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IOWA, ILLINOIS, MISSOURI TRIP
October 15-16, 1976

ROBERT HARTMANN

IOWA
October 15, 1976

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IOWA
CAMPAIGN '76

A. IOWA PFC AND REPUBLICAN PARTY LEADERSHIP

PFC Officials

Co-Chairmen	Ralph McCartney Mrs. Stephen (Dawn) Roberts
Campaign Manager	Marvin Pomerantz
Executive Director	Jerry Parkin

Republican Party Officials

Chairman	Thomas H. Stoner
Co-Chairman	Margaret McDonald
National Committeeman	John C. McDonald
National Committeewoman	Mary Louise Smith
Executive Director	Ralph R. Brown
Des Moines County Chairmen	Gene Krekel Mrs. Kathleen Davis

College Republicans

State Chairman	Tom Henderson
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Young Republicans

State Chairman	Jeanette Bailey
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Farmers for Ford

National Chairman	Roy Keppy
Iowa State Chairman	Dick Elijah



B. IOWA FEDERAL AND MAJOR STATE OFFICIALS

Governor

Robert D. Ray (R)

Lt. Governor

Arthur Neu (R)

Secretary of State

Melvin Synhorst (R)

Attorney General

Richard C. Turner (R)

Senators

Richard Clark (D)

John C. Culver (D)

Republican Congressmen

Charles Grassley (3rd District)

(Republicans hold one out of six Congressional seats.)

State Legislature

Senate: 24 Republicans to 26 Democrats

House: 40 Republicans to 60 Democrats

Republican Mayors

Des Moines Richard E. Olson

Oskaloosa Karl N. Heil

Spencer C. Earl Paige

West Des Moines Murray Drake



C. ADVOCATES TO IOWA

October 2	Jeanne Holm	Des Moines
October 11	Senator Carl Curtis	Des Moines
October 12	Secretary Usery	Des Moines/Council Bluffs
October 14	Secretary Richardson	Cedar Rapids (Leach fund-raiser)
October 15	Mary Louise Smith	Pella (Riley, Fulk and Leach campaigning)
	Rep. Guy Vander Jagt	Pella
October 16	Mary Louise Smith	Sioux City (Soper fundraiser/ Press Club dinner)
October 17	Mary Louise Smith	Des Moines
	Senator Dole	Waterloo
October 18	Senator Dole	Sioux City
October 19	Senator Charles Percy	Des Moines
October 20	Frank Zarb	Des Moines (Energy Con- servation Exposition)
October 26	Mitch Kobelinski	Des Moines



D. REVIEW OF MAJOR IOWA RACES

There is no Senate or gubernatorial race in Iowa this year.

House of Representatives

Republican Charles Grassley, who won H.R. Gross's old 3rd District with 50.8% of the vote in 1974, looks like a winner -- although Stephen Rapp is making a good second run for this seat. Formerly Republican, the 3rd is now Iowa's most heavily blue-collar district and the Democrats have a slight edge in registration. Grassley is running as a moderate Republican.

Our best chances to pick up seats are in the 1st and 5th Districts. In the 1st, two-term Democratic incumbent Edward Mezvinsky, regarded as more liberal than his constituency, is solid in the liberal Iowa City area and, for a Democrat, is doing well in the farm areas. Making a second try for that seat is Republican James Leach (Princeton, US Foreign Service, and family propane business), a moderate who calls himself a "Bob Ray Republican" running against a "Bella Abzug Democrat". In the 5th District, a bed-rock Republican area, liberal freshman Democrat Tom Harkin (age 36) faces conservative Kenneth Falk (age 60). Falk is well-known to business and farm leaders because of his long service as manager of the Iowa State Fair. The race will turn on the Administration's farm policy and on the extent to which Falk can cut into Harkin's 1974 margin in the Ames area and in Des Moines suburbs.

In the 2nd District, Republicans have an outside chance of unseating Congressman Michael Blouin -- who defeated Tom Riley in 1974 to win John Culver's old seat with 54.4% of the vote. Riley has raised 100,000 for his second try at this seat.

In the 4th and 6th Districts, the Democratic incumbents (Neal Smith and Berkley Bedell, respectively) are regarded as safe. Our candidates are Charles Minor in the 4th and Joanne Soper in the 6th.



