

The original documents are located in Box 48, folder “5/14/76 - Tennessee and Kentucky” of the Ron Nessen Papers at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

Copyright Notice

The copyright law of the United States (Title 17, United States Code) governs the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material. Ron Nessen donated to the United States of America his copyrights in all of his unpublished writings in National Archives collections. Works prepared by U.S. Government employees as part of their official duties are in the public domain. The copyrights to materials written by other individuals or organizations are presumed to remain with them. If you think any of the information displayed in the PDF is subject to a valid copyright claim, please contact the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S BRIEFING BOOK

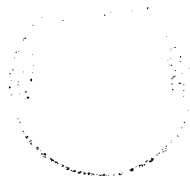
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

FOR: TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY

MAY 14, 1976

T E N N E S S E E





TENNESSEE

State Profile

Tennessee, a south-central state of the United States, has a total area of 42,244 square miles of which 482 are water surface. The name "Volunteer state" was given to Tennessee because of its remarkable record in furnishing volunteers in the War of 1812 and in the Mexican War. It is the 34th state of the union in size. The capital is Nashville and the state entered the union June 1, 1796, as the 16th state. The iris is the state's official flower, the tulip poplar its official tree, and the mockingbird its official bird. The state flag consists of a red field upon the center of which is depicted a blue circle edged with white and which contains three white five-pointed stars. At the fly end of the flag is a blue stripe separated from the red field by a narrow white stripe. The name "Tennessee," is of Indian origin and is generally believed to be derived from the name of an ancient Cherokee capital.

Tennessee is popularly divided into three large divisions known as east, middle and west Tennessee. The first extends from the height of the Unaka ridges along the North Carolina border, across the valley of the Tennessee river to the heights of the Cumberland plateau. The middle section includes a part of the Cumberland plateau, all the Highlands rim plateau and the central basin, and extends westward to the Tennessee river. The western division includes the plateau region from the Tennessee river to the steep slope which overlooks the Mississippi flood plain; also a narrow strip of lowland which extends to the Mississippi river.

History

The first white man known to have visited Tennessee was the Spanish explorer, Hernando de Soto, who in 1540 entered briefly the southeastern portion of the state.

Pere Marquette, the French missionary and explorer, in his voyage down the Mississippi in 1673, camped upon the western border of the state and eight years later Robert Cavelier, sieur de La Salle, and his companions left Canada to complete the exploration of the river.

The first permanent white settler in Tennessee was William Sean, who in 1768 built a cabin along the Watauga river in the northeastern portion of the state. Hundreds of additional settlers arrived after the defeat of the Regulator insurrection, a popular uprising against excessive taxes, in North Carolina in 1771. These settlers negotiated a ten-year lease with the Cherokees for the land they occupied, and then drew up a compact of government called the Watauga association, mutually binding themselves to observe a body of law. In 1775 the land was purchased from the Cherokees as a part of the negotiations by which Richard Henderson made his famous purchase.

With the approach of the American Revolution, the idea of becoming a colony with a royal governor was abandoned, and on petition of the inhabitants the territory was designated by North Carolina in 1776 as the Washington district, which in 1777 became Washington county, with the Mississippi river as the western boundary. The population increased rapidly and soon several new counties were created.

After the American Revolution the legislature of North Carolina offered in 1784 to cede its western territory to the general government, provided the cession be accepted within two years. The Watauga settlers, indignant at this transfer without their consent, and fearing to be left without any form of government whatever, assembled in convention at Jonesboro on August 23, 1784, and chose delegates to a later convention to form a new state. In 1785 they elected Sevier governor of the new state of Franklin, filled a number of offices and passed several laws in anticipation of an autonomous existence.

For a time two sets of officials claimed authority in Franklin; but North Carolina finally prevailed after remitting taxes unpaid since 1784. In 1788 Sevier's term as governor of Franklin expired, and, no successor being elected, the state of Franklin came to an end.

On December 12, 1789, North Carolina again ceded the territory to the United States government, stipulating that all the general provisions of the ordinance of 1787 should apply except that forbidding slavery. Congress accepted the cession and, on May 26, 1790, passed an act for the government of the "Territory south of the River Ohio." William Blount was appointed the first governor, and in 1792 Knoxville

became the seat of government. The chief events of Blount's administration were the contests with the Indians, the purchase of their lands and the struggle against the Spanish influence.

A census ordered by the territorial legislature in 1795 showed more than 60,000 free inhabitants (the number prescribed before the territory could become a state), and accordingly a convention to draft a state constitution met in Knoxville on January 11, 1796. In spite of the opposition of the Federalist party, the state of Tennessee was admitted to the union on June 1, 1796.

Andrew Jackson was the dominant figure in Tennessee politics during the second quarter of the 19th century. The state's first representative in congress and one of its superior court judges, Jackson's career had gone into virtual eclipse until his well-earned fame in the War of 1812 revived it. His nomination for president in 1824 ushered in a period during which he literally dictated his party's policies, but his attempt to dictate the election of Martin Van Buren as his successor in 1836 brought about a revolt against him in his own state. Senator Hugh Lawson White received Tennessee's electoral votes that year and his followers became the leaders of the newly formed Whig party. During the next 20 years that party carried every presidential election in Tennessee, including even that of 1844 when a native son, James K. Polk, was the Democratic candidate for president.

When the Whig party split nationally on the slavery issue Tennessee became nominally Democratic.

Their pro-Union sentiment changed almost overnight when President Abraham Lincoln called on Tennessee to provide troops to help put down the southern rebellion. On May 7, 1861, the state entered into a "military league" with the Confederacy, and on June 8 the people of middle and west Tennessee voted overwhelmingly to sever their ties with the Union; by an equally overwhelming majority west Tennessee voted to remain in the Union. Thus, when Governor Isham G. Harris proclaimed that Tennessee had declared its independence of the union, Andrew Johnson of east Tennessee refused to resign his seat in the United States senate and was upheld in that action by the people of his section. East Tennessee remained Unionist throughout the Civil War, and has been

strongly Republican in its politics ever since.

After the occupation of the state by the Federal armies in 1862, Andrew Johnson was appointed military governor by the president (confirmed March 3, 1862), and held the office until he was inaugurated vice-president of the United States on March 4, 1865. Republican electors attempted to cast the vote of the state in the national election of 1864, but were not recognized by congress.

Tennessee was the first of the Confederate states to be readmitted to the union (July 24, 1866) after ratifying the 13th and 14th amendments to the United States constitution. Tennessee freed its slaves by an amendment on February 22, 1865, but suffrage was not conferred upon the Negro until two years later (Feb. 25, 1867).

The Klu Klux Klan, originating in 1865 at Pulaski, Tennessee, spread over the state and the entire south, and in 1869 nine counties in the middle and western section were placed under martial law because of the Klan's activities against the Loyal (or Union) league, an organization supporting the union, and the Negroes.

A constitutional convention, which met in January 1870, revised the old constitution, and the revision became the state constitution when ratified by the people the following May.

After World War I Tennessee became a major industrial state, largely as a result of the Tennessee Valley authority. This giant network of navigation-flood control-hydroelectric power dams on the Tennessee river and its tributaries began with the construction of Wilson dam at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, in 1916. This dam, intended originally for the production of nitrates and left unfinished at the end of the war, became the focus of the controversy in the 1920's between private power interests and those who advocated governmental development of the hydroelectric potential of the Tennessee river. The dedication of Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska to the development of public power facilities which could be used as a "yardstick" against which to measure the rates of private power companies reached fruition in 1933 when the TVA was created as a part of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal program. The subsequent building of dams which provided cheap electric power to the area, and the later

development of giant steam plants which provided additional power both for industry and for atomic power installations in Tennessee and Kentucky did much to improve Tennessee's economy.

Except for the years 1881-83, 1911-15 and 1921-23, the Democratic party has controlled the executive offices since 1870. In 1920 and again in 1928 the state gave its electoral votes to the Republican presidential candidate. Tennessee returned to the Democratic fold in 1932, but in 1952, 1956 (despite the fact that in that year Tennessean Estes Kefauver was the Democratic nominee for vice-president) and 1960 the Republican party won the state's electoral votes. Tennessee remained firmly Democratic in state elections and in the election of senators, and of representatives in all but the two east Tennessee congressional districts. The Democratic presidential candidate, Lyndon B. Johnson, carried Tennessee in the 1964 election. The first Republican elected to the United States senate from Tennessee by popular vote was Howard H. Baker, Jr., in 1966.

TENNESSEE

Demographics

1970 Tennessee Population At A Glance

| | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|
| Total | 3,923,687 | Males | 1,897,674 |
| Urban | 2,305,307 | Females | 2,026,013 |
| Urban fringe (Suburban) | 135,288 | Whites | 3,293,930 |
| Rural | 1,618,380 | Blacks | 621,261 |
| Farm | 316,817 | Spanish language | 13,873 |

How Many? Tennessee's population in the 1970 census totaled 3,923,687, ranking it 17th among the States and the District of Columbia. Its population density was 95 persons per square mile. The 1970 population was 59 percent urban and 41 percent rural.

The 1970 total was 10 percent greater than the 1960 population. About 402,000 of this population growth was due to natural increase (births minus deaths) during the decade. Tennessee had a net loss of approximately 45,000 persons because of people moving out of the State.

Memphis, the State's largest city, had a 1970 population of 623,530, an increase of 25 percent over 1960. The 1970 population of the Memphis, Tennessee-Arkansas Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area was 770,120, a 14 percent gain over 1960. Nashville, now consolidated with the surrounding county as the Nashville-Davidson government, had a 1970 population of 448,003.

Other large Tennessee cities with their 1960-70 rates of population change were:

| | | |
|--------------|---------|------|
| Knoxville | 174,587 | +56% |
| Chattanooga | 119,082 | - 8% |
| Jackson | 39,996 | +16% |
| Johnson City | 33,770 | + 8% |
| Kingsport | 31,938 | +21% |
| Clarksville | 31,719 | +44% |

Ethnic Groups. Major nationalities in Tennessee's first and second generations from other countries included 11,675 from Germany (3,134 born there); 8,682 from the United Kingdom (2,480 born there); and 6,054 from Italy (1,036 born there). There were 13,873 persons of Spanish language.

Racial Makeup. The white population totaled 3,293,930 in 1970. Other racial groups included 621,261 blacks (6 percent more than in 1960); 2,276 American Indians; 1,610 Chinese; 1,160 Japanese; and 846 Filipinos.

Age of the Population. The median age of the Tennessee population was 28.1, the same as the national median. Of Tennessee's 1970 population, 383,925 were 65 and older and 324,733 under five years. The total of school age 5 to 17, was 1,000,994 and the college age group, 18 to 21, numbered 284,541. The remainder, 22 to 64, totaled 1,929,494.

Income The median income of Tennessee's families in 1969 (the most recent year available) was \$7,446, ranking the State 46th in median family income. The United States median was \$9,586. The Tennessee median for white families was \$7,872; for its black families, it was \$4,839.

About 18 percent of the State's families (187,111 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 1,044,273 Tennesseans three to thirty-four years old enrolled in school or college at the time of the census: 10,959 were in nursery school; 658,106 in kindergarten or elementary school; 261,001 in high school; and 114,207 in college.

Of the 2,127,946 persons 25 or older in Tennessee, 42 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 finished by this age group was 10.6 compared with the national median of 12.1 years.

Among those in their working years (16 to 64), 22 percent of the men and 17 percent of the women with less than 15 years of schooling had had vocational training of some type.

Workers and Jobs. There were 956,144 men workers age 16 or older in 1970; 895,827 of them had civilian jobs and 24,751 were in the Armed Forces. Women workers totaled 595,103 of

whom 562,604 had civilian jobs and 441 were in the Armed Forces.

There were 193,577 men working as craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers (in skilled blue collar jobs); 142,394 were operatives, except transport. Operatives are chiefly operators of equipment in manufacturing industries. There were also 99,919 men in professional, technical, or kindred work; and 93,558 nonfarm managers and administrators in Tennessee.

A total of 156,136 women were employed in clerical and kindred jobs; 127,480 as nontransport operatives; 87,416 in nonhousehold service work; 79,242 as professional, technical, or kindred workers; and 35,457 in sales work.

There were 62,066 Federal employees, 54,753 State employees, and 117,320 local government employees at the time of the 1970 census.

Tennessee's Housing. Housing units for year-round use numbered 1,297,006 in 1970, a 21 percent increase over 1960. They had a median of 5.0 rooms per unit, and 80 percent were single family homes. Thirty percent of the units were built between 1960 and 1970.

A total of 1,213,187 units were occupied with an average of 3.2 persons per unit. Sixty-seven percent were occupied by the owners. Median value of owner-occupied homes was \$12,500 and renters paid a median of \$82 per month.

The presence of piped water, toilet, and bath for exclusive use of the household is an indication of housing quality. In 1970, 15 percent of all year-round housing in Tennessee lacked complete plumbing facilities, compared with 7 percent for the United States.

Ninety-five percent of the households had television; 74 percent clothes washing machines; 38 percent clothes dryers; 15 percent dishwashers; 37 percent home food freezers; 36 percent two or more automobiles; and 3 percent owned a second home.

Farming in Tennessee. Tennessee farms, like those of the country as a whole, are becoming fewer and larger. The 1969 Census of Agriculture counted 121,406 farms in the State, 9 percent fewer than in 1964. The average size of

farms rose from 114 acres to 124 acres in the 5 years. Their 1969 average value was \$33,176; the average value per acre, \$268.

The 1970 farm population totaled 316,817, a 46 percent decrease from 1960.

The market value of all agricultural products sold by Tennessee farms was \$623 million in 1969. Livestock, poultry and their products accounted for \$391.8 million; crops, including nursery products and hay, \$225.7 million; and forest products, \$5.6 million.

TENNESSEE

1974 Share of Federal Tax Burden \$4,204,700,000; 1.56%
of United States total, 21st largest.

1974 Share of Federal Outlays \$4,756,178,000; 1.76%
of United States total, 19th largest. Per capita federal
spending, \$1212.

| | | | |
|-------|-----------------|------|----------|
| DOD | \$679,241,000 | 29th | (0.99%) |
| AEC | \$419,852,000 | 1st | (13.78%) |
| NASA | \$1,876,000 | 31st | (0.06%) |
| DOT | \$164,158,000 | 21st | (1.94%) |
| DOC | \$9,885,000 | 25th | (0.61%) |
| DOI | \$11,733,000 | 40th | (0.48%) |
| USDA | \$392,056,000 | 9th | (3.15%) |
| HEW | \$1,587,343,000 | 19th | (1.71%) |
| HUD | \$21,974,000 | 16th | (2.25%) |
| VA | \$304,090,000 | 15th | (2.22%) |
| EPA | \$49,419,000 | 20th | (1.57%) |
| RevS | \$113,974,000 | 19th | (1.88%) |
| Int. | \$124,731,000 | 19th | (0.61%) |
| Other | \$875,846,000 | | |

Economic Base Apparel and other textile products, especially men's and boys' furnishings; agriculture, notably cattle, dairy products, soybeans and tobacco; finance, insurance and real estate; chemicals and allied products, especially plastics materials and synthetics; electrical equipment and supplies, especially household appliances; food and kindred products; textile mill products, especially knitting mills.

TENNESSEE

Political Profile

Source: Almanac of American Politics, 1976

To an amazing extent, ordinary Tennesseans are familiar with the political leanings of the various parts of their state, and so any study of Tennessee politics should begin with geography. The state is divisible into three distinct sections, each with its own history and political inclination. East Tennessee is part of the Appalachian chain, an area populated almost completely by white mountaineers. It was against secession and was the political base of Andrew Johnson, Lincoln's vice-presidential choice and successor; over the years, it has remained one of the most dependably Republican areas in the entire nation. The Republicanism of the mountaineers has usually been matched by the Democratic leanings of middle Tennessee. This is a region of hilly farmland which, in rough terms, lies between the lower Tennessee River and the mountains. Middle Tennessee was the home of Andrew Jackson, the first President to call himself a Democrat; and since Jackson's time, the area has remained Democratic in practically every election. West Tennessee, the flat cotton lands along the Mississippi River, was the part of the state with the largest slave-tended plantations. Like middle Tennessee, it is Democratic by tradition; but like the Deep South, in recent years it has been more willing than middle Tennessee to embrace candidates like Barry Goldwater, George Wallace, and Richard Nixon.

Urban-rural differences have not been nearly as important in Tennessee as elsewhere. The state's four large cities vote more like the rural territory around them than like each other. Recently, Memphis, with a large black vote, has been slightly less conservative than the rest of west Tennessee, while Chattanooga, on the Georgia border, is traditionally less Republican than east Tennessee. But the political behavior of Nashville and Knoxville is virtually indistinguishable from the rural counties around them. In general, the cities are gaining more political importance; in 1964, the four major urban counties cast 42% of the state's votes; in 1972, 46%.

So long as middle and west Tennessee remained strongly Democratic, the Republicans were unable to win an election

no matter how many votes the party of Lincoln piled up in east Tennessee. Between Reconstruction and the 1960's, the allegiances created by the Civil War were forsaken only twice: once in the 1920 Harding landslide, when a Republican Governor was elected, and again in 1928 when a Protestant Tennessee rejected Catholic Al Smith for Herbert Hoover. Even the initial impact of the civil rights revolution failed to shake the old patterns of political preference. But, by the 1960's, times were changing. The civil rights issues had begun to make conservatives out of many of the state's traditional Democrats--people who used to be more concerned about the TVA and the price of farm commodities than about race. In 1964 Lyndon Johnson carried the state with just 55% of the vote, while Senator Albert Gore was reelected with a not very comfortable 54%. And in the other Senate race, Congressman Bass came close to being upset by a young east Tennessee lawyer named Howard Baker, Jr.

Baker won election to the Senate in 1966, and the combination of a moderate conservatism on issues and a cool, reasonable personality almost made him a major power in the Senate. From the time Nixon took office, Baker was an administration supporter on most issues; he was considered capable enough to almost defeat (he lost 24-19) Pennsylvania's Hugh Scott for the post of Minority Leader. He departed on occasion from Republican orthodoxy: opposing repeal of the one-person-one-vote formula, for example, back in 1967, or in 1973 co-sponsoring the successful amendment to open up the highway trust fund for spending on mass transit projects.

But all this was of little importance to the millions who watched Baker at the Watergate hearings. As the Committee's ranking Republican, he strove not to lean too hard either way: he was not a Nixon loyalist like Ed Gurney, nor an obstreperous rebel like Lowell Weicker. If his philosophical inquiries at least got tiring, the clarity and precision of his language continued to be arresting. Baker did go off on a tangent himself, conducting a separate investigation of the CIA which failed to produce much fruit. But overall, he probably did convince the country that he was presidential material--or at least material for a mighty attractive presidential candidate. At the time, Baker was fresh from his victory over Democratic Congressman Ray Blanton in 1972. Baker had won this election with 62% of the vote, carrying all eight of the state's congressional districts.

Brock has had good luck so far. Back in 1962, he was elected Congressman in the 3rd district in an upset, after a liberal Democrat beat the incumbent in the primary. He held onto his House seat, and in 1970 went after Senator Albert Gore. It was a classic confrontation between an old South progressive and a new South conservative, between the politics of Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman and the politics of Richard Nixon and Spiro Agnew.

Gore--"the old grey fox" one Tennessee Republican called him--had been around for a long time. First elected to the House in 1938, he moved up to the Senate in 1952. He was a dirt farmer's son who worked up through county politics and campaigned for Congress playing a fiddle in country towns. Later, as a member of the Senate Finance Committee, Gore was one of the chief advocates of the little man against the big interests; most notably, the Senator pushed for progressive tax reform and higher Social Security benefits.

But in 1970 Gore was vulnerable. During the mid-1960's he had become a critic of the Vietnam war--a stand not particularly popular in hell-of-a-fellow Tennessee. Moreover, the Senator had openly proclaimed his support for civil rights legislation, voted against the Haynsworth and Carswell nominations, and cast votes against the ABM and SST. Vice President Agnew thereupon called Gore the number one target of the Nixon Administration--a designation Gore acknowledged with pride. The Senator even welcomed Agnew to Tennessee when the Vice President arrived at the Memphis airport to denounce him. During the campaign, Republican orators were wont to follow Agnew's theme; they liked to call Gore the third Senator from Massachusetts--a reference perhaps to Edward Brock, the black Senator from the New England state.

Brock had an excellent organization based on the Baker model, and plenty of money--the Nixon people stood ready to supply more when whenever he needed it. His TV ads attacked Gore as a supporter of school busing, an opponent of school prayer, and in general a traitor to the South. The old grey fox fought back, citing the votes cast against Medicare and the Appalachia program by free market advocate Brock. The result proved closer than expected; Brock won only 52% of the vote. The results also showed that his

victory could be credited almost entirely to his sophisticated attempts to play on Tennesseean's racial fears and animosities; Gore's biggest losses came in west Tennessee, the part of the state where racial issues cut deepest.

But however close his victory, it was enough to make Brock a Nixon Administration favorite. In 1972 he was Chairman of Young Americans for President; in 1973, Chairman of the Senate Republican Campaign Committee. As the Watergate coverup started to unravel, Brock came out with a set of reform proposals; he was being mentioned, as much as Baker then, as a possible presidential candidate. Then some unfavorable publicity surfaced in the spring of 1973--a protege was involved in a minor Nixon dirty trick, the Senator himself was financially interested in a land development scheme under attack for false advertising.

No one claimed Brock himself had done anything wrong, or indeed condoned any wrongdoing; but the presidential boomlet collapsed. It probably would have died soon anyway. There was no substance behind it, no support except from a few flaks and staffers. Brock is admired by some intellectual conservatives as a thoughtful man; and he does try to bring a fresh perspective to problems, a perspective grounded in an almost religious regard for the wonders of free market mechanisms. The question now is whether he has any particular political strength in Tennessee. He won in 1970, and then only barely, on an almost entirely negative campaign; the question is whether he has developed a more positive appeal.

