602	11,482	* COUNTY TOTAL *	100,099	1,655,503		
	JOHNSON TOWNSHIP	409	6,306	019	DELAWARE COUNTY	139,208	2,895,056	
	LIBERTY TOWNSHIP	REPORT	0		ALBANY TOWN	2,502	49,622	
	OHIO TOWNSHIP	378	9,115		EATON TOWN	2,786	68,664	
	PATOKA TOWNSHIP	417	4,938		GASTON TOWN	1,343	20,051	
	STERLING TOWNSHIP	398	9,751		MUNCIE CITY	269,141	4,361,360	
	UNION TOWNSHIP	278	4,797		SELMA TOWN	1,066	14,153	
	WHISKEY RUN TOWNSHIP	306	7,290		YORKTOWN TOWN	4,370	37,221	
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	28,549	489,026		CENTER TOWNSHIP	49,677	1,073,821	
	014	DAVLESS COUNTY	54,919		812,976	DELAWARE TOWNSHIP	1,497	25,711
		ALFORDSVILLE TOWN	81		1,407	HAMILTON TOWNSHIP	1,059	16,220
		CANNELBURG TOWN	116		2,000	HARRISON TOWNSHIP	678	14,062
		ELNORA TOWN	1,156		18,929	LIBERTY TOWNSHIP	2,236	31,347
MONTGOMERY TOWN		1,420	10,261		HONROE TOWNSHIP	1,251	15,056	
ODON TOWN		1,637	29,881		MOUNT PLEASANT TOWNSHIP	38	38,207	
PLAINVILLE TOWN		413	7,205		NILES TOWNSHIP	555	12,467	
WASHINGTON CITY		28,814	387,427		PERRY TOWNSHIP	1,058	13,082	
BARR TOWNSHIP		1,233	15,765		SALEM TOWNSHIP	3,543	55,367	
BOGARD TOWNSHIP		459	10,624		UNION TOWNSHIP	2,199	27,867	
ELMORE TOWNSHIP		1,025	12,761		WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	916	14,843	
HARRISON TOWNSHIP		392	2,764		* COUNTY TOTAL *	485,123	8,784,177	
MADISON TOWNSHIP		1,143	15,950	020	DUBOIS COUNTY	39,319	615,960	
REEVE TOWNSHIP		531	9,262		BIRDSEYE TOWN	573	11,287	
STEELE TOWNSHIP		522	10,083		FERDINAND TOWN	3,741	68,799	
VANBUREN TOWNSHIP		500	8,904		HOLLAND TOWN	1,171	25,030	
VEALE TOWNSHIP		528	8,359		HUNTINGBURG CITY	20,731	330,267	
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP		6,480	86,522		JASPER CITY	30,701	479,706	
* COUNTY TOTAL *		101,369	1,451,080		BAINBRIDGE TOWNSHIP	852	12,656	
015		DEARBORN COUNTY	59,020		1,078,736	BOONE TOWNSHIP	550	7,314
	AURORA CITY	12,525	213,917		CASS TOWNSHIP	715	12,984	
	DILLSBOND TOWN	3,229	48,909		COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP	690	10,116	
	GREENDALE TOWN	13,191	234,634		FERDINAND TOWNSHIP	865	11,683	
	LAWRENCEBURG CITY	15,622	244,583		HALL TOWNSHIP	575	8,666	
	MOORES HILL TOWN	852	13,001		HARRISON TOWNSHIP	1,015	15,300	
	ST LEON TOWN	358	5,898		JACKSON TOWNSHIP	927	14,355	
	WEST HARRISON TOWN	1,183	16,243		JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP	627	13,207	
	CASSAM CREEK TOWNSHIP	212	3,419		MADISON TOWNSHIP	1,110	19,699	
	CENTER TOWNSHIP	1,375	19,931		MARION TOWNSHIP	636	12,549	
	CLAY TOWNSHIP	908	14,762		PATOKA TOWNSHIP	2,784	36,123	
	HARRISON TOWNSHIP	732	15,963		* COUNTY TOTAL *	107,582	1,705,701	
	MORAN TOWNSHIP	545	8,369		020	ELKHART COUNTY	266,558	2,933,182
	JACKSON TOWNSHIP	535	7,753	BRISTOL TOWN		2,322	23,961	
	MELSO TOWNSHIP	661	9,000	ELKHART CITY		160,784	2,724,805	
	LAWRENCEBURG TOWNSHIP	7,582	116,465	GOSHEN CITY		47,971	935,593	

REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	MIDDLEBURY TOWN	1,751	49,067		NEWCASTLE TOWNSHIP	715	9,430
	MILLERSBURG TOWN	1,744	25,033		RICHLAND TOWNSHIP	589	10,434
	SPARF CITY	9,815	179,971		ROCHESTER TOWNSHIP	5,463	73,288
	ARUSA TOWN	1,803	24,959		UNION TOWNSHIP	1,045	18,250
	GO TOWNSHIP	3,030	41,466		WAYNE TOWNSHIP	602	9,780
	CLINTON TOWNSHIP	1,116	14,365		* COUNTY TOTAL *	62,002	1,123,355
	CLEVELAND TOWNSHIP	4,346	62,333				
	CLINTON TOWNSHIP	1,494	20,973	026	GIRSON COUNTY	50,069	933,335
	CONCORD TOWNSHIP	9,640	163,363		FORT BRANCH TOWN	3,380	46,773
	ELKHART TOWNSHIP	1,777	89,295		FRANCISCO TOWN	REPORT	9,766
	HARRISON TOWNSHIP	1,797	29,512		HAUBSTADT TOWN	1,338	21,362
	JACKSON TOWNSHIP	1,938	32,608		HAZLETON TOWN	336	6,504
	JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP	2,011	32,207		HACKEY TOWN	102	1,648
	LOCKE TOWNSHIP	923	23,356		OAKLAND CITY	3,798	58,419
	MIDDLEBURY TOWNSHIP	3,247	44,036		OWENSVILLE TOWN	1,405	25,340
	OLIVE TOWNSHIP	666	11,105		PATOKA TOWN	437	7,178
	OSOLO TOWNSHIP	12,971	132,147		PRINCETON CITY	24,024	394,859
	UNION TOWNSHIP	2,254	39,153		SOMERVILLE TOWN	255	2,819
	WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	764	57,922		BARTON TOWNSHIP	1,091	16,149
	YORK TOWNSHIP	1,214	18,920		CENTER TOWNSHIP	617	15,387
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	541,940	7,719,332		COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP	864	12,234
					JOHNSON TOWNSHIP	795	12,740
021	FAYETTE COUNTY	40,742	757,219		MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP	2,180	38,437
	CONNERSVILLE CITY	60,442	994,388		PATOKA TOWNSHIP	5,331	78,526
	COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP	1,392	9,829		UNION TOWNSHIP	959	19,825
	CONNERSVILLE TOWNSHIP	3,926	63,389		WARASH TOWNSHIP	212	3,799
	FAIRVIEW TOWNSHIP	864	4,661		WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	446	7,965
	HARRISON TOWNSHIP	2,097	17,747		WHITE RIVER TOWNSHIP	666	9,204
	JACKSON TOWNSHIP	570	8,488		* COUNTY TOTAL *	98,305	1,722,269
	JENNINGS TOWNSHIP	264	4,742				
	ORANGE TOWNSHIP	140	6,540	027	GRANT COUNTY	115,262	2,088,537
	POSEY TOWNSHIP	574	9,131		FAIRMOUNT TOWN	4,882	100,896
	WATERLOO TOWNSHIP	398	5,378		FOWLERTON TOWN	264	4,925
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	111,409	1,883,512		GAS CITY CITY	7,072	131,552
					JONESBORO TOWN	3,418	50,174
022	FLOYD COUNTY	77,519	1,266,752		MARION CITY	124,313	2,238,086
	GEORGETOWN TOWN	1,253	17,878		MATTHEWS TOWN	1,042	22,621
	GREENVILLE TOWN	490	8,245		SWEETSER TOWN	846	14,472
	NEW ALBANY CITY	109,810	1,879,870		SWAYZEE TOWN	1,156	17,844
	FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	WAIVED	0		UPLAND TOWN	4,827	92,188
	GEORGETOWN TOWNSHIP	1,433	14,848		VAN BUREN TOWN	1,028	18,372
	GREENVILLE TOWNSHIP	1,640	21,753		CENTER TOWNSHIP	15,987	262,285
	LAFAYETTE TOWNSHIP	1,493	21,197		FAIRMOUNT TOWNSHIP	3,375	29,876
	NEW ALBANY TOWNSHIP	9,908	124,636		FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	3,299	44,774
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	203,546	3,359,179		GREEN TOWNSHIP	637	10,871
					JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP	2,339	46,468
023	WAIN COUNTY	21,862	600,520		LIBERTY TOWNSHIP	920	15,981
	WAIN CITY	10,166	148,109		MILL TOWNSHIP	4,954	71,913
	STON CITY	4,389	45,188		MONROE TOWNSHIP	748	12,186
	WAINBORO TOWN	593	10,095		PLEASANT TOWNSHIP	1,235	19,675
	KINGMAN TOWN	1,086	12,044		RICHLAND TOWNSHIP	447	8,623
	MELLOTT TOWN	272	5,728		SIMS TOWNSHIP	1,733	22,625
	NEWTOWN TOWN	229	3,857		VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP	1,473	19,967
	VEEDENSBURG TOWN	3,819	61,951		WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	2,948	44,571
	WALLACE TOWN	114	1,402		* COUNTY TOTAL *	304,205	5,389,484
	CAIN TOWNSHIP	420	12,161				
	DAVIS TOWNSHIP	453	7,094	028	GREENE COUNTY	69,122	723,955
	FULTON TOWNSHIP	389	7,104		BLOOMFIELD TOWN	2,081	34,889
	JACKSON TOWNSHIP	807	11,923		JASONVILLE CITY	4,723	80,871
	LOGAN TOWNSHIP	3,045	46,121		LINTON CITY	9,660	137,940
	MILLCREEK TOWNSHIP	1,114	14,291		LYONS TOWN	1,247	23,750
	RICHLAND TOWNSHIP	641	16,418		NEWBERRY TOWN	248	4,015
	SHANNEE TOWNSHIP	502	8,115		SWITZ CITY TOWN	249	4,984
	THOY TOWNSHIP	1,705	29,211		WORTHINGTON TOWN	2,266	37,506
	VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP	585	27,456		BEECH CREEK TOWNSHIP	1,261	15,170
	WARASH TOWNSHIP	REPORT	0		CASS TOWNSHIP	358	5,432
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	52,191	1,072,788		CENTER TOWNSHIP	1,179	13,652
					FAIRPLAY TOWNSHIP	1,082	11,521
024	FRANKLIN COUNTY	36,014	627,910		GRANT TOWNSHIP	566	9,107
	BROOKVILLE TOWN	10,365	170,712		HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP	439	7,007
	CEDAR GROVE TOWN	201	3,354		JACKSON TOWNSHIP	1,024	12,994
	LAUREL TOWN	1,311	18,268		JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP	1,723	20,537
	MOUNT CARMEL TOWN	102	1,726		RICHLAND TOWNSHIP	2,837	33,650
	OLDENBURG TOWN	1,130	21,821		SMITH TOWNSHIP	366	5,771
	BATH TOWNSHIP	3,408	20,343		STAFFORD TOWNSHIP	509	7,809
	BLOOMING GROVE TOWNSHIP	581	8,946		STOCKTON TOWNSHIP	6,008	72,728
	BROOKVILLE TOWNSHIP	1,188	16,897		TAYLOR TOWNSHIP	805	8,178
	BUTLER TOWNSHIP	403	6,854		WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	1,039	13,300
	FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP	138	3,063		WRIGHT TOWNSHIP	2,835	49,999
	HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP	284	5,218		* COUNTY TOTAL *	111,627	1,334,769
	LAUREL TOWNSHIP	665	15,382				
	METAMORA TOWNSHIP	717	11,157	029	HAMILTON COUNTY	56,380	795,444
	POSEY TOWNSHIP	528	6,995		ARCADIA TOWN	1,533	26,080
	RAY TOWNSHIP	441	7,520		ATLANTA TOWN	697	12,495
	SALT CREEK TOWNSHIP	212	5,737		CARMEL TOWN	8,718	107,748
	SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP	616	10,566		CICERO TOWN	2,411	27,782
	WHITEATER TOWNSHIP	835	11,522		FISHERS TOWN	563	9,233
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	59,139	973,991		NORLESVILLE CITY	19,338	312,584
					SHERIDAN TOWN	3,461	65,041
025	FULTON COUNTY	34,302	742,258		WESTFIELD TOWN	2,546	37,641
	AMRON TOWN	2,348	35,388		ADAMS TOWNSHIP	1,623	24,954
	FULTON TOWN	901	9,741		CLAY TOWNSHIP	20,648	278,409
	KENT TOWN	1,126	23,458		DELAWARE TOWNSHIP	1,786	24,780
	NEWTON CITY	10,443	140,444		FALL CREEK TOWNSHIP	1,634	22,230
	ALLEN TOWNSHIP	2,349	12,752		JACKSON TOWNSHIP	984	41,641
	HENRY TOWNSHIP	1,201	21,113		NORLESVILLE TOWNSHIP	11,494	150,966
	LIAERTY TOWNSHIP	918	17,019		WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	2,821	54,770