E. PFC CAMPAIGN OVERVIEW

Overview

The rural nature of Iowa's Presidential voting pattern is well-illustrated by the fact that in 1972, Richard Nixon received only 40 percent of his total statewide vote from the state's ten most populous counties. It took the combined vote from seven more counties to put the former President over the 50 percent mark.

Your strength in Iowa is primarily centered in the medium sized towns with Carter support strongest in the metropolitan areas. Consequently, the swing vote in this state will come from rural areas and small towns where farm related issues are of major importance. The key counties include:

Polk	Johnson
Linn	Clinton
Scott	Cerro Gordo
Black Hawk	Webster
Woodbury	Marshall
Pottawattamie	Sioux
Dubuque	Des Moines
Story	

As you know, Governor Bob Ray has been very active campaigning in your behalf and only recently concluded a series of "fly-ins" to major cities around the state. A number of advocates have been to Iowa primarily to firm up your support with farmers and special mailings to this same target group is underway.

RNC Phone Centers

Ten of the nineteen phone centers in Iowa were operational as of October 1 and the remaining nine centers become fully operational as of October 8. Data currently available for the first ten phone centers, which account for 102 of the total 149 phone units, show that 10,659 completed calls have been made. Approximately 345,440 calls are targeted.

The phone centers are concentrated in Scott, Linn, and Polk Counties. The first set of phone calls will be for the purpose of voter identification, and the follow-up set of calling will be structured to get-out-the-vote.

The call lists are made up of voter lists. Ticket-splitters are being contacted first followed by traditional GOP voters who will be called during the last week of the election.



Addendum

According to the October 8 edition of the Des Moines Register, Polk County Republican Chairman John Merriman is quoted as saying that the Party's county financial condition is "weak" and its voter registration program is "terrible." Merriman made the statements in a memorandum to the members of county central committee, a copy of which was obtained by the Register.

Merriman and Party Co-Chairman Rosemary Shearer said in the memo that while polls show you and the Party's local candidates can win, "the danger is that our voter identification and turn-out efforts will fail."

First, the memo says, "The neighbor to neighbor (fundraising) drive results are terrible. Some precincts performed in record fashion - most others, predominantly those in the strong GOP areas did not perform at all."

Secondly Merriman and Shearer said a computer printout provided by the Republican National Committee "proved to be unusable" in the Party's voter registration efforts.

"We were told we would be able to find several thousand unregistered Republicans but the lists turned out to be totally obsolete and we project only a few hundred will be found. The election day turnout list was totally unusable."

Finally, Merriman added "our financial condition, while we are solvent and have made a number of budgeted expenditures, is weak."

He went on to say that the money from national and state party organizations that was given to the local party in the past is not available this year.



F. CARTER CAMPAIGN IN IOWA

Campaign Officials

State Chairman

John Devereau

Campaign Strategy

Carter's first political triumph came in the Iowa caucuses held January 19. He and his campaign advisors shrewdly saw that a few early wins would give him momentum for some of the more important primaries. Accordingly, Iowa and Mississippi were concentrated on and such an effort was rewarded. Iowa is also where Carter's evasiveness, if not duplicity, became an issue--especially on abortion. When interviewed by a local Catholic newspaper, Carter said he might be able to support a national statute restricting abortions. That was seen by pro-life advocates as potential backing for a Federal constitutional amendment. After he won the Iowa caucus, Carter issued a statement saying "I do not favor a constitutional amendment to completely prohibit abortions or to authorize state options, I would favor a more restrictive general statute or law to provide uniformity and to discourage abortions."

Generally, Carter ran as an anti-government candidate promising reorganization and tax reform.

His most recent visit to Iowa was on August 25 where he made an address at the State Fair in Des Moines, where he pledged "to stop all embargoes once and for all."

An hour later he told the editorial board of the Des Moines Register his language had been too strong out at the fair grounds. He said he would abide by the Democratic Platform which provides for establishment of an embargo in case of a grain shortage in the United States.

In his State Fair speech, Carter declared the embargoes were imposed for political convenience, accused the Agriculture Department of corruption in grain sales and grain inspections. He condemned sundry vetoes that affected the farm economy. He promised support prices at least equal to production costs. He also promised to reduce estate tax burdens.

