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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S BRIEFING BOOK
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

FOR: KENTUCKY MEDIA INTERVIEW

MAY 20, 1976

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 (Suburban)	571,690	Whites	2,981,766
Rural	1,534,653	Blacks	230,793
Farm	381,696	Spanish Language	11,112

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 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.

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
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
COUNTY-TOWN
KENTUCKY

Scale of Miles
0 10 20 30 40

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Population Classification
based on 1970 Federal Cens.

LEGEND

- ⊙ State Capital
- ⊙ County Seats
- ⊙ Hancock 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

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 deterrent 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:
RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C.

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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 O & A 'S

BUSING

Q. Are you changing the government's historic legal position on school desegregation before the Supreme Court by asking them to reconsider busing as a tool for desegregation? (Washington Star, Page One, Tuesday, May 18)

A. There is no diminution of the Government's support for school desegregation. I am for school desegregation. I am not in favor of continued court-ordered busing.


Desegregation of the public schools involves the constitutional rights of children. Busing does not involve rights; it is just a tool, a remedy that the courts have tried and that experience has shown usually works badly.

Some researchers think that busing increases segregation. Many supporters of desegregation--Blacks and whites, Republicans and Democrats, in all parts of the country--oppose court-ordered busing and want to try other ways to achieve better education for all children.

For these reasons, I have asked the Attorney General to watch for an appropriate case to ask the Supreme Courts to reconsider the extent to which Federal Courts order busing.

If the Supreme Court decides that less busing should be ordered, the President thinks that communities will find better ways, voluntary ways, to provide schooling on an equal basis for all children--which is what the Constitution requires.

Goldwin 5/19/76



KENTUCKY-BLACK LUNG BENEFITS

Q. Do you support continuation of the program to provide benefits to miners suffering from Black Lung disease?

A. When I was in Congress and the Black Lung Bill was introduced I voted for it. That bill provided for the payment of benefits to miners who had contracted Black Lung. I still support this program.

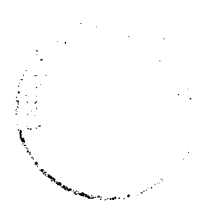
BACKGROUND

A Bill, H. R. 10760, considerably liberalizing the Black Lung Program has passed the House. It would entitle a miner with 30 or more years service (or the survivors of such a miner) to receive black lung benefits, without showing the miner had actually contracted black lung. It would also provide compensation to the survivors of certain miners killed in mine accidents -- a provision utterly unrelated to black lung. Hearings have been concluded on the Senate equivalent, S. 3183, which is more expansive (includes strip miners and coal processors), but no date for mark-up has yet been scheduled.

The present Black Lung Act does not expire until 1981.

There has been a backlog in processing Black Lung benefits claims in DOL, but it has been made a high priority and the backlog should soon be abating.

WMD/5/19/76



TORNADO WARNING SYSTEM

Q: What process is being made on the proposed Tornado Warning System for Kentucky?

A: According to the National Weather Service, all eight stations of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) "weather radio" system are operational in Kentucky. This system provides warning of natural disasters to owners of radios with weather-band capacity.

BACKGROUND

In 1975, an interagency group chaired by OTP recommended installation of over three hundred "weather radio" transmitters nationwide by NOAA, to provide warning of natural disasters by the U.S. Weather Service to owners of VHF weather band radios. Some of these transmitters have been operational along costal areas for many years.

Recently the Congress has begun to express its impatience with the slowness of NOAA's installation of these transmitters. This displeasure came to a head in a meeting of the House Subcommittee on Communications on May 13, 1976 in which NOAA was severly criticized.

Senator Huddleston of Kentucky has been a leading champion of the NOAA weather radio system for several years. He prevailed upon the State to build its own transmitters and give them to NOAA to operate as part of the national system.

Currently (as of May 1, 1976) all eight transmitters in Kentucky are operational. They are located at: Louisville, Lexington, Ashland, Covington, Somerset, Bowling Green, Mayfield and Hazard.

Approximately one third (100) of the nationwide systems are operational.

FLM
5/19/76

TOBACCO PRICE SUPPORTS

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

LEXINGTON ARMY DEPOT

- Q. Will the Lexington Blue Grass Army Depot be shut down, and if so, why?
- A. At this time, there are no plans to shut down the Army Depot at Lexington. As you may know, on November 22, 1974 the Secretary of Defense stated that the size of the Lexington depot would be reduced. Certain communications, electronics and maintenance functions performed at Lexington were scheduled to be consolidated and transferred to Tobyhanna Army Depot in Pennsylvania and the Sacramento Army Depot in California. It is my understanding that even with these reductions, approximately 60 military personnel and 1,534 civilian jobs would remain at Lexington. On October 31, 1975, the Kentucky State Government acted to block these transfers because of their proposed environmental impact on the State of Kentucky. The U.S. Army appealed this decision in the Sixth Circuit Court of Ohio, and the answer is still pending.