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	WAYNE TOWNSHIP	1,243	18,379		PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP	1,158	17,908
	WHITE RIVER TOWNSHIP	1,012	15,878		SPICELAND TOWNSHIP	742	15,942
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	138,894	2,026,079		STONY CREEK TOWNSHIP	401	6,665
030	HANCOCK COUNTY	44,640	800,034		WAYNE TOWNSHIP	1,739	28,431
	FOOTVILLE TOWN	3,575	49,593		* COUNTY TOTAL *	164,184	2,705,517
	GREENFIELD CITY	13,961	287,475	034	HOWARD COUNTY	90,590	1,872,504
	NEW PALESTINE TOWN	787	18,588		GREENTOWN TOWN	3,058	59,064
	SMITHLEY TOWN	1,432	26,145		KOKOMO CITY	181,323	3,096,372
	SPRING LAKE TOWN	225	3,592		RUSSIAVILLE TOWN	1,390	19,455
	WILKINSON TOWN	434	8,474		CENTER TOWNSHIP	44,459	474,731
	CUMBERLAND TOWN	1,248	26,320		CLAY TOWNSHIP	1,014	19,881
	BLUE RIVER TOWNSHIP	863	13,136		ERVIN TOWNSHIP	770	18,930
	WINDYBINE TOWNSHIP	693	10,813		HARRISON TOWNSHIP	3,145	56,112
	REDWATER TOWNSHIP	1,057	16,401		HONEY CREEK TOWNSHIP	948	14,743
	HUCK CREEK TOWNSHIP	2,348	36,424		HOWARD TOWNSHIP	950	21,208
	CENTER TOWNSHIP	3,843	74,713		JACKSON TOWNSHIP	534	8,834
	GREEN TOWNSHIP	553	14,578		LIBERTY TOWNSHIP	715	10,348
	JACKSON TOWNSHIP	1,136	19,231		MONROE TOWNSHIP	321	9,360
	SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP	3,317	53,528		TAYLOR TOWNSHIP	4,537	65,064
	VERNON TOWNSHIP	2,664	42,864		UNION TOWNSHIP	718	11,461
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	82,776	1,504,225		* COUNTY TOTAL *	334,782	5,758,090
031	HARRISON COUNTY	54,525	804,592	035	HUNTINGTON COUNTY	62,232	918,128
	COPYCORN TOWN	6,408	113,612		ANDREWS TOWN	2,019	37,417
	CHANDALL TOWN	157	1,938		HUNTINGTON CITY	49,997	799,746
	ELIZABETH TOWN	176	2,690		MARKLE TOWN	2,092	32,362
	LACONIA CORP	51	677		MOUNT ETNA TOWN	132	2,214
	LANESVILLE TOWN	503	8,966		ROANOKE TOWN	1,590	27,157
	MAJCKPORT TOWN	106	1,638		WARREN TOWN	992	31,881
	NEW AMSTERDAM TOWN	NO PAY DUE	0		CLAR CREEK TOWNSHIP	985	17,551
	NEW MIDDLETOWN TOWN	119	1,831		DALLAS TOWNSHIP	1,009	14,379
	PALMYRA TOWN	662	14,123		HUNTINGTON TOWNSHIP	26,349	301,646
	BLUE RIVER TOWNSHIP	393	6,938		JACKSON TOWNSHIP	740	15,685
	MOORE TOWNSHIP	535	10,464		JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP	399	9,293
	FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	2,345	41,680		LANCASTER TOWNSHIP	935	12,279
	HARRISON TOWNSHIP	1,272	25,443		POLK TOWNSHIP	154	4,786
	METH TOWNSHIP	301	4,864		ROCK CREEK TOWNSHIP	716	14,885
	JACKSON TOWNSHIP	766	11,317		SALAMONIE TOWNSHIP	1,105	21,518
	MORGAN TOWNSHIP	1,036	16,600		UNION TOWNSHIP	731	13,694
	POSEY TOWNSHIP	437	3,210		WARREN TOWNSHIP	666	10,936
	SPENCER TOWNSHIP	662	9,109		WAYNE TOWNSHIP	491	8,426
	TAYLOR TOWNSHIP	369	6,045		* COUNTY TOTAL *	153,244	2,293,983
	WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	248	3,827	036	JACKSON COUNTY	63,640	943,577
	WEBSTER TOWNSHIP	505	9,770		BROWNSTOWN TOWN	3,918	69,922
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	71,576	1,099,357		CROTHERSVILLE TOWN	2,993	46,638
032	HENDRICKS COUNTY	59,175	857,135		MEDORA TOWN	1,421	27,443
	AND TOWN	364	5,773		SEYMOUR CITY	39,092	655,474
	WHONSHURG TOWN	8,972	128,618		BROWNSTOWN TOWNSHIP	3,047	44,153
	CLAYTON TOWN	998	15,695		CARR TOWNSHIP	1,067	18,523
	COATESVILLE TOWN	391	6,198		DRIFTWOOD TOWNSHIP	786	13,004
	DANVILLE TOWN	8,055	117,601		GRASSY FORK TOWNSHIP	647	10,891
	LIZTON TOWN	633	8,728		HAMILTON TOWNSHIP	433	8,141
	NORTH SALEM TOWN	1,145	19,028		JACKSON TOWNSHIP	NO PAY DUE	50,801
	PITTSBORO TOWN	1,844	21,529		OWEN TOWNSHIP	576	13,795
	PLAINFIELD TOWN	13,236	203,895		PERSHING TOWNSHIP	496	9,372
	STILESVILLE TOWN	350	5,354		REDDING TOWNSHIP	131	4,028
	BROWN TOWNSHIP	1,866	19,769		SALT CREEK TOWNSHIP	224	3,765
	CENTER TOWNSHIP	2,045	29,674		VERNON TOWNSHIP	1,489	25,226
	CLAY TOWNSHIP	1,296	23,418		WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	362	6,168
	EEL RIVER TOWNSHIP	804	10,840		* COUNTY TOTAL *	120,342	1,951,266
	FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	998	15,826	037	JASPER COUNTY	40,294	771,116
	GUILFORD TOWNSHIP	4,511	50,317		REMINGTON TOWN	2,019	53,473
	LIBERTY TOWNSHIP	2,180	27,084		RENSSELAER CITY	17,067	258,403
	LINCOLN TOWNSHIP	3,126	51,217		WHEATFIELD TOWN	1,588	29,643
	MARION TOWNSHIP	506	10,033		DEMOTTE TOWN	3,957	45,847
	MIDDLE TOWNSHIP	1,788	31,370		BARKLEY TOWNSHIP	602	12,209
	UNION TOWNSHIP	658	15,761		CARPENTER TOWNSHIP	765	11,073
	WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	2,992	56,815		GILLAM TOWNSHIP	1,028	10,023
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	117,933	1,731,678		HANGING GROVE TOWNSHIP	295	4,848
033	HENRY COUNTY	69,453	1,286,254		JORDAN TOWNSHIP	386	5,353
	BLOUNTSVILLE TOWN	171	3,045		KANKAKEE TOWNSHIP	530	8,308
	CADIZ TOWN	165	2,792		KEENER TOWNSHIP	2,973	37,372
	DUNKLEITH TOWN	162	2,704		MARION TOWNSHIP	3,207	37,907
	GREENSBORO TOWN	180	3,036		MILROY TOWNSHIP	299	4,546
	KEARNARD TOWN	415	6,555		NEWTON TOWNSHIP	454	6,885
	KNIGHTSTOWN TOWN	3,260	44,430		UNION TOWNSHIP	442	11,709
	LEWISVILLE TOWN	412	11,055		WALKER TOWNSHIP	350	8,112
	MIDDLETOWN TOWN	2,208	38,303		WHEATFIELD TOWNSHIP	291	8,525
	MUDELAND TOWN	390	6,661		* COUNTY TOTAL *	76,457	1,325,352
	MOUNT SUMMIT TOWN	318	5,377	038	JAY COUNTY	39,520	751,404
	NEW CASTLE CITY	60,148	928,720		BRYANT TOWN	266	5,036
	SPICELAND TOWN	796	13,002		DUNKIRK CITY	10,643	153,384
	SPRINGPORT TOWN	REPORT	2,618		PENNVILLE TOWN	1,159	22,067
	STRAUGHN TOWN	264	4,929		PORTLAND CITY	20,548	313,297
	SULPHUR SPRINGS TOWN	307	2,653		REDKEY TOWN	4,116	60,316
	BLUE RIVER TOWNSHIP	REPORT	8,252		SALAMONIA TOWN	143	2,478
	DUMLEY TOWNSHIP	592	13,436		BEAR CREEK TOWNSHIP	596	10,576
	FALL CREEK TOWNSHIP	2,462	33,186		GREENE TOWNSHIP	916	14,629
	FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	1,250	7,955		JACKSON TOWNSHIP	490	9,399
	GREENSBORO TOWNSHIP	1,279	22,795		JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP	744	9,005
	HARRISON TOWNSHIP	748	13,809		KNOX TOWNSHIP	478	7,812
	HEARY TOWNSHIP	13,199	139,137		MADISON TOWNSHIP	520	7,549
	JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP	1,023	18,930		NORLE TOWNSHIP	636	8,162
	LIBERTY TOWNSHIP	942	18,999				

REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	PEAN TOWNSHIP	1,159	18,857		ETNA TOWNSHIP	584	8,639
	PIKE TOWNSHIP	674	10,911		FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	804	12,837
	RICHLAND TOWNSHIP	2,055	26,823		HARRISON TOWNSHIP	2,108	26,142
	WARASH TOWNSHIP	489	7,763		JACKSON TOWNSHIP	844	17,791
	LAYNE TOWNSHIP	4,317	53,473		JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP	838	12,089
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	89,493	1,492,451		LAKE TOWNSHIP	763	11,793
039	JEFFERSON COUNTY	69,087	1,046,547		MONROE TOWNSHIP	630	10,031
	BROOKSBURG TOWN	200	1,753		PLAIN TOWNSHIP	465	24,231
	HANOVER TOWN	2,522	41,038		PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP	762	10,618
	MADISON CITY	47,409	706,642		SCOTT TOWNSHIP	674	10,748
	DUPONT TOWN	289	3,652		SEWARD TOWNSHIP	1,344	22,149
	GRIHAM TOWNSHIP	462	8,759		YIPPECANOE TOWNSHIP	2,242	31,190
	HANOVER TOWNSHIP	89	10,334		TURKEY CREEK TOWNSHIP	4,650	116,329
	LANCASTER TOWNSHIP	250	9,039		VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP	765	36,333
	MADISON TOWNSHIP	2,395	18,451		WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	1,985	32,096
	MILTON TOWNSHIP	382	9,474		WAYNE TOWNSHIP	12,328	218,416
	MURDOE TOWNSHIP	250	5,087		* COUNTY TOTAL *	151,820	2,435,671
	REPUBLICAN TOWNSHIP	682	11,352	044	LAGRANGE COUNTY	37,207	634,651
	SALUDA TOWNSHIP	732	11,917		LAGRANGE TOWN	4,853	119,413
	SHELBY TOWNSHIP	590	9,350		SHIPSHEWANA TOWN	2,825	43,716
	SMYRNA TOWNSHIP	352	4,967		TOPEKA TOWN	5,491	45,482
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	125,691	1,892,362		BLOOMFIELD TOWNSHIP	1,029	22,643
040	JENNINGS COUNTY	35,845	746,021		CLAY TOWNSHIP	676	14,759
	NORTH VERNON CITY	11,982	250,549		CLEARSPRING TOWNSHIP	821	12,551
	VERNON TOWN	375	6,659		EDEN TOWNSHIP	575	11,757
	HIGGER TOWNSHIP	364	2,934		GREENFIELD TOWNSHIP	905	10,998
	CAMPBELL TOWNSHIP	REPORT	6,291		JOHNSON TOWNSHIP	1,931	21,336
	CENTER TOWNSHIP	2,313	29,526		LIMA TOWNSHIP	1,402	16,523
	COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP	560	7,564		MILFORD TOWNSHIP	1,512	19,996
	GENEVA TOWNSHIP	1,016	13,930		NEWBURY TOWNSHIP	958	14,549
	LOVETT TOWNSHIP	365	6,258		SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP	450	8,928
	MARION TOWNSHIP	304	8,376		VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP	667	11,108
	MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP	1,866	6,599		* COUNTY TOTAL *	61,302	1,008,400
	SAND CREEK TOWNSHIP	551	1,653	045	LAKE COUNTY	967,264	16,005,233
	SPENCER TOWNSHIP	862	11,371		CROWN POINT CITY	20,437	308,285
	VERNON TOWNSHIP	467	12,856		DYER TOWN	6,530	114,389
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	56,870	1,110,587		EAST CHICAGO CITY	261,474	4,562,068
041	JOHNSON COUNTY	89,660	1,083,210		EAST GARY TOWN	22,010	430,398
	HADGERSVILLE TOWN	780	12,023		GARY CITY	848,537	14,545,750
	EDINBURG TOWN	13,014	159,628		GRIFFITH TOWN	22,087	308,600
	FRANKLIN CITY	23,372	586,785		HAMMOND CITY	356,333	6,943,854
	GREENWOOD CITY	21,238	325,336		HIGHLAND TOWN	32,196	552,748
	NEXA WITELAND TOWN	4,791	71,394		HOBART CITY	23,962	504,277
	TRAFALGAR TOWN	388	6,817		LOWELL TOWN	8,817	112,068
	WITELAND TOWN	1,191	20,210		MUNSTER TOWN	15,382	249,607
	INDIAN LAKES TOWN	1,131	27,321		NEW CHICAGO TOWN	4,254	61,194
	JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP	2,188	26,922		ST JOHN TOWN	3,268	47,585
	SHK TOWNSHIP	1,255	9,171		SCHERERVILLE TOWN	3,296	108,513
	FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	2,910	39,998		SCHNEIDER TOWN	484	9,458
	HENSLEY TOWNSHIP	585	11,611		WHITING CITY	38,666	680,084
	NEEDHAM TOWNSHIP	1,285	18,357		CEDAR LAKE TOWN	7,822	114,328
	NINEVEN TOWNSHIP	588	7,150		MERRILLVILLE TOWN	20,945	488,669
	PLEASANT TOWNSHIP	4,691	43,606		CALUMET TOWNSHIP	167,684	2,897,937
	UNION TOWNSHIP	733	10,515		CEDAR CREEK TOWNSHIP	5,994	88,574
	WHITE RIVER TOWNSHIP	3,040	67,117		CENTER TOWNSHIP	8,923	158,413
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	172,840	2,522,161		EAGLE CREEK TOWNSHIP	626	10,594
042	KNOX COUNTY	92,829	1,413,758		HANOVER TOWNSHIP	4,603	75,534
	BICKNELL CITY	REPORT	78,249		HOBART TOWNSHIP	30,674	322,173
	DECKER TOWN	236	4,243		NORTH TOWNSHIP	139,498	2,430,609
	EDWARDSPOINT TOWN	505	11,808		ROSS TOWNSHIP	25,672	304,233
	MONROE CITY TOWN	470	12,124		ST JOHN TOWNSHIP	10,576	165,057
	OAKTOWN TOWN	577	9,782		WEST CREEK TOWNSHIP	2,826	43,766
	SANDTOWN TOWN	796	16,386		WINFIELD TOWNSHIP	1,110	14,609
	VIACENNES CITY	63,227	1,183,335		* COUNTY TOTAL *	3,061,950	52,653,607
	WHEATLAND TOWN	448	7,577	046	LA PORTE COUNTY	153,525	2,211,679
	BRUCEVILLE TOWN	709	12,901		KINGSBURY TOWN	293	4,362
	BUSSEMON TOWNSHIP	1,175	18,189		KINGSFORD HEIGHTS TOWN	1,417	26,780
	DECKER TOWNSHIP	438	9,092		LA CROSSE TOWN	552	12,095
	HARRISON TOWNSHIP	1,283	14,144		LAPORTE CITY	56,761	916,963
	JOHNSON TOWNSHIP	696	9,785		LONG BEACH TOWN	2,204	41,345
	PALMYRA TOWNSHIP	761	10,655		MICHIANA SHORES TOWN	902	17,459
	STEEN TOWNSHIP	667	10,569		MICHIGAN CITY CITY	209,029	3,622,361
	VIGO TOWNSHIP	2,205	32,543		POTTAWATTOMIE PARK TOWN	639	10,768
	VINCENNES TOWNSHIP	5,944	84,724		TRAIL CREEK TOWN	3,732	44,744
	WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	684	11,733		WESTVILLE TOWN	7,526	138,674
	WIDNER TOWNSHIP	REPORT	49,135		WANATAM TOWN	1,322	27,340
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	173,448	3,004,732		CASS TOWNSHIP	1,181	19,880
043	MOSCUSKO COUNTY	68,526	955,672		CENTER TOWNSHIP	8,253	170,741
	BURKET TOWN	182	2,876		CLINTON TOWNSHIP	593	10,971
	CLAYPOOL TOWN	1,320	7,779		COOL SPRING TOWNSHIP	1,939	35,008
	ETNA GREEN TOWN	622	14,631		DEWEY TOWNSHIP	923	15,571
	LEESBURG CORPORATION	462	10,338		GALENA TOWNSHIP	743	9,138
	MENTONE TOWN	2,764	35,544		HANNA TOWNSHIP	616	10,721
	MILFORD TOWN	979	18,063		HUDSON TOWNSHIP	1,287	20,917
	NORTH WEBSTER TOWN	740	12,947		JOHNSON TOWNSHIP	189	3,239
	PIERCETON TOWN	2,369	60,304		KANKAKEE TOWNSHIP	1,419	25,485
	SIDNEY TOWN	171	2,499		LINCOLN TOWNSHIP	1,365	20,655
	VER LAKE TOWN	1,942	40,712		MICHIGAN TOWNSHIP	6,158	463,591
	COSBY TOWN	3,374	56,674		NEW DURHAM TOWNSHIP	1,393	48,539
	LA CITY	31,433	524,645		NORLE TOWNSHIP	641	15,908
	ANA LAKE TOWN	3,970	70,427		PLEASANT TOWNSHIP	1,941	31,665
	CLAY TOWNSHIP	1,170	21,129		PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP	208	3,388
					SCIPIO TOWNSHIP	1,528	23,088
					SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP	1,690	35,541