Carter's supporters have conducted a strong door-to-door effort in the major metropolitan areas registering voters. They have also made a considerable effort in farm areas.



G. PUBLIC OPINION POLLS

David Broder, in his survey published October 3, described Iowa of all the traditionally Republican farm states as the one most reluctant to back Ford, perhaps because of the embargo or perhaps because of the lingering effects of Carter's.

R. W. Apple in the Times survey calls Iowa a toss-up.

Congressional Quarterly felt it was too close to call.



IOWA
ISSUES GUIDANCE



IOWA ISSUES OVERVIEW

GENERAL ISSUES

Iowa ranks second in the nation in total farm receipts, its major products being corn, soybeans, alfalfa, and hogs.

(1) Grain

The issues that most need explaining to Iowa farmers are the embargo (they have never understood it) and the currently low prices on wheat and other grains. Also, farmers in the drought areas have suffered considerable financial loss and are seeking Federal action to provide assistance and hay for livestock. In addition, Congressman Charles Grassley suggests that you note Carter's support for government-owned and operated grain reserves.

On the grain inspection issue, farmers here support tougher inspection with additional Federal involvement. They do not believe their interests would be protected by the private grain dealers and have been somewhat concerned about your opposition on this question.

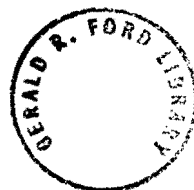
(2) Livestock

Iowa ranks first in the nation in the production of animal protein. There has been growing concern here about the impact of imported beef on the domestic markets. Your recent decision on this matter was well received and should be exploited.

Packer bonding has been a major issue in western Iowa where packing houses, under severe financial distress, have caused financial losses for numerous farmers. Your action on packer bonding legislation was well received.

(3) Animal Health Research

The Animal Health Research Bill was vigorously supported by Governor Ray, by Iowans in general, and by faculty of veterinary schools -- particularly at Iowa State University where you will be visiting. They argued that the research it would have supported was vital to the state, the nation, and the world. You should expect questions on your veto of this bill when you visit the new Veterinary Science Building at Iowa State.



(4) Alton Locks and Dam

Repair or replacement of this facility on the Mississippi River near Alton, Illinois (north of St. Louis), has been before Federal and land officials for some time. Environmentalists fear that the deepening of the river would upset the environmental balance. Secretary Coleman presented a compromise, supported by most Iowa Republican officials, that would have provided a new lock within existing vessel capacity and channel depth. The legislation did not pass. (See "Questions and Answers").

AMES -- Mayor Etta Fellingner (R)(1) City/University Partnership

The University, with its 21,000 students, accounts for 70% of the city's dollar economy and about half the population. As part of its productive partnership with the City of Ames, the University pays 25% of the costs of fire protection and waste-water disposal and 15% of the costs of solid-waste recovery. In addition, the University's facilities have been a drawing card that attracted a number of new operations to Ames.

(2) General Revenue Sharing

Revenue Sharing has allowed the city to keep taxes down, and yet meet its commitments for expanded services. These funds have been used mainly for capital projects, prominently the development of a waste-disposal and recycling facility and support for public transportation. The city is largely dependent on property tax for revenue.

(3) Community Development/Housing

With Federal funds from the community development block grant program, Ames has renovated an old junior high school building into low-income housing. In addition, the city has made good use of Section 8 funds for the housing of the elderly.

(4) Senior Citizens

Largely because of its extraordinary medical services and facilities, Ames continues to attract senior citizens and retirees. Recognition of this growing section of the Ames population would be appreciated, and questions about your policies with respect to social security and other retirement programs should be expected.



(5) Environmental Protection

Ames is particularly proud of its new solid-waste recycling center which allows the city to extract valuable items, such as metals, and burn the remains as fuel in the electric utility plant. EPA has recently funded a city University project to evaluate the operation of this facility; graduate students will conduct the research.

(6) Public Transportation

The city has developed a mini-bus system that operates both "dial-a-ride" and regular-service schedules. Supported in the past largely by local and state funds, this system is now receiving operating support under the Urban Mass Transportation Assistance Act of 1974. You might wish to remind your audiences of your role in the passage of that act.