I recognize the local concern expressed over the proposed reductions of this facility. However, we must take steps to improve the efficiency of our defense system and eliminate excessive costs where they do not result in an improved military posture. I have instructed a special committee of domestic agencies to assess the environmental impact of reducing military installations and in coordinating special efforts to minimize the impact on the local community. Should the Circuit Court rule in favor of the reductions, I am confident that the Economic Adjustment Committee will do whatever possible to assist the Lexington area.

SGM
3/19/76

KENTUCKY UNEMPLOYMENT

Q. What effect have your economic policies had on unemployment in Kentucky?

A. I think it is clear my economic policies are working. Last May national unemployment stood at almost 9%. Not only has national unemployment decreased to 7.5%, but we have added 2,600,000 more people gainfully employed in this country since May of 1975. Couple this with a rate of inflation of only 2.9% for the first four months of 1976 and I think the progress is apparent.

As regards Kentucky specifically, progress is also evident. The total unemployment rate for the State of Kentucky in March of this year was 7.4%, which is slightly below the national average. In January of this year total unemployment in the Louisville area was 9.8%, but by March 1976 it had dropped by more than a full point to 8.7%.

In the Lexington-Fayette area, unemployment in March 1976 was only 4%.

WMD/5/19/76

CATLETTSBURG COAL LIQUEFACTION PLANT

QUESTION

What is the future of the coal liquefaction plant in Catlettsburg, Kentucky?

ANSWER

I understand that Ashland Oil Company -- in cooperation with several other firms -- has submitted a proposal to ERDA which calls for construction of a large pilot plant to convert coal to a liquid fuel. The proposal envisions sharing of costs for this pilot plant.

Such proposals are welcomed by the Government because we must move ahead with the development and demonstration of promising energy technologies.

I understand also that some problems may have developed in the case of the plant proposed by Ashland because of recent higher cost estimates, and that some of the firms may no longer be interested. However, ERDA is continuing its review and discussions with Ashland and others.

In the final analysis, the decision will have to be made by ERDA on the basis of an assessment of the economics and technological feasibility of the project.

BACKGROUND ONLY

- . Ashland proposes to build a pilot plant to convert 600 million tons of coal per day to a crude oil-like liquid. It would be the largest plant in the country.
- . The original estimates of plant cost was \$80 million but that has recently increased to \$160 million.
- . Proposal is that ERDA provide 2/3rds of costs.
- . Shell and Sun Oil have recently withdrawn. Mobile and Conoco have changed earlier plans to join.

MARBLE HILL NUCLEAR PLANTQuestion

Do you support construction of the Marble Hill Nuclear Plant in Indiana (near Kentucky border)?

Answer

I understand that an application for a construction permit for the Marble Hill nuclear power plant is pending before the NRC. The NRC is an independent regulatory agency established for the purpose of assuring the safety, environmental acceptability and reliability of commercial nuclear power plants.

It would be improper for me to express views concerning a particular nuclear power plant covered by an application pending before this independent regulatory agency.

On the more general subject, I can assure you that I am a strong supporter of expanded use of nuclear power. Decisions on individual plants must remain the responsibility of the NRC.

Background Only

The plant would be located about 30 or 40 miles from Louisville, Kentucky on the Indiana side of the Kentucky-Indiana border.

The Marble Hills nuclear power plant apparently has generated a lot of attention, particularly in the Louisville area. Press comments have focused on a request by the Indiana Public Service Commission to the NRC to permit them to begin clearing the site for the plant -- well in advance of the normal NRC decision process. Apparently NRC declined this request on Wednesday, May 19. NRC is scheduled to make its decision on a construction permit in April 1977.

Press reports suggest that opposition thus far is focused primarily on the request for special permission to begin early site clearing operations. Apparently they are urging that the normal approval process be followed.

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

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.