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	UNION TOWNSHIP	1,445	27,345		WALNUT TOWNSHIP	1,968	31,461
	WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	636	9,592		WEST TOWNSHIP	1,816	29,270
	WILLS TOWNSHIP	689	12,203		* COUNTY TOTAL *	116,847	2,024,936
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	472,744	8,087,353	051	MARTIN COUNTY	18,701	300,192
047	LAWRENCE COUNTY	59,004	1,211,612		LOGGOTER CITY	4,514	104,808
	MEDFORD CITY	58,190	890,142		SHOALS TOWN	3,202	39,676
	MITCHELL CITY	8,280	127,930		CRANE TOWN	292	9,132
	MOULTON TOWN	1,390	20,261		CENTER TOWNSHIP	430	6,805
	MOUND TOWNSHIP	114	2,123		HALBERT TOWNSHIP	1,395	15,774
	MUTHIE TOWNSHIP	311	7,529		REPORT		4,235
	INDIAN CREEK TOWNSHIP	381	6,175		LOST RIVER TWP MARTIN COUNTY		6,084
	MARION TOWNSHIP	488	13,249		MITCHEL TREE TOWNSHIP	294	19,347
	MARSHALL TOWNSHIP	875	14,141		PEPPY TOWNSHIP	1,093	6,507
	PEPPY TOWNSHIP	956	10,091		RUTHERFORD TOWNSHIP	429	6,507
	PLEASANT HUN TOWNSHIP	456	16,687		* COUNTY TOTAL *	30,350	512,560
	SHAWSWICK TOWNSHIP	1,384	16,035	052	MIAMI COUNTY	61,801	1,252,354
	SPICE VALLEY TOWNSHIP	1,046	13,216		AMBOY TOWN	378	8,872
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	132,875	2,349,391		BUNKER HILL TOWN	1,881	28,087
048	MADISON COUNTY	183,779	2,165,120		CONVERSE TOWN	1,392	22,625
	ALEXANDRIA CITY	14,414	254,015		DENVER TOWN	449	7,624
	ANDERSON CITY	249,640	3,463,293		MACY TOWN	218	3,755
	CHESTERFIELD TOWN	2,892	57,127		NORTH GROVE TOWN	92	1,788
	EDGEWOOD TOWN	1,901	31,500		PERU CITY	60,476	896,250
	ELWOOD CITY	28,701	468,873		ALLEN TOWNSHIP	464	8,147
	FRANKTON TOWN	1,901	27,873		RUTLER TOWNSHIP	541	8,915
	GIMCO CITY TOWN	NO PAY DUE	0		CLAY TOWNSHIP	REPORT	6,438
	INGALLS TOWN	1,413	22,508		DEER CREEK TOWNSHIP	645	13,247
	LAPEL TOWN	1,929	31,973		ERIE TOWNSHIP	305	5,540
	MARKLEVILLE TOWN	431	9,002		HARRISON TOWNSHIP	464	3,782
	MRETTES TOWN	430	7,047		JACKSON TOWNSHIP	628	13,039
	PENDLETON TOWN	2,896	38,594		JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP	1,228	19,978
	SUMMITVILLE TOWN	1,236	26,285		PERRY TOWNSHIP	718	11,549
	WOODLAWN HEIGHTS INC TOWN	NO PAY DUE	1,100		PERU TOWNSHIP	9,088	165,922
	RIVER FOREST TOWN	NO PAY DUE	864		PIPE CREEK TOWNSHIP	663	19,733
	COUNTRY CLUB HEIGHTS TOWN	93	1,053		RICHLAND TOWNSHIP	550	11,976
	ADAMS TOWNSHIP	1,288	16,461		UNION TOWNSHIP	491	8,793
	ANDERSON TOWNSHIP	17,639	216,848		WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	1,381	18,648
	MOONE TOWNSHIP	523	8,774		* COUNTY TOTAL *	143,653	2,537,062
	DUCK CREEK TOWNSHIP	526	9,057	053	MONROE COUNTY	104,502	1,584,671
	FALL CREEK TOWNSHIP	1,302	24,193		BLOOMINGTON CITY	139,842	2,075,217
	GHEEN TOWNSHIP	898	11,873		ELLETTSVILLE TOWN	4,992	64,702
	JACKSON TOWNSHIP	1,417	15,390		STINESVILLE TOWN	290	4,099
	LAFAYETTE TOWNSHIP	1,399	12,416		BEAN BLOSSOM TOWNSHIP	646	12,865
	MONROE TOWNSHIP	6,126	77,474		BENTON TOWNSHIP	1,865	27,509
	PIPE CREEK TOWNSHIP	6,455	64,494		BLOOMINGTON TOWNSHIP	19,608	257,509
	RICHLAND TOWNSHIP	561	37,446		CLEAR CREEK TWP	2,084	33,691
	STONY CREEK TOWNSHIP	2,875	42,889		INDIAN CREEK TOWNSHIP	1,443	6,517
	UNION TOWNSHIP	1,612	22,880		PERRY TOWNSHIP	11,180	236,759
	VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP	1,663	26,872		POLK TOWNSHIP	150	3,711
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	535,940	7,193,247		RICHLAND TOWNSHIP	4,517	66,856
049	BEECH GROVE CITY	25,255	375,165		SALT CREEK TOWNSHIP	2,028	7,498
	INDIANAPOLIS CITY	3,063,719	50,861,467		VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP	5,656	68,051
	LAWRENCE CITY	20,795	301,023		WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	NO PAY DUE	9,581
	SOUTHPORT CITY	1,839	31,491		* COUNTY TOTAL *	298,803	4,559,236
	SPEEDWAY TOWN	22,240	362,239	054	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	44,087	796,294
	CASTLETON TOWN	REPORT	2,030		ALAMO TOWN	NO PAY DUE	1,477
	CLEMONT TOWN	1,625	24,502		CRAWFORDSVILLE CITY	52,333	743,076
	CROWS NEST TOWN	78	7,895		DARLINGTON TOWN	639	10,812
	HOMECROFT TOWN	786	13,761		LADOGA TOWN	1,199	19,101
	LYNHURST TOWN	REPORT	0		LINDEN TOWN	590	9,677
	MERIDIAN HILLS TOWN	1,509	30,277		NEW MARKET TOWN	531	8,690
	NORTH CROWS NEST TOWN	NO PAY DUE	0		NEW RICHMOND TOWN	602	8,293
	HAVENWOOD TOWN	REPORT	2,148		NEW ROSS TOWN	263	4,316
	HOCKY RIPPLE TOWN	972	17,387		WAVELAND TOWN	462	10,293
	SPRING HILLS TOWN	NO PAY DUE	0		WAYNETOWN TOWN	800	13,566
	WARREN PARK TOWN	1,617	26,408		WINGATE TOWN	623	7,305
	WILLIAMS CREEK TOWN	392	11,360		BROWN TOWNSHIP	1,330	20,518
	WYNNEDEALE TOWN	REPORT	1,375		CLARK TOWNSHIP	964	15,664
	CENTER TOWNSHIP	204,281	3,130,853		COAL CREEK TOWNSHIP	1,032	14,087
	DECATUR TOWNSHIP	5,595	103,332		FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	1,144	18,650
	FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	9,577	125,977		MADISON TOWNSHIP	1,012	11,747
	LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP	17,910	236,865		RIPLEY TOWNSHIP	643	10,581
	PERRY TOWNSHIP	61,522	734,671		SCOTT TOWNSHIP	666	10,164
	PIKE TOWNSHIP	14,203	208,635		SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP	352	5,747
	PARHEN TOWNSHIP	53,201	765,424		UNION TOWNSHIP	13,261	150,244
	WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	40,713	890,306		WALNUT TOWNSHIP	767	14,473
	WAYNE TOWNSHIP	52,653	985,500		WAYNE TOWNSHIP	1,170	14,926
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	3,600,482	59,250,091		* COUNTY TOTAL *	124,470	1,924,706
050	MARSHALL COUNTY	58,161	957,851	055	MORGAN COUNTY	61,719	1,184,361
	AMGOS TOWN	2,344	38,522		BETHANY TOWN	98	1,636
	BOHANNON TOWN	2,375	52,127		BROOKLYN TOWN	901	14,651
	BREMEN TOWN	9,941	173,627		MARTINSVILLE CITY	25,547	378,217
	CULVER TOWN	3,319	45,599		MOORESVILLE TOWN	7,431	131,857
	LA PAZ TOWN	779	12,504		MORGANTOWN TOWN	1,329	29,922
	PLYMOUTH CITY	20,151	365,872		PARAGON TOWN	689	14,357
	BOHANNON TOWNSHIP	1,416	23,761		LAKE HART TOWN	174	2,756
	CENTER TOWNSHIP	8,760	139,802		ADAMS TOWNSHIP	555	9,816
	GERMAN TOWNSHIP	REPORT	63,409		ASHLAND TOWNSHIP	522	8,662
	GREEN TOWNSHIP	754	11,954		BAKER TOWNSHIP	268	5,299
	NORTH TOWNSHIP	1,246	22,026		BROWN TOWNSHIP	2,457	44,247
	POLK TOWNSHIP	1,887	26,414		CLAY TOWNSHIP	524	11,079
	TIPPECANOE TOWNSHIP	729	11,826		GREENE TOWNSHIP	462	9,928
	UNION TOWNSHIP	1,201	18,911		GREGG TOWNSHIP	947	15,376

REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

UNITY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	HARRISON TOWNSHIP	369	4,716		MONTEZUMA TOWN	943	30,553
	JACKSON TOWNSHIP	609	19,093		POCKVILLE TOWN	8,174	104,631
	JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP	272	6,622		ROSEDALE TOWN	1,097	19,642
	HARRISON TOWNSHIP	1,107	18,822		MECCA TOWN	384	4,006
	MONROE TOWNSHIP	694	12,945		ADAMS TOWNSHIP	1,686	19,471
	AY TOWNSHIP	392	9,228		FLORIDA TOWNSHIP	1,382	28,633
	WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	3,056	139,638		GREENE TOWNSHIP	396	8,134
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	110,124	2,075,228		HOWARD TOWNSHIP	174	3,447
056	NEWTON COUNTY	31,037	531,413		JACKSON TOWNSHIP	407	6,304
	BROOK TOWN	3,153	30,739		LIBERTY TOWNSHIP	417	9,158
	GOODLAND TOWN	2,677	56,685		PENN TOWNSHIP	107	9,479
	KENTLAND TOWN	2,564	47,672		RACCOON TOWNSHIP	699	10,952
	MOROCCO TOWN	2,006	37,502		RESERVE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL	460	15,131
	MOUNT AYR TOWN	162	2,365		SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP	225	3,966
	REAVEN TOWNSHIP	1,488	24,912		UNION TOWNSHIP	591	9,599
	CULFAR TOWNSHIP	213	3,479		WABASH TOWNSHIP	591	8,475
	GRANT TOWNSHIP	777	14,078		WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	812	10,988
	INDIANA TOWNSHIP	676	12,866		* COUNTY TOTAL *	55,255	1,024,690
	JACKSON TOWNSHIP	472	7,663	062	PERRY COUNTY	39,560	697,842
	JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP	1,407	24,087		CANNELTON CITY	6,063	90,027
	LAKE TOWNSHIP	810	15,942		TELL CITY CITY	23,697	395,477
	LINCOLN TOWNSHIP	1,260	17,242		TROY TOWN	447	8,654
	MC CLELLAN TOWNSHIP	203	3,314		ANDERSON TOWNSHIP	350	7,216
	WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	416	6,816		CLARK TOWNSHIP	259	5,182
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	49,321	835,775		LEOPOLD TOWNSHIP	445	6,745
057	NORLE COUNTY	40,169	875,880		OIL TOWNSHIP	966	2,356
	ALBION TOWN	2,113	48,892		TORIN TOWNSHIP	437	8,447
	AVILLA TOWN	1,318	23,828		TROY TOWNSHIP	1,005	15,079
	CHOMMELL TOWN	1,054	10,418		UNION TOWNSHIP	347	5,098
	FENDALLVILLE CITY	21,139	361,690		* COUNTY TOTAL *	73,576	1,241,323
	LIGONIER CITY	6,355	121,919	063	PIKE COUNTY	28,189	468,895
	WOLCOTTVILLE TOWN	1,440	23,081		PETERSBURG CITY	8,052	103,952
	HOME CITY TOWN	2,057	52,015		SPURGEON TOWN	214	4,243
	ALBION TOWNSHIP	666	9,247		WINSLOW TOWN	1,824	33,415
	ALLEN TOWNSHIP	401	12,556		CLAY TOWNSHIP	259	3,799
	ELKHART TOWNSHIP	215	14,833		JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP	1,335	17,397
	GREEN TOWNSHIP	697	13,111		LOCKHART TOWNSHIP	446	5,485
	JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP	876	15,091		LOGAN TOWNSHIP	489	8,694
	NORLE TOWNSHIP	2,005	27,901		MADISON TOWNSHIP	293	4,959
	ORANGE TOWNSHIP	2,622	34,828		MARION TOWNSHIP	363	6,763
	PEPPY TOWNSHIP	1,070	37,621		MONROE TOWNSHIP	592	9,243
	SMARTA TOWNSHIP	1,463	21,680		PATOKA TOWNSHIP	2,252	38,896
	SWAN TOWNSHIP	1,397	20,215		WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	6,186	42,060
	WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	536	9,572		* COUNTY TOTAL *	50,494	747,803
	WAYNE TOWNSHIP	4,260	98,146	064	PORTER COUNTY	146,177	1,862,666
	YORK TOWNSHIP	663	10,695		BEVERLY SHORES TOWN	3,039	57,929
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	92,526	1,843,219		CHESTER TOWN	15,008	233,045
060	OSAGE COUNTY	7,305	156,227		DUNE ACRES TOWN	5,493	25,911
	OSAGE SUN CITY	3,465	56,294		HERRON TOWN	2,177	31,263
	CASS TOWNSHIP	345	5,296		KOUTS TOWN	2,278	30,212
	PIKE TOWNSHIP	193	3,066		OGDEN DUNES TOWN	1,160	18,574
	HANDOLPH TOWNSHIP	522	8,681		GINN TOWN	828	13,900
	UNION TOWNSHIP	216	3,410		PORTER TOWN	6,165	107,515
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	12,046	232,974		VALPARAISO CITY	47,317	810,574
059	OSAGE COUNTY	40,530	765,499		PORTAGE CITY	70,992	896,721
	FRENCH LICK TOWN	9,497	136,579		BURNS HARBOR TOWN	7,087	93,312
	ORLEANS TOWN	2,318	40,555		BOONE TOWNSHIP	2,594	37,477
	PAULI TOWN	2,604	44,201		CENTER TOWNSHIP	8,975	51,336
	WEST MADEN TOWN	2,493	43,701		JACKSON TOWNSHIP	1,312	19,867
	FRENCH LICK TOWNSHIP	864	9,971		LIBERTY TOWNSHIP	2,993	43,233
	GREENFIELD TOWNSHIP	276	1,935		MORGAN TOWNSHIP	938	14,911
	JACKSON TOWNSHIP	387	5,322		PINE TOWNSHIP	2,203	33,282
	NORTHEAST TOWNSHIP	460	4,953		PLEASANT TOWNSHIP	2,336	34,313
	NORTHWEST TOWNSHIP	265	4,409		PORTAGE TOWNSHIP	24,844	224,633
	OSAGEVILLE TOWNSHIP	377	5,970		PORTER TOWNSHIP	2,060	29,784
	ORLEANS TOWNSHIP	461	9,793		UNION TOWNSHIP	1,430	28,525
	PAULI TOWNSHIP	543	9,472		WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	1,043	14,451
	SOUTHEAST TOWNSHIP	WAIVED	0		WESTCHESTER TOWNSHIP	8,013	93,818
	STAMPERS CREEK TOWNSHIP	306	5,722		* COUNTY TOTAL *	356,774	4,807,252
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	61,481	1,088,382	065	POSEY COUNTY	49,134	783,725
060	OWEN COUNTY	48,564	544,709		CYNTHIANA TOWN	666	10,794
	GUSPORT TOWN	778	15,616		GRIFFIN TOWN	259	2,601
	SPENCER TOWN	3,759	88,727		MOUNT VERNON CITY	24,930	408,318
	CLAY TOWNSHIP	345	46,112		NEW HARMONY TOWN	2,359	31,666
	FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	387	4,892		POSEYVILLE TOWN	2,613	44,750
	HARRISON TOWNSHIP	226	3,483		BETHEL TOWNSHIP	309	4,367
	JACKSON TOWNSHIP	268	804		BLACK TOWNSHIP	7,580	113,149
	JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP	419	6,748		CENTER TOWNSHIP	698	11,439
	JENNINGS TOWNSHIP	331	5,096		HARMONY TOWNSHIP	1,324	16,494
	LAFAYETTE TOWNSHIP	2,448	37,738		LYNN TOWNSHIP	846	14,412
	MARION TOWNSHIP	358	5,530		HARRIS TOWNSHIP	2,500	34,668
	MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP	REPORT	0		POINT TOWNSHIP	537	9,332
	MORGAN TOWNSHIP	314	2,710		ROSA TOWNSHIP	571	20,163
	TAYLOR TOWNSHIP	REPORT	3,341		ROBINSON TOWNSHIP	1,265	15,924
	WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	788	51,162		SMITH TOWNSHIP	1,192	19,225
	WAYNE TOWNSHIP	NO PAY DUE	44,782		* COUNTY TOTAL *	96,783	1,541,023
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	58,985	861,450	066	PULASKI COUNTY	31,706	621,963
061	OSAGE COUNTY	35,469	709,083		FRANCESVILLE TOWN	2,073	35,109
	ROSEDALE TOWN	785	9,681		MEDARYVILLE TOWN	2,956	41,140
	TOWN	WAIVED	0		MONTEREY TOWN	558	10,670
	ALL TOWN	456	7,362		WINAMAC TOWN	6,684	109,301
					REAVEN TOWNSHIP	368	6,364

REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	CASS TOWNSHIP	411	6,376		INDIAN VILLAGE TOWN	248	1,699
	FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	472	7,330		LAKEVILLE TOWN	637	33,694
	HARRISON TOWNSHIP	262	7,395		MISHAWAKA CITY	137,112	1,902,716
	INDIAN CREEK TOWNSHIP	589	9,731		NEW CARLISLE TOWN	2,126	43,274
	JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP	213	5,331		NORTH LIBERTY TOWN	2,880	54,140
	MONROE TOWNSHIP	1,243	13,076		OSCEOLA TOWN	1,883	28,116
	HIGH GROVE TOWNSHIP	589	12,307		ROSELAND TOWN	1,054	17,623
	SALEM TOWNSHIP	1,148	19,306		SOUTH BEND CITY	471,822	7,791,741
	TIPPECANOE TOWNSHIP	745	12,438		WALKEPTON TOWN	3,550	58,474
	VAN HUREN TOWNSHIP	799	13,199		CENTRE TOWNSHIP	8,081	81,744
	WHITE POST TOWNSHIP	820	15,969		CLAY TOWNSHIP	17,256	282,684
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	51,648	947,004		GERMAN TOWNSHIP	1,816	33,964
067	PUTNAM COUNTY	51,074	819,702		GREENE TOWNSHIP	2,174	21,129
	HAINSBIDGE TOWN	927	11,412		HARRIS TOWNSHIP	2,640	39,639
	CLOVEDALE TOWN	1,209	17,005		LIBERTY TOWNSHIP	1,962	29,804
	GREENCASILE CITY	15,567	256,103		LINCOLN TOWNSHIP	NO PAY DUE	22,245
	ROACHDALE TOWN	1,934	33,984		MADISON TOWNSHIP	1,628	26,688
	RUSSELLVILLE TOWN	443	7,338		OLIVE TOWNSHIP	2,730	44,551
	CLINTON TOWNSHIP	454	6,987		PENN TOWNSHIP	33,717	302,909
	CLOVEDALE TOWNSHIP	1,007	12,035		PORTAGE TOWNSHIP	73,819	978,955
	FLOYD TOWNSHIP	593	7,879		UNION TOWNSHIP	2,529	42,378
	FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	676	14,565		WARREN TOWNSHIP	2,777	44,272
	GREENCASILE TOWNSHIP	4,481	124,538		* COUNTY TOTAL *	1,165,274	17,541,746
	JACKSON TOWNSHIP	311	8,573	072	SCOTT COUNTY	35,378	527,595
	JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP	625	10,716		SCOTTSDURG CITY	9,962	134,701
	MADISON TOWNSHIP	452	6,184		AUSTIN TOWN	9,099	104,188
	MARION TOWNSHIP	1,300	18,100		FINLEY TOWNSHIP	545	9,417
	MONROE TOWNSHIP	905	15,640		JENNINGS TOWNSHIP	3,747	50,368
	RUSSELL TOWNSHIP	371	9,231		JOHNSON TOWNSHIP	613	8,582
	WARREN TOWNSHIP	567	8,153		LEXINGTON TOWNSHIP	617	9,083
	WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	1,417	19,536		VIENNA TOWNSHIP	2,563	42,761
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	84,313	1,409,693		* COUNTY TOTAL *	62,524	886,615
068	HANDOLPH COUNTY	40,852	712,449	073	SHELBY COUNTY	61,267	917,054
	FARMLAND TOWN	2,518	42,898		MORRISTOWN TOWN	718	11,449
	LYNN TOWN	2,533	39,123		SHELBYVILLE CITY	46,316	736,930
	MONOC TOWN	303	4,322		ADDISON TOWNSHIP	4,191	87,366
	PARKER CITY TOWN	1,933	36,030		BRANDYWINE CIVIL TWP	1,142	13,846
	HIDGEVILLE TOWN	1,755	21,505		HANOVER TOWNSHIP	425	10,239
	SARATOGA TOWN	543	5,640		HENDRICKS TOWNSHIP	547	6,864
	UNION CITY CITY	8,680	148,311		JACKSON TOWNSHIP	98	11,718
	WINCHESTER CITY	10,822	178,498		LIBERTY TOWNSHIP	673	10,814
	LOSANTVILLE TOWN	482	5,669		MARION TOWNSHIP	787	12,575
	FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	617	12,983		MORAL TOWNSHIP	441	23,317
	GREEN TOWNSHIP	714	11,880		NOBLE TOWNSHIP	569	9,100
	GREENSFORK TOWNSHIP	976	16,327		SHELBY TOWNSHIP	1,127	22,329
	JACKSON TOWNSHIP	488	9,210		SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP	642	8,466
	MONROE TOWNSHIP	1,936	24,590		UNION TOWNSHIP	736	10,315
	STONEY CREEK TOWNSHIP	762	11,484		VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP	792	11,024
	UNION TOWNSHIP	2,152	25,127		WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	525	8,731
	WARD TOWNSHIP	534	12,656		* COUNTY TOTAL *	120,996	1,912,137
	WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	1,465	17,354	074	SPENCER COUNTY	39,336	654,491
	WAYNE TOWNSHIP	309	8,542		CHRISNEY TOWN	REPORT	12,669
	WHITE RIVER TOWNSHIP	4,470	82,426		DALE TOWN	1,621	26,650
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	84,844	1,427,134		GENTRYVILLE TOWN	354	4,384
069	WIPLEY COUNTY	37,681	621,516		GRANDVIEW TOWN	1,270	23,573
	HATESVILLE CITY	12,656	235,555		ROCKPORT CITY	5,794	124,301
	MILAN TOWN	2,257	44,534		SANTA CLAUS TOWN	387	4,763
	USGOOD TOWN	4,534	52,612		CAPTER TOWNSHIP	564	12,160
	SUNMAN CIVIL TOWN	2,129	36,214		CLAY TOWNSHIP	242	3,736
	VERSAILLES TOWN	4,539	55,624		GRASS TOWNSHIP	2,289	15,475
	NAPULEON TOWN	284	4,373		HAMMOND TOWNSHIP	1,196	17,395
	HOLTON TOWN	NO PAY DUE	4,665		HARRISON TOWNSHIP	649	9,550
	ADAMS TOWNSHIP	953	12,514		HUFF TOWNSHIP	428	7,653
	BROWN TOWNSHIP	REPORT	7,124		JACKSON TOWNSHIP	437	7,961
	CENTER TOWNSHIP	503	7,324		LUCE TOWNSHIP	3,028	33,493
	DELAWARE TOWNSHIP	648	10,857		OHIO TOWNSHIP	1,753	35,929
	FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	853	21,005		* COUNTY TOTAL *	59,348	994,093
	JACKSON TOWNSHIP	291	5,765	075	STARKE COUNTY	39,527	632,891
	JOHNSON TOWNSHIP	1,657	24,823		HAMLET TOWN	1,926	34,326
	LAUGHEPY TOWNSHIP	990	16,597		KNOX CITY	14,018	271,589
	OTTER CREEK TOWNSHIP	829	13,819		NORTH JUDSON TOWN	6,858	110,075
	SHELBY TOWNSHIP	687	11,186		CALIFORNIA TOWNSHIP	1,070	14,614
	WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	894	12,003		CENTER TOWNSHIP	1,901	32,055
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	72,385	1,194,110		DAVIS TOWNSHIP	739	10,505
070	HUSH COUNTY	46,321	712,433		JACKSON TOWNSHIP	310	4,147
	CARTHAGE TOWN	3,488	56,382		NORTH BEND TOWNSHIP	988	15,120
	GLENWOOD TOWN	493	7,116		OREGON TOWNSHIP	2,077	32,511
	HUSHVILLE CITY	24,741	465,080		RAILROAD TOWNSHIP	1,125	18,641
	ANDERSON TOWNSHIP	477	13,166		WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	1,460	25,506
	CENTER TOWNSHIP	548	11,612		WAYNE TOWNSHIP	1,423	20,638
	JACKSON TOWNSHIP	379	6,928		* COUNTY TOTAL *	73,422	1,222,628
	NORLE TOWNSHIP	315	6,300	076	STEBEN COUNTY	34,081	638,293
	ORANGE TOWNSHIP	623	10,078		ANGOLA CITY	4,782	134,709
	POSEY TOWNSHIP	1,096	14,406		CLEAR LAKE TOWN	590	22,036
	RICHLAND TOWNSHIP	351	5,772		FREMONT TOWN	3,940	35,917
	RIPLEY TOWNSHIP	460	20,858		HAMILTON TOWN	886	17,216
	RUSHVILLE TOWNSHIP	2,970	48,982		HUDSON TOWN	413	6,400
	UNION TOWNSHIP	285	5,422		ORLAND TOWN	406	6,298
	WALKER TOWNSHIP	869	11,378		CLEAR LAKE TOWNSHIP	438	4,601
	WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	586	8,701		FREMONT TOWNSHIP	387	4,675
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	84,002	1,409,014		JACKSON TOWNSHIP	665	10,929
071	ST JOSEPH COUNTY	392,833	5,659,393		JAMESTOWN TOWNSHIP	879	13,445

REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	MILLGROVE TOWNSHIP	722	12,400				
	OTSEGO TOWNSHIP	1,075	30,558	083	VERMILLION COUNTY	44,495	679,407
	PLEASANT TOWNSHIP	2,549	31,602		CAYUGA TOWN	1,890	35,611
	RICHLAND TOWNSHIP	403	6,221		CLINTON CITY	9,717	144,403
	ALEM TOWNSHIP	721	15,289		DANA TOWN	1,763	29,946
	MOTT TOWNSHIP	486	7,033		FAIRVIEW PARK TOWN	877	14,464
	TEUKEN TOWNSHIP	1,394	24,265		NEWPORT TOWN	1,788	9,640
	YORK TOWNSHIP	450	11,296		PERRYSVILLE TOWN	492	7,409
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	55,267	1,033,183		UNIVERSAL TOWN	382	6,270
077	SULLIVAN COUNTY	59,374	957,326		CLINTON TOWNSHIP	6,280	74,129
	CARLISLE TOWN	1,089	25,226		EUGENE TOWNSHIP	542	11,775
	DUGGER TOWN	998	23,632		HELT TOWNSHIP	3,584	54,407
	FARMERSBURG TOWN	764	14,345		HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP	1,434	22,465
	HYMERA TOWN	2,003	20,521		VERMILLION TOWNSHIP	208	10,882
	MEMPH TOWN	324	4,558		* COUNTY TOTAL *	73,452	1,100,808
	SHELburn TOWN	1,501	33,821	084	VIGO COUNTY	243,392	3,906,340
	SULLIVAN CITY	12,341	195,154		RILEY TOWN	202	3,917
	CASS TOWNSHIP	1,177	18,910		SEELYVILLE CIVIL TOWN	967	16,153
	CUORO TOWNSHIP	1,693	44,047		TERRE HAUTE CITY	268,222	3,848,833
	FAIRBANK TOWNSHIP	567	9,454		WEST TERRE HAUTE CITY	6,591	87,297
	GILL TOWNSHIP	625	11,283		FAYETTE TOWNSHIP	1,915	33,126
	HADDON TOWNSHIP	1,162	20,831		HARRISON TOWNSHIP	30,014	284,408
	HAMILTON TOWNSHIP	5,701	50,389		MONEY CREEK TOWNSHIP	5,299	90,658
	JACKSON TOWNSHIP	828	18,104		LINTON TOWNSHIP	816	14,306
	JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP	488	10,337		LOST CREEK TOWNSHIP	2,823	33,657
	TURMAN TOWNSHIP	840	12,187		NEVINS TOWNSHIP	1,110	19,082
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	91,555	1,474,125		OTTER CREEK TOWNSHIP	2,544	48,204
078	SWITZERLAND COUNTY	21,704	333,409		PIERSON TOWNSHIP	1,034	15,155
	PATRIOT TOWN	188	6,552		PRAIRIE CREEK TOWNSHIP	992	16,463
	VEVAY TOWN	2,960	42,721		PRAIRIETON TOWNSHIP	790	14,160
	COTTON TOWNSHIP	384	7,012		RILEY TOWNSHIP	709	13,599
	CRAIG TOWNSHIP	518	8,570		SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP	3,883	57,324
	JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP	588	8,576		* COUNTY TOTAL *	571,303	8,502,682
	PLEASANT TOWNSHIP	673	9,168	085	WABASH COUNTY	61,806	1,095,133
	POSEY TOWNSHIP	575	7,147		LA FONTAINE TOWN	1,201	16,925
	YORK TOWNSHIP	425	4,962		LAGRO TOWN	767	15,330
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	28,015	428,117		NORTH MANCHESTER TOWN	12,190	198,384
079	TIPPECANOE COUNTY	131,484	2,432,531		ROANN TOWN	795	12,626
	RATTLE GROUND TOWN	1,124	17,107		WABASH CITY	40,735	734,166
	CLARKS HILL TOWN	4,038	17,973		CHESTER TOWNSHIP	5,514	72,377
	LAFAYETTE CITY	150,054	2,481,933		LAGRO TOWNSHIP	2,404	40,073
	WEST LAFAYETTE CITY	38,914	554,602		LIBERTY TOWNSHIP	1,397	12,446
	DAYTON TOWN	742	15,435		NORLE TOWNSHIP	4,212	60,396
	FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP	9,925	133,963		PAW PAW TOWNSHIP	870	15,835
	JACKSON TOWNSHIP	429	7,475		PLEASANT TOWNSHIP	1,755	25,199
	AMIE TOWNSHIP	1,712	29,336		WALTZ TOWNSHIP	643	12,738
	TOWNSHIP	1,538	21,297		* COUNTY TOTAL *	134,289	2,311,628
	LPM TOWNSHIP	605	10,544	086	WARREN COUNTY	24,520	400,746
	FIELD TOWNSHIP	1,677	26,844		PINE VILLAGE TOWN	440	7,165
	SMELBY TOWNSHIP	417	8,883		STATE LINE CITY TOWN	225	3,079
	TIPPECANOE TOWNSHIP	1,166	26,791		WEST LEBANON TOWN	1,137	14,575
	UNION TOWNSHIP	1,041	20,613		WILLIAMSPORT TOWN	1,352	33,073
	WARASH TOWNSHIP	3,956	82,116		ADAMS TOWNSHIP	532	9,127
	WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	984	10,153		JORDAN TOWNSHIP	336	5,755
	WAYNE TOWNSHIP	880	14,586		KENT TOWNSHIP	301	5,195
	WEA TOWNSHIP	4,105	72,471		LIBERTY TOWNSHIP	474	9,099
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	354,791	5,984,653		MEDINA TOWNSHIP	319	5,425
080	TIPTON COUNTY	56,149	714,400		MOUND TOWNSHIP	324	6,844
	KEMPTON TOWN	636	8,540		PIKE TOWNSHIP	592	11,846
	SMARSHVILLE TOWN	946	15,401		PINE TOWNSHIP	386	6,572
	TIPTON CITY	6,980	123,089		PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP	392	6,534
	WINDFALL CITY TOWN	2,027	37,044		STEBEN TOWNSHIP	416	7,069
	CICERO TOWNSHIP	4,422	64,071		WARREN TOWNSHIP	401	8,589
	JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP	718	14,412		WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	470	11,570
	LIBERTY TOWNSHIP	463	12,665		* COUNTY TOTAL *	32,617	552,263
	MADISON TOWNSHIP	1,438	19,396	087	MARRICK COUNTY	73,625	1,156,878
	PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP	604	9,891		BOONVILLE CITY	16,146	307,193
	WILDCAT TOWNSHIP	1,241	16,953		CHANDLER TOWN	2,924	44,236
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	75,624	1,035,862		ELBERFELD TOWN	954	14,330
081	UNION COUNTY	11,759	199,371		LYNNVILLE TOWN	538	8,744
	LIBERTY TOWN	3,492	51,276		NEWBURGH TOWN	3,767	40,301
	W COLLEGE CORNER TOWN	1,435	20,667		TENNYSON TOWN	300	6,929
	BROOKVILLE TOWNSHIP	744	10,066		ANDERSON TOWNSHIP	1,148	21,818
	CENTER TOWNSHIP	1,078	15,980		BOON TOWNSHIP	1,101	37,482
	HARMONY TOWNSHIP	278	4,549		CAMPBELL TOWNSHIP	587	9,291
	HARRISON TOWNSHIP	459	7,445		GREER TOWNSHIP	631	14,144
	LIBERTY TOWNSHIP	590	17,406		HART TOWNSHIP	475	13,646
	UNION TOWNSHIP	492	8,421		LANE TOWNSHIP	216	3,276
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	20,327	335,181		OHIO TOWNSHIP	6,541	66,057
082	VANDERBURGH COUNTY	322,964	5,634,003		OWEN TOWNSHIP	413	6,924
	EVANSVILLE CITY	465,998	9,829,466		PIGELON TOWNSHIP	601	8,592
	DANNSTADT TOWN	615	4,654		SKELTON TOWNSHIP	414	9,054
	ARMSTRONG TOWNSHIP	624	7,993	088	WASHINGTON COUNTY	40,656	531,942
	CENTER TOWNSHIP	11,708	77,015		CAMPBELLSBURG TOWN	986	17,743
	GERMAN TOWNSHIP	1,930	24,735		FREDERICKSBURG TOWN	165	2,792
	KNIGHT TOWNSHIP	17,244	99,628		HARDINSBURG TOWN	209	3,544
	PERRY TOWNSHIP	8,826	91,351		LITTLE YORK TOWN	148	2,561
	PI TOWNSHIP	38,016	711,815		LIVONIA TOWN	245	2,066
	S TOWNSHIP	1,234	11,551		NEW PEKIN TOWN	2,736	37,298
	U TOWNSHIP	359	6,111		SALEM CITY	12,641	278,009
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	869,518	16,502,322		SALTILLO TOWN	106	1,806

REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	KNOWN TOWNSHIP	335	12,368		THORNCREEK TOWNSHIP	2,328	33,644
	FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	508	7,720		UNION TOWNSHIP	1,221	19,567
	GIBSON TOWNSHIP	429	7,300		WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	899	14,764
	HOWARD TOWNSHIP	354	6,371		* COUNTY TOTAL *	78,908	1,210,724
	JACKSON TOWNSHIP	495	8,162		** STATE TOTAL **	32,203,437	528,776,368
	JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP	350	7,585		NUMBER PAID	1,622	
	MADISON TOWNSHIP	312	4,829				
	MUNHUE TOWNSHIP	380	6,248				
	PIERCE TOWNSHIP	873	11,868				
	POLK TOWNSHIP	NO PAY DUE	10,628				
	PUSEY TOWNSHIP	517	9,279				
	VERNON TOWNSHIP	409	6,840				
	WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	4,203	68,295				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	67,057	1,045,254				
089	WAYNE COUNTY	139,250	2,229,163				
	ROSTON TOWN	169	2,837				
	CAMBRIDGE CITY TOWN	4,642	72,621				
	CENTENVILLE TOWN	2,044	37,083				
	DURLIN TOWN	809	15,574				
	EAST GERMANTOWN	349	6,004				
	ECONOMY TOWN	230	3,851				
	FOUNTAIN CITY TOWN	1,101	18,220				
	GREENSFORK TOWN	357	6,882				
	HAGERSTOWN TOWN	3,354	57,848				
	MILTON TOWN	560	12,473				
	MOUNT AUMURN TOWN	150	2,201				
	RICHMOND CITY	157,351	2,761,710				
	SPRING GROVE TOWN	737	8,356				
	WHITEWATER TOWN	88	1,494				
	ABINGTON TOWNSHIP	620	9,793				
	HOSTON TOWNSHIP	808	11,600				
	CENTER TOWNSHIP	983	12,363				
	CLAY TOWNSHIP	874	14,556				
	DALTON TOWNSHIP	497	8,026				
	FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	729	13,128				
	GREENE TOWNSHIP	1,025	17,584				
	HARRISON TOWNSHIP	277	4,876				
	JACKSON TOWNSHIP	3,996	38,147				
	JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP	1,446	19,605				
	NEW GARDEN TOWNSHIP	1,264	16,881				
	PERRY TOWNSHIP	622	10,460				
	WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	983	19,273				
	WAYNE TOWNSHIP	40,586	688,529				
	WEBSTER TOWNSHIP	1,102	17,525				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	367,013	6,138,684				
90	WELLS COUNTY	42,197	715,456				
	BLIFFTON CITY	12,243	248,767				
	USSIAN TOWN	1,439	24,325				
	PONETO TOWN	239	3,887				
	UNIONDALE TOWN	279	4,709				
	VERA CRUZ TOWN	336	1,887				
	CHESTER TOWNSHIP	498	10,295				
	HARRISON TOWNSHIP	3,702	56,660				
	JACKSON TOWNSHIP	422	6,643				
	JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP	1,471	23,264				
	LANCASTER TOWNSHIP	1,577	25,340				
	LIBERTY TOWNSHIP	1,148	17,221				
	NOTTINGHAM TOWNSHIP	1,040	11,977				
	HOCK CREEK TOWNSHIP	401	9,366				
	UNION TOWNSHIP	697	10,049				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	67,689	1,169,846				
091	WHITE COUNTY	52,868	771,567				
	BRIDGEMAN TOWN	1,713	19,748				
	MURRETTSVILLE TOWN	429	7,411				
	CHALMERS TOWN	528	10,947				
	MONON TOWN	3,222	52,602				
	MONTICELLO CITY	15,365	248,076				
	KEYNOLDS TOWN	121	12,436				
	WOLCOTT TOWN	1,397	24,216				
	BIG CREEK TOWNSHIP	226	9,796				
	CARR TOWNSHIP	336	7,462				
	HONEY CREEK TOWNSHIP	985	15,931				
	JACKSON TOWNSHIP	308	5,423				
	LIBERTY TOWNSHIP	1,054	17,907				
	LINCOLN TOWNSHIP	494	9,366				
	MONON TOWNSHIP	1,689	30,342				
	PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP	593	21,457				
	PRINCETON TOWNSHIP	1,106	14,846				
	ROUND GROVE TOWNSHIP	324	4,971				
	UNION TOWNSHIP	5,331	76,075				
	WEST POINT TOWNSHIP	363	12,263				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	88,452	1,372,842				
092	WHITLEY COUNTY	39,552	641,738				
	CHUMBUSCO TOWN	3,890	63,504				
	COLUMBIA CITY CITY	14,061	204,251				
	LAWHILL TOWN	270	4,402				
	SOUTH WHITLEY TOWN	3,428	50,231				
	CLEVELAND TOWNSHIP	2,781	42,513				
	COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP	5,580	64,077				
	ETNA TROY TOWNSHIP	1,133	16,447				
	JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP	1,145	17,247				
	NICHLAND TOWNSHIP	1,114	14,944				
	SMITH TOWNSHIP	1,506	23,395				

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

REASON	NUMBER	AMOUNT
REPORT	24	75,849
DUE TRUST FUND	0	
ORS HOLD	0	
WAIVED	3	
NO PAY DUE	14	
TOTAL	41	75,849

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

INDIANA

\$ 10,852,774 for general government
10,055,230 for education
5,272,089 for health & hospitals
3,466,817 for veterans bonus

FORD ADMINISTRATION

THE FORD ADMINISTRATION

Miscellaneous Facts

VETOES -- You have vetoed 48 bills since taking office. By vetoing these bills you effected a net savings of \$13 billion. You might also want to point out the philosophical basis for those vetoes - in addition to the fiscal basis: that there are many areas where governmental activity is only marginally productive, and is sometimes destructive of broader national goals such as individual freedom and initiative.

DELEGATES - In the primary campaign for the Republican Presidential nomination, you have to date (4-20-76) a total of 296 delegates (including the "uncommitted" Illinois delegates who have said they will vote for you). Ronald Reagan has 63 delegates.

FEDERAL BUDGET - OMB's revised budget estimates for fiscal year 1976 show outlays estimated to be \$374.4 billion, an increase of \$900 million over the January budget estimate. The FY1976 deficit, estimated at \$76 billion in the January budget is now expected to be \$76.9 billion. For fiscal 1977 outlays now total \$395.8 billion, an increase of \$1.6 billion above the amount in the annual budget sent to Congress on January 21. Nearly all of the increases stem from Congressional action. The estimated deficit for FY 1977 is \$44.6 billion, up from \$43.0 billion in January.

SHUMAN/4-20-76