(7) Economy

Generally, the city's economy is dependent on the University. Unemployment is currently about 4%, with a substantial number of part-time employees drawn from the University populations.

(8) Special Research and Laboratory Facilities

Ames is the site of several major research facilities, including the National Animal Disease Laboratory, the National Biologics Laboratory (under construction), and the new veterinary medicine facility at the University. The latter has been a major drawing card for research activities in this area.

(9) Local Cooperation

In addition to their good relations with the University, city officials are working cooperatively with the Chamber of Commerce to attract private industry to the Ames area. Several members of the local Chamber of Commerce were in Washington earlier this year and heard your address to the National Chamber of Commerce.



DES MOINES -- Mayor Richard Olson(1) General Revenue Sharing

This program has been highly successful in Des Moines. Mayor Olson attended the signing ceremony in Yonkers, New York, and might appreciate your noting that he made this special effort.

(2) Community Development

Des Moines has used community development funds for neighborhood services and service centers. It has been nominated two years in succession for the All-America City Award for citizen participation in the governmental process. A word of appreciation for the City's efforts in this area would be welcomed.

(3) Crime

Recently two Des Moines police officers were killed while on duty. With the city facing growing crime problems, the Mayor has been proposing ways to crack down on the carrying of hand guns without permits. You might wish to stress your proposals for better law enforcement, as outlined in Miami.

(4) Public Works Project

Des Moines was planning to use public-works funds to upgrade its sewer and waste-water systems, but discovered it does not meet the criteria set forth in the legislation. So, it is considering a new project of much less priority, merely to take advantage of this Federal legislation. The case provides a good opportunity to compare the vices of big government with the virtues of revenue sharing -- to wit, allowing local decision makers to use funds as they see fit to meet local priorities.



IOWA
QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

GENERAL REGIONAL ISSUES



FARM POLICY

- Q. In 1975 the parity ratio adjusted for farm support payments was 73. This ratio hasn't been so low since the depths of the Great Depression. Can you explain why this has happened and is a policy change called for?
- A. While the parity ratio has fallen, this ratio does not give a true picture of the economic situation on our farms. During the past year (fiscal 1976), farmers have had net farm income of \$27.5 billion, more than double their income in calendar year 1968 -- which was, incidentally, the last full year a Democratic President was in office. These net farm income statistics are the ones which are important to farmers.

It should be noted that this sharp improvement in farm income occurred while the US government was moving from the old policy of high price supports, strict production controls, and acreage allotments to our new market-oriented policy. My Administration supports -- and will continue to support -- farm policies that foster a market-oriented agriculture. It is imperative that our farmers have the freedom to make their own production and marketing decisions so that they can continue to achieve increased productivity and improved farm income.

In international markets, the responsibility of the Federal government is to help our farmers find growing, stable markets for their products. It was to achieve this objective that we placed a temporary hold on new sales of grain to Russia last year. As a result of that action, we were able to work out a five-year agreement which commits the Russians to purchase at least 6 million metric tons of US corn and wheat in each of the next five years. This agreement has changed an occasional and erratic customer into a regular, dependable one.

Background facts:

The adjusted parity ratio averaged 82 under Kennedy/Johnson, 86 under Eisenhower, and over 100 under Truman.

Wheat prices are now about \$1.25 a bushel lower than a year ago. Other grain prices are only slightly lower, and soybean prices are almost 20% higher.

PCL
10/13/76/AB



US-RUSSIAN MARITIME AGREEMENT

- Q. The Soviet Union apparently is not living up to the US-USSR Maritime agreement of 1972 as extended in December 1975 which provides that at least one third of all Soviet-purchased US grain be shipped in American-flag ships. What is your Administration doing about it?
- A. This question was the key item on the agenda of talks held in Washington early this month between a Soviet delegation and an American negotiating team. There was no progress on this issue, but another round in this countinuing series of bilateral talks is expected to be held in Washington in late November or early December.

PCL
10/13/76/AB



FARM PRICE SUPPORT LEVELS

- Q. Some agricultural interests advocate setting farm price supports at least equal to the cost of production. At what level would you set target prices and farm price support loans if you had your way?
- A. I favor increasing protection levels somewhat because of rising farm operating costs.