TENNESSEE PFC CAMPAIGN OFFICIALS

Senator Howard Baker
Kyle Testerman

Ann Tuck

Brad Martin

Tom Beasley
Mary Jane Kriel

Gayle Simpkins
Honorable Guilford Dudley
Martin Simmons
Dr. Fred Miller
James T. Fisher

Honorary Chairman
East Tennessee Co-
Chairman
Middle Tennessee
Co-Chairman
West Tennessee
Co-Chairman
State Coordinator
Headquarters
Coordinator
Press Secretary
Finance Chairman
Legal Counsel
Delegate Coordinator
Youth Director

TENNESSEE PFC ADVOCATES

William Seidman March 30 Nashville

While Mr. Seidman spoke on behalf of the President in the National PFC's advocates program, additional Administration officials will be speaking at non-political functions:

| | | |
|-------------------|--------|------------|
| Richard Ashworth | May 1 | Greenville |
| | May 13 | Spencer |
| Virginia Knauer | May 8 | Greenville |
| T. H. Bell | May 7 | Greenville |
| | May 8 | Nashville |
| James Lynn | May 14 | Nashville |
| William Walker | May 18 | Memphis |
| Richard Roudebush | May 20 | Nashville |

TENNESSEE PFC CAMPAIGN OVERVIEW

There are approximately 1,899,600 registered voters in Tennessee. Voter turnout in the 1972 GOP Presidential primary consisted of 115,000 registered individuals. The state has no party registration, and ticket splitting has been practiced since the 1968 Presidential election. Because of potential cross-over voting, projections of voter turnout for the May 25 primary are not possible to assess.

As in the western area of North Carolina, where 62% of the mountain Republicans voted for the President, the higher the turnout in Tennessee, the more likely the eastern Districts will go for the President.

Tennessee PFC campaign strategy is composed of telephone canvassing for voter identification and selective turnout, as well as a very active visibility effort, involving well-respected state leaders and national advocates.

The 1st and 2nd Districts make up some 44% of the statewide Republican primary vote. This area is a traditional Republican area, and campaign strategy for these districts is to communicate the support of Congressman Quillan, Senator Baker, and to build excitement for a Presidential visit.

Shelby County (Memphis) should account for about 22% of the statewide Republican vote. This is a strong conservative area. Campaign strategy here consists of phone banks and endorsements by Congressman Robin Beard, former Governor Winfield Dunn, and Congressman Kuykendall.

Middle Tennessee will depend primarily on a media effort, centered on Senator Baker. Phone canvassing is also established in Nashville. The Chattanooga area (3rd District) will rely on phone banks and television and radio spots by Senators Baker and Goldwater.

Local leaders believe that this campaign can be won or lost in the last two weeks prior to the primary, depending on the impact of media spots, and on how well the local campaign focuses on the positive aspects of the Ford Administration as opposed to dwelling on Reagan's issues.

Congressmen Quillan and Beard, Senator Baker, former Governor Winfield Dunn and Senator Goldwater are making radio and television spots to be broadcast heavily during the last two weeks of the campaign.

The Tennessee PFC is also utilizing a local advocates program, enabling the advocates to point out the weaknesses of Reagan's leadership and especially highlighting the positive results of President Ford's programs during his first two years in office.

Local sources have made the comment that in Tennessee, similar to other Southern states, the vote will be based more on emotion than on reason and logic. PFC leadership finds it imperative that more emotion be injected into the campaign while keeping the President somewhat above it.

TENNESSEE DELEGATE SELECTION

Tennessee is allocated 43 delegates for the GOP national convention, three delegates from each of the 8 Congressional Districts, and 19 at-large delegates.

The Congressional District delegates are determined as proportionately as is mathematically possible by the May 25 Presidential preference primary results.

The 19 at-large delegates will be elected proportionate to the statewide percentage of the vote.

The Tennessee statute provides that the delegates must be bound by the results of the primary for the first two ballots and must vote for the candidate for whom each delegate is pledged. There is some discrepancy at this time as to pledged delegate candidates for the Congressional Districts. Discussions on this matter will continue next week among RNC, PFC and Reagan Campaign officials.

PADUCAH/CAPE GIRARDEAU/HARRISBURG

'68 RN VOTE: 1.1%
'72 RN VOTE: 1.5%

BRISTOL/KINGSPORT/JOHNSON CITY

'68 RN VOTE: 14.1%
'72 RN VOTE: 10.3%

MEMPHIS

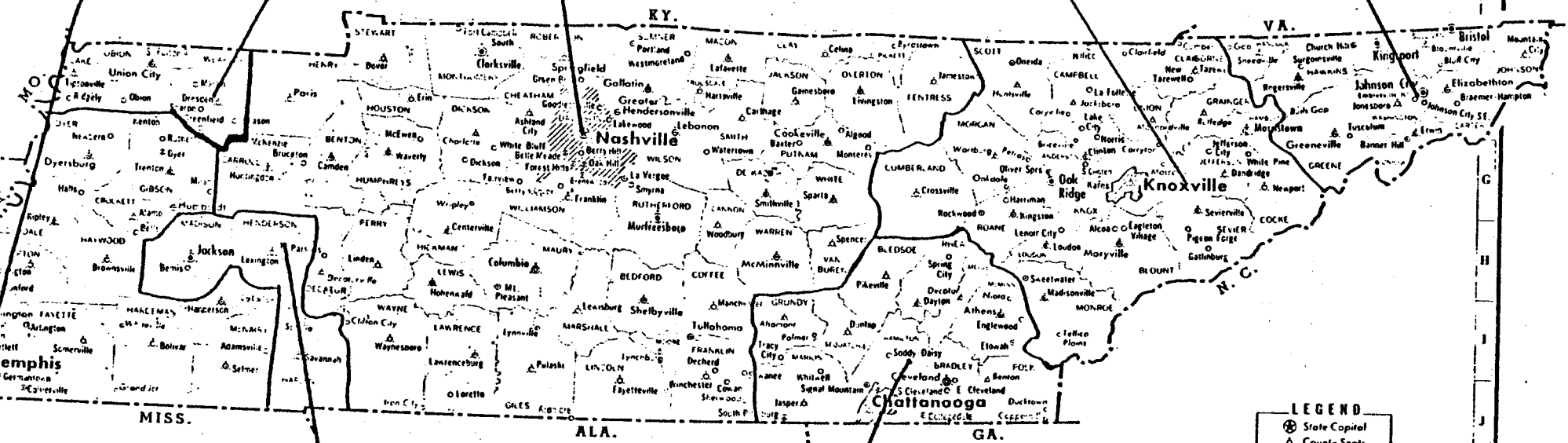
'68 RN VOTE: 19.7%
'72 RN VOTE: 25.4%

NASHVILLE

'68 RN VOTE: 23.4%
'72 RN VOTE: 28.0%

KNOXVILLE

'68 RN VOTE: 27.9%
'72 RN VOTE: 20.4%



CLEARTYPE
COUNTY-TOWN
TENNESSEE

JACKSON

Scale of Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50
MAP NO. 6510
COPYRIGHT
AMERICAN MAP COMPANY, INC.

'68 RN VOTE: 2.6%
'72 RN VOTE: 3.0%

CHATTANOOGA

'68 RN VOTE: 11.2%
'72 RN VOTE: 1.4%

LEGEND

- ⊙ State Capital
- △ County Seats
- MARION County Names

POPULATION KEY

- ⊙ 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

Population classification based on 1970 Federal Census

NO. 6540 TENNESSEE

REAGAN TENNESSEE CAMPAIGN OFFICIALS

| | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| Harold Sterling | Campaign Chairman |
| Gene Cantrell | Executive Director |
| Joe Rogers | Finance Chairman |

REAGAN TENNESSEE CAMPAIGN OVERVIEW

Reagan has not yet visited the state, however his campaign visit will take place on May 21-22. State PFC leadership expects him to concentrate his personal campaigning in Shelby County as well as in the 1st and 2nd Congressional Districts since nearly two-thirds of the statewide GOP vote is located in these areas. It should be noted that the press reaction within the state to Reagan's announced visit was overwhelming, and there was some speculation that he would commit several more days to the state before the May 25 primary. The impression created was that Reagan cares a great deal about the primary here and that he was willing to prove his concern for Tennessee by personally campaigning as much as possible.

Although storefront headquarters have been opened for several weeks in Knoxville, Nashville, and Memphis, there appears to have been very little organizational activity on behalf of the Reagan campaign. Chairman Harold Sterling was not named until the last week in April, and as of May 3, the only District Chairman was in the 8th District (Memphis). The only mailings to date have been nationally generated fund-raising letters, and there have been neither phone banks nor any active efforts to distribute campaign materials or contact voters. Although exact totals were not available, it was reported that Finance Chairman Joe Rogers has done an excellent job raising funds in the state.

The Texas and Indiana primary results have given the Reagan campaign an increased momentum here. Democratic Governor Ray Blanton has openly urged his fellow Democrats to cross over and vote for Reagan in the GOP primary. The Reagan organization has recently begun making inquiries about buying television and radio time during the two weeks preceding the primary, and a strong media blitz is expected. This now familiar media campaign, along with Reagan's personal visits to the state and his appeal to conservative Democrats are the keystones of his strategy in Tennessee.

ISSUES

TENNESSEE ISSUES OVERVIEW

From: The President Ford Committee

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture was identified as the number five issue of concern to state voters based on a recently conducted, private, state-wide poll.

The eastern part of the state is primarily tobacco and cattle country. The western and middle parts are predominantly involved in producing cotton, soybean and wheat, as well as cattle and dairy farming.

The Administration has been severely criticized by organized farm groups in the middle and western areas of the state because of the Soviet grain embargo. In addition, farmers are upset that the cotton price support has dropped.

Attitudes about Secretary Butz are somewhat mixed; however for the most part, he enjoys a high approval rating throughout the state. There are some wheat farmers who associate the wheat and soybean embargos with him. Secretary Kissinger and Secretary Simon appear to bear the brunt of this criticism.

BLACK BIRD BILL

The President signed the "Black Bird Bill" which provided a means for getting rid of black bird infestations in the Nashville-Fort Campbell area. The bill received wide support in the area, including all main environmental groups in Tennessee.

BUSING

Nashville and Memphis experienced great difficulties two years ago after a court order mandated extensive busing. According to local sources, busing remains as the most emotional issue.

CONGRESS

Tied with agriculture in the previously mentioned statewide poll was "big government". Contacts have suggested a strong attack on Congress as voters respond favorably to this line, especially the idea that many Congressmen vote for "every free-spending" program, and place "political expediency before the good of the country."

Within the last year, Secretary of Transportation Coleman, approved a plan to build a "slurry" tunnel, but the city turned it down as too expensive. Future actions are uncertain.

RONALD REAGAN

Congressman Beard says that Reagan enjoys popularity even among the President's supporters. He strongly advises that the President should NOT attack Governor Reagan personally.

REGULATION

Government regulation is considered to be a detriment to business and interference in almost every aspect of a person's life. The President's deregulation efforts should be popular.

The Environmental Protection Agency and OSHA are extremely unpopular, and Congressman Beard recently introduced the "OSHA Reform Bill: which would drastically reduce the Office's power and scope.

EPA regulations are disliked, especially the Clean Air Act Amendments, because the Act limits industrial development in areas next to high pollution areas. Since much of Tennessee is rural and would like to develop industry, areas outside of cities like Nashville, which is highly polluted, are somewhat stymied in their development.

WELFARE

While welfare reform is important, all sources advised staying away from the subject, presumably because there are many people on some form of social assistance in the state.

Within the last year, Secretary of Transportation Coleman, approved a plan to build a "slurry" tunnel, but the city turned it down as too expensive. Future actions are uncertain.

RONALD REAGAN

Congressman Beard says that Reagan enjoys popularity even among the President's supporters. He strongly advises that the President should NOT attack Governor Reagan personally.

REGULATION

Government regulation is considered to be a detriment to business and interference in almost every aspect of a person's life. The President's deregulation efforts should be popular.

The Environmental Protection Agency and OSHA are extremely unpopular, and Congressman Beard recently introduced the "OSHA Reform Bill: which would drastically reduce the Office's power and scope.

EPA regulations are disliked, especially the Clean Air Act Amendments, because the Act limits industrial development in areas next to high pollution areas. Since much of Tennessee is rural and would like to develop industry, areas outside of cities like Nashville, which is highly polluted, are somewhat stymied in their development.

WELFARE

While welfare reform is important, all sources advised staying away from the subject, presumably because there are many people on some form of social assistance in the state.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

One recent poll shows that people feel that "detente" is a "one-way street" by a 3 to 1 margin. Sen. Baker has characterized the state as a "no-foreign aid, non-internationalist" population.

Secretary Kissinger is not disliked, but his recent trips are not favored either, and his personal credibility is considered at a very low point.

In general, the state is conservative and patriotic on foreign relations, but certainly not hard-core, far right.

Panama is the hottest issue in the foreign affairs area, especially in the 3rd District. The Chattanooga Free Press is particularly critical of the President's position on Panama.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

National defense is a very large, emotional issue in Tennessee among a public that is very conservative on defense matters. The greatest "natural constituency" on defense is found in East Tennessee.

A great deal of concern has arisen about cut backs in the Reserves. When the Volunteer Army was proposed, assurances were given to maintain a strong Reserve, and now with the cutbacks criticism has arisen.

There are several military installations in Tennessee including Fort Campbell, whose post office is in Kentucky, but whose work force resides in Tennessee; and Millington Naval Base near Memphis. There have been recent cutbacks in Millington and the area would like to hear that there will be no more of the same.

The President's strong defense posture and defense budgets should be stressed. Panama, as mentioned earlier, is quite unpopular.

OVERTON PARK EXPRESSWAY

Interstate-40 has had one section--the portion through Overton Park in Memphis--uncompleted for nearly ten years. Apparently, "environmentalists" have successfully blocked the completion of this strip, as motorists must get off the freeway and make their way through town. Nine out of ten people in a recent poll favored completion of the highway, but not necessarily through the middle of the Park.

While jobs are important, the Humphrey-Hawkins Bill is strongly opposed as voters are generally against public employment bills.

GOP Congressman Robin Beard has recently introduced legislation which would give tax incentives to people hiring the unemployed and/or providing training.

ENERGY

Energy was the number three issue according to the above-mentioned poll. Utility prices have increased by over 100% in the last three years and people are feeling the increase.

In East Tennessee, the major cause of unemployment is the lack of natural gas for the aluminum, textile, and heavy metal industries, which used to depend on coal before environmental regulation hit.

The President's efforts to deregulate natural gas in order to increase the supply and his energy program in general would be popular topics to discuss.

The middle and eastern parts of the state are energy dominated. With the Oakridge nuclear facilities and the Clinch River Breeder Reactor soon to be built near Knoxville, the area is very much nuclear-power oriented. The Clinch River project was characterized by one source as the "crown jewel of sophisticated power reactors." And, of course, there is the TVA.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT/SPENDING

The size and cost of government tied for fifth place with agriculture as an issue of major importance in the state-wide poll.

Congressman Beard is especially emphatic about the importance of this as an issue in his District. He says that he gets his greatest applause when he attacks the size of government, Federal spending, government interference, etc. People seem to react well to the call for "new faces," fiscal responsibility, "the less government the better," etc.

The President's positive accomplishments in this area should be popular--holding down Federal spending, vetoes, cutting the growth of government, reducing the number of Federal employees, and pushing for general deregulation.

CRIME

Crime was identified as the number four issue in the private survey of voter concerns. West Tennessee and the Memphis area have the highest crime rate and are especially receptive to discussion of the President's proposals for mandatory sentencing.

Gun control, on the other hand, is strongly opposed throughout Tennessee.

EAST TENNESSEE MEDICAL SCHOOL

The biggest issue in the 1st Congressional District is the creation of the East Tennessee Medical School. Congressman Quillan has supported it to the hilt, and the school has recently received funding from the Appalachian Regional Commission. The School has also been tentatively approved for funding by the Veterans Administration, but must wait until a letter of "probable accreditation" has arrived from the American Medical Association before the VA funds will be released.

The School is important to the District because of the great scarcity of medical doctors in the rural areas.

Nevertheless, the School reportedly has been opposed by the University of Tennessee Medical School and Governor Ray Blanton.

The School is universally popular in the Tri-city area, but it should not be mentioned elsewhere in the State--most especially in Memphis, where it is not popular.

ECONOMY

According to sources, Tennessee economy was hurt relatively little by the recent recession. Nevertheless, Tennessee is feeling the positive effect of the resurgence.

The statewide poll mentioned earlier found that inflation and unemployment were the number one and two "awareness" issues. Unemployment in the state is averaging 7.4% with East Tennessee being a little higher. Food costs are also of concern.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 12, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM SHUMAN
FROM: STEVE McCONAHEY *SBM*
SUBJECT: Issues for Tennessee

These issues were identified in my conversations with Tom Jensen, Minority Leader of the State Legislature of Tennessee and Kyle Testerman, former Mayor of Knoxville.

1. General Revenue Sharing

There is broad based support for General Revenue Sharing throughout the state and amongst all levels of state and local leaders. It should be noted that Reagan has not been supportive.

2. HEW Problem

Currently the state is having problems with "third party payments" for health and elderly care. There is concern that some elderly people, currently housed in certain nursing homes, will have to be moved to other facilities because of termination of Federal payments. In addition, there is a disagreement between the state and HEW Title XX regulations. Finally there are disagreements over day care center requirements. The local sentiment is in support of the President's position of opposing strong Federal mandates on how states and localities must conduct their day care activities.

3. Economy

Tennessee was not hit as severely as other states in the recent economic downturn; but, on the other hand, it has not responded as quickly either to the recent increases in employment.

4. General Attitude Toward Government

According to Jensen, there is considerable resentment toward all levels of Government. For example, Mayor Kyle Testerman was, despite a good record in Knoxville, turned out of office last election. This type of reaction toward incumbent officials appears to be fairly strong throughout the state. There is equal sentiment against big government and Federal intervention.

5. TVA Issues

There has been ongoing controversy over several TVA projects, including a nuclear plant and the Tellico Dam project. Environmental and other groups have opposed these projects in terms of their impact on the Little Tennessee River and other natural features. Tom Jensen feels that the majority of the state supports the development and completion of these projects. There has also been pressure for Federal funding of Poor Valley Creek Park. Currently, there are no funds in the Federal budget for this item.

6. Johnson City - Medical School

In talking with former Mayor Kyle Testerman, he indicated that the President should avoid a strong endorsement of the new medical school in this city. He indicated that this school is opposed by the Medical Association of Tennessee and many other influential people in other districts of the state. The best advise is to avoid the issue.

7. Regional Prison

The state has proposed a regional prison near Morristown (which is reasonably close to where the President will be visiting). The local citizens have violently opposed this location and the President may well be asked how the Administration would respond in terms of Federal assistance to a prison that is so openly opposed by the local citizens.

8. Highway Proposals

In Knoxville there has been considerable debate about construction of I-640 which would provide a loop for traffic to bypass downtown Knoxville. There has been disagreement over the location, long delays due to the environmental impact requirements, etc. The President

should avoid commenting on the specific location of this road, but indicate that he would urge the Department of Transportation to act on this as expeditiously as possible.

REAGAN ON THE ISSUES

AGRICULTURE

Reagan has consistently advocated a free marketplace for agricultural products. He has been critical of Federal intervention in the agricultural marketplace, citing the Soviet wheat embargo as an example of meddlesome government intervention. He has stated on several occasions that if he became President, he would put the farmer on notice that they should start planning for an end to government assistance in production and in the marketplace.

BLACK BIRD BILL

While Reagan has yet to comment on this specific legislation, his \$90 billion transfer of Federal funds includes a number of community and regional development programs. This is a good example of Federal aid to Tennessee, and it is likely that the problem would have been solely a state's responsibility if Reagan had been President.

BUSING

Reagan is firmly opposed to busing as a means to achieve integration and supports a Constitutional amendment to end the practice. He is expected to continue his attacks on this emotional issue in order to attract as many conservative Democrats, especially in Memphis, as possible.

CRIME

Reagan is a staunch law and order advocate. His calls for stricter sentencing of criminals have been well received here and he has attracted positive attention by his firm opposition to any kind of Federal gun control legislation, calling instead for longer prison sentences for criminals convicted of a crime committed with a firearm.

ECONOMY

Reagan will undoubtedly attempt to arouse concern about the permanence of the current economic recovery by repeating his assertions that he expects both inflation

and unemployment to go up as long as Federal spending continues to grow. He has repeatedly blamed the Federal deficit as responsible for inflation, and inflation as the direct cause of unemployment.

ENERGY

Reagan believes that a return to the market for gas and oil would alleviate existing energy problems. He firmly opposes any regulation, and blames environmentalists as responsible for the needless delay of the development of nuclear plants.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Reagan's media blitz is expected to focus upon national defense and three specific areas of foreign policy: detente; Secretary Kissinger; and, the Panama Canal. At present, there is not a great deal of concern about these matters, but Reagan's expected media blitz and personal visit will produce a much greater voter interest prior to the primary.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

The repeated Reagan contention that the U.S. is "number two" militarily in the world has aroused a great deal of concern in Tennessee. His examples of Soviet superiority in manpower were well-received by voters already upset by the cutbacks in Reserve troops. This is expected to be a primary campaign theme of Reagan's speeches here.

FEDERAL SPENDING/GROWTH

Reagan's attacks on the power and size of the Federal government have drawn strong positive responses with state voters. His criticism of Federal intervention in such emotional areas as busing and gun control have attracted favorable comments from conservative Democrats. He has simplistically identified government spending as the source of all economic problems, and criticized government growth as responsible for restricting individual freedoms.

TVA

This is a good example of the positive results of Federal aid to states; and, it is also an example of a major project which would never have been started had Reagan's views on the strict limitations of the Federal government been in effect when TVA was begun. In addition, Reagan's proposed reductions in community and regional development programs would quite probably leave the full responsibility for TVA in the hands of the states it serves.

GUIDANCE

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 13, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM SHUMAN

FROM: BOB WOLTHUIS *ekw*

When the President appears in the Tri-City area of Tennessee tomorrow morning he should be aware that this part of Tennessee border's on Bill Wampler's Congressional District in Virginia. He will get press and television coverage of the Tennessee visit in that part of Virginia. Wampler backed Glen Williams for the Federal judgeship which went to Richard Poff. The President should be aware of these geographic proximities and the possible coverage of his Tennessee visit. We have some reason to believe that Wampler will announce for Reagan in the next few days.

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

MEMORANDUM

TO: JOE JENCKES

FROM: GARY BURHOP

RE: TENNESSEE ISSUES OF INTEREST
TO PRESIDENT FORD

Johnson City, Tennessee: The President will be at East Tennessee State University which is currently attempting to establish a medical school. The school, if established, would operate in conjunction with the Veterans Administration Hospital and ETSU. Controversy has centered on its need. East Tennesseans feel they always get shorted in any State decision - historically Republican in a predominantly Democrat state. East Tennessee needs more doctors and it is impossible to attract M.D.s from the University of Tennessee Medical School in Memphis. Former GOP Governor Winfield Dunn opposed the East Tennessee Medical School on grounds that it was too expensive, would divert scarce dollars from UT Medical School and leave the State with two second rate schools instead of just one O.K. institution. The General Assembly and Congressman Jimmy Quillen supported the new school. The issue subsequently affected the 1974 Gubernatorial race as many normally GOP voters vented their ire at Memphian Dunn by voting for Democrat Blanton (who supported the school) or by staying home.