KENTUCKY

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

REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

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	
019	CAMPRELL COUNTY	46,001	634,523		ALEXANDRIA CITY	4,485	66,508	
	ISVILLIE CITY	16,635	244,533		BELLEVUE CITY	19,845	280,750	
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	62,636	883,056		CALIFORNIA CITY	111	1,626	
003	ANDERSON COUNTY	21,355	392,181		COLD SPRING CITY	2,616	37,704	
	LAWRENCEBURG CITY	13,808	199,521		CRESTVIEW CITY	674	10,863	
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	35,163	591,702		DAYTON CITY	32,148	412,105	
004	HALLAND COUNTY	24,370	384,758		FORT THOMAS CITY	34,423	518,136	
	HARLOW CITY	1,314	20,607		HIGHLAND HEIGHTS CITY	10,318	113,684	
	KEVIL CITY	792	7,488		NEWPORT CITY	179,006	3,128,430	
	LA CENTER CITY	2,869	39,737		SILVER GROVE CITY	1,541	26,531	
	WICKLIFFE CITY	2,205	30,133		SOUTHGATE CITY	5,167	78,118	
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	31,550	482,723		WILDER CITY	4,792	74,607	
005	BARREN COUNTY	53,578	1,220,474		WOODLAWN CITY	533	8,606	
	CAVE CITY CITY	6,597	79,538		MELBOURNE CITY	292	2,856	
	GLASGOW CITY	88,182	1,391,001		MENTOR CITY	279	3,958	
	PARK CITY	1,091	21,064		* COUNTY TOTAL *	430,915	6,657,744	
	WISEVILLE CITY		1,000		020	CARLISLE COUNTY	19,107	272,547
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	149,648	2,713,077		ARLINGTON CITY	1,185	23,682	
	DUE TRUST FUND				BARROWELL CITY	2,136	36,562	
					* COUNTY TOTAL *	22,428	332,791	
006	BATH COUNTY	38,018	581,291		021	CARROLL COUNTY	29,710	499,525
	OWINGSVILLE CITY	6,009	67,660		CARROLLTON CITY	18,261	279,704	
	SALT LICK CITY	871	15,455		GHEAT CITY	754	11,520	
	SHAMPSBURG CITY	1,095	17,392		SANDERS CITY	248	5,542	
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	45,993	681,798		WORTHVILLE CITY	559	5,989	
007	BELL COUNTY	44,584	727,324		* COUNTY TOTAL *	49,532	802,280	
	MIDDLEBOROUGH CITY	68,968	940,949		022	CARTER COUNTY	64,429	777,441
	PINEVILLE CITY	11,650	280,264		GRAYSON CITY	9,677	141,690	
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	125,202	1,948,537		OLIVE HILL CITY	8,418	73,300	
008	BLOOM COUNTY	64,638	974,624		* COUNTY TOTAL *	82,524	992,431	
	FLORENCE CITY	27,919	396,370		023	CASEY COUNTY	24,402	390,225
	WALTON CITY	5,867	101,054		LIBERTY CITY	5,654	92,647	
	UNION CITY	184	3,742		* COUNTY TOTAL *	30,056	482,872	
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	98,608	1,475,790		024	CHRISTIAN COUNTY	91,635	1,521,222
009	BONNIE COUNTY	34,169	650,086		CROFTON CITY	1,366	17,616	
	MILLERSBURG CITY	2,256	25,588		HOPKINSVILLE CITY	171,367	2,510,621	
	NORTH MIDDLETOWN CITY	898	13,064		LAFAYETTE	248	3,527	
	PARIS CITY	25,835	399,764		PEMBROKE CITY	1,118	22,850	
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	63,158	1,088,502		OAK GROVE CITY		0	