Target prices should be high enough to protect the farmer from catastrophic loss, and yet not so high as to stimulate over-production. During weak markets, adequate target prices encourage farmers to maintain production and to continue to produce a quality product.

Loan levels should be high enough to encourage farmers to use the loan program as a source of interim financing while crops are held off the market waiting for the best time to sell. This ensures orderly marketing of commodities.

The current system of standby target prices, combined with aggressive emphasis on the free market, has served farmers and the Nation well. Net farm income averaged \$28.4 billion annually for the years 1973-1975, compared with only \$12.3 billion in 1968. Having learned what freedom can do, few farmers want to go back to the old farm program of excessively high price supports and onerous production controls.

When production is over-stimulated by unrealistic price guarantees, the excess generally ends up in the hands of the Government, giving bureaucrats and politicians the opportunity to manipulate prices. We had enough of that during previous Democratic administration.

PCL/9/27/76



MILK PRICE SUPPORTS

- Q. Doesn't your veto of the milk price support bill indicate that dairy producers should not look to you for a sensitive response to their problems?
- A. No. I vetoed S.J. Res. 121 because it would stimulate excessive production of milk, discourage consumption, and build up huge and costly surpluses.

The current legislation provides the Secretary of Agriculture with sufficient flexibility to increase milk price supports whenever conditions indicate that an increase is necessary and advisable. My Administration is reviewing the support prices every three months.

On October 1, the Department of Agriculture increased the price support for manufactured milk to \$8.26 per hundred pounds -- or 80% of parity. That was the fourth increase in less than two years, for a total increase in 1975 and 1976 of \$1.69 per hundred pounds.

That's a 25% increase. It's clear evidence of my Administration's commitment to keeping the American dairy farmer in business and ensuring the consumer of a plentiful supply of milk at the grocery store.

Background

On January 30, 1976, you vetoed S.J. Res. 121, which would have raised milk price supports to 85% of parity and required mandatory quarterly readjustments. Your veto was sustained. Your veto message is reproduced on the next page.

Carter has two positions on the level of milk price supports. When he got into trouble during the primaries for favoring supports at 80% of parity, he began to stress that he would have signed S.J. Res. 121.

At this time milk is selling well above the support level.

PCL/10/6/76



GRAIN EMBARGOES

- Q. In your acceptance speech at Kansas City, you said "No embargoes." But how might you respond the next time consumers rebel against farm exports. Did you really mean, "No embargoes?"
- A. I foresee no circumstances in which another grain embargo will be necessary.

We now have a five-year purchase agreement with the Soviet Union. Last year's temporary withholding was part of the bargaining process that helped produce that agreement. The agreement will not only help farmers but will also provide greater certainty to consumers.

Actually, the flow of farm products to the Soviet Union didn't miss a day as the result of the temporary withholding. That's because previous Soviet purchases of 9.8 million metric tons of grain were sufficient to keep ships and Russian port facilities running full blast for months. After the long-term agreement was signed, the USSR bought another 6.7 million tons.

Contrast our new long-term agreement -- which is good for farmers -- with what some in the Congress proposed last year: They wanted to turn all grain export sales over to the government. Our farm export policy has paid off in agricultural exports that are now triple what they were during the 1960s.

BACKGROUND

Past Statements

In your acceptance speech at Kansas City you said:

"We will never use the bounty of America's farmers as a pawn in international diplomacy. No embargoes."

On March 5, 1976 at Springfield, Illinois, you said:

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

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



When the embargo question was raised at your briefing of agricultural editors (members of AAEA) at the White House in April, 1976, you said:

"The chances are nil -- but I'm not going to stand here and say 'never', because there are some unbelievable things that might happen -- but I don't think they are within the realm of possibility..."

History of Restrictions

The major embargo was imposed in June, 1973, when the Secretary of Commerce, using the authority set forth in the Export Administration Act of 1969, announced the imposition of an embargo on US soybeans, cottonseeds, and their products, because the US supply of soybeans was not sufficient to meet domestic requirements and reported anticipated exports.

In October, 1974, the Department of Agriculture announced a voluntary prior-approval system for export sales of wheat, corn, grain sorghum, soybeans, soybean meal, soybean oilcakes, barley and oats. This ended in March, 1975.