The Appalachian Regional Commission has tentatively agreed to a grant for about \$900,000 to assist in obtaining school accreditation contingent upon continued state support. Senator Brock supports the establishment of the East Tennessee Medical School.

Another item of interest in East Tennessee (though not specifically in the Tri - Cities area) is TVA's insistence on building the Tellico Dam on the Little Tennessee river south of Knoxville. The Tellico Dam was planned in conjunction with a joint Boeing-TVA "new community" known as Timberlake. Timberlake plans were abandoned but the incredibly costly dam that would flood not only a very scenic but also a very productive valley that was the ceremonial and religious capital of the Cherokee Indian Nation, was not. Property owners remain irate, even though most acquisitions were completed several years ago, in part because many have had land condemned by TVA elsewhere. Environmentalists also have fought completion of the dam. Having lost their first lawsuit, the discovery of a minnow known as the snail darter and its subsequent inclusion on the Endangered Species List have given opponents a new angle. Tellico Dam probably should never have been proposed except that TVA Engineers had to have something to occupy their time. Now so much has been spent on it, it's almost impossible not to complete it. We wish it would just go away.

Memphis is interested in the completion of I-40 through Overton Park. Ten years and many Secretaries of Transportation later, the 3.7 miles remain to be finished. Secretary Coleman at this point is awaiting the State of Tennessee's Environmental Impact Statement, due June 15, on a tunnel arrangement. Overwhelming public sentiment favors completion of I-40 through the Park and the whole episode is becoming a classic example of the inability of government to act in the best interest of the majority.

Statewide issues are busing and gun control - against both. Detente is viewed as us giving too much away to the Commies. Tennessee is basically a conservative state, the people are very independent, and very receptive to Reagan's definition of the issues.

BACKGROUND MATERIAL FROM CONGRESSMAN ROBIN BEARD
FOR CONSIDERATION PRIOR TO THE PRESIDENT'S
VISIT TO TENNESSEE

Memphis would be the best place to go in the 6th District. Also, the Tri-Cities area of the 1st District or the Knoxville area of the 2nd District. He did go to the 2nd District for a domestic forum last year.

The biggest issue in the State is the economy.

Local issues

Memphis area - If he wants to discuss busing, this would be the place to discuss it because it is the only place where it is still a heated topic.

The crime rate in Memphis is rising at a higher rate than in other parts of the State.

Explain the new word for detente. Robin is on the Armed Services Committee.

Fort Campbell, Kentucky is located about 90% in Beard's District.

JOHN J. DUNCAN
2D DISTRICT, TENNESSEE

COMMITTEE
WAYS AND MEANS

2458 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
PHONE: (AREA CODE 202) 225-5435

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

COUNTIES:
BLOUNT
CAMPBELL
CLAIBORNE
KNOX
LOUDON
MCMINN
MONROE
SCOTT
UNION

April 8, 1976

CONFIDENTIAL

STATE AND LOCAL ISSUES IN SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, TN.

The President should concentrate on a strong national defense, at least in East Tennessee, and I suppose in the rest of the state.

The citizens are opposed to big government, foreign aid. The President will have to handle detente and Kissinger the best he can. I am afraid of another North Carolina if Reagan comes into Republican East Tennessee and touches these issues.

JOHN J. DUNCAN, M.C.

CETA Title VI - Memphis, Tennessee

- Q. Mr. President, there has been much discussion of late about the placement of CETA workers in the Office of a local Congressman (Harold E. Ford - D). Is this sort of thing proper?
- A. No. In fact, CETA regulations prohibit this sort of activity. A request for refund of the monies that were improperly used (\$17,231) has been made. Such placement of CETA employees has been stopped.

WMD/5/6/76

Nashville, Tennessee

Q: Why weren't cuts made in some Medicaid program expenditures to bring the total cost in line with the State appropriation?

A: Cuts in the Medicaid program planned by the State were blocked by court action.

Background

Reductions in all Medicaid services were planned when expenditures began exceeding revenues in the second quarter of the fiscal year. When it became apparent that the year's projected Medicaid funds would be used up by the end of March the State also planned a 10 percent reduction in payment for all services except in-patient care.

Representatives of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare are continuing to work closely with State personnel to deal with the problem of increasing Medicaid expenditures.

SCM
4/6/76

Nashville, Tennessee

Q: Why was it necessary for the Tennessee Legislature to pass a one percent increase in the sales tax to fund Medicaid, which is essentially a federally funded program by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare?

A: The actual expenditures for Medicaid exceeded Tennessee's projection of revenue available for the Medicaid program. Federal funds to Tennessee amount to approximately 70% of the State's total Medicaid expenditures.

Background

Each State has some flexibility under the Medicaid program. It can elect to cover some services above those required. The state receives Federal matching funds for all the services it covers. The Legislature dealt with the situation by putting in the sales tax increase beginning April 1, 1976 to provide \$13 million to fund the program for the remainder of the year.

SCM
4/6/76

Nashville, Tennessee

Q: Why was the decision made to spend a great amount of money on developing a vaccine for swine influenza?

A: A group of 20 distinguished medical and health experts including Dr. Eugene W. Fowinkle, Commissioner of the Tennessee Department of Public Health, were consulted before the decision was made to ask Congress for funds to support a nationwide flu vaccination campaign.

The advice of such experts as Dr. Fowinkle as to the probability of an epidemic next winter was carefully evaluated before the decision was made not to take a chance, but to produce enough vaccine for all Americans.

SCM
4/6/76

Nashville, Tennessee

Q: Why wasn't Tennessee allotted additional federal funds for vocational rehabilitation as a result of the increase in the total federal appropriation from \$680 million to \$720 million?

A: When the amount of Federal funds available to each State was increased, the State of Tennessee did not increase the amount of matching money it was willing to put up.

Background

The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 requires the states to match the 80 percent federal funds with 20 percent state funds. Tennessee was originally allotted \$17,668,450 in federal funds for fiscal 1976. But the State agencies only certified \$4,013,900 in state funds, which was sufficient to match only \$16,055,600 in federal funds. When Congress increased the appropriation, Tennessee was allotted a new federal figure of \$18,707,700. But the State still certified the original matching figure of \$16 million, so Tennessee was given no additional allotments. The unearned shares were reallocated, as the Vocational Rehabilitation Act requires, to those states with sufficient matching funds.

SCM
4/6/76

BLACKBIRDS

Q: Through parts of both Kentucky and Tennessee there has been a problem of blackbirds roosting in great concentrations during the cold months. Their droppings create a health hazard and a severe nuisance in these local areas. Is there any long-range solution?

A: Emergency legislation was passed in February which I promptly signed. Before it expired in mid-April, the Secretary of the Interior authorized State and local authorities five times to apply a detergent chemical which killed about one million birds. This detergent is not dangerous to humans; it deprives the birds of the oil in their feathers and they freeze. But the weather must be just right. We don't want to use poisons which could endanger humans and other animals and birds. The Fish and Wildlife Service is now doing environmental impact studies on a possible permanent program of the same kind. There seems to be no danger of making blackbirds extinct in this manner, as they replenish their numbers every spring -- and as you know, they are very numerous.

WELFARE

Q: What is the Federal government doing to reduce welfare expenditures?

A: The Department of Health, Education and Welfare is working with the States to help reduce welfare errors through its Quality Control program which has been in effect for almost two years. The program was designed to bring the amount of overpayments and underpayments down to tolerable levels and remove ineligible recipients from the welfare rolls.

Background

Tennessee's error rate still exceeds the federal quality control tolerance levels. The error rate is decreasing and as of December 31, 1975 stood at 7.1 percent ineligible, 11.4 percent overpaid and 3.7 percent underpaid. The average payment per family for the 69,728 families is \$104.72 per month. Each of the 212,003 persons covered by the program receives \$34.42 per month. Further reductions should be possible under the AFDC program because the state has established a child support program to assure that parents with income or other resources provide care for their children.

SCM
4/6/76

OVERTON PARK EXPRESSWAY

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Question

Mr. President, what is your position on building the Overton Park Expressway through our beautiful local park here?

Answer

As I understand it, the issue you are referring to has been in dispute for a number of years. Local officials have been working on an Environmental Impact Statement for some time. Until they complete their work, the Federal government cannot take any stand on this question. It would not be proper for me to make a statement at this time, therefore. I am sure that the State and local officials here will do their best to do the complete and thorough analysis which is required by law for this project.

Background

The Overton Park Expressway is a controversial highway project proposal in Memphis, Tennessee, involving whether or not to take parkland for expressway purposes. Local officials are still working on an Environmental Impact Statement, analyzing the pros and cons. Although Secretary Coleman indicated several months ago that he might personally conduct a hearing on this project, the Federal Highway Administration recommended that he postpone action. As of now, no hearings have been scheduled.

JPH
5/13/76

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS -- TENNESSEE
(in millions)

| | Total State & All Local Governments | State Gov't. | Counties | Municipalities |
|--|---|-----------------|----------|----------------|
| Actual Payments to Date as of 1/5/76 | \$ 447.0 | \$ 148.2 | \$ 127.9 | \$ 170.9 |
| Estimated Payments Under Existing Pro- gram--thru 12/31/76 | \$ 567.5 | \$ 188.3 | \$ 160.7 | \$ 218.4 |
| Projected Payments Under President's Proposal (1/77-9/82) | \$ 740.1 | \$ 246.7 | \$ 198.8 | \$ 294.6 |

TENNESSEE

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

\$ 25,670,114 for education

21,519,000 for highways and streets

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS TO SELECTED COUNTIES AND CITIES

FOR TENNESSEE

| <u>Jurisdiction</u> | <u>Payment to Date</u> | <u>Total (Existing Program thru 12/31/76)</u> | <u>Projected Under President's Legislation</u> |
|---------------------|------------------------|---|--|
| Shelby County | \$ 33,190,683 | \$ 39,126,172 | \$ 48,338,398 |
| Memphis City | 50,596,137 | 60,251,371 | 78,584,949 |

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

TENNESSEE

Jurisdiction

Actual Uses

Shelby County

\$ 6,092,171 for health
2,112,860 for education
2,110,471 for public transportation

Memphis City

\$ 5,728,335 for recreation
5,151,168 for environmental protection
4,740,015 for public transportation

POTENTIAL IMPACT OF GRS EXPIRATION

SOUTH DAKOTA

GRS Funds Received FY 75 -- \$8.5 million

GRS Funds account for about 6.5% of the total general fund. The state has used their total allocation for aid to elementary and secondary education.

Without GRS funds, local districts would have to raise property taxes by an average of 7%. However, many districts are at the statutorial maximum property tax mill levy and could only reduce the quality of education. Other alternatives include:

- eliminate entire state funding for the combined departments of Public Safety, Natural Resources, Parks and Forestry, Agriculture, and Health
- eliminate total state welfare assistance payments
- eliminate total state medical service payments
- increase sales tax by 10%
- increase higher education tuition by 100%

★ TENNESSEE

GRS Funds Received 1974-1975 -- \$40 million

Cancellation of GRS would result in the following:

- a 45% reduction in state and local education programs
- a 48% reduction in state and local roads and highway programs
- a 7% reduction of state environmental programs

An increase in taxes would likely result.

TEXAS

GRS Funds Received FY 75 -- \$95.3 million

75% of GRS funds in FY 75 was devoted to higher education. The remaining contributed to salaries and basic costs in the judicial area and general government expenses.

Cancellation of GRS would force the state to decrease their assistance significantly or find other revenue sources, such as taxes and fee collections.

OFFICE OF REVENUE SHARING

REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

| COUNTY CODE | NAME | QUARTERLY PAYMENT | ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE | COUNTY CODE | NAME | QUARTERLY PAYMENT | ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE |
|-------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 43 | STATE OF TENNESSEE | 9,771,053 | 148,169,552 | 017 | CROCKETT COUNTY | 29,467 | 716,464 |
| 001 | ANDERSON COUNTY | 47,548 | 884,886 | | ALAMO TOWN | 7,851 | 109,117 |
| | CLINTON CITY | 19,674 | 292,897 | | BELLS TOWN | 5,197 | 104,404 |
| | LAKE CITY TOWN | 13,316 | 209,340 | | FRIENDSHIP TOWN | 1,974 | 19,895 |
| | MORRIS CITY | 4,137 | 64,008 | | GADSDEN TOWN | 522 | 11,212 |
| | RIDGE CITY | 68,277 | 938,113 | | MAURY CITY TOWN | 2,229 | 36,010 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 152,952 | 2,389,244 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 47,250 | 997,304 |
| 06 | BLOFORD COUNTY | 42,730 | 623,259 | 018 | CUMBERLAND COUNTY | 63,012 | 669,832 |
| | BELL BUCKLE TOWN | 572 | 8,505 | | CROSSVILLE CITY | 38,742 | 588,745 |
| | NORMANDY TOWN | 238 | 2,076 | | PLEASANT HILL TOWN | 480 | 5,242 |
| | SHELBYVILLE TOWN | 63,972 | 905,961 | | CRAB ORCHARD CITY | 1,651 | 22,023 |
| | WATTRACE TOWN | 1,152 | 28,889 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 103,885 | 1,285,848 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 108,664 | 1,560,690 | 019 | BELLE MEADE CITY | 2,814 | 44,065 |
| 003 | RENTON COUNTY | 28,575 | 264,697 | | HERRY HILL CITY | 6,986 | 88,723 |
| | RIG SANDY TOWN | 3,824 | 39,094 | | METRO NASHVILLE-DAVIDSON | 2,144,659 | 32,383,841 |
| | CAMDEN TOWN | 16,872 | 208,001 | | OAK HILL CITY | 4,457 | 69,788 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 49,271 | 508,792 | | FOREST HILLS CITY | 4,083 | 54,462 |
| 004 | BLEDSoE COUNTY | 43,712 | 543,816 | | GOODLETTSVILLE CITY | 24,483 | 186,348 |
| | PIKEVILLE TOWN | 9,983 | 117,189 | | LAKEWOOD CITY | 2,262 | 34,430 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 53,695 | 661,005 | 020 | DECATUR COUNTY | 24,498 | 240,549 |
| 005 | BLOUNT COUNTY | 105,040 | 1,649,737 | | DECATURVILLE TOWN | 3,508 | 46,821 |
| | ALCOA CITY | 53,359 | 831,551 | | PARSONS TOWN | 8,491 | 81,539 |
| | FRIENDSVILLE TOWN | 12,417 | 12,417 | | SCOTTS HILL TOWN | 3,075 | 45,714 |
| | MARYVILLE CITY | 37,593 | 539,866 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 39,572 | 414,623 |
| | TOWNSEND CITY | 573 | 5,143 | 021 | DE KALB COUNTY | 22,449 | 327,126 |
| | ROCKFORD CITY | 361 | 4,061 | | ALEXANDRIA TOWN | 2,008 | 34,457 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 196,926 | 3,042,775 | | DOWELLTOWN TOWN | 335 | 4,612 |
| 006 | BRADLEY COUNTY | 92,569 | 1,603,775 | | LIBERTY TOWN | 474 | 6,849 |
| | CHARLESTON TOWN | 5,698 | 40,770 | | SMITHVILLE TOWN | 11,264 | 170,175 |
| | CLEVELAND CITY | 90,077 | 1,162,883 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 36,530 | 543,175 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 188,344 | 2,807,428 | 022 | DICKSON COUNTY | 46,945 | 716,539 |
| 007 | CAMPBELL COUNTY | 103,972 | 1,639,656 | | CHARLOTTE TOWN | 986 | 14,013 |
| | JELICO CITY | 17,447 | 247,246 | | DICKSON TOWN | 36,705 | 562,778 |
| | LA FOLLETTE CITY | 50,596 | 624,108 | | SLAYDEN TOWN | 276 | 6,479 |
| | CARYVILLE TOWN | 6,776 | 74,723 | | VANLEER TOWN | 328 | 5,416 |
| | JACKSBORO TOWN | 1,182 | 13,305 | | WHITE BLUFF TOWN | 4,738 | 61,129 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 179,973 | 2,599,038 | | BURNS TOWN | 925 | 11,952 |
| 008 | CANNON COUNTY | 24,150 | 319,929 | 023 | DYER COUNTY | 91,095 | 1,614,131 |
| | AUBURN TOWN TOWN | REPORT | 5,950 | | DYERSBURG CITY | 18,319 | 1,021,063 |
| | WOODBURY TOWN | 9,558 | 139,244 | | NEWBERN TOWN | 12,989 | 184,034 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 33,708 | 465,123 | | TRIMBLE TOWN | 2,076 | 35,643 |
| 00 | ALL COUNTY | 32,532 | 595,082 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 124,479 | 2,854,891 |
| | AD CITY | 446 | 15,017 | 024 | FAYETTE COUNTY | 133,051 | 1,937,466 |
| | LETON TOWN | 2,665 | 33,123 | | LA GRANGE TOWN | 2,142 | 15,710 |
| | HOLLOA ROCK TOWN | 1,399 | 19,133 | | MOSCOW TOWN | 3,078 | 40,335 |
| | HUNTINGDON TOWN | 16,681 | 238,719 | | OAKLAND TOWN | 3,094 | 21,475 |
| | MCKENZIE CITY | 26,394 | 254,451 | | ROSSVILLE TOWN | 2,822 | 44,448 |
| | MCMENOPRESVILLE TOWN | 982 | 5,778 | | SOMERVILLE TOWN | 9,974 | 180,749 |
| | TREZEVANT TOWN | 1,442 | 17,473 | | GALLAWAY CITY | 2,095 | 24,702 |
| | CLARKSBURG TOWN | 340 | 5,254 | | WILLISTON CITY | 254 | 9,052 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 82,881 | 1,184,030 | | BRADEN TOWN | REPORT | 2,486 |
| 010 | CARTER COUNTY | 68,586 | 996,046 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 156,510 | 2,276,435 |
| | ELIZABHTON CITY | 86,557 | 1,338,820 | 025 | FENTRESS COUNTY | 71,469 | 1,126,736 |
| | WATAUGA CITY | 2,192 | 31,493 | | JAMESTOWN TOWN | 13,269 | 172,799 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 157,335 | 2,366,559 | | ALLAPOT TOWN | 611 | 9,215 |
| 011 | CHEATHAM COUNTY | 50,558 | 545,845 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 85,349 | 1,308,750 |
| | ASHLAND CITY TOWN | 7,404 | 91,507 | 026 | FRANKLIN COUNTY | 47,731 | 855,660 |
| | KINGSTON SPRINGS | 1,824 | 9,435 | | COWAN TOWN | 6,713 | 77,947 |
| | PEGRAM TOWN | 804 | 20,422 | | DECHERD TOWN | 12,337 | 170,228 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 60,590 | 667,209 | | ESTILL SPRINGS TOWN | 3,769 | 42,308 |
| 012 | CHESTER COUNTY | 28,010 | 377,718 | | HUNTLAND TOWN | 4,683 | 62,894 |
| | ENVILLE TOWN | 1,671 | 6,331 | | WINCHESTER CITY | 28,272 | 366,186 |
| | HENDERSON CITY | 18,141 | 254,157 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 123,505 | 1,575,183 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 47,822 | 640,206 | 027 | GIRSON COUNTY | 71,085 | 1,497,875 |
| 013 | CLAIBORNE COUNTY | 28,476 | 547,084 | | APADFORD TOWN | 2,196 | 28,464 |
| | CUMBERLAND GAP CITY | 1,736 | 20,805 | | DYER CITY | 9,754 | 147,392 |
| | NEW TAZEWELL TOWN | 8,442 | 130,540 | | GIRSON TOWN | 7,722 | 16,796 |
| | TAZEWELL TOWN | 7,400 | 191,523 | | HUMBOLDT CITY | 24,355 | 427,512 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 46,454 | 889,952 | | KENTON TOWN | 7,545 | 106,754 |
| 014 | CLAY COUNTY | 35,308 | 553,120 | | MEDINA TOWN | 3,121 | 48,125 |
| | CELINA TOWN | 8,893 | 143,381 | | MILAN CITY | 25,713 | 367,194 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 44,201 | 696,501 | | RUTHERFORD TOWN | 5,990 | 101,166 |
| 015 | COCKE COUNTY | 78,088 | 1,245,573 | | TRENTON CITY | 12,955 | 232,254 |
| | NEWPORT TOWN | 51,318 | 798,884 | | YOPKVILLE TOWN | 230 | 3,445 |
| | PARROTTSVILLE TOWN | 112 | 1,730 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 155,666 | 2,977,191 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 129,518 | 2,046,187 | 028 | GILES COUNTY | 64,765 | 988,531 |
| 016 | COFFEE COUNTY | 43,050 | 455,620 | | ARMORE CITY | 4,073 | 64,844 |
| | MANCHESTER CITY | 17,984 | 510,912 | | ELXTON TOWN | 2,303 | 37,004 |
| | OMA CITY | 62,453 | 822,470 | | LYNNVILLE TOWN | 1,143 | 16,045 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 123,487 | 1,799,002 | | PULASKI CITY | 31,951 | 537,950 |
| | | | | | HINOR HILL CITY | 2,130 | 24,648 |
| | | | | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 106,365 | 1,669,024 |
| | | | | 029 | GRAINGER COUNTY | 17,009 | 446,664 |

REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

| COUNTY CODE | NAME | QUARTERLY PAYMENT | ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE | COUNTY CODE | NAME | QUARTERLY PAYMENT | ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE |
|-------------|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| | PUTLEGE CITY | 1,504 | 37,382 | | GAINESBORO TOWN | 7,267 | 119,142 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 18,513 | 484,046 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 54,094 | 814,615 |
| 030 | GREENE COUNTY | 65,169 | 1,631,801 | 045 | JEFFERSON COUNTY | 37,050 | 681,520 |
| | RAILEYTON | 281 | 3,944 | | DANDRIDGE TOWN | 2,470 | 28,962 |
| | GREENEVILLE TOWN | 93,686 | 1,491,129 | | JEFFERSON CITY TOWN | 24,955 | 319,352 |
| | MUSCUM CITY | DUE TRUST FUND | 27,730 | | WHITE PINE TOWN | 5,339 | 58,198 |
| | SHEIM TOWN | 4,548 | 30,452 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 69,864 | 1,097,732 |
| | COUNTY TOTAL * | 163,784 | 3,187,056 | 046 | JOHNSON COUNTY | 59,900 | 542,581 |
| 031 | GRUNDY COUNTY | 50,114 | 772,577 | | MOUNTAIN CITY TOWN | 14,029 | 154,565 |
| | ALTMONT TOWN | 588 | 14,217 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 73,929 | 697,148 |
| | PALMER TOWN | DUE TRUST FUND | 27,900 | 047 | KNOX COUNTY | 536,218 | 5,777,984 |
| | TRACY CITY TOWN | 6,110 | 72,017 | | KNOXVILLE CITY | 910,931 | 13,764,166 |
| | COALMONT TOWN | 519 | 7,827 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 1,447,149 | 19,542,150 |
| | BEERSHEBA SPRINGS TOWN | 939 | 14,856 | 048 | LAKE COUNTY | 21,729 | 387,123 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 58,270 | 904,394 | | GATES TOWN | 8,150 | 116,282 |
| 032 | HAMBLEN COUNTY | 44,936 | 714,780 | | RIDGELY TOWN | 11,169 | 177,261 |
| | MORRISTOWN TOWN | 149,275 | 2,165,194 | | TIPTONVILLE CITY | 41,044 | 680,666 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 194,211 | 2,879,974 | 049 | LAUDERDALE COUNTY | 104,757 | 1,111,185 |
| 033 | HAMILTON COUNTY | 660,485 | 8,010,534 | | GATES TOWN | 3,863 | 52,348 |
| | CHATTANOOGA CITY | 942,113 | 12,594,766 | | HALLS TOWN | 5,045 | 94,039 |
| | EAST RIDGE CITY | 31,024 | 385,255 | | HENNING TOWN | 3,582 | 55,503 |
| | LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN TOWN | 1,772 | 26,361 | | RIPLEY TOWN | 37,090 | 523,194 |
| | REDSBANK WHITEOAK TOWN | 13,600 | 193,832 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 154,337 | 1,838,269 |
| | RIDGESIDE CITY | 674 | 14,323 | 050 | LAWRENCE COUNTY | DUE TRUST FUND | 1,498,288 |
| | SIGNAL MOUNTAIN TOWN | 5,656 | 77,644 | | LAWRENCEBURG CITY | 59,481 | 800,177 |
| | COLLEGEDEALE CITY | 4,173 | 52,380 | | LORETO CITY | 5,179 | 92,469 |
| | SODDY-DAISY CITY | 15,940 | 191,926 | | ST JOSEPH CITY | 4,671 | 69,884 |
| | LAKE SITE CITY | 311 | 4,187 | | IRON CITY TOWN | 501 | 9,235 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 1,675,748 | 21,551,208 | | ETHRIDGE TOWN | 614 | 6,367 |
| 034 | HANCOCK COUNTY | 35,523 | 659,643 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 70,446 | 2,386,400 |
| | SNEEDVILLE TOWN | 3,305 | 51,647 | 051 | LEWIS COUNTY | 13,743 | 263,795 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 38,828 | 711,290 | | HOMENWALD TOWN | 12,361 | 143,818 |
| 035 | HARDEMAN COUNTY | 40,584 | 780,227 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 26,104 | 407,613 |
| | BOLIVAR CITY | 31,369 | 455,145 | 052 | LINCOLN COUNTY | 68,433 | 883,914 |
| | GRAND JUNCTION TOWN | 2,996 | 42,796 | | FAYETTEVILLE CITY | 53,059 | 705,469 |
| | HICKORY VALLEY TOWN | 1,177 | 12,754 | | PETERSBURG TOWN | 1,247 | 19,734 |
| | HORNBY TOWN | 559 | 11,966 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 127,739 | 1,609,119 |
| | HINDLETON TOWN | 4,677 | 71,219 | 053 | LOUDON COUNTY | 57,353 | 672,834 |
| | SAULSBURY TOWN | 496 | 11,101 | | LENOIR CITY CITY | 9,434 | 193,733 |
| | SILVERTON TOWN | 170 | 2,175 | | LOUDON TOWN | 13,341 | 172,594 |
| | TOONE TOWN | 315 | 6,922 | | GRESNACK CITY | 591 | 6,129 |
| | WHITEVILLE TOWN | 2,432 | 40,471 | | PHILADELPHIA CITY | NO PAY DUE | 13,812 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 84,775 | 1,434,776 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 90,719 | 1,059,012 |
| | ROIN COUNTY | 41,054 | 1,184,607 | 054 | MCMINN COUNTY | 91,052 | 1,281,837 |
| | MTILLO CITY | 422 | 6,387 | | ATHENS CITY | 69,092 | 1,103,090 |
| | AVANNAH TOWN | 29,846 | 414,285 | | ENGLEWOOD TOWN | 5,870 | 64,563 |
| | MILLEDGEVILLE CITY | 501 | 5,493 | | ETOWAH TOWN | 11,891 | 159,314 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 71,823 | 1,612,772 | | NIOTA CITY | 2,004 | 26,053 |
| 037 | HAWKINS COUNTY | 100,347 | 1,421,739 | | CALHOUN CITY | REPORT | 10,086 |
| | BULLS GAP TOWN | 787 | 11,717 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 179,909 | 2,644,948 |
| | ROGERSVILLE TOWN | 26,912 | 421,952 | 055 | MCAIRY COUNTY | 77,943 | 1,166,865 |
| | SURGOINVILLE TOWN | 1,710 | 21,170 | | ADAMSVILLE TOWN | 7,199 | 93,536 |
| | CHURCH HILL TOWN | 5,111 | 68,101 | | BETHEL SPRINGS TOWN | 1,958 | 20,029 |
| | MT CARMEL TOWN | 2,817 | 42,605 | | SELMER TOWN | 22,065 | 302,153 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 137,684 | 1,987,284 | | RAMER CITY | 362 | 5,271 |
| 038 | HAYWOOD COUNTY | 75,748 | 1,181,262 | | MICHIE TOWN | 703 | 10,034 |
| | BROWNSVILLE TOWN | 46,043 | 692,371 | | STANTONVILLE TOWN | 309 | 4,496 |
| | STANTON CITY | 2,761 | 36,234 | | EASTVIEW TOWN | 772 | 14,149 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 124,552 | 1,909,867 | | FINGER TOWN | 239 | 8,514 |
| 039 | HENDERSON COUNTY | 38,318 | 612,653 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 111,550 | 1,629,048 |
| | LEXINGTON CITY | 17,175 | 359,139 | 056 | MACON COUNTY | 49,057 | 861,231 |
| | SARDIS TOWN | 767 | 10,194 | | LAFAYETTE CITY | 19,828 | 264,452 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 56,260 | 981,986 | | RED BOILING SPRINGS | 3,063 | 52,755 |
| 040 | HENRY COUNTY | 75,719 | 1,191,943 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 71,948 | 1,178,438 |
| | COTTAGE GROVE TOWN | 195 | 2,428 | 057 | MADISON COUNTY | 97,917 | 1,929,247 |
| | HENRY TOWN | 722 | 7,375 | | DENMARK TOWN | REPORT | 52 |
| | PAIDIS CITY | 57,047 | 650,229 | | JACKSON CITY | 238,795 | 3,150,950 |
| | PURYEAR TOWN | 1,525 | 21,303 | | WEDON TOWN | REPORT | 1,742 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 135,208 | 1,873,278 | | ADAIR TOWN | WAIVED | 0 |
| 041 | HICKMAN COUNTY | 37,398 | 693,049 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 336,712 | 5,042,531 |
| | CENTERVILLE TOWN | 17,324 | 235,005 | 058 | MARION COUNTY | 27,911 | 468,900 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 54,722 | 928,054 | | ORME TOWN | 122 | 1,844 |
| 042 | HOUSTON COUNTY | 18,351 | 258,740 | | SOUTH PITTSBURG CITY | 17,525 | 250,939 |
| | ERIN TOWN | 4,035 | 45,098 | | WHITWELL CITY | 3,827 | 95,967 |
| | TENNESSEE RIDGE TOWN | 992 | 15,114 | | RICHARD CITY TOWN | 456 | 8,115 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 23,378 | 318,952 | | JASPER TOWN | 3,985 | 72,627 |
| 043 | HUMPHREYS COUNTY | 30,716 | 568,250 | | KIMBALL CITY | 2,668 | 56,174 |
| | HCEWEN TOWN | 3,227 | 59,526 | | MONTEAGLE TOWN | 4,808 | 64,571 |
| | NEW JOHNSONVILLE CITY | 3,058 | 32,433 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 61,302 | 1,011,137 |
| | WAVERLY CITY | 16,647 | 202,975 | 059 | MARSHALL COUNTY | 35,301 | 491,264 |
| | COUNTY TOTAL * | 53,648 | 863,184 | | CHAPEL HILL TOWN | 1,484 | 24,101 |
| | JACKSON COUNTY | 46,827 | 695,473 | | CORNERSVILLE TOWN | 1,856 | 28,078 |

REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

| COUNTY CODE | NAME | QUARTERLY PAYMENT | ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE | COUNTY CODE | NAME | QUARTERLY PAYMENT | ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE |
|-------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| | LEWISBURG TOWN | 40,031 | 597,920 | | LAVEGNE CITY | 7,757 | 67,467 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 78,872 | 1,141,359 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 227,021 | 4,196,936 |
| 060 | MAURY COUNTY | 64,270 | 1,466,795 | 076 | SCOTT COUNTY | 46,543 | 1,215,897 |
| | COLUMBIA CITY | 102,640 | 1,788,714 | | ONEIDA CITY | 13,058 | 172,452 |
| | MOUNT PLEASANT TOWN | 13,998 | 207,692 | | HUNTSVILLE TOWN | 618 | 5,730 |
| | SPRING HILL TOWN | 2,737 | 31,737 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 60,260 | 1,395,135 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 187,645 | 3,894,938 | 077 | SEQUATCHIE COUNTY | 29,060 | 377,044 |
| | IGGS TOWN | 17,475 | 284,969 | | DUNLAP CITY | 7,941 | 106,590 |
| | ECATUR TOWN | 2,343 | 25,908 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 37,001 | 483,633 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 19,818 | 311,877 | 078 | SEVIER COUNTY | 85,396 | 867,471 |
| 082 | MONROE COUNTY | 93,568 | 1,256,633 | | GATLINBURG CITY | 14,174 | 257,430 |
| | MADISONVILLE TOWN | 18,194 | 261,583 | | SEVIERVILLE TOWN | 21,440 | 225,700 |
| | SEFETWATER CITY | 27,499 | 369,048 | | PIGEON FORGE TOWN | 10,837 | 134,317 |
| | TELLICO PLAINS TOWN | 11,042 | 67,809 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 135,947 | 1,555,127 |
| | VONORE TOWN | 2,798 | 34,527 | 079 | SHELBY COUNTY TENN | 1,906,365 | 31,284,319 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 153,101 | 1,990,600 | | ARLINGTON TOWN | 7,911 | 118,753 |
| 063 | MONTGOMERY COUNTY | 88,432 | 1,389,495 | | BARTLETT CITY | 10,100 | 78,234 |
| | CLARKSVILLE CITY | 118,174 | 1,704,322 | | COLLIERSVILLE TOWN | 20,076 | 267,418 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 206,606 | 3,093,817 | | GEMPANTOWN TOWN | 10,056 | 102,112 |
| 064 | MOORE COUNTY | 11,846 | 111,943 | | MEMPHIS CITY | 3,104,988 | 47,491,149 |
| | LYNCHBURG TOWN | 1,462 | 27,073 | | MILLINGTON TOWN | 42,862 | 639,174 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 13,308 | 139,016 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 5,102,358 | 79,981,150 |
| 065 | MORGAN COUNTY | 41,150 | 825,523 | 080 | SMITH COUNTY | 25,390 | 432,895 |
| | OAKDALE TOWN | 2,111 | 38,105 | | CARTHAGE TOWN | 9,919 | 181,179 |
| | WARBURG CITY | 3,920 | 46,918 | | GORDONSVILLE TOWN | 455 | 12,463 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 47,181 | 907,546 | | SOUTH CARTHAGE TOWN | 4,221 | 67,368 |
| 066 | OBION COUNTY | 85,328 | 1,248,746 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 40,385 | 693,895 |
| | MORNEAK TOWN | 1,441 | 16,955 | 081 | STEWART COUNTY | 19,438 | 305,719 |
| | OBION TOWN | 6,645 | 102,999 | | CUMBERLAND CITY TOWN | 1,952 | 18,729 |
| | RIVES TOWN | 673 | 7,379 | | DOVER TOWN | 4,975 | 79,119 |
| | SAMBURG TOWN | 469 | 7,006 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 26,365 | 403,567 |
| | SOUTH FULTON CITY | 9,688 | 142,740 | 082 | SULLIVAN COUNTY | 174,694 | 4,253,108 |
| | TROY TOWN | 3,940 | 62,031 | | BLUFF CITY TOWN | 5,531 | 54,300 |
| | UNION CITY | 58,007 | 946,328 | | BRISTOL CITY | 80,468 | 1,404,563 |
| | WOODLAND HILLS TOWN | 402 | 8,661 | | KINGSPORT CITY | 158,799 | 2,482,987 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 166,593 | 2,543,845 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 419,492 | 8,194,958 |
| 067 | OVERTON COUNTY | 63,743 | 852,894 | 083 | SUMNER COUNTY | 62,738 | 1,164,965 |
| | LIVINGSTON TOWN | 20,888 | 317,850 | | GALLATIN CITY | 46,251 | 747,117 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 84,631 | 1,170,744 | | MITCHELLVILLE TOWN | 190 | 3,125 |
| 068 | PERRY COUNTY | 28,354 | 393,297 | | PORTLAND TOWN | 11,041 | 175,938 |
| | LINDEN TOWN | 6,907 | 119,091 | | WEST MORELAND TOWN | 3,823 | 55,804 |
| | LOBELVILLE CITY | 3,642 | 22,747 | | HENDERSONVILLE TOWN | 26,368 | 202,631 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 38,903 | 535,135 | | WHITE HOUSE TOWN | 1,311 | 11,095 |
| | ICKETT COUNTY | 23,518 | 238,205 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 151,722 | 2,380,472 |
| | BYRDSTOWN TOWN | 1,396 | 28,011 | 084 | TIPTON COUNTY | 69,066 | 1,704,987 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 24,914 | 266,216 | | ATOKA TOWN | 2,164 | 23,781 |
| 070 | POLK COUNTY | 69,125 | 683,858 | | BRIGHTON TOWN | 35,537 | 35,537 |
| | BENTON CITY | 1,214 | 23,743 | | COVINGTON TOWN | 35,745 | 609,309 |
| | COPPERHILL TOWN | 3,887 | 61,266 | | GARLAND TOWN | 295 | 4,610 |
| | DUCKTOWN CITY | 1,112 | 28,944 | | MASON TOWN | 3,203 | 48,497 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 75,339 | 797,811 | | MUNFORD TOWN | 4,400 | 48,133 |
| 071 | PUTNAM COUNTY | 69,208 | 1,093,949 | | BURLISON TOWN | 403 | 11,595 |
| | ALGOOD TOWN | 6,657 | 80,624 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 115,266 | 2,492,576 |
| | BAXTER TOWN | 3,195 | 45,461 | 085 | TROUSDALE COUNTY | 17,816 | 308,899 |
| | COOKEVILLE CITY | 61,766 | 1,141,331 | | HARTSVILLE CITY | 16,269 | 240,919 |
| | MONTEREY TOWN | 11,471 | 153,675 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 34,085 | 549,807 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 152,297 | 2,515,040 | 086 | UNICOI COUNTY | 48,504 | 572,791 |
| 072 | REEA COUNTY | 44,604 | 825,503 | | ERWIN TOWN | 20,556 | 314,641 |
| | DAYTON CITY | 19,077 | 257,501 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 69,062 | 887,432 |
| | GRAYSVILLE TOWN | 949 | 19,667 | 087 | UNION COUNTY | 32,684 | 356,672 |
| | SPRING CITY TOWN | 9,835 | 141,403 | | MAYNARDVILLE CITY | REPORT | 13,573 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 74,465 | 1,244,074 | | LUTTRELL TOWN | 1,345 | 14,866 |
| 073 | ROANE COUNTY | 78,278 | 1,593,470 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 34,029 | 385,111 |
| | HARRIMAN CITY | 35,607 | 538,468 | 088 | VAN RUREN COUNTY | 9,359 | 197,041 |
| | KINGSTON CITY | 5,945 | 101,541 | | SPENCER TOWN | 1,352 | 24,294 |
| | OLIVER SPRINGS TOWN | 8,661 | 138,765 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 10,711 | 221,335 |
| | ROCKWOOD CITY | 19,239 | 173,684 | 089 | WARREN COUNTY | 42,504 | 552,460 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 147,730 | 2,545,928 | | CENTERTOWN CITY | 179 | 2,730 |
| 074 | ROBERTSON COUNTY | 51,168 | 969,059 | | MCMINNVILLE CITY | 37,446 | 401,397 |
| | GREENHIER TOWN | 4,817 | 54,498 | | MORRISON TOWN | 376 | 5,719 |
| | RIDGETOP TOWN | 834 | 12,912 | | VIGLA TOWN | 191 | 2,911 |
| | SPRINGFIELD CITY | 36,705 | 619,067 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 80,696 | 1,165,217 |
| | ORLINDA TOWN | 358 | 5,263 | 090 | WASHINGTON COUNTY | 80,118 | 1,413,664 |
| | ADAMS CITY | 1,031 | 17,911 | | JOHNSON CITY CITY | 124,795 | 2,114,693 |
| | CEDAR HILL TOWN | 366 | 5,345 | | JONESBORO TOWN | 9,172 | 91,689 |
| | CROSS PLAINS CITY | 269 | 2,596 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 214,085 | 3,820,046 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 95,548 | 1,482,690 | 091 | WAYNE COUNTY | 61,698 | 952,836 |
| 075 | RUTHERFORD COUNTY | 90,147 | 2,209,584 | | CLIFTON CITY TOWN | 4,273 | 71,844 |
| | EAGLEVILLE TOWN | 971 | 11,480 | | COLLINWOOD CITY | 2,415 | 20,417 |
| | MURFREESBORO CITY | 118,348 | 1,756,774 | | WAYNESBORO CITY | 7,574 | 97,147 |
| | WYRNA TOWN | 9,798 | 151,435 | | | | |

OFFICE OF REVENUE SHARING

43 TENNESSEE

PAGE 231

REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

| COUNTY CODE | NAME | QUARTERLY PAYMENT | ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE | COUNTY CODE | NAME | QUARTERLY PAYMENT | ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE |
|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|------|-------------------|----------------------|
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 75,960 | 1,147,464 | | | | |
| 092 | WEAKLEY COUNTY | 53,266 | 1,059,804 | | | | |
| | DRESDEN TOWN | 10,388 | 134,008 | | | | |
| | GLEASON TOWN | 5,796 | 84,830 | | | | |
| | GREENFIELD TOWN | 10,429 | 115,928 | | | | |
| | MARTIN CITY | 44,500 | 627,444 | | | | |
| | SHARON TOWN | 5,317 | 68,677 | | | | |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 130,096 | 2,089,091 | | | | |
| 093 | WHITE COUNTY | 43,120 | 663,877 | | | | |
| | SPARTA CITY | 29,641 | 383,553 | | | | |
| | DOYLE TOWN | 870 | 6,715 | | | | |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 73,631 | 1,054,145 | | | | |
| 094 | WILLIAMSON COUNTY | 46,205 | 1,152,983 | | | | |
| | FRANKLIN TOWN | 37,727 | 522,613 | | | | |
| | FAIRVIEW CITY | 2,372 | 50,347 | | | | |
| | BRENTWOOD CITY | 7,794 | 69,306 | | | | |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 94,098 | 1,795,249 | | | | |
| 095 | WILSON COUNTY | 53,516 | 957,411 | | | | |
| | LEBANON CITY | 45,953 | 603,225 | | | | |
| | WATERTOWN CITY | 2,636 | 40,128 | | | | |
| | MOUNT JULIET CITY | 1,611 | 29,629 | | | | |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 103,716 | 1,629,393 | | | | |
| ** | STATE TOTAL ** | 29,294,719 | 447,012,201 | | | | |
| | NUMBER PAID | 404 | | | | | |

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

| REASON | NUMBER | AMOUNT |
|----------------|--------|--------|
| REPORT | 6 | 3,972 |
| DUE TRUST FUND | 6 | |
| ORS HOLD | 0 | |
| WAIVED | 1 | |
| NO PAY DUE | 1 | |
| *TOTAL* | 14 | 3,972 |

KENTUCKY



KENTUCKY

State Profile

Kentucky, a south central state, is popularly known as the "Bluegrass state" because of the abundance of bluegrass found in the central part, but officially known as the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Area, 40,395 square miles; of this, 532 square miles are water surface. Kentucky ranks 37th among the states in size and 23rd in population.

On June 1, 1792, Kentucky became the 15th state of the Union, the second after Vermont to be joined with the original 13; Frankfort has been the capital city since December 1792. The official state bird is the cardinal; the state flower is the goldenrod; and the state tree is the tulip tree (yellow poplar). The state flag displays the state seal with the motto, "United We Stand, Divided We Fall," on a field of blue. The name, of Indian origin, is from the Kentucky River, which flows about 250 miles into the Ohio in the north central part of the state. The state song is Stephen Collins Foster's "My Old Kentucky Home."

From mountain heights on the east the surface is largely a much furrowed plain, sloping gently to the west and declining toward the Ohio River. The state lies within the Mississippi basin. A small part in the southeast contains the Cumberland and Pine mountains. The highest point in the state is Big Black Mountain (4,145 feet) in Harlan County; the lowest point is on the Mississippi River (257 feet) in Fulton County. The average elevation is about 750 feet. The entire eastern quarter of the state, conterminous with the eastern coal field, is the region of the mountains, but properly speaking almost all except the Cumberland and Pine mountains of the disturbed region of the Alleghenies belongs to the Allegheny plateau province, a rugged region with narrow valleys and sharp ridges seldom more than 1,500 feet above sea level. The remainder of the area east of the Tennessee River is comprised of the eroded bluegrass region and, to the south, the Highland Rim plateau, which covers one-half of the state. One feature of the southern portion is the numerous "sink holes" and caves, the best known being Mammoth Cave and Flint Ridge Cave system, including Colossal Cavern, cut in beds of limestone. The Highland Rim plateau drops 200 feet or more to the bluegrass region, in which erosion has developed on limestone a



gracefully undulating surface resembling a park marked by rounded hills and dales. Especially within a radius of 20 miles around Lexington, bluegrasses (*Poa compressa* and *Poa pratensis*) add to the unusually luxuriant vegetation. About the middle of June the bluegrass blooms and the hue of its seed vessels gives the landscape a bluish tinge. A small part of the state west of the Tennessee River at the Tennessee boundary forms another lowland area, once a part of the coastal plain, with an elevation below 500 feet. The chief rivers wholly within the state are the Licking, Kentucky, Rockcastle, Salt, Green, and Tradewater. The Cumberland, after flowing through the southeast and south central parts of the state, enters Tennessee at a point near the center of the southern border of the state. In the extreme southwest the Cumberland, which re-enters Kentucky, and the Tennessee with only a short distance between them cross Kentucky and enter the Ohio River at Smithland and Paducah respectively. The major hydroelectric power sites are Kentucky Dam on the Tennessee River, Barkley Dam on the Cumberland River, Dix River and the Wolfe Creek Dam on the Cumberland. The drainage of the region under which the caverns lie is mostly underground. Some traces of the last glacier period are visible in Boone and Clark counties.