010	BOWLING GREEN CITY	83,568	1,416,710		* COUNTY TOTAL *	265,734	4,075,836	
	DO CITY	188,850	3,000,326		025	CLARK COUNTY	71,649	939,779
	ISSBURG CITY	21,864	322,012		WINCHESTER CITY	69,779	1,067,807	
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	294,282	4,739,048		* COUNTY TOTAL *	141,428	2,007,586	
011	BOYDE COUNTY	31,006	538,381		026	CLAY COUNTY	25,181	585,959
	DANVILLE CITY	68,011	1,071,604		MANCHESTER CITY	7,193	108,142	
	JUNCTION CITY CITY	4,630	43,590		* COUNTY TOTAL *	32,374	694,101	
	PEBRYVILLE CITY	3,624	53,067		027	CLINTON COUNTY	28,330	310,373
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	107,271	1,706,642		ALBANY CITY	4,646	70,140	
012	BRECKENRIDGE COUNTY	30,819	486,667		* COUNTY TOTAL *	32,976	380,513	
	AUGUSTA CITY	4,158	62,894		028	CRITTENDEN COUNTY	34,714	607,304
	BROOKSVILLE CITY	2,020	26,817		MARION CITY	12,375	202,001	
	FOSTER CITY	191	1,474		DYCSBURG CITY		0	
	GERMANTOWN CITY	659	7,303		* COUNTY TOTAL *	47,089	809,305	
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	37,757	585,155		029	CUMBERLAND COUNTY	21,314	340,617
013	BREATHITT COUNTY	56,742	838,999		BURKESVILLE CITY	8,654	109,791	
	JACKSON CITY	6,894	147,763		* COUNTY TOTAL *	29,968	450,407	
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	63,636	986,762		030	DAVIESS COUNTY	166,755	2,377,626
014	BRECKENRIDGE COUNTY	40,770	572,399		OWENSBORO CITY	341,967	5,310,100	
	CLAYPORT CITY	3,922	60,091		WHITESVILLE CITY	943	15,283	
	HARDINSBURG CITY	3,790	83,747		* COUNTY TOTAL *	509,665	7,703,009	
	IRVINGTON TOWN	4,622	55,118		031	EDMONSON COUNTY	18,103	262,488
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	53,104	771,355		BROWNSVILLE CITY	755	18,640	
015	BULLITT COUNTY	83,086	1,278,269		* COUNTY TOTAL *	18,858	281,128	
	LEBANON JUNCTION CITY	4,281	54,527		032	ELLIOTT COUNTY	31,657	326,878
	SHEPHERDSVILLE CITY	4,643	82,103		SANDY HOOK CITY	1,544	18,297	
	MOUNT WASHINGTON CITY	2,823	52,584		* COUNTY TOTAL *	33,201	345,175	
	MILLVIE CITY	5,012	33,749		033	ESTILL COUNTY	36,471	550,754
	PIONEER VILLAGE CITY	1,083	1,083		IRVINE CITY	12,125	198,985	
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	100,928	1,502,335		RAVENNA CITY	2,887	40,652	
016	BUTLER COUNTY	45,213	407,382		* COUNTY TOTAL *	51,483	790,391	
	MORGANTOWN CITY	9,927	168,732		034	FAYETTE COUNTY	NO PAY DUE	2,010,763
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	55,140	576,114		LEXINGTON-FAYETTE URRAN CO	1,388,733	16,605,575	
017	CALDWELL COUNTY	28,413	620,105		* COUNTY TOTAL *	1,388,733	18,616,338	
	FRYDONIA CITY	1,027	11,928		035	FLEMING COUNTY	44,453	726,318
	PRINCETON CITY	33,341	515,935		FLEMINGSBURG CITY	20,561	295,709	
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	62,781	1,147,968		* COUNTY TOTAL *	65,014	1,022,027	
018	CALDWELL COUNTY	61,473	1,089,695					