In July, 1975, the Department of Agriculture asked export firms to notify the Department before making grain sales to the Soviet Union.

In August, 1975, the Secretary of Agriculture called on grain companies to withhold further sales to the Soviet Union until the US crop production figures were known. In October, 1975, grain sales to the Soviet Union resumed.

PCL/9/27/76



FARM LAND DEVELOPMENTAL RIGHTS

- Q. Farmers living near cities are having a difficult time trying to hold on to their farms. They face skyrocketing real estate taxes, as well as special sewer and water assessments as housing and industrial developments spring up in their neighborhood.
- A. I see a new chapter opening in the life of communities like this. I think you can count on many city people to help you preserve your farm as open space -- a place where they can buy "farm-fresh foods" and where their children may see crops growing.

My Administration recognizes the need to preserve prime farm land. I proposed and I recently signed a bill to lighten the Federal estate-tax load farmers have been carrying.

Also some States and communities are exploring the idea of having the local government (or some other public authority) buy up the development rights on farms so as to prevent farms from becoming housing developments. When a farmer sells the developmental rights to his land at market value, that land must stay in agriculture. This, of course, causes the remaining "farm" value of the property to be lower and, as a result, estate taxes move downward.

PCL
10/2/76/AB



FOOD PRICES

- Q. Can we look forward to an easing of the increase in food prices that we've had in recent years?
- A. Yes, you can. The Department of Agriculture estimates that prices will increase 3% to 4% this year. Last year food prices increased about 8.5% -- which was down from the 14.5% increases of 1973 and 1974.

I should add that over the last two years, about three-fourths of the increase in consumer food costs came after food left the farm. Our big job is to stop the inflation that causes these cost increases. This is one of the reasons why everyone has a stake in controlling inflation and government spending.

PCL
10/6/76/AB



PRODUCTION COST INFLATION

- Q. Inflation is killing farmers. What are you doing to help stabilize the costs of farm production?
- A. I am well aware that farm costs have been rising for years as a result of inflation. Fortunately, the annual increase in production costs is leveling out.

As you know, I have been doing all I can to control government spending, which is a chief cause of inflation. Since I became President, we have cut the increase in the cost-of-living by over a half. This is showing up in smaller increases in the cost of machinery and supplies farmers buy. However, I need your help in persuading Congress to stop the large increases in government spending.

Background:

Total farm production costs have risen from \$6.9 billion in 1940 to over \$75 billion in 1975:

1940	\$6.9	1971	\$47.4
1945	13.1	1972	52.3
1955	22.2	1973	65.6
1965	33.7	1974	72.4
1970	44.4	1975	75.5

A medium-size farm tractor that cost \$1,750 twenty years ago, costs close to \$8,000 today. Barbed wire is priced at better than \$20.00 for an 80-rod bale compared to half that price a half dozen years ago. Diesel fuel (now close to 45 cents a gallon delivered to the farm), fertilizer, and farm chemicals -- all of them have doubled in price in the last few years.

Of course, farm income during recent years has increased enough to more than offset this inflation. However, farm income must continue to increase or rising production costs must be curbed if farmers are not to be in an untenable situation.

PCL/10/1/76



GRAIN INSPECTION

- Q. What are you doing about cleaning up the grain inspection mess?
- A. We must not tolerate anywhere the kind of behavior that has occurred in grain inspection. Also we must maintain the confidence of our grain export customers.

To clean up the grain inspection problem, the Department of Agriculture has used every resource permitted by law. But a change in law is also needed. So I recommended legislation last year that would strengthen the present system, but not totally federalize our grain inspection system. Eventually, the House and Senate passed different bills and conferees worked from early this summer to compromise the differences.

The Congress finally passed a bill which meets at least some of my objections, since it continues to permit state and private inspection services under a Federal umbrella.

Until, I see the full details of the bill, however, I will not know whether it is a workable piece of legislation which I can accept. You can be certain that I will be conferring with the Department of Agriculture on this matter and closely examining the provisions of this legislation within the next week or so.