Kentucky maintains more than 50 parks and historic sites. In many instances both recreational and historic interests are served on a single site. Largest of the state parks is that bordering the big Kentucky Lake created by the Tennessee Valley Authority's Kentucky Dam. Cumberland Falls Park at the Great Falls of the Cumberland is a large natural recreational center where, on moonlight nights, the famous moonbow of the falls is clearly visible above the mist of the cataract.

History

Archaeologists and anthropologists have uncovered evidence that there were two, if not three, layers of culture existing before the arrival of the first settlers. An ancient agricultural and hunting civilization left kitchen middens and burial mounds. Indians of a later period hunted in the region, and on the fringes of present Kentucky established small villages and trading posts. The Shawnees and their neighbors from above the Ohio hunted in the region, and the Cherokees came up from the south. The great Warrior's Trace ran diagonally across the state from near Portsmouth,

Ohio, to Cumberland Gap. Kentucky was largely a no man's land for the Indians of both regions. They hunted and warred back and forth for its possession.

French and Spanish explorers no doubt saw the region at an early date, but extensive exploration of Kentucky was delayed by the French and Indian War. John Finley, a Virginian trader, had visited the region before the war began, and in 1755 he described it to Daniel Boone while the two were serving as wagoners on the Braddock expedition. In 1767 Boone set out to explore the Kentucky region alone, but he became lost. Guided by Finley, Boone returned with a small party in 1769. For two years he wandered in the region, much of the time alone. Meanwhile, settlers were moving down the valleys; they had broken through the Appalachian barrier to Tennessee and had established a settlement on the Watauga, a headstream of the Tennessee River. Boone had already left Kentucky in 1771 when the long hunters, so-called because of their extended trips, from the Yadkin Valley of North Carolina were crossing the mountains to raid the territory for skins and furs.

Land hunters were as persistent as those who hunted for game, and by 1774 surveyors were already platting lands in at least three locations in the state.

Virginia and North Carolina maintained rival claims over Kentucky. The Virginia Assembly in 1776 created Kentucky County, coterminous with the present state. In 1780 Kentucky County was divided into Fayette, Jefferson, and Lincoln counties, and in 1783 the name Kentucky was given to the judicial district which was then organized for these counties.

From 1775 to 1784 population increased from 100 to almost 30,000. Following the American Revolution the roads swarmed with immigrants from east of the mountains, largely from Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and the Carolinas. These were predominantly of English, Scottish, Irish, German, and French backgrounds. There were also some Negro slaves. The pioneers came over the famous "Wilderness road" which led from Cumberland Gap to Boonesboro, Harrodsburg, Danville, Lexington, and the Ohio. Many came down the Ohio by canoe and flatboat to land at Limestone Creek (now Maysville), at the mouths of the Licking and Kentucky rivers and at the falls of the Ohio. This tide of settlement continued to rise until about 1775. Quickly,

towns like Lexington, Harrodsburg, Louisville, Paris, Georgetown, and Stanford gained respectable populations.

Historically, Kentuckians have made a special point of the ruggedness of their pioneer background and of their heritage of strong individualism. Pioneering in Kentucky was rugged, but whether more so than elsewhere is open to question. Influences of the frontier were deeply ingrained in the lives of the people, a fact which can still be noted. Hardly had the last Indian warrior fled across the Ohio in 1782 before the settlers were expressing varying degrees of dissatisfaction with the management of political affairs. By 1784 this unrest had developed into the beginning of a separation movement. Nine conventions were called in Danville to discuss separation from Virginia, an act which did not occur until 1792.

On June 1, 1792, Kentucky was admitted to the Union. Its constitution had been drafted in April and May in a short convention, in contrast to the interminable separation meetings. Possibly one of the most interesting facts about this early frontier document was that it contained a verbatim copy of the bill of rights from the second Pennsylvania constitution of 1790. Isaac Shelby was chosen the first governor, and the state government was organized in the Sheaf of Wheat tavern in Lexington.

By the time Kentucky was admitted to the Union its fields were producing large quantities of farm products. Grain, meat, flour, hempen goods, hides, tallow, and distilled spirits were major stocks in trade. Thousands of tons of these products were drifted by flatboats to market in New Orleans each year. There was, however, a constant restlessness over the interference of the Spanish with this trade. Actually there was constant danger that Spanish officials would close the Mississippi River to Kentucky traffic. As a result Kentucky frontiersmen developed a more-than-usual interest in national politics. There arose, because of the proposed Jay-Gardoqui Treaty of 1786, a dislike and suspicion of New Englanders. In the rivalry between Thomas Jefferson and the Federalists, the Kentuckians quickly sided with Jefferson. Possibly their state of mind was more clearly revealed in their resistance to the Alien and Sedition Laws of 1798. In Lexington, George Nicholas and Henry Clay campaigned successfully against the Federalist laws. John

Breckinridge brought from Virginia, and largely from the hand of Jefferson, the Kentucky resolutions (adopted by the General Assembly in 1798) which, briefly, proposed the nullification of the distasteful federal laws.

Hardly had the Alien and Sedition argument developed before Kentuckians were aroused over the issue of reviewing and possibly redrafting their constitution. A political division was to occur over this issue which has largely characterized Kentucky politics ever since. The slaveholders and businessmen were aligned against the farmers and the antislavery forces who favored rewriting the document. Finally the conservative forces saw they would lose, and assumed leadership of the campaign for a new convention and proscribed the changes which could be made. On June 1, 1800, the state began operation under its second constitution.

The 19th century brought many changes. Rich lands had paid big bounties and society in the more populous areas was rapidly losing its raw frontier character. Concern over the use of the Mississippi was settled by the purchase of Louisiana.

The War of 1812 was to have an enormous bearing on the history of Kentucky. There was an urgent need for supplies in the war and farmers and manufacturers produced huge quantities of goods. Prices were inflated and a period of speculation endangered the entire economy of the state. People lost all reason and caution. When British goods were dumped on the United States market after the war the Kentuckians were brought close to bankruptcy.

Possibly the most disturbing single social and political issue in Kentucky from 1820 to 1860 was that of slavery. Farmers in the fertile bluegrass and in the productive lands of the Pennyroyal in western Kentucky were the major slaveholders, but there were few large slaveholders in the state, and in some counties there were few slaves. From 1820 until slavery was abolished in 1865, the interstate slave trade yielded a fairly large income to both farmers and slave traders. In 1833 the General Assembly enacted a law forbidding slaves to be brought into Kentucky to be resold to the South. This became a highly controversial law that figured in every political campaign until the end of the Civil War.

In 1820-60 a major economic shift occurred. Captain Nicholas Roosevelt brought the first steamboat, the "New Orleans," downstream from Pittsburgh in November 1811, and by 1820 there was a thriving traffic between New Orleans and the falls of the Ohio. This trade throttled Lexington's economic life and Louisville became the major city of the state. Too, Kentucky's trade was centered on the Ohio. It was not until the coming of the railroad, the first one in the 1830's, and the development of new transportation lines across the state after the Civil War that a trade balance within the state was restored.

The process of reconstruction did not leave Kentucky altogether untouched. The free Negro proved to be an issue for three or four years, and there was some Klu Klux Klan activity. The race issue in the Reconstruction period was quickly settled, the Negro was allowed to vote, and the former slaves settled down to a life of tenant farming or working in the towns and industries as wage hands. Too, the patterns of Kentucky economic development changed. Tobacco supplanted hemp as a major field crop and with the introduction of the new burley-type tobacco this industry came to be a mainstay for farmers. Railroads were built across the state from north to south, and the rich eastern coal fields were opened by the extension of rail lines into the rugged mountain valleys of Harlan, Bell, and Pike counties.

Marked social strides made in the postwar years included organization of a public-school system with state support, the founding in 1865 of the Agricultural and Mechanical College (which evolved into the University of Kentucky) in Lexington, and the establishment of a fairly effective public health department. The cities of Lexington, Louisville, Covington, Owensboro, and Paducah grew rather rapidly, and some industry was located in the major towns, especially in Louisville. Kentucky wholesale merchants found a prosperous trade in the lower south and drummers from their business houses canvassed the region with great diligence.

Kentucky was not to escape the panics and agrarian turmoil of the latter half of the 19th century. Agrarian forces undertook to dominate the state government with near disastrous results in the 1880's. Nevertheless there continued a bitter fight between the corporations and the farmers. In 1899 the railroads, textbook companies, and bankers joined with the

Gold Democrats, who had seceded from the Democratic Party, to support the gold standard and Republicans against the farmer-Greenbackers in a bitter gubernatorial campaign. Republican William S. Taylor seemed to have won but the election was disputed and the legislative committee on contests decided in favor of the Democratic candidate, William Goebel. Goebel, shot by an assassin on January 27, 1900, died after being sworn into office on February 3 and Lieut. Governor J. C. W. Beckham filled out the term and was reelected in 1903.

Delegates to a fourth constitutional convention had drafted the present constitution in 1891, but Kentucky was not to see peace within its borders for a long time to come. Mountain feuds raged in the east, some of them caused by friction of a state divided in the Civil War. At the same time farmers in western Kentucky were frustrated by the repeated failures of tobacco prices to pay cost of production and from 1903 to 1910 they carried on the so-called night-riders war against the big companies and farmers who refused to cooperate in controlling the production and marketing of tobacco. Farmers' barns were burned or their crops destroyed and armed bands invaded market towns to burn warehouses of the "tobacco trust."

In a more constructive manner an able cluster of writers and newspapermen were able to bring distinction to their state. Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal from 1868 to 1918, made that paper nationally famous. James Lane Allen, John Fox, Jr., Annie Fellows Johnston, Alice Hegan Rice, Madison Cawein, Irvin Cobb, and Eleanor Mercein Kelly produced books and poetry of more than local importance. Alben Barkley (1877-1956) of Paducah served as vice-president of the United States, and as majority leader of the United States Senate.

World War I ushered in an era of change. Although the eastern coal fields were opened much earlier, this period saw marked expansion of the industry. Between 1918 and 1945 this industry grew rapidly. Its history, however, was marred by strikes called by the United Mine Workers. The eastern fields were again torn by labor strife in the years 1957-59. Mechanization gradually reduced the human factor in coal production. In both the western and eastern coal fields from 1940 the practice of strip mining was accelerated

and stirred bitter public criticism. In 1966 the General Assembly passed a strict strip-mine law to ensure restoration of the natural contour of the land and its reforestation.

The depression of the 1930's followed by the impact of World War II went far to bring major changes in Kentucky's social and economic conditions. The construction of better roads, the generation of cheap electrical current, and the improvement of educational facilities revolutionized Kentucky life. After 1920 major changes occurred in the population base, with more than half of the state's 120 counties losing people to the industrial northwest and the rising urban centers.

KENTUCKY

1970 Kentucky Population At A Glance

| | | | |
|--------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| Total | 3,218,706 | Males | 1,579,036 |
| Urban | 1,684,053 | Females | 1,639,670 |
| Urban fringe | 571,690 | Whites | 2,981,766 |
| (Suburban) | | Blacks | 230,793 |
| Rural | 1,534,653 | Spanish | 11,112 |
| Farm | 381,696 | Language | |

How Many? Kentucky's population in the 1970 census totaled 3,218,706, ranking it 23rd among the States and the District of Columbia. Its population density was 81 persons per square mile. The 1970 population was 53 percent urban and 48 percent rural.

The 1970 total was 6 percent greater than the 1960 population. About 334,000 of this population growth was due to natural increase (births minus deaths during the decade. Kentucky had a net loss of approximately 153,000 persons because of people moving out of the State.

Louisville, the State's largest city, had a 1970 population of 361,472, a 7 percent decrease from 1960. The 1970 population of the Louisville, Ky. - Ind. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area was 826,443, a 14 percent gain over 1960.

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

| | | | | | |
|-----------|---------|-------|---------------|--------|-------|
| Lexington | 108,137 | + 72% | Bowling Green | 36,253 | + 28% |
| Covington | 52,535 | - 13% | Paducah | 31,627 | - 8% |
| Owensboro | 50,329 | + 19% | Ashland | 29,245 | - 7% |

Ethnic Groups. Major nationalities in Kentucky's first and second generations from other countries included 21,438 from Germany (3,823 born there); 7,619 from the United Kingdom (1,734 born there); and 4,823 from Canada (1,433 born there). There 11,112 persons of Spanish language.

Racial Makeup. The white population totaled 2,981,766 in 1970. Other racial groups included 230,793 blacks (7 percent more than in 1960); 1,531 American Indians; 1,095 Japanese; 612 Filipinos; and 558 Chinese.

Age of the Population. The median age of the Kentucky population was 27.5 years, compared with 28.1 years for the United States. Of Kentucky's 1970 population, 337,428 were 65 and older and 271,099 under five years. The total of school age, 5 to 17, was 842,943 and the college age group, 18 to 21, numbered 241,220. The remainder, 22 to 64, totaled 1,526,016.

Income. The median income of Kentucky's families in 1969 (the most recent year available) was \$7,439, ranking the State 47th in median family income. The United States median was \$9,586. The Kentucky median for white families was \$7,602; for its black families, it was \$5,128.

About 19 percent of the State's families (159,498 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 855,595 Kentuckians three to thirty-four years old enrolled in school or college at the time of the 1970 census: 6,372 were in nursery school; 550,479 in kindergarten or elementary school; 214,701 in high school; and 84,043 in college.

Of the 1,713,298 persons 25 or older in Kentucky, 39 percent had completed at least four years of high school and 7 percent at least four years of college. The median number of school years finished by this age group was 9.9 years, compared with the national median of 12.1 years.

Among those in their working years (16 to 64), 21 percent of the men and 15 percent of the women with less than 15 percent of schooling had had vocational training of some type.

Workers and Jobs. There were 767,473 men workers age 16 or older in 1970; 697,701 of them had civilian jobs and 39,571 were in the Armed Forces. Women workers totaled 414,089 of whom 391,057 had civilian jobs and 397 were in the Armed Forces.

There were 150,702 men working as craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers (in skilled blue collar jobs); 112,919 as operatives, except transport (chiefly operators of equipment in manufacturing industries); 69,667 as professional, technical, or kindred workers; and 62,659 as nonfarm managers and administrators.

A total of 116,889 women were employed in clerical and kindred jobs; 68,993 were nontransport operatives; 68,834 were in nonhousehold service work; 58,278 as professional, technical, or kindred workers; and 28,768 in sales work.

There were 48,525 Federal employees, 53,356 State employees, and 68,848 local government employees at the time of the 1970 census.

Kentucky's Housing. Housing units for year-round use numbered 1,060,364 in 1970, a 16 percent increase over 1960. They had a median of 4.9 rooms per unit, and 80 percent were single family homes. Twenty-five percent of the units were built between 1960 and 1970.

A total of 983,665 units were occupied with an average of 3.2 persons per unit. Sixty-seven percent were occupied by the owners. Median value of owner-occupied units was \$12,600 and renters paid a median of \$83 per month.

The presence of piped water, toilet, and bath for exclusive use of the household is an indication of housing quality. In 1970, 20 percent of all year-round housing in Kentucky lacked complete plumbing facilities, compared with 7 percent for the United States.

Ninety-four percent of the households had television; 75 percent clothes washing machines; 34 percent clothes dryers; 10 percent dishwashers; 31 percent home food freezers; 33 percent two or more automobiles; and 3 percent owned a second home.

Farming In Kentucky. Kentucky's farms, like those of the country as a whole are becoming fewer and larger. The 1969 Census of Agriculture counted 125,069 farms in the State, 6 percent fewer than in 1964. The average size of farms rose from 122 acres to 128 acres in the 5 years. Their 1969 average value was \$32,309; the average value per acre, \$253.

The 1970 farm population totaled 381,696, a 30 percent decrease from 1960.

The market value of all agricultural products sold by Kentucky farms was \$769.8 million in 1969. Livestock, poultry and their products accounted for \$422.6 million; crops, including nursery products and hay, \$343.2 million; and forest products, \$4 million.

Federal Presence

1974 Share of Federal Tax Burden \$3,240,565,000; 1.21% of United States total, 24th largest.

1974 Share of Federal Outlays \$3,961,486,000; 1.46% of United States total, 23rd largest. Per capita federal spending, \$1230.

| | | | |
|-------|-----------------|------|---------|
| DOD | \$988,809,000 | 25th | (1.44%) |
| AEC | \$129,080,000 | 10th | (4.23%) |
| NASA | \$482,000 | 38th | (0.02%) |
| DOT | \$168,634,000 | 20th | (1.99%) |
| DOC | \$7,340,000 | 29th | (0.45%) |
| DOI | \$15,248,000 | 36th | (0.62%) |
| USDA | \$202,555,000 | 27th | (1.63%) |
| HEW | \$1,455,791,000 | 22nd | (1.57%) |
| HUD | \$15,944,000 | 21st | (1.64%) |
| VA | \$223,352,000 | 23rd | (1.63%) |
| EPA | \$28,001,000 | 25th | (0.89%) |
| RevS | \$99,869,000 | 23rd | (1.64%) |
| Int. | \$140,396,000 | 17th | (0.68%) |
| Other | \$485,985,000 | | |

Economic Base Agriculture, notably tobacco, cattle, dairy products, and hogs; finance, insurance and real estate; electrical equipment and supplies, especially household appliances; machinery; bituminous coal mining; apparel and other textile products, especially men's and boys' furnishings; food and kindred products, especially distilled liquor and other beverages.

CAMPAIGN PROFILE

KENTUCKY

Political Profile

Source: Almanac of American Politics, 1976

In 1775 Daniel Boone made his way through the Cumberland Gap in the Appalachian Mountains and came upon what we know today as Kentucky--a fertile, virgin land of gently rolling hills. After the Revolutionary War, streams of people from Virginia traveled Boone's Wilderness Road and settled in the hills and countryside around Lexington. This exodus was the new nation's first frontier boom and, up to that time, one of the most extensive mass migrations in Western history. The census of 1790 recorded 73,000 Kentuckians; by 1820 there were 564,000, making this the sixth largest state in the nation. In those days, Kentucky was a frontier, its communities full of opportunity and unburdened by the hierarchies that structured the societies of coastal America. Henry Clay, to take the most famous example, came to Kentucky from Virginia as a penniless youth. By the time he was 30 he had done well enough in law and land speculation to build a mansion with silver doorknobs, and well enough in politics to become a United States Senator.

In some respects Kentucky hasn't changed much since Clay's time. The state is still largely rural: less than 25% of its residents live in greater Louisville and only 8% in the suburbs of Cincinnati, Ohio--the only major metropolitan areas in the state. During the past few decades, there has been continual migration out of the state; Kentuckians looking for jobs have moved out of the hills to the industrial towns of the Midwest, California, or Texas. As a result, the local landscape--the tobacco fields and thoroughbred horse country of the Blue Grass, the cotton farms near the Mississippi--has not changed much. Strip mining of coal, however, has left many of the green hillsides of the Appalachian ridges and the hills in the western part of the state barren and erose.

Politics, too, seems caught in a kind of time warp. As in many border state rural areas, political divisions in Kentucky are still based on the splits produced by the Civil War. In general the hill country was pro-Union and remains Republican; the major exceptions are the counties

where the coal miners joined the unions and now favor the Democrats. The Blue Grass region and the western part of the state, sometimes called the Pennyrile, were more likely to be slave-holding territory, and today they remain Democratic. Louisville, originally a German-influenced, antislavery river town, for years has supported a strong Republican organization.

Up through the 1950's, the Democratic counties always outvoted the Republican ones, and electoral decisions in Kentucky, as in most Southern states, were really made in the Democratic primary. The most famous figure to come out of this era was Alben W. Barkley, who was Congressman from Paducah (1913-27), United States Senator (1927-49), Senate Majority Leader (1937-47), Vice President under Harry Truman, and Senator again until his death in 1956. But time changed Kentucky's political patterns, marginally but enough to permit Republicans some victories. Democrats have lost the state in five of the last six presidential elections, and for one four-year period, 1967 to 1971, Republicans held the Governorship and both Senate seats. The first Republican victories were won by moderates from the traditional areas of Republican strength, the Cumberland plateau and Louisville. In that category certainly fits Senator John Sherman Cooper, who between Senate terms (he kept winning elections to fill vacancies but for a long time lost the full terms) served as Ambassador to India; an opponent of American involvement in Southeast Asia, Cooper finally retired voluntarily, at the height of his popularity, in 1972. Another Republican moderate was Senator (1957-69) Thurston B. Morton, brother of Rogers Morton and one time (1960) Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

But after a while the state's political parties began to take stands more in line with the images projected by the national parties. Since the administration of Governor Bert Combs (1959-63), the Democrats have been notably more liberal than was traditional in Kentucky. And, as if in response, the Republicans became more conservative. The key figure here was Louie Nunn, who nearly won the Governorship in 1963, then did win it in 1967, and saw a protege-- Kentucky does not allow its Governors to serve more than one term at a time and requires them to swear that they have never participated in a duel--come reasonably close to winning in 1971.

Now that era of a strong, conservative Republican Party is clearly over. Democrats hold the Governorship and both the state's Senate seats, and Republicans appear to be weaker in state elections than they were twenty years ago. The crucial election here was the gubernatorial contest of 1971. The candidates were Tom Emberton, Nunn's hand-picked choice, and Lieutenant Governor Wendell Ford, a Democrat whose economic policies gave him support from the teacher groups and organized labor, but whose Owensboro accent and conservative attitude on social issues made him acceptable to traditional rural Democrats who found their party's national candidates objectionable. Nunn had won his elections on social issues; Ford's major plank was repeal of the sales tax on food. He was elected by a comfortable 50-44 margin, and promptly made good on that promise.