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
	PRESTONBURG 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
037	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
	SAWSA 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
041	GRANT COUNTY	46,204	575,838		ST CHARLES CITY	DUE TRUST FUND	2,984
	CORINTH CITY	398	4,587		WHITE PLAINS CITY	1,948	8,973
	CRITTENDEN CITY	1,020	13,856		* COUNTY TOTAL *	124,313	1,978,513
	DHY RIDGE CITY	5,300	57,377	055	JACKSON COUNTY	28,870	397,094
	WILLIAMSTOWN CITY	8,024	139,390		MC KEE CITY	1,940	18,341
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	60,946	793,048		* COUNTY TOTAL *	30,810	415,435
042	GRAVES COUNTY	52,306	1,071,489	056	JEFFERSON COUNTY	1,934,415	26,527,198
	MAYFIELD CITY	75,612	1,295,777		ANCHORAGE CITY	1,815	30,759
	WATER VALLEY CITY	204	6,783		AUDUBON PARK CITY	1,955	31,620
	WINGO CITY	1,734	19,616		BEECHWOOD CITY	2,147	34,431
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	129,856	2,393,665		BELLEWOOD CITY	516	10,744
043	GRAYSON COUNTY	33,708	533,697		BROWNSBORO CITY	793	16,272
	CANEYVILLE CITY	1,814	17,993		CAMBRIDGE CITY	264	4,243
	CLARKSON CITY	1,093	15,404		CHERRYWOOD CITY	989	9,500
	LEITCHFIELD CITY	23,364	284,340		DRUID HILLS CITY	437	9,285
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	59,979	851,434		FAIRMEADE CITY	328	5,343
044	GREEN COUNTY	24,059	449,524		INDIAN HILLS CITY	625	10,123
	GREENSBURG CITY	6,954	98,703		JEFFERSONTOWN CITY	23,502	331,187
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	31,013	548,227		KINGSLEY CITY	528	11,873
					LINCOLNSHIRE CITY	279	4,864
	GREENUP COUNTY	57,579	923,135		LOUISVILLE CITY	2,527,866	43,463,800
	HELLEFONTE CITY	970	16,191		LYNNVIEW CITY	1,610	27,037
	FLAT WOODS CITY	18,130	263,080		MEADOWVIEW ESTATES CITY	208	4,589
	GREENUP CITY	2,150	42,672		MOCKINGBIRD VALLEY CITY	332	6,218
	HACELAND CITY	2,510	47,118		NORBOURNE ESTATES CITY	484	7,873
	MUSSELL CITY	8,045	117,977		PARKWAY VILLAGE CITY	862	13,983
	WORTHINGTON CITY	3,558	38,958		RICHLAWN CITY	604	9,758
	SOUTH SMOKE CITY	3,694	51,359		ST MATTHEWS CITY	22,844	346,927
	WURLAND CITY	1,044	20,974		ST REGIS PARK CITY	1,604	25,806
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	97,680	1,521,464		SENECA GARDENS CITY	855	13,866
046	HANCOCK COUNTY	42,748	458,741		SMIVELY CITY	39,861	725,873
	HAWESVILLE CITY	2,577	46,068		SPRINGLEE CITY	608	9,840
	LEWISPORT CITY	2,086	28,236		STRATHMORE GARDENS CITY	398	8,024
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	47,411	533,045		STRATHMOOR MANOR CITY	600	11,629
047	HARDIN COUNTY	90,519	1,437,534		STRATHMOOR VILLAGE CITY	563	9,114
	ELIZABETHTOWN CITY	82,658	920,393		WELLINGTON CITY	758	12,270
	SONORA CITY	815	13,366		WEST BUECHEL CITY	1,660	26,717
	VINE GROVE CITY	5,863	77,624		WINDY HILLS CITY	1,776	28,592
	WEST POINT CITY	1,574	23,452		WOODLAWN PARK CITY	1,299	20,904
	RADCLIFF CITY	26,705	347,549		BELLEMEADE CITY	601	9,721
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	208,134	2,819,918		BRIARWOOD CITY	343	6,145
048	HARLAN COUNTY	77,583	1,145,719		BROAD FIELDS CITY	557	9,194
	CUMBERLAND CITY	13,845	216,298		DEVONDALE CITY	1,138	18,139
	EVARTS CITY	1,464	32,970		HOLLYVILLA CITY	950	16,443
	HARLAN CITY	13,463	216,983		HOUSTON ACRES CITY	712	11,541
	LOYALL CITY	REPORT	37,711		KEENELAND CITY	623	10,429
	WALLINS CREEK CITY	333	8,592		PLYMOUTH VILLAGE CITY	241	3,885
	HEMMAN CITY	2,617	32,439		ROLLING FIELDS CITY	743	12,045
	LYNCH CITY	1,183	16,851		FOREST HILLS CITY	696	9,274
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	110,488	1,707,563		GRAYMOOR CITY	REPORT	19,509
049	HARRISON COUNTY	40,238	684,103		INDIAN HILLS CHEROKEE	576	10,900
	HERRY CITY	590	9,053		MINOR LANE HEIGHTS CITY	2,898	41,014
	CYNTHIANA CITY	46,248	766,922		MOORLAND CITY	733	11,891
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	87,076	1,460,078		PLANTATION CITY	931	19,359
050	HART COUNTY	38,310	531,260		WOODLAND HILLS CITY	1,295	20,838
	MURSE CAVE CITY	7,344	90,140		MURSTOURNE ACRES CITY	428	8,882
	MUNFORDVILLE CITY	5,006	73,144		MARYHILL ESTATES CITY	495	6,685
	HOMTIEVILLE CITY	315	7,560		SO PARK VIEW CITY	297	4,838
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	50,975	711,104		BLUE RIDGE MANOR CITY	602	9,738
051	HENDERSON COUNTY	78,435	1,541,959		LYNDON CITY	482	7,829
					NORTHFIELD CITY	1,009	16,060
					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
					ROBINWOOD 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
	HOLLING HILL CITY	1,621	23,703		SMITHLAND CITY		
	WESTWOOD CITY	812	13,419		SALEM CITY	720	11,674
	WHIPPS MILGATE CITY	787	12,510		* COUNTY TOTAL *	260	7,433
	HANCOCK CITY	1,523	18,217			18,001	306,402
	GLENVIEW HILLS CITY	521	7,303	071	LOGAN COUNTY		
	HULLONA CREEK CITY	960	15,542		ADAIRVILLE CITY	56,396	1,017,624
	RIVERWOOD CITY	442	7,484		AUBURN CITY	5,318	60,474
	HANOR CREEK CITY	533	7,484		LEWISBURG CITY	6,362	99,694
	RIVERWOOD CITY	442	7,484		RUSSELLVILLE CITY	1,530	24,193
	DOUGLASS HILLS CITY	533	7,484		* COUNTY TOTAL *	45,447	746,117
	FINCASTLE CITY	3,788	30,548			115,053	1,948,102
	PROSPECT CITY	542	1,626	072	LYON COUNTY		
	GREEN SPRING CITY	632	632		EDDYVILLE CITY	5,867	202,618
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	NO PAY DUE	0		KUTTAWA CITY	3,017	47,135
		4,607,130	72,327,236		* COUNTY TOTAL *	1,190	19,057
057	JESSAMINE COUNTY					10,074	268,810
	NICHOLASVILLE CITY	25,441	584,709	073	MCCRACKEN COUNTY		
	WILMOR CITY	15,134	251,035		PAUCAH CITY	87,632	1,526,879
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	14,767	165,725		* COUNTY TOTAL *	225,517	3,829,049
		55,342	1,001,469			313,149	5,355,928
058	JOHNSON COUNTY			074	MCCREARY COUNTY		
	PAINTSVILLE CITY	96,999	1,276,092		* COUNTY TOTAL *	32,931	594,844
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	26,594	455,707			32,931	594,844
		123,593	1,731,799	075	MCLEAN COUNTY		
059	KENTON COUNTY				CALHOUN CITY	35,283	560,603
	BRUMLEY CITY	180,295	2,664,693		ISLAND CITY	2,853	44,761
	COVINGTON CITY	1,767	30,105		LIVERMORE CITY	394	6,850
	CHESVIEW HILLS CITY	364,132	6,328,950		SACRAMENTO CITY	3,509	47,537
	EDGEWOOD CITY	1,618	20,171		* COUNTY TOTAL *	1,382	16,795
	ELSMERE CITY	4,651	70,859			43,421	676,546
	EMLANGEM CITY	10,932	169,365	076	MADISON COUNTY		
	FORT MITCHELL CITY	26,423	426,984		BEREA CITY	79,712	1,233,099
	FORT WRIGHT-LOOKOUT HGTS	7,779	120,471		RICHMOND CITY	48,339	638,193
	INDEPENDENCE CITY	5,875	83,880		* COUNTY TOTAL *	125,144	1,699,225
	KENTON VALE CITY	7,026	47,380			253,195	3,570,522
	LAKESIDE PARK CITY	199	4,669	077	MAGOFFIN COUNTY		
	LATONIA LAKES CITY	2,659	42,499		SALYERSVILLE CITY	74,498	735,718
	LUDLOW CITY	449	7,523		* COUNTY TOTAL *	7,588	127,435
	PARK HILLS CITY	14,358	228,062			82,086	863,153
	CRESCENT SPRINGS CITY	4,346	68,020	078	MARION COUNTY		
	CRESCENT PARK CITY	2,509	31,531		LERANON CITY	50,457	792,411