Then Ford's Democrats went on to capture the state's two Senate seats in the next two elections. First up was Cooper's chair, vacated by his retirement. Louis Nunn made a last-minute decision to enter the race (reportedly at the prompting of Richard Nixon), which sparked a contentious Republican primary. On the Democratic side, all was harmony, with the nomination going virtually uncontested to state Senator (and Ford supporter) Walter "Dee" Huddleston. Nunn could apparently think of nothing but attempting to link Huddleston, a small town radio station owner, to George McGovern; the Democrat campaigned on his record in abolishing the sales tax on food. Huddleston virtually duplicated Ford's victory the year before, winning by a 52-48 margin with especially heavy support in rural and small town western Kentucky. Since that time, Huddleston has been one of the quieter voices in the Senate, maintaining a moderate profile and generally voting with most of his fellow Democrats.

The 1974 election saw the completion of the Democratic sweep of major offices in Kentucky.

KENTUCKY PFC CAMPAIGN OFFICIALS

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Harold Rogers | Chairman |
| Congressman Tim Lee Carter | Honorary Co-Chairman |
| Senator Thruston Morton | Honorary Co-Chairman |
| Lowell Reese | Executive Director |
| Huda Jones | Chairman, Women's Activities |
| Ed Middleton | Advisory Chairman |
| Carol Reese | Headquarters Coordinator |
| William Wilson | Treasurer |
| Randy Reams | Youth Chairman |
| Ted Hardwick | Older Americans Chairman |
| Jim Host | Media Director |
| Frank E. Haddad, Jr. | Legal Counsel |
| Joe Johnson | Finance Chairman |
| Larry Forgy | Issues Task Force Chairman |
| Senator Clyde Middleton | Legislators for Ford |

KENTUCKY ADVOCATES

| | | |
|--------------------|----------|------------|
| Rogers C.B. Morton | April 23 | Louisville |
| | April 24 | Frankfort |
| Governor Milliken | April 10 | Lexington |

While the above officials spoke on behalf of the President in the National PFC's advocates program, additional Administration officials will be speaking at non-political functions:

| | | |
|-----------------|--------|---------------|
| Donald Rumsfeld | May 11 | Fort Campbell |
| Frank Elliott | May 17 | Louisville |

KENTUCKY PFC CAMPAIGN OVERVIEW

There are approximately 460,000 registered Republicans in Kentucky, comprising 30% of the total electorate. Registration closed April 24 and only registered Republicans are eligible to vote in the May 25 primary.

Target areas for concentrated PFC effort are the 5th Congressional District and Jefferson County, which incorporate 44% of the statewide GOP electorate. Kentucky campaign strategy focuses on winning in the 5th Congressional District and Jefferson County (Louisville) and breaking even in all other areas. Congressman Tim Lee Carter's endorsement of the President is especially effective in the 5th Congressional District (Lexington).

Telephone canvassing to identify and selectively turnout the vote is fully operational as of the last week in April in the three major metropolitan areas and 18 key counties. PFC state leadership anticipates contacting over 120,000 Republican voters with the phone bank operation.

In lieu of heavy dependence on the Kentucky GOP party structure for appealing to the "Republicanism" of voters, the Kentucky PFC is emphasizing the theme of "Vote the Man, Vote Ford." Press coverage of the Ford effort in Kentucky has been excellent in daily as well as weekly papers; however the last two weeks prior to the May 25 primary are decisive in solidifying support for the President. The visibility gained by the President's visit is expected to greatly boost current media efforts.

A letter was mailed on the President's personal stationary to the 9,000 newly-elected GOP precinct committeemen and committeewomen in early April. The direct mail piece was low-key in tone, and expressed the President's personal congratulations. Returned volunteer cards formed a list of core PFC leadership at the precinct level.

Campaign '76 is finalizing the advertizing program for Kentucky with the City of Louisville, Jefferson County, and the southeastern portion of the state which forms the 5th Congressional District being the focus of media attention.

DELEGATE SELECTION

Kentucky is allocated 37 delegates to the GOP national convention, three delegates each from the seven Congressional Districts, and sixteen delegates at-large.

County conventions were held April 3 to select delegate candidates for the State and Congressional District conventions.

21 national convention delegates have already been selected by the Congressional Districts' April 22 and 23 conventions. On April 24, a State convention selected the 16 at-large delegates. These delegates will be bound on the first ballot proportionately to the May 25 Presidential preference vote results.

PFC state leadership anticipates that approximately 15 of the 37 delegates will be Ford supporters, and is concentrating on de-emphasizing the delegate selection process for promoting the importance of the May 25 vote.

CINCINNATI

'68 RN VOTE: 9.0
'72 RN VOTE: 11.9

LEXINGTON

'68 RN VOTE: 18.3
'72 RN VOTE: 17.9

LOUISVILLE

'68 RN VOTE: 32.2
'72 RN VOTE: 32.3

EVANSVILLE

'68 RN VOTE: 5.2
'72 RN VOTE: 5.8

PADUCAH/CAPE GIRARDEAU/
HARRISBURG

'68 RN VOTE: 4.5
'72 RN VOTE: 5.5

NASHVILLE/BOWLING GREEN

'68 RN VOTE: 9.2
'72 RN VOTE: 9.0

CHARLESTON/HUNTINGTON

'68 RN VOTE: 9.9
'72 RN VOTE: 7.3

KNOXVILLE

'68 RN VOTE: 10.8
'72 RN VOTE: 9.5

BRISTOL/KINGSPORT/JOHNSON CITY

'68 RN VOTE: .9
'72 RN VOTE: .8

CLEARTYPE
MADE IN U.S.A. PAT. 2,917,017
COUNTY-TOWN
KENTUCKY

Scale of Miles
0 10 20 30 40

MAP NO. 6515
COPYRIGHT

AMERICAN MAP COMPANY, INC.

Population Classification on
based on 1970 Federal Census

LEGEND

| | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|--|------------------|
| | State Capital | | County Seats |
| | HANCOCK | | County Names |
| POPULATION KEY | | | |
| | Over 100,000 | | 10,000 to 20,000 |
| | 50,000 to 100,000 | | 5,000 to 10,000 |
| | 25,000 to 50,000 | | 2,500 to 5,000 |
| | 20,000 to 25,000 | | 1,000 to 2,500 |
| | Under 1,000 | | |

NO. 6515 KENTUCKY

REAGAN KENTUCKY CAMPAIGN OFFICIALS

| | |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| Louie Nunn | State Chairman |
| Olnie Owen | State Executive Director |
| Jim Rankin | Northern Kentucky Chairman |
| Charles Coy | 5th District Chairman |

REAGAN KENTUCKY CAMPAIGN STRATEGY

The Reagan organization has opened headquarters and are concentrating their efforts in the 3rd (Louisville), 4th (Northern Kentucky), and 6th (Lexington), Congressional Districts. Former Governor Louie Nunn is spearheading the campaign, and has predicted publicly that Reagan will win 70% of the vote in the May 25 primary. His own activities have been limited to phone contact with current and past party officials asking them to serve on the Reagan committee. In addition, he reportedly has told them that he intends to run for Governor in 1979, the result being that people feel they must work for Reagan in order to maintain Nunn's favor should he be elected Governor. There has been some speculation that Nunn has done less than he could due to his second thoughts about heading the Reagan effort.

Reagan is scheduled to make his first campaign visit to the state on May 12-13, when he will stop in Louisville and London. The former California Governor is treating the May 25 Kentucky and Tennessee primaries as one, and is expected to return to this state at least one more time, most likely around his May 21-22 visit to Tennessee.

Reagan's victory at the April 24 state convention floor vote (599-577) was less than Reagan had expected, as their organization had boldly predicted a 2-1 victory margin. Nevertheless, there has been very little effort by the Reagan organization to penetrate to the county level. In fact, there are a number of Districts without Reagan chairmen. Here, as in Tennessee, a strong media blitz reinforced by Reagan's personal appearances in the final two weeks of the primary will be the focus of his effort. There have been reports of phone banks operating in the 3rd, 4th and 6th Districts, but no activity has been detected to date. There have been no mailings other than national fund raising letters.

ISSUES

KENTUCKY ISSUES OVERVIEW

From: The President Ford
Committee

AGRICULTURE

Tobacco is Kentucky's leading commodity, with the fifth Congressional District producing most of the burley tobacco in the state. Farmers were most concerned and upset with your veto of price support legislation for tobacco, and especially concerned that the veto would harm the flue-cured tobacco industry.

The farmers' negative reactions, however, are lessening somewhat as prices rise. In 1974 and 1975, the tobacco industry enjoyed the highest prices for tobacco in its history, and this year prices should remain high. While the veto is not of uppermost importance in current concerns, there may be questions, especially regarding future market values.

Your estate-inheritance tax recommendations are positively received in Kentucky. But most farms are so small in the Blue-Grass State that the proposals are not particularly significant to the majority of farmers.

BUSING

Busing as a means for desegregation in Louisville is still most controversial. Public perception of your cancelled visit to the city during the busing crisis is not favorable, and residents are still emotional about the situation. The majority of Kentucky residents outside of Louisville and the metropolitan areas, however, are not particularly concerned about busing. There is some confusion about the constitutional amendment process as to your role in introducing and securing passage of an amendment.

DEFENSE

Kentuckians believe strongly in American institutions, traditions, and patriotism. Fort Knox and Fort Campbell are two main military installations in the state and are a source of great pride to citizens of the area.

Of great concern to Kentuckians in the Lexington area is the reduction in force at the Bluegrass Army Depot near Richmond. Approximately 70% of the employees were laid off and there is still a considerable impact on unemployment.

ECONOMY

There is widespread support for a coal gasification plant by eastern and western Kentuckians. As coal is the major source of income for the state, there is some controversy by region as to the siting of the proposed plant. Texas Gas has applied to ERDA for siting in western Kentucky and is competing with three other companies from other states. Presumably, only one gasification plant will be built.

Strip mining is necessary to the economic growth of this coal state. PFC state leadership advises that your vetoes of the two strip mining bills were favorably perceived by coal miners and some residents in eastern and western Kentucky but not well received by central Kentuckians or environmentalists. Ecologists maintain great concern over the inadequate reclamation of the deteriorating land, especially in the east where strip mining effects are more visible. The concern is still very sensitive, and state PFC leadership recommends, if questions arise, restating the inappropriateness of the legislation vetoed for solving the problems strip mining creates.

ENVIRONMENT

Questions may be anticipated on strip mining concerns as described above as well as the Red River Gorge project which the Governor has now deauthorized.

FEDERAL SPENDING

Many Kentuckians benefit from Federally-funded programs, such as food stamps, social security, and black lung programs. State leadership recommends you emphasize your proposals for restoring the integrity of the Social Security and Supplemental Security Income systems and your belief in aiding those persons who need assistance, not those who do not. There is concern among urban dwellers that the Federal programs are improperly supervised and over-funded, but there is equal concern among

recipients of such funds that Federal cutbacks will withdraw what subsistence is available. The Appalachian area in particular is dependent on Federal aid.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

There is now some concern over the Panama Canal negotiations, but PFC state leadership thinks the issue is only important as a new interest due to the recent publicity, not as a concern integral to the people of Kentucky.

HEALTH

There is a bill pending in Congress on black lung legislation that would make Federal aid available to miners exposed for a set amount of time to coal dust. The bill has passed the House at this point, and the legislation is favorably perceived by Kentuckians.

HORSES

Kentuckians are extremely proud of their highly respected horse racing reputation. Bold Forbes, the winner of the Kentucky Derby, is a thoroughbred born in the Blue Grass State, although he was not raised in Kentucky.

REGULATORY REFORM

The Scotia Mine disasters of March, 1976 are still fresh on the minds of Kentuckians. Not only has OSHA received very poor publicity and general dislike by businessmen and miners, but MESA is particularly under attack as being responsible for sending a rescue squad into the Scotia mine (the eleven-member rescue crew was buried in the mine). The decision to seal the mine with the bodies within was made jointly by four agencies (including the state government), but southeastern Kentuckians in particular are very emotional about the disasters and blame the Federal administration.

REVENUE SHARING

You are widely supported for your proposed extension of the revenue sharing program. The Mayor of Lexington,



a Democrat, recently announced his support of the program, as have various other state officials.

WOMEN

The First Lady is well-respected in Kentucky by Republican women. However, the northern region which has a large Catholic population is very much opposed to abortion and the Equal Rights Amendment. State PFC leadership reports that parishioners are being advised to support Mr. Reagan as he opposed abortion and the ERA. The first and second Districts also contain a large anti-abortion populace. The state legislature was visited by "pink ladies" (all the ladies wore pink dresses) who protested the ERA legislation.

5/14/76

REAGAN ON THE ISSUES

AGRICULTURE

The recent controversy over tobacco price supports, with particular emphasis on future market values, will no doubt prompt Reagan's criticism of government interference in the agricultural marketplace. However, his own advocacy of the reduction and eventual elimination of "all market and production" involvement by the Federal government makes him vulnerable on this issue.

BUSING

This highly emotional concern, particularly in Louisville, is expected to be a major theme of Reagan's remarks. He opposes forced busing as an example of needless Federal intervention in local school districts, and would support a Constitutional amendment to end busing.

DEFENSE

Reagan's recent criticism of the Administration's defense posture has drawn a strong response from Kentucky GOP voters. He is expected to renew interest in the issue during his upcoming visit and his media spots are also expected to focus upon his contention that the United States is second to the Soviet Union in military strength.

ECONOMY

Reagan will continue to attack government spending as the major obstacle to lasting economic recovery. He is firmly opposed to public jobs programs, and blames unnecessary government regulation as the prime deterrant to growth in the private sector of the economy.

ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT

Reagan has repeatedly called for a relaxation in the environmental controls which he feels prevent us from fully realizing the potential of the nation's coal reserves. The gassification of coal is the one area in energy where he has advocated Federal aid. Reagan favors a free market for all fuels, and is expected

to attack government regulations and restrictions as the reasons for energy dependence.

Reagan has strongly supported the interests of the coal industry against those of the environmentalists regarding the issue of strip mining.

FEDERAL SPENDING

Reagan's calls for a \$90 billion transfer of Federal programs include the elimination of Appalachian area development efforts. Not only would the Appalachian area lose these much needed Federal funds, but taxes throughout the state would be raised if these programs were assumed by the state government. Reagan is very vulnerable on this issue.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Foreign affairs is expected to be a major theme of Reagan's anticipated media blitz, and his criticism of detente, the Panama Canal, and Secretary Kissinger's conduct of foreign policy will be timed to maximize voter interest in this area just before the primary.

HEALTH

Although Reagan has not yet specifically commented on the pending black lung legislation in Congress, it is another area (health services) where Reagan's restricted views of Federal activity would have left this matter unresolved had his plan for reducing the Federal government's role been put into effect.

REGULATORY REFORM

This has been a major theme of Reagan's most recent speeches. His criticism is expected to focus on the coal industry as well as Federal taxes and regulation in other areas of private industry. Reagan has attacked Federal regulation as a restriction on the individual freedoms of citizens.

REVENUE SHARING

Reagan advocates eliminating the current revenue sharing program, because he does not believe the Federal government should collect these revenues from the states in

the first place. Reagan has attacked revenue sharing as a program that charges taxpayers needlessly for a "carrying charge" of sending their money to Washington. This has had some appeal among voters anxious to see the power of Washington reduced, and administration of government returned to the state level.

WOMEN

Reagan is firmly opposed to ERA, although he did support such legislation during his tenure as Governor in California.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 13, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM SHUMAN
FROM: STEVE McCONAHEY *SGM*
SUBJECT: Louisville, Kentucky, Issues

These issues reflect my conversation with Mayor Harvey Sloane.

1. Busing

Louisville has been under a court order to bus approximately 23,000 students. Louisville has integrated its society fairly effectively. However, the busing issue has become very volatile. Families who left the city for the suburbs are upset with the requirement to send their children back into the city for schooling. There is a possibility that a demonstration of some nature will occur outside the President's hotel during his visit to Louisville. The busing requirement is a symbol to the citizens of this community of federal intervention into what they perceive as local matters.

2. Community Development Program

The Mayor is concerned over a recent HUD ruling that will force Louisville to set aside 20% of its community development money for the payment of urban renewal commitments accumulated over the past 10-15 years. As a result, the Mayor is concerned that community development funds are not adequate to meet the city's needs. He has applied for an "urgent need" application for special funds but HUD as denied this request.

Louisville has utilized its community development money to rehabilitate numerous housing areas. They have utilized community development money to attract private banks to contribute money for the purchase of Kentucky Housing Corporation bonds. This combination of funds is allowing for low interest loans to be used by citizens of Louisville for rehabilitation.

3. General Revenue Sharing

General Revenue Sharing funds currently represent \$10 million of the \$66 million services budget. Should Revenue Sharing not be renewed, the city would face a devastating financial crisis. The city has used its funds for special medical service units, police and fire facilities, and for general operating support. The President should clearly state his support for General Revenue Sharing and his belief in the ability of local governments like Louisville to set priorities and administer Federal programs.

4. Unemployment

City-wide unemployment is currently 11%. However, in selected core areas of the city, unemployment reached upwards to 16% with the teenage black unemployment nearing 35%. As a result, unemployment is a major problem in Louisville. The city has utilized CETA funds to support private non-profit agencies and organizations but has also used it to support city services. The President should be prepared to answer questions about this Administration's policy on stimulating employment in urban centers. The President could indicate his support for the Summer Youth Employment Program, Title II of the CETA Program and his proposals to stimulate private investment in urban areas with high unemployment.

5. General Financial Condition of the City

Kentucky State Law requires that cities spend only 95% of the revenues they collect. However, Louisville has been facing financial difficulties because it relies heavily on an occupational tax applied to all people working in Louisville. With the high unemployment figures, receipts from this tax have dropped off from expectations. A combination of this drop off and the uncertainty of General Revenue Sharing funds places Louisville in a somewhat precarious position.

6. Public Transportation

Louisville recently purchased the local bus system from a private company and has utilized UMTA funds to support a 5-year expansion program. The President should note his role in passing the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1974 and express his satisfaction over the role that this legislation has played in helping Louisville develop its public transit system.

7. EPA--Air Quality Regulations

Mayor Sloane expressed strong objections to the proposed EPA regulations that will set the standards for air quality. He is concerned that EPA is forcing cities to maintain an unrealistically high standard even though automobile manufacturers have received some time delays in meeting their emission standards. Moreover, the Mayor feels that the EPA regulations will consume funds that could otherwise be used for economic development in the downtown area. (Mayor Sloane previously served on the Air Pollution Control Board in Louisville).

8. LEAA Program

Louisville is concerned with the administration of the LEAA program because of the difficulty it has had in working through the elaborate procedures for planning and application approval. The problem has reached the point where Louisville is considering withdrawing from the LEAA program because it feels the burden of regulations and procedures outweigh the benefits.

9. Public Employee Strikes

In 1973, Louisville was faced with a major strike by municipal employees. The Mayor took strong action in terminating many of the strikers and has gained broad public support for his firm position. However, there are latent feelings about the rights of municipal unions to strike and the President might be faced with questions about his position toward public employee bargaining and unionization.

10. Big Governments

Because of the busing requirements and the general conservative nature of this area, citizens are generally upset with excessive government intervention and regulation. The President could gain warm support for the position he has taken through regulatory reform, block grant legislation, and general revenue sharing to reduce federal government requirements and to return decision making to the local government. He should stress that he has done something and not just talked about this issue.

11. Local Private/Public Cooperation

Louisville has been successful in combining Federal funds with local foundation and bank monies to finance local projects and development. A specific example has been the combination of Federal dollars, Brown Foundation, and private contributions to build a Natural History and Science Museum. The President could acknowledge this successful effort. In addition, the city has packaged federal, state and local funds to support its housing rehabilitation program. The city is proud of its efforts to develop a partnership between public and private leaders and the President should state his belief in this kind of cooperation in helping to solve the problems of our cities.

12. Swine Flu

Mayor Sloane attended the recent White House meeting on the Swine Flu Epidemic. As a physician, he understands and fully supports the President's position. However, he expressed some concern that the Administration's proposal for funding and distributing this vaccine is unclear to local officials who will be involved in the administration of the program. The President should anticipate some questions on this matter.

13. River Glenn Park Extension

Louisville currently has a grant application under review by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. The city is asking for \$150,000 to purchase vacant land and expand the existing River Glenn Park. The President should avoid making a commitment on this grant, but could give his assurance that the Bureau will review this application as quickly as possible.

SGM
5/13/76

TIM LEE CARTER
5TH DISTRICT, KENTUCKY

HOME ADDRESS:
TOMPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY

OFFICE ADDRESSES:
2441 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C.

203 SOUTH MAIN
SOMERSET, KENTUCKY 42501

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

April - 1976

MEMBER:
COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE
AND FOREIGN COMMERCE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH
AND ENVIRONMENT

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON SBA OVERSIGHT
AND MINORITY ENTERPRISE

DOUGLAS FRANCISCO
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
MRS. KATHLEEN DEHNEL
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Congress Carter on Issues for the President to include in remarks during Kentucky trip.

- I. The Economy. In Eastern Kentucky stress the fact that it has been booming because of the increased use of coal, and it is still booming.
- II. It is important for the President to explain his position on the tobacco issue by saying something to the effect that "In 1974, while I was your President, you received the highest prices for tobacco in the history of our country. During my second year in office, 1975, you received the second highest prices. Because of the decreasing foreign demands for U.S. tobacco, I was obliged to veto the tobacco bill in order to save our tobacco market. However, even so, the tobacco market prices were the second highest in our country's history. And this year, with the \$1.096 support price, tobacco will bring the highest prices ever."
- III. DEFENSE: (this is very important issue)
This year, the budget for our armed services will be the highest peacetime budget in the history of our country. Our weaponry is more sophisticated, more effective than that of any nation in the world. In this area, we are Number One, and we will never give in--never, never give in!
- IV. Panama

KENTUCKY AMTRAK

Question

Mr. President, do you support removal of the Chicago to Florida train that is in line for discontinuation by Amtrak, due to your budget cuts?

Answer

For Fiscal Year '77, I have proposed a nearly \$50 million increase in Amtrak's operating subsidies. Moreover, over the past 4 years, Amtrak has received over \$2 billion in Federal funds to continue rail passenger service in this country. I voted for Amtrak when I was in Congress and I continue to support the need for rail passenger service in many areas throughout the country.

Under recent legislation, Amtrak has the power to decide which lines will be dropped. I am well aware of the fact that Amtrak's President has stated that 19 lines, including this train that serves Kentucky will be discontinued. However, before any such decision becomes final, Amtrak must conduct a careful formal review of all of the facts involved.