	TAYLOR MILL CITY	633	8,986		BRADFORDSVILLE CITY	21,764	338,623
	FAIRVIEW CITY	4,578	68,155		LORETTO CITY	1,410	1,535
	LAKEVIEW CITY	247	3,972		* COUNTY TOTAL *	73,631	1,151,019
	RIDGEVIEW HEIGHTS CITY	504	7,815	079	MARSHALL COUNTY		
	VILLA HILLS CITY	286	3,816		BENTON CITY	57,649	1,045,415
	RYLAND HEIGHTS CITY	4,434	56,609		HARDIN CITY	21,673	357,368
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	110	2,779		CALVERT CITY	1,278	10,944
		645,810	10,497,294		GILBERTSVILLE CITY	8,510	125,150
060	KNOTT COUNTY				BRIENSBURG CITY	58	408
	NUMAN CITY	53,694	903,741		* COUNTY TOTAL *	NO PAY DUE	4,438
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	3,752	63,845	080	MARTIN COUNTY	89,168	1,543,723
		57,446	967,586		* COUNTY TOTAL *	63,248	652,030
061	LABOURVILLE CITY	36,407	649,950			63,248	652,030
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	12,695	152,144	081	MASON COUNTY		
		49,102	802,094		DOVER CITY	40,409	654,768
062	LARUE COUNTY				MAYSVILLE CITY	372	6,761
	HONGENVILLE CITY	28,707	490,599		WASHINGTON CITY	51,700	893,810
	UPTON CITY	10,089	133,940		SARDIS CITY	446	9,550
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	841	8,375		* COUNTY TOTAL *	1,965	1,965
		39,637	632,914	082	MEADE COUNTY		
063	LAUREL COUNTY				BRANDENBURG CITY	27,183	450,030
	LONDON CITY	49,076	864,401		EKRON CITY	3,894	69,477
	PITTSBURG CITY	26,403	444,396		MULDRAUGH CITY	218	2,405
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	ORS HOLD	1,424		* COUNTY TOTAL *	2,462	22,463
		75,479	1,312,221			33,757	544,375
064	LAWRENCE COUNTY			083	MENIFEE COUNTY		
	LOUISA CITY	59,074	965,608		FRENCHBURG TOWN	17,408	274,525
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	11,533	157,026		* COUNTY TOTAL *	767	18,277
		70,607	1,122,634			18,175	292,802
065	LEE COUNTY			084	MERCER COUNTY		
	HEATTVILLE CITY	37,334	611,576		BURGIN CITY	41,822	592,281
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	4,401	55,166		HARROOSBURG CITY	1,930	81,266
		41,735	666,742		* COUNTY TOTAL *	25,670	428,019
066	LESLIE COUNTY					69,422	1,081,566
	MYDEN CITY	40,888	653,814	085	METCALFE COUNTY		
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	1,842	43,043		EDMONTON CITY	28,625	362,233
		42,730	696,857		* COUNTY TOTAL *	3,470	41,132
067	LETCHER COUNTY					32,095	403,365
	FLEMING CITY	73,074	1,300,080	086	MONROE COUNTY		
	JENKINS CITY	1,250	12,185		TOMPKINSVILLE CITY	41,190	558,450
	NEON CITY	11,891	228,829		GAMALIEL CITY	19,149	152,433
	WHITESBURG CITY	929	21,092		FOUNTAIN RUN CITY	3,286	52,014
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	5,266	97,971		* COUNTY TOTAL *	975	12,151
		92,410	1,660,157			64,600	775,048
068	LEWIS COUNTY			087	MONTGOMERY COUNTY		
	VANCEBURG CITY	29,640	492,098		MOUNT STEPLING CITY	42,979	748,830
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	6,528	75,051		CAMARRO CITY	28,278	397,532
		36,168	567,149		JEFFERSONVILLE CITY	NO PAY DUE	2,771
069	LINCOLN COUNTY				* COUNTY TOTAL *	71,257	1,162,375
	CRAB ORCHARD CITY	48,851	723,609	088	MORGAN COUNTY		
	HUSTONVILLE CITY	1,784	24,971		WEST LIBERTY CITY	35,249	479,250
	STANFORD CITY	679	9,747		* COUNTY TOTAL *	10,405	116,880
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	7,397	111,816			45,654	596,130
		58,711	870,143				
070	LIVINGSTON COUNTY						
	RIVERS CITY	16,542	278,978				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	479	8,317				

REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
					* COUNTY TOTAL *	52,278	650,084
099	MUHLENBERG COUNTY	61,402	929,622	105	SCOTT COUNTY	61,136	777,532
	CENTRAL CITY	18,325	274,762		GEORGETOWN CITY	23,420	386,660
	ORAKESBORO CITY	1,021	15,799		SADIEVILLE CITY	955	8,602
	OWENSVILLE CITY	15,677	239,706		STAMPING GROUND CITY	862	13,721
	POWDERLY TOWN	591	6,472		* COUNTY TOTAL *	86,773	1,186,515
	RHEMEN CITY	169	4,988	106	SHELBY COUNTY	43,156	666,615
	SOUTH CARROLTON CITY	NO PAY DUE	3,190		SHELBYVILLE CITY	24,599	314,228
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	97,185	1,474,539		SIMPSONVILLE CITY	1,037	15,586
090	NELSON COUNTY	78,343	1,364,245		* COUNTY TOTAL *	68,782	996,429
	HARDSTOWN CITY	17,571	282,492	107	SIMPSON COUNTY	38,206	644,541
	BLAUNFELD CITY	2,320	35,447		FRANKLIN CITY	27,126	514,275
	NEW HAVEN CITY	2,391	30,456		* COUNTY TOTAL *	65,332	1,158,816
	FAIRFIELD CITY	360	4,601	108	SPENCER COUNTY	18,381	296,010
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	100,985	1,717,241		TAYLORSVILLE CITY	3,343	51,789
091	NICHOLAS COUNTY	25,029	370,111		* COUNTY TOTAL *	21,724	347,799
	CARLISLE CITY	6,960	90,809	109	TAYLOR COUNTY	51,536	810,973
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	31,989	460,920		CAMPBELLSVILLE CITY	31,689	481,540
092	ONTO COUNTY	41,307	768,136		* COUNTY TOTAL *	83,225	1,292,513
	WEAVER DAM CITY	11,336	141,186	110	TODD COUNTY	27,056	427,508
	CENTERTOWN CITY	REPORT	7,817		ALLENSVILLE CITY	205	3,197
	FOODSVILLE CITY	955	14,293		ELKTON CITY	8,414	110,996
	HARTFORD CITY	7,134	102,480		GUTHRIE CITY	3,408	44,700
	ROCKPORT CITY	399	3,654		TRENTON CITY	976	14,890
	MCHENRY CITY	325	8,900		* COUNTY TOTAL *	40,059	601,291
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	61,459	1,046,466	111	TRIGG COUNTY	20,932	399,476
093	OLDHAM COUNTY	31,476	532,342		CAOIZ CITY	8,652	118,253
	LA GRANGE CITY	7,376	132,692		* COUNTY TOTAL *	29,584	517,729
	PEWEE VALLEY CITY	2,899	43,014	112	TRIMBLE COUNTY	17,019	268,034
	CHESTWOOD CITY	490	6,932		BEDFORD CITY	1,488	22,466
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	42,241	714,980		MILTON CITY	849	12,218
094	OWEN COUNTY	36,578	494,070		* COUNTY TOTAL *	19,356	302,718
	GRATZ CITY	112	336	113	UNION COUNTY	51,374	817,809
	MONTEREY CITY	194	2,591		MORGANFIELD CITY	15,381	220,825
	OWENTON CITY	4,436	56,927		STURGIS CITY	9,293	146,416
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	41,320	553,924		UNIONTOWN CITY	4,602	42,460
095	OWSLEY COUNTY	34,661	426,523		WAVERLY CITY	617	5,138
	MUNNEVILLE CITY	NO PAY DUE	7,374		* COUNTY TOTAL *	81,267	1,232,648
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	34,661	433,897	114	WARREN COUNTY	89,070	1,683,689
096	PENOLETON COUNTY	37,662	513,456		BOWLING GREEN CITY	271,303	4,472,570
	RUTLER CITY	1,324	29,653		SMITHS GROVE CITY	995	20,479
	FALMOUTH CITY	5,790	86,134		WOODBURN CITY	386	4,334
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	44,776	629,243		PLUM SPRINGS CITY	141	2,218
7	PEPPY COUNTY	81,704	1,325,522		OAKLAND CITY	NO PAY DUE	1,862
	HAZARD CITY	39,562	662,825		* COUNTY TOTAL *	361,895	6,185,152
	VICCO TOWN	1,471	23,576	115	WASHINGTON COUNTY	32,123	538,277
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	122,737	2,011,923		SPRINGFIELD CITY	19,077	271,264
098	PIKE COUNTY	166,735	2,262,835		MACKVILLE CITY	82	2,565
	ELKHORN CITY CITY	5,395	60,495		WILLISBURG CITY	REPORT	6,565
	WHELPS CITY	NO PAY DUE	0		* COUNTY TOTAL *	51,282	818,671
	PIKEVILLE CITY	39,817	638,272	116	WAYNE COUNTY	47,098	668,066
	CEDARVILLE CITY	REPORT	0		MONTECELLO CITY	9,211	104,306
	CENTERVILLE CITY	DUE TRUST FUND	722		* COUNTY TOTAL *	56,309	772,372
	COAL RUN VILLAGE CITY	REPORT	856	117	WERSTER COUNTY	29,353	570,665
	PLEASANT VALLEY CITY	831	4,445		CLAY CITY	2,806	49,397
	YORKTOWN CITY	NO PAY DUE	0		DIXON CITY	622	10,184
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	212,778	2,967,625		PROVIDENCE CITY	4,536	43,518
099	POWELL COUNTY	24,347	360,179		SEBREE CITY	5,881	69,842
	CLAY CITY CITY	574	22,844		SLAUGHTERSVILLE CITY	462	7,097
	STANTON CITY	6,314	89,895		WHEATCROFT CITY	NO PAY DUE	961
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	31,235	472,918		* COUNTY TOTAL *	43,660	751,664
100	PULASKI COUNTY	121,471	1,535,496	118	WHITLEY COUNTY	54,694	794,079
	BURNSIDE CITY	REPORT	39,559		CORBIN CITY	54,674	865,190
	EUHANK CITY	675	12,823		WILLIAMSBURG CITY	12,969	213,992
	FERGUSON CITY	1,131	15,764		* COUNTY TOTAL *	122,337	1,873,261
	SCIENCE HILL CITY	2,242	29,758	119	WOLFE COUNTY	23,418	310,852
	SOMERSET CITY	55,036	959,202		CAMPTON CITY	1,188	23,800
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	180,555	2,592,602		* COUNTY TOTAL *	24,606	334,652
101	ROBERTSON COUNTY	11,808	183,753	120	WOODFORD COUNTY	64,366	739,063
	MOUNT OLIVET CITY	1,198	20,617		MIDWAY CITY	2,993	41,976
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	13,006	204,370		VERSAILLES CITY	39,891	563,172
102	ROCKCASTLE COUNTY	23,313	409,207		* PARTISH TOTAL *	107,250	1,344,211
	BRODHEAD CITY	1,296	20,351	** STATE TOTAL **	25,712,380	409,998,805	
	LIVINGSTON CITY	895	7,520	NUMBER PAID	500		
	MOUNT VERNON CITY	4,400	56,494				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	29,904	493,572				
103	ROWAN 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				
	MUSSELL 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				
HEP		10	34,653				
DU	T FUND	4					
O		1	6,987				
WA		0					
NO	DUE	12					
TOTAL		27	41,640				