This Administration has consistently argued that Amtrak could maintain most lines for less money if there was more efficient management and a better structured fare system. Then, only the pure pork barrel cases, in which passenger service is totally unjustified, would need to be eliminated.

2nd Question

But, Mr. President, if Amtrak does proceed with its plans to eliminate this Kentucky line, will you take any action?

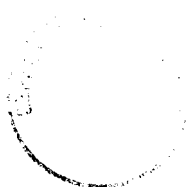
Answer

The decision under the law is Amtrak's. I would urge them not to eliminate service anywhere, including Kentucky, until every possible step has been taken to improve the efficiency, management and fare structure of the lines which are losing money. If at that point the present government subsidy is still not adequate to cover losses, then service curtailments would have to be considered.

Background

The Amtrak train in line for discontinuation which will affect Kentucky is the Chicago to Florida train. If this train is removed, it will discontinue Amtrak service to the entire State of Kentucky. The train has undertaken substantial losses and OMB reports that it is not against the discontinuation of this particular train.

JRH
5/12/76



SCOTIA COAL MINE DISASTER

Q: What has the Administration done to increase mine safety in Kentucky as a result of the Scotia coal mine disasters on March 9 and 11 that left 26 men dead from methane gas explosions?

A: The Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration held two weeks of public hearings on the disasters. Although all the facts will not be known until the mine is unsealed and ventilated, the Administrator of MESA (Robert E. Barrett) has ordered a number of changes in mine safety law enforcement. These will include procedures which will allow mining inspectors to "blitz" a mine, inspecting all sections at once instead of section by section. Training procedures and ventilation plans are being watched more closely. MESA is pushing hard to mandatory education and training standards for miners. A "mine profile rating system" is being developed to pinpoint hazardous mining operations. Computerized speedup of the assessments program is in the works. MESA is also beefing up the training of Federal inspectors in mine rescue and recovery work.

Even before the Scotia disaster, the Department of the Interior's Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration had launched a campaign to step up coal mine safety activities in Kentucky. A training center is being established in Lexington and will be operated at an annual cost of about \$500,000. A training center field office is being established in Pikeville, and the training center field office in Barbourville is being expanded. The Madisonville subdistrict office is being upgraded to a district office. Additional inspectors and field technicians are being assigned by MESA to Kentucky and the frequency of inspections is being increased.

KENTUCKY

BUSING

School desegregation is proceeding smoothly in Kentucky, with the exception of Jefferson County. The situation was brought about because of Federal court orders requiring the merger of the Louisville City and the Jefferson County School systems, which resulted in additional student busing above that which would normally be done. The number of letters concerning busing in the Louisville area are gradually decreasing in number. These letters are being referred to the Office for Civil Rights in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. However, a survey of Social Security bureau managers in Kentucky indicates busing to be uppermost among public concerns.

KENTUCKY

AFDC

- Q. Kentucky faces a loss of \$1,182,000 in federal funds because of error rates in the AFDC welfare program which the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare maintains are the fault of state administration. Will these planned cuts be carried out?
- A. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is currently studying the recommended cuts in federal welfare payments. As these cuts will be reflected in the support given many of our most unfortunate citizens, you can be sure Secretary Mathews will study their impact very carefully before making any decision.

Background

HEW's present plans are to impose the fiscal disallowances in the AFDC program on October 1. HEW has been studying very carefully the quality control program since it was instituted. A task force of state and local government officials has been assisting HEW in this careful review. Should the results of that review demonstrate that the present system is inequitable or inappropriate, the Department would, of course, reconsider its plans with respect to the imposition of fiscal disallowances.

MEDICAID

- Q. Many states have been hard pressed to keep their Medicaid programs going without making cuts in services or payments. Will Kentucky be able to keep its program going at the current levels without cuts unless new federal funds are put into the program?
- A. Yes. The cost of Medicaid in Kentucky, which covers both the categorically needy and the medically needy, has not resulted in any serious fiscal problems to date. The state has not found it necessary to cut back in either amount, duration or scope of services under Medicaid. There are two problems, however. There is a shortage of physicians and dentists in some rural areas of the state, and there are transportation problems in some rural areas. Local commercial transportation is not available in some areas.

Background

Availability of revenue funds has kept the Kentucky Medicaid program without serious fiscal problems. However, there is a dispute between the state and HEW over approval of certain amendments to the state plan. The State of Kentucky has brought suit against the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare in federal court as a result of the dispute over the amendments. The amendments concern consent to suit with respect to payment of in-patient hospital services and a waiver of any immunity from such suits. The court has issued a temporary restraining injunction against the Secretary.

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS -- KENTUCKY

| | Total State & All Local Governments | State Gov't. | Counties | Municipalities |
|--|---|-----------------|----------|----------------|
| Actual Payments to Date as of 4/5/76 | \$ 410.0 | \$ 155.5 | \$ 118.1 | \$ 136.4 |
| Estimated Payments Under Existing Pro- gram--thru 12/31/76 | 490.0 | 184.2 | 142.1 | 163.7 |
| Projected Payments Under President's Proposal (1/77-9/82) | 647.1 | 234.7 | 186.3 | 226.1 |

SAMPLE OF ACTUAL USES OF GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS

(July 1974-June 1975)

KENTUCKY

\$ 13,217,706 for education

2,166,869 for health and hospitals

2,062,033 for public safety

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS TO SELECTED COUNTIES AND CITIES

FOR KENTUCKY

| <u>Jurisdiction</u> | <u>Payment to Date</u> | <u>Total (Existing Program thru 12/31/76)</u> | <u>Projected Under President's Legislation</u> |
|---------------------|------------------------|---|--|
| Jefferson County | \$ 26,527,198 | \$ 32,502,869 | \$ 46,317,028 |
| Louisville City | 43,463,800 | 51,266,493 | 67,808,815 |

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

KENTUCKY

Jurisdiction

Actual Uses

Jefferson County

\$ 6,061,826 for public safety
1,927,984 for public transportation
478,426 for health

Louisville City

13,654,919 for public safety
1,022,866 for public transportation
924,516 for health

| COUNTY CODE | NAME | QUARTERLY PAYMENT | ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE | COUNTY CODE | NAME | QUARTERLY PAYMENT | ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE |
|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 14 | STATE OF KENTUCKY | 9,152,700 | 155,488,843 | | | | |
| 001 | ADAIR COUNTY | 47,018 | 619,219 | | HAZEL CITY | 1,343 | 18,738 |
| | COLUMBIA CITY | 13,701 | 151,089 | | MURRAY CITY | 73,474 | 1,149,636 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 60,719 | 770,308 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 136,290 | 2,258,069 |
| 002 | ALLEN COUNTY | 46,001 | 634,523 | 019 | CAMPRELL COUNTY | 134,685 | 1,893,262 |
| | SCOTTSVILLE CITY | 16,635 | 244,533 | | ALEXANDRIA CITY | 4,485 | 66,508 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 62,636 | 883,056 | | RELLEVUE CITY | 19,845 | 280,750 |
| 003 | ANDERSON COUNTY | 21,355 | 392,181 | | CALIFORNIA CITY | 111 | 1,626 |
| | SNICEBURG CITY | 13,808 | 199,521 | | COLD SPRING CITY | 2,616 | 37,704 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 35,163 | 591,702 | | CRESTVIEW CITY | 674 | 10,863 |
| 004 | BALLARD COUNTY | 24,370 | 384,758 | | DAYTON CITY | 32,148 | 412,105 |
| | MARLOW CITY | 1,314 | 20,607 | | FORT THOMAS CITY | 34,423 | 518,136 |
| | KEVIL CITY | 792 | 7,488 | | HIGHLAND HEIGHTS CITY | 10,318 | 113,684 |
| | LA CENTER CITY | 2,869 | 39,737 | | NEWPORT CITY | 179,006 | 3,128,430 |
| | WICKLIFFE CITY | 2,205 | 30,133 | | SILVER GROVE CITY | 1,541 | 26,531 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 31,550 | 482,723 | | SOUTHGATE CITY | 5,167 | 78,118 |
| 005 | BARREN COUNTY | 53,578 | 1,228,474 | | WILDER CITY | 4,792 | 74,607 |
| | CAVE CITY CITY | 6,597 | 79,538 | | WOODLAWN CITY | 533 | 8,606 |
| | GLASGOW CITY | 89,182 | 1,391,001 | | MELBOURNE CITY | 292 | 2,856 |
| | PARK CITY | 1,091 | 21,064 | | MENTOR CITY | 279 | 3,958 |
| | MISEVILLE CITY | 1,091 | 1,000 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 430,915 | 6,657,744 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 149,448 | 2,713,077 | 020 | CARLISLE COUNTY | 19,107 | 272,547 |
| 006 | BATH COUNTY | 38,018 | 581,291 | | ARLINGTON CITY | 1,185 | 23,682 |
| | OWINGSVILLE CITY | 6,009 | 67,660 | | ARDWELL CITY | 2,136 | 36,562 |
| | SALT LICK CITY | 871 | 15,455 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 22,428 | 332,791 |
| | SHAMPSBURG CITY | 1,095 | 17,392 | 021 | CARROLL COUNTY | 29,710 | 499,525 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 45,993 | 681,798 | | CARROLLTON CITY | 18,261 | 279,704 |
| 007 | BEHLEN COUNTY | 44,584 | 727,324 | | GHEENT CITY | 754 | 11,520 |
| | MIDDLESBOROUGH CITY | 68,968 | 940,949 | | SANDERS CITY | 248 | 5,542 |
| | PINEVILLE CITY | 11,650 | 280,264 | | WORTHVILLE CITY | 559 | 5,989 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 125,202 | 1,948,537 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 49,532 | 802,280 |
| 008 | BLOOMINGDALE COUNTY | 64,638 | 974,624 | 022 | CARTER COUNTY | 64,429 | 777,441 |
| | FLORENCE CITY | 27,919 | 396,370 | | GRAYSON CITY | 9,677 | 141,690 |
| | WALTON CITY | 5,867 | 101,054 | | OLIVE HILL CITY | 8,418 | 73,300 |
| | UNION CITY | 184 | 3,742 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 82,524 | 992,431 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 98,608 | 1,475,790 | 023 | CASEY COUNTY | 74,402 | 390,225 |
| 009 | BOSWELL COUNTY | 34,169 | 650,086 | | LIBERTY CITY | 5,654 | 92,647 |
| | MILLERSBURG CITY | 2,256 | 25,588 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 30,056 | 482,872 |
| | NORTH MIDDLETOWN CITY | 898 | 13,064 | 024 | CHRISTIAN COUNTY | 91,635 | 1,521,222 |
| | PARIS CITY | 25,835 | 399,764 | | CROFTON CITY | 1,366 | 17,616 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 63,158 | 1,088,502 | | HOPKINSVILLE CITY | 171,367 | 2,510,621 |
| 010 | BOYD COUNTY | 83,558 | 1,416,710 | | LAFAYETTE | 248 | 3,527 |
| | ASHLAND CITY | 188,850 | 3,000,326 | | PEMBROKE CITY | 1,118 | 22,850 |
| | TIPTON CITY | 21,864 | 322,012 | | OAK GROVE CITY | REPORT | 0 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 294,282 | 4,739,048 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 285,734 | 4,075,836 |
| 011 | BREITHELM COUNTY | 31,006 | 538,381 | 025 | CLARK COUNTY | 71,649 | 939,779 |
| | DANVILLE CITY | 68,011 | 1,071,604 | | WINCHESTER CITY | 69,779 | 1,067,807 |
| | JUNCTION CITY CITY | 4,630 | 43,590 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 141,428 | 2,007,586 |
| | PEERYVILLE CITY | 3,624 | 53,067 | 026 | CLAY COUNTY | 25,181 | 585,959 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 107,271 | 1,706,642 | | MANCHESTER CITY | 7,193 | 108,142 |
| 012 | BRECKENRIDGE COUNTY | 30,819 | 486,667 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 32,374 | 694,101 |
| | AUGUSTA CITY | 4,158 | 67,894 | 027 | CLINTON COUNTY | 28,330 | 310,373 |
| | BROOKSVILLE CITY | 2,020 | 26,817 | | ALBANY CITY | 4,646 | 70,140 |
| | FUSTEM CITY | 101 | 1,474 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 32,976 | 380,513 |
| | GERMANTOWN CITY | 659 | 7,303 | 028 | CRITTENDEN COUNTY | 34,714 | 607,304 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 37,757 | 585,155 | | MARION CITY | 12,375 | 202,001 |
| 013 | BREATHITT COUNTY | 56,742 | 838,999 | | DYCUSBURG CITY | REPORT | 0 |
| | JACKSON CITY | 6,894 | 147,763 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 47,089 | 809,305 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 63,636 | 986,762 | 029 | CUMBERLAND COUNTY | 21,314 | 340,617 |
| 014 | BRECKENRIDGE COUNTY | 40,770 | 572,399 | | BURKESVILLE CITY | 8,654 | 109,791 |
| | CLOVERPORT CITY | 3,922 | 60,091 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 29,968 | 450,407 |
| | MARDINSBURG CITY | 3,790 | 83,747 | 030 | DAVIESS COUNTY | 166,755 | 2,377,626 |
| | IRVINGTON TOWN | 4,622 | 55,118 | | OWENSBORO CITY | 341,967 | 5,310,100 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 53,104 | 771,355 | | WHITESVILLE CITY | 943 | 15,283 |
| 015 | BULLITT COUNTY | 83,086 | 1,278,269 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 509,665 | 7,703,009 |
| | LEBANON JUNCTION CITY | 4,281 | 54,527 | 031 | EDMONSON COUNTY | 18,103 | 262,488 |
| | SHEPHERDSVILLE CITY | 4,643 | 82,103 | | BROWNSVILLE CITY | 755 | 18,640 |
| | MOUNT WASHINGTON CITY | 2,823 | 52,584 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 18,858 | 281,128 |
| | HILLVIEW CITY | 5,012 | 33,749 | 032 | ELLIOTT COUNTY | 31,657 | 326,878 |
| | PIONEER VILLAGE CITY | 1,083 | 1,083 | | SANDY HOOK CITY | 1,544 | 18,297 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 100,928 | 1,502,335 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 33,201 | 345,175 |
| 016 | BUTLER COUNTY | 45,213 | 407,382 | 033 | ESTILL COUNTY | 36,471 | 550,754 |
| | MORGANTOWN CITY | 9,927 | 168,732 | | IRVINE CITY | 12,125 | 198,985 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 55,140 | 576,114 | | RAVENNA CITY | 2,887 | 40,652 |
| 017 | CADWELL COUNTY | 28,413 | 620,105 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 51,483 | 790,391 |
| | EMERSONIA CITY | 1,027 | 11,928 | 034 | FAYETTE COUNTY | NO PAY DUE | 2,010,763 |
| | PRINCETON CITY | 33,341 | 515,935 | | LEXINGTON-FAYETTE URRAN CO | 1,388,733 | 16,605,575 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 62,781 | 1,147,968 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 1,388,733 | 18,616,338 |
| 018 | CALLOWAY COUNTY | 61,473 | 1,089,695 | 035 | FLEMING COUNTY | 44,453 | 726,318 |
| | | | | | FLEMINGSBURG CITY | 20,561 | 295,709 |
| | | | | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 65,014 | 1,022,027 |

REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

| COUNTY CODE | NAME | QUARTERLY PAYMENT | ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE | COUNTY CODE | NAME | QUARTERLY PAYMENT | ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE |
|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 036 | FLOYD COUNTY | 86,498 | 1,408,238 | | CORYDON CITY | 1,241 | 17,527 |
| | ALLEN CITY | REPORT | 4,496 | | HENDERSON CITY | 118,521 | 1,981,252 |
| | MARTIN CITY | 2,185 | 27,999 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 198,197 | 3,540,738 |
| | WESTONHUNG CITY | 27,464 | 423,489 | 052 | HENRY COUNTY | 28,160 | 412,510 |
| | WYLAND CITY | 1,123 | 13,739 | | CAMPRELLSBURG CITY | 1,205 | 18,224 |
| | WELLSRIGHT CITY | 1,988 | 22,001 | | EMINENCE CITY | 6,661 | 101,851 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 119,258 | 1,899,962 | | NEW CASTLE CITY | 1,850 | 29,628 |
| 7 | FRANKLIN COUNTY | 97,239 | 999,473 | | PLEASUREVILLE CITY | 1,078 | 18,600 |
| | FRANKFORT CITY | 136,578 | 2,005,621 | | SMITHFIELD CITY | 124 | 1,179 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 233,817 | 3,005,094 | | LOCKPORT CITY | NO PAY DUE | 1,188 |
| | | | | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 39,078 | 583,180 |
| 038 | FULTON COUNTY | 29,179 | 632,253 | 053 | HICKMAN COUNTY | 21,531 | 376,218 |
| | FULTON CITY | 23,019 | 390,315 | | CLINTON CITY | 6,528 | 94,835 |
| | HICKMAN CITY | 17,661 | 184,016 | | COLUMBUS CITY | 166 | 2,858 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 69,859 | 1,206,584 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 28,225 | 473,911 |
| 039 | GALLATIN COUNTY | 18,564 | 279,429 | 054 | HOPKINS COUNTY | 81,169 | 1,336,808 |
| | SPARTA CITY | 590 | 6,296 | | DAWSON SPRINGS CITY | 13,239 | 215,745 |
| | PARSAW CITY | 4,046 | 51,982 | | EARLINGTON CITY | 6,253 | 88,489 |
| | GLENCOE CITY | 641 | 9,565 | | HANSON CITY | 406 | 7,097 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 23,841 | 347,272 | | MADISONVILLE CITY | 16,826 | 261,271 |
| 040 | GARRARD COUNTY | 26,657 | 523,325 | | MORTONS GAP CITY | 1,645 | 23,963 |
| | LANCASTER CITY | 14,408 | 158,413 | | NERO CITY | 301 | 3,123 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 41,065 | 681,738 | | NORTONVILLE CITY | 2,526 | 30,060 |
| | | | | | ST CHARLES CITY | DUE TRUST FUNO | 2,984 |
| 041 | GRANT COUNTY | 46,204 | 575,838 | | WHITE PLAINS CITY | 1,948 | 8,973 |
| | CORINTH CITY | 398 | 4,587 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 124,313 | 1,978,513 |
| | CRITTENDEN CITY | 1,020 | 13,856 | 055 | JACKSON COUNTY | 28,870 | 397,094 |
| | DWY RUDGE CITY | 5,300 | 57,377 | | MC KEE CITY | 1,940 | 18,341 |
| | WILLIAMSTOWN CITY | 8,024 | 139,390 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 30,810 | 415,435 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 60,946 | 793,048 | 056 | JEFFERSON COUNTY | 1,934,415 | 26,527,198 |
| 042 | GRAVES COUNTY | 52,306 | 1,071,489 | | ANCHORAGE CITY | 1,815 | 30,759 |
| | MAYFIELD CITY | 75,612 | 1,295,777 | | AUDUBON PARK CITY | 1,955 | 31,620 |
| | WATER VALLEY CITY | 204 | 6,783 | | BEECHWOOD CITY | 2,147 | 34,431 |
| | WINGO CITY | 1,734 | 19,616 | | BELLEWOOD CITY | 516 | 10,744 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 129,856 | 2,393,665 | | BROWNBORO CITY | 793 | 16,272 |
| 043 | GRAYSON COUNTY | 33,708 | 533,697 | | CAMBRIDGE CITY | 264 | 4,243 |
| | CANEYVILLE CITY | 1,814 | 17,993 | | CHERRYWOOD CITY | 989 | 9,580 |
| | CLARKSON CITY | 1,093 | 15,404 | | DRUID HILLS CITY | 437 | 9,285 |
| | LEITCHFIELD CITY | 23,364 | 284,340 | | FAIRMEADE CITY | 328 | 5,343 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 59,979 | 851,434 | | INDIAN HILLS CITY | 625 | 10,123 |
| 044 | GREEN COUNTY | 24,059 | 449,524 | | JEFFERSONTOWN CITY | 23,502 | 331,187 |
| | GREENSBURG CITY | 6,954 | 98,703 | | KINGSLEY CITY | 528 | 11,873 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 31,013 | 548,227 | | LINCOLNSHIRE CITY | 279 | 4,864 |
| | | | | | LOUISVILLE CITY | 2,527,866 | 43,463,800 |
| | GREENUP COUNTY | 57,579 | 923,135 | | LYNNVIEW CITY | 1,610 | 27,037 |
| | BELLEFONTE CITY | 970 | 16,191 | | MEADOWVIEW ESTATES CITY | 208 | 4,589 |
| | FLAT WOODS CITY | 18,130 | 263,080 | | MOCKINGBIRD VALLEY CITY | 332 | 6,218 |
| | GREENUP CITY | 2,150 | 42,672 | | NORBOURNE ESTATES CITY | 484 | 7,873 |
| | HACELAND CITY | 2,510 | 47,118 | | PARKWAY VILLAGE CITY | 862 | 13,983 |
| | MUSSELL CITY | 8,045 | 117,977 | | RICHLAWN CITY | 604 | 9,758 |
| | WORTHINGTON CITY | 3,558 | 38,958 | | ST MATTHEWS CITY | 22,844 | 346,927 |
| | SOUTH SHONE CITY | 3,694 | 51,359 | | ST REGIS PARK CITY | 1,604 | 25,806 |
| | WURLAND CITY | 1,044 | 20,974 | | SENECA GARDENS CITY | 855 | 13,866 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 97,680 | 1,521,464 | | SHIVELY CITY | 39,861 | 725,873 |
| 046 | HANCOCK COUNTY | 42,748 | 458,741 | | SPRINGLEE CITY | 608 | 9,840 |
| | HAVESVILLE CITY | 2,577 | 46,068 | | STRATHMORE GARDENS CITY | 398 | 8,024 |
| | LEWISPORT CITY | 2,086 | 28,236 | | STRATHMOOR MANOR CITY | 600 | 11,629 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 47,411 | 533,045 | | STRATHMOOR VILLAGE CITY | 563 | 9,114 |
| 047 | HARDIN COUNTY | 90,519 | 1,437,534 | | WELLINGTON CITY | 758 | 12,270 |
| | ELIZABETHTOWN CITY | 82,658 | 920,393 | | WEST BUECHEL CITY | 1,660 | 26,717 |
| | SONORA CITY | 815 | 13,366 | | WINDY HILLS CITY | 1,776 | 28,592 |
| | VINE GROVE CITY | 5,863 | 77,624 | | WOODLAWN PARK CITY | 1,299 | 20,904 |
| | WEST POINT CITY | 1,574 | 23,452 | | BELLEMEADE CITY | 601 | 9,721 |
| | PADCLIFF CITY | 26,705 | 347,549 | | BRIARWOOD CITY | 343 | 6,145 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 208,134 | 2,819,918 | | BROAD FIELDS CITY | 557 | 9,194 |
| 048 | HARLAN COUNTY | 77,583 | 1,145,719 | | DEVONDALE CITY | 1,138 | 18,139 |
| | CUMBERLAND CITY | 13,845 | 216,298 | | HOLLYVILLA CITY | 950 | 16,443 |
| | EVARTS CITY | 1,464 | 32,970 | | HOUSTON ACRES CITY | 712 | 11,541 |
| | HARLAN CITY | 13,463 | 216,983 | | KEENELAND CITY | 623 | 10,429 |
| | LOYALL CITY | REPORT | 37,711 | | PLYMOUTH VILLAGE CITY | 241 | 3,885 |
| | WALLINS CREEK CITY | 333 | 8,592 | | ROLLING FIELDS CITY | 743 | 12,045 |
| | HEMMAH CITY | 2,617 | 32,439 | | FOREST HILLS CITY | 696 | 9,274 |
| | LYNCH CITY | 1,183 | 16,851 | | GRAYMOOR CITY | REPORT | 19,509 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 110,488 | 1,707,563 | | INDIAN HILLS CHEROKEE | 576 | 10,900 |
| 049 | HARRISON COUNTY | 40,238 | 684,103 | | MINOR LANE HEIGHTS CITY | 2,898 | 41,014 |
| | HEPPY CITY | 590 | 9,053 | | MOORLAND CITY | 733 | 11,891 |
| | CYNTHIANA CITY | 46,248 | 766,922 | | PLANTATION CITY | 931 | 19,359 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 87,076 | 1,460,078 | | WOODLAND HILLS CITY | 1,295 | 20,838 |
| 050 | HART COUNTY | 38,310 | 531,260 | | HURSTBOURNE ACRES CITY | 428 | 8,882 |
| | MURSE CAVE CITY | 7,344 | 99,140 | | MARYHILL ESTATES CITY | 495 | 6,685 |
| | MUNFORDVILLE CITY | 5,006 | 73,144 | | SO PARK VIEW CITY | 297 | 4,833 |
| | HOMNIEVILLE CITY | 315 | 7,560 | | BLUE RIDGE MANOR CITY | 602 | 9,738 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 50,975 | 711,104 | | LYNDON CITY | 482 | 7,829 |
| | | | | | NORTHFIELD CITY | 1,009 | 16,060 |
| | HENDERSON COUNTY | 78,435 | 1,541,959 | | WILDWOOD CITY | 432 | 9,571 |
| | | | | | BARBOURMEADE CITY | 920 | 14,913 |
| | | | | | BROWNSBORO FARM CITY | 856 | 13,884 |
| | | | | | CROSSGATE CITY | 389 | 6,872 |
| | | | | | GLENVIEW MANOR CITY | 272 | 5,411 |
| | | | | | GOOSE CREEK CITY | 554 | 11,005 |
| | | | | | MEADOW VALE CITY | 1,293 | 20,803 |
| | | | | | ROBINSON CITY | 518 | 10,413 |

REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

| COUNTY CODE | NAME | QUARTERLY PAYMENT | ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE | COUNTY CODE | NAME | QUARTERLY PAYMENT | ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE |
|-------------|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| | MULLING HILL CITY | | | | | | |
| | WESTWOOD CITY | 1,621 | 23,703 | | | | |
| | WHIPPS MILGATE CITY | 812 | 13,419 | | SMITHLAND CITY | | |
| | HANCRUFT CITY | 787 | 12,510 | | SALEM CITY | 720 | 11,674 |
| | GLENVIEW HILLS CITY | 1,523 | 18,217 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 260 | 7,433 |
| | MULLON CREEK CITY | 521 | 7,303 | | | 18,001 | 306,402 |
| | MAJOR CREEK CITY | 960 | 15,542 | 071 | LOGAN COUNTY | | |
| | WIVERWOOD CITY | 442 | 7,484 | | ADAIRVILLE CITY | 56,396 | 1,017,624 |
| | DOUGLASS HILLS CITY | 533 | 8,679 | | AUBURN CITY | 5,318 | 60,474 |
| | WINCASTLE CITY | 3,788 | 30,548 | | LEWISBURG CITY | 6,362 | 99,694 |
| | RESPECT CITY | 542 | 1,626 | | RUSSELLVILLE CITY | 1,530 | 24,193 |
| | KEEN SPRING CITY | 632 | 632 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 45,447 | 746,117 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | NO PAY DUE | 0 | | | 115,053 | 1,948,102 |
| | | 4,607,130 | 72,327,236 | 072 | LYON COUNTY | | |
| 057 | JESSAMINE COUNTY | | | | EDDYVILLE CITY | 5,867 | 202,618 |
| | NICHOLASVILLE CITY | 25,441 | 584,709 | | KUTTAWA CITY | 3,017 | 47,135 |
| | WILMORH CITY | 15,134 | 251,035 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 1,190 | 19,057 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 14,767 | 165,725 | | | 10,074 | 268,810 |
| | | 55,342 | 1,001,469 | 073 | MCCRACKEN COUNTY | | |
| 058 | JOHNSON COUNTY | | | | PAUCAH CITY | 87,632 | 1,526,879 |
| | PAINTSVILLE CITY | 96,999 | 1,278,092 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 225,517 | 3,829,049 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 26,594 | 455,707 | | | 313,149 | 5,355,928 |
| | | 123,593 | 1,731,799 | 074 | MCCREARY COUNTY | | |
| 059 | KENTON COUNTY | | | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 32,931 | 594,844 |
| | BRUMLEY CITY | 180,295 | 2,664,693 | | | 32,931 | 594,844 |
| | COVINGTON CITY | 1,767 | 30,105 | 075 | MCLEAN COUNTY | | |
| | CHPESTVIEW HILLS CITY | 364,132 | 6,328,950 | | CALHOUN CITY | 35,283 | 560,603 |
| | EDGEWOOD CITY | 1,618 | 20,171 | | ISLAND CITY | 2,853 | 44,761 |
| | ELSMERE CITY | 4,651 | 70,859 | | LIVERMORE CITY | 394 | 6,850 |
| | EMLANGEN CITY | 10,932 | 169,365 | | SACRAMENTO CITY | 3,509 | 47,537 |
| | FORT MITCHELL CITY | 26,423 | 426,984 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 1,382 | 16,795 |
| | FORT WRIGHT-LOOKOUT HGTS | 7,779 | 120,471 | | | 43,421 | 676,546 |
| | INDEPENDENCE CITY | 5,875 | 83,880 | 076 | MADISON COUNTY | | |
| | KENTON VALE CITY | 7,026 | 47,380 | | BEREA CITY | 79,712 | 1,233,099 |
| | LAKEVIEW PARK CITY | 199 | 4,669 | | RICHMOND CITY | 48,339 | 638,198 |
| | LATONIA LAKES CITY | 2,659 | 42,499 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 125,144 | 1,699,925 |
| | LUDLOW CITY | 449 | 7,523 | | | 253,195 | 3,570,522 |
| | PARK HILLS CITY | 14,358 | 228,062 | 077 | MAGOFFIN COUNTY | | |
| | CRESCENT SPRINGS CITY | 4,346 | 68,020 | | SALYERSVILLE CITY | 74,498 | 735,718 |
| | CRESCENT PARK CITY | 2,509 | 31,531 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 7,588 | 127,435 |
| | TAYLOR MILL CITY | 633 | 8,986 | | | 82,086 | 863,153 |
| | FAIRVIEW CITY | 4,578 | 68,155 | 078 | MARION COUNTY | | |
| | LAKEVIEW CITY | 247 | 3,972 | | LEBANON CITY | 50,457 | 792,411 |
| | RIDGEVIEW HEIGHTS CITY | 504 | 7,815 | | BRADFORDSVILLE CITY | 21,764 | 338,623 |
| | VILLA HILLS CITY | 286 | 3,816 | | LORETTA CITY | NO PAY DUE | 1,535 |
| | RYLAND HEIGHTS CITY | 4,434 | 56,609 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 1,410 | 18,450 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 110 | 2,779 | | | 73,631 | 1,151,019 |
| | | 645,810 | 10,497,294 | 079 | MARSHALL COUNTY | | |
| 060 | KNOX COUNTY | | | | BENTON CITY | 57,649 | 1,045,415 |
| | MINUMAN CITY | 53,694 | 903,741 | | HARDIN CITY | 21,673 | 357,368 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 3,752 | 63,845 | | CALVERT CITY | 1,278 | 10,944 |
| | | 57,446 | 967,586 | | GILBERTSVILLE CITY | 8,510 | 125,150 |
| 061 | MA COUNTY | | | | BRIENSBURG CITY | 58 | 408 |
| | OURVILLE CITY | 36,407 | 649,950 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | NO PAY DUE | 4,438 |
| | UNTY TOTAL * | 12,695 | 152,144 | | | 89,168 | 1,543,723 |
| | | 49,102 | 802,094 | 080 | MARTIN COUNTY | | |
| 062 | LARUE COUNTY | | | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 63,248 | 652,030 |
| | HODGENSVILLE CITY | 28,707 | 490,599 | | | 63,248 | 652,030 |
| | UPTON CITY | 10,089 | 133,940 | 081 | MASON COUNTY | | |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 841 | 8,375 | | DOVER CITY | 40,409 | 654,768 |
| | | 39,637 | 632,914 | | MAYSVILLE CITY | 372 | 6,761 |
| 063 | LAUREL COUNTY | | | | WASHINGTON CITY | 51,700 | 893,810 |
| | LONDON CITY | 49,076 | 866,401 | | SARDIS CITY | 446 | 9,550 |
| | PITTSBURG CITY | 26,403 | 444,396 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 1,965 | 1,965 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 75,479 | 1,424 | | | 94,892 | 1,566,854 |
| | | ORS HOLD | 1,312,221 | 082 | MEADE COUNTY | | |
| 064 | LAWRENCE COUNTY | | | | BRANDENBURG CITY | 27,183 | 450,030 |
| | LOUISA CITY | 59,074 | 965,608 | | EKRON CITY | 3,894 | 69,477 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 11,533 | 157,026 | | MULDRAUGH CITY | 218 | 2,405 |
| | | 70,607 | 1,122,634 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 2,462 | 22,463 |
| 065 | LEE COUNTY | | | | | 33,757 | 544,375 |
| | HEATTVILLE CITY | 37,334 | 611,576 | 083 | MENIFEE COUNTY | | |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 4,401 | 55,166 | | FRENCHBURG TOWN | 17,408 | 274,525 |
| | | 41,735 | 666,742 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 767 | 18,277 |
| 066 | LESLIE COUNTY | | | | | 18,175 | 292,802 |
| | MYDEN CITY | 40,888 | 653,814 | 084 | MERCER COUNTY | | |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 1,842 | 43,043 | | BURGIN CITY | 41,822 | 592,281 |
| | | 42,730 | 696,857 | | HARRODSBURG CITY | 1,930 | 61,266 |
| 067 | LETCHER COUNTY | | | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 25,670 | 428,019 |
| | FLEMING CITY | 73,074 | 1,300,080 | | | 69,422 | 1,081,566 |
| | JENKINS CITY | 1,250 | 12,185 | 085 | METCALFE COUNTY | | |
| | NEON CITY | 11,891 | 228,829 | | EDMONTON CITY | 28,625 | 362,233 |
| | WHITESBURG CITY | 929 | 21,092 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 3,470 | 41,132 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 5,266 | 97,971 | | | 32,095 | 403,365 |
| | | 92,410 | 1,660,157 | 086 | HONROE COUNTY | | |
| 068 | LEWIS COUNTY | | | | TOMPKINSVILLE CITY | 41,190 | 558,450 |
| | VANCEBURG CITY | 29,640 | 492,098 | | GAMALIEL CITY | 19,149 | 152,433 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 6,528 | 75,051 | | FOUNTAIN RUN CITY | 3,286 | 52,014 |
| | | 36,168 | 567,149 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 975 | 12,151 |
| 069 | LINCOLN COUNTY | | | | | 64,600 | 775,048 |
| | CRAB ORCHARD CITY | 48,851 | 723,609 | 087 | MONTGOMERY COUNTY | | |
| | MUSTONVILLE CITY | 1,784 | 24,971 | | MOUNT STEPLING CITY | 42,979 | 748,830 |
| | STANFORD CITY | 679 | 9,747 | | CAMARGO CITY | 28,278 | 397,532 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 7,397 | 111,816 | | JEFFERSONVILLE CITY | NO PAY DUE | 2,771 |
| | | 58,711 | 870,143 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 71,257 | 1,162,375 |
| 070 | LIVINGSTON COUNTY | | | 088 | MORGAN COUNTY | | |
| | GRAND RIVERS CITY | 16,542 | 278,978 | | WEST LIBERTY CITY | 35,249 | 479,250 |
| | | 479 | 8,317 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 10,405 | 116,880 |
| | | | | | | 45,654 | 596,130 |

REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

18 KENTUCKY

| COUNTY CODE | NAME | QUARTERLY PAYMENT | ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE | COUNTY CODE | NAME | QUARTERLY PAYMENT | ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE |
|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 52,278 | 650,086 |
| 049 | MUHLENBERG COUNTY | 61,402 | 929,622 | | | | |
| | CENTRAL CITY | 18,325 | 274,762 | 105 | SCOTT COUNTY | 61,136 | 777,532 |
| | ORAKESBORO CITY | 1,021 | 15,799 | | GEORGETOWN CITY | 23,820 | 386,660 |
| | GWYNVILLE CITY | 15,677 | 239,706 | | SADIEVILLE CITY | 955 | 8,602 |
| | POWDERLY TOWN | 591 | 6,472 | | STAMPING GROUND CITY | 862 | 13,721 |
| | BREMEN CITY | 169 | 4,988 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 86,773 | 1,186,515 |
| | SOUTH CARROLLTON CITY | NO PAY DUE | 3,190 | 106 | SHELBY COUNTY | 43,156 | 656,615 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 97,185 | 1,474,539 | | SHELBYVILLE CITY | 24,599 | 314,228 |
| 050 | NELSON COUNTY | 78,343 | 1,364,245 | | SIMPSONVILLE CITY | 1,037 | 15,586 |
| | MAWSTOWN CITY | 17,571 | 282,492 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 68,782 | 996,429 |
| | HLDOMFIELD CITY | 2,320 | 35,447 | 107 | SIMPSON COUNTY | 38,206 | 644,541 |
| | NEW HAVEN CITY | 2,391 | 30,456 | | FRANKLIN CITY | 27,126 | 514,275 |
| | FAIRFIELD CITY | 360 | 4,601 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 65,332 | 1,158,816 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 100,985 | 1,717,241 | 108 | SPENCER COUNTY | 18,381 | 296,010 |
| 091 | NICHOLAS COUNTY | 25,029 | 370,111 | | TAYLORSVILLE CITY | 3,343 | 51,789 |
| | CAWLISLE CITY | 6,960 | 90,809 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 21,724 | 347,799 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 31,989 | 460,920 | 109 | TAYLOR COUNTY | 51,536 | 810,973 |
| 092 | UMTO COUNTY | 41,307 | 768,136 | | CAMPBELLSVILLE CITY | 31,689 | 481,540 |
| | WEAVER DAM CITY | 11,336 | 141,186 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 83,225 | 1,292,513 |
| | CENTERTOWN CITY | REPORT | 7,817 | 110 | TODD COUNTY | 27,056 | 427,508 |
| | FOWDSVILLE CITY | 955 | 14,293 | | ALLENSVILLE CITY | 205 | 3,197 |
| | MAITFORD CITY | 7,134 | 102,480 | | ELKTON CITY | 8,414 | 110,996 |
| | ROCKPORT CITY | 399 | 3,654 | | GUTHRIE CITY | 3,408 | 44,700 |
| | MCHENRY CITY | 324 | 8,900 | | TRENTON CITY | 976 | 14,890 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 61,459 | 1,046,466 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 40,059 | 601,291 |
| 093 | ULOHAM COUNTY | 31,476 | 532,342 | 111 | TRIGG COUNTY | 20,932 | 399,476 |
| | LA GRANGE CITY | 7,376 | 132,692 | | CAOIZ CITY | 8,652 | 118,253 |
| | PEWEE VALLEY CITY | 2,899 | 43,014 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 29,584 | 517,729 |
| | CHESTWOOD CITY | 490 | 6,932 | 112 | TRIMBLE COUNTY | 17,019 | 268,034 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 42,241 | 714,980 | | BEDFORD CITY | 1,488 | 22,466 |
| 094 | OWEN COUNTY | 36,578 | 494,070 | | MILTON CITY | 849 | 12,218 |
| | GRATZ CITY | 112 | 336 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 19,356 | 302,718 |
| | MONTEKEY CITY | 194 | 2,591 | 113 | UNION COUNTY | 51,374 | 817,809 |
| | OWENTON CITY | 4,436 | 54,927 | | MORGANFIELD CITY | 15,381 | 220,825 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 41,320 | 553,924 | | STURGIS CITY | 9,293 | 146,416 |
| 095 | OWSLEY COUNTY | 34,661 | 426,523 | | UNIONTOWN CITY | 4,602 | 42,460 |
| | MOONEVILLE CITY | NO PAY DUE | 7,374 | | WAVERLY CITY | 617 | 5,138 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 34,661 | 433,897 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 81,267 | 1,232,648 |
| 096 | PENDLETON COUNTY | 37,662 | 513,456 | 114 | WARREN COUNTY | 89,070 | 1,683,689 |
| | BUTLER CITY | 1,324 | 29,653 | | BOWLING GREEN CITY | 271,303 | 4,472,570 |
| | FALMOUTH CITY | 5,790 | 84,134 | | SMITHS GROVE CITY | 995 | 20,479 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 44,776 | 629,243 | | WOODBURN CITY | 386 | 4,334 |
| 097 | PEPBY COUNTY | 81,704 | 1,325,522 | | PLUM SPRINGS CITY | 141 | 2,218 |
| | HAZARD CITY | 39,562 | 662,825 | | OAKLAND CITY | NO PAY DUE | 1,862 |
| | VICCO TOWN | 1,471 | 23,576 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 361,895 | 6,185,152 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 122,737 | 2,011,923 | 115 | WASHINGTON COUNTY | 32,123 | 538,277 |
| 098 | PIKE COUNTY | 166,735 | 2,262,835 | | SPRINGFIELD CITY | 19,077 | 271,264 |
| | ELKHORN CITY CITY | 5,395 | 60,495 | | MACKVILLE CITY | 82 | 2,565 |
| | PHELPS CITY | NO PAY DUE | 0 | | WILLISBURG CITY | REPORT | 6,565 |
| | PIKEVILLE CITY | 39,817 | 638,272 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 51,282 | 818,671 |
| | CEDARVILLE CITY | REPORT | 0 | 116 | WAYNE COUNTY | 47,098 | 668,066 |
| | CENTERVILLE CITY | DUE TRUST FUND | 722 | | MONTECELLO CITY | 9,211 | 104,306 |
| | COAL RUN VILLAGE CITY | REPORT | 856 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 56,309 | 772,372 |
| | PLEASANT VALLEY CITY | 831 | 4,445 | 117 | WERSTER COUNTY | 29,353 | 570,665 |
| | YORKTOWN CITY | NO PAY DUE | 0 | | CLAY CITY | 2,806 | 49,397 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 212,778 | 2,967,625 | | DIXON CITY | 622 | 10,184 |
| 099 | POWELL COUNTY | 24,347 | 360,179 | | PROVIDENCE CITY | 4,536 | 43,518 |
| | CLAY CITY CITY | 574 | 22,844 | | SEBREE CITY | 5,881 | 69,842 |
| | STANTON CITY | 6,314 | 89,895 | | SLAUGHTERSVILLE CITY | 462 | 7,097 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 31,235 | 472,918 | | WHEATCROFT CITY | NO PAY DUE | 961 |
| 100 | PULASKI COUNTY | 121,471 | 1,535,496 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 43,660 | 751,664 |
| | BURNSIDE CITY | REPORT | 39,559 | 118 | WHITLEY COUNTY | 54,694 | 794,079 |
| | EUHANK CITY | 675 | 12,823 | | CORBIN CITY | 54,674 | 865,190 |
| | FERGUSON CITY | 1,131 | 15,764 | | WILLIAMSBURG CITY | 12,969 | 213,992 |
| | SCIENCE HILL CITY | 2,242 | 29,758 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 122,337 | 1,873,261 |
| | SOMENSET CITY | 55,036 | 959,202 | 119 | WOLFE COUNTY | 23,418 | 310,852 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 180,555 | 2,592,602 | | CAMPTON CITY | 1,188 | 23,800 |
| 101 | ROBERTSON COUNTY | 11,808 | 183,753 | | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 24,606 | 334,652 |
| | MOUNT OLIVET CITY | 1,198 | 20,617 | 120 | WOODFORD COUNTY | 64,366 | 739,063 |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 13,006 | 204,370 | | MIDWAY CITY | 2,993 | 41,974 |
| 102 | ROCKCASTLE COUNTY | 23,313 | 409,207 | | VERSAILLES CITY | 39,891 | 563,172 |
| | HRONHEAD CITY | 1,296 | 20,351 | | * PARISH TOTAL * | 107,250 | 1,344,211 |
| | LIVINGSTON CITY | 895 | 7,520 | ** STATE TOTAL ** | 25,712,380 | 409,998,805 | |
| | MOUNT VERNON CITY | 4,400 | 56,494 | NUMBER PAID | 500 | | |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 29,904 | 493,572 | | | | |
| 103 | POWAN COUNTY | 35,208 | 737,072 | | | | |
| | MOPEHEAD CITY | 36,548 | 597,405 | | | | |
| | * COUNTY TOTAL * | 71,756 | 1,334,477 | | | | |
| 104 | RUSSELL COUNTY | 41,913 | 506,375 | | | | |
| | JAMESTOWN CITY | 4,657 | 62,176 | | | | |
| | RUSSELL SPRINGS CITY | 5,708 | 81,535 | | | | |

REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE NAME QUARTERLY PAYMENT ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE COUNTY CODE NAME

QUARTERLY PAYMENT ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE

| ----- GOVERNMENTS NOT PAID ----- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|
| REASON | NUMBER | AMOUNT |
| REPORT | 10 | |
| DUE (MUST FUND) | 4 | 34,653 |
| OPS HOLD | 1 | |
| WAIVED | 1 | 6,987 |
| NO PAY DUE | 0 | |
| *T | 12 | |
| | 27 | 41,640 |