Background

In Congress, the conferees on the two grain inspection bills (H.R. 12572 and S. 3055) have finally achieved a compromise and this was passed by the Congress late last week. The bill has the following elements:

- Federal original inspection at export locations in at least seven states (Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Texas), with authority to "grandfather" in qualified State inspection agencies (nine other States might qualify).
- State and private original inspection at all internal points where the agencies are qualified, with authority for direct Federal inspection where no State or private agencies qualify.



- Federal supervision and certification of all weights.
- A new Federal grain inspection and weighing agency within USDA.
- Annual Federal cost roughly estimated at \$63 million (\$10 million appropriated and \$53 million from trust fund user charges).
- Federal employment of roughly 3,100 (about 2,400 above the current Federal level).

Under current law, the Department of Agriculture licenses State and private organizations to inspect grain for a fee paid by the buyer. The Department does not have the authority to make initial first inspections, only appeal inspections. Grain inspection has been a basic responsibility of the grain industry in cooperation with State governments. Your Administration has argued consistently that it would be a mistake to federalize it.

In mid-February 1976 Secretary Butz proposed changes in the regulations, plus an affirmative action plan calling for extensive internal audit procedures by the grain exporters. Recently, more than 300 new Federal employees completed a special five-week grain inspection course. This new force is helping supervise the work of the private and State grain inspectors. This brings the total number of such supervisory personnel to nearly three times the number employed in the recent past.

Grand juries in New Orleans, Houston, and Baton Rouge have already returned a total of 86 indictments, charging 62 individuals and 10 companies with criminal wrongdoing.

PCL/10/6/76



ESTATE TAXES -- FARMS AND SMALL BUSINESSES

- Q. Mr. President, are you pleased with the changes in the estate tax law contained in the new tax bill?
- A. Yes, I am. Something had to be done to ease the Federal estate tax burden on family members who inherit a farm or a small business. These family enterprises have been and continue to be the backbone of our society. Yet, under the old set-up, many farms and family businesses were being lost to family ownership.

I proposed, among other things, an increase in the exemption from \$60,000 -- the level set way back in the early 1940s -- to \$150,000.

The bill enacted by Congress provides an exemption that starts at \$120,667 in 1977 and moves up each year until 1981, when it will reach \$175,625.

PCL/10/2/76



AGRICULTURE AND THE TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

- Q. In the current "Tokyo Round" of negotiations in Geneva, will agriculture be sold down the river again?
- A. I have directed our negotiators to insist that agriculture be an integral part of those discussions with a view to obtaining the best agreements for US farmers. Agricultural and industrial issues must be treated in one package. I have also ordered our negotiators to vigorously represent our Nation's economic interests, guard against protectionism, and insist that the principles of fair trade be scrupulously observed.

Under the Kennedy Round of negotiations a few years ago, agriculture did not fare well because agricultural tariff concessions were negotiated separately from industrial concessions. You have my assurances that farmers will not be sold down the river by my Administration during the current negotiations -- or at any other time.

PCL/9/27/76



SWINE FLU

Q: What advice would you give to elderly people about obtaining swine flu shots? How can the American people be sure that taking a swine flu shot is less dangerous than not taking one?

A: My advice to the elderly is to continue to receive the swine-type influenza inoculation. All available evidence indicates that the recently reported deaths which occurred after inoculation were not due to the vaccine itself but rather were the results of other health problems.

The scientific and medical data continue to support the need for this program. I believe in this preventive effort and all Americans who can, should take the flu shot. Any possible risks are significantly less than those which would prevail if a swine flu epidemic should occur.

I might add that less than 10 hours ago, I had a shot of my own. So did the members of my family and so did my press secretary because we wanted to show our continued confidence in this program. And I can report to you tonight that all of us feel fine.

Q: What is being done to look further into the situation?

A: Investigators are on the scene from the Center for Disease Control. They are investigating the particular vaccine used as well as the procedure for administering the shots. They are also checking people who received the same vaccine at the Clinic to see if they had any reactions. None have been reported. The Center for Disease Control has also contacted other States which received vaccine from the same lot to determine whether they are experiencing any problems. None have been reported to date. The Bureau of Biologics of the Food and Drug Administration has reviewed its testing data on the lot in question and has found no indications of any problems. Also, it is testing vaccine traces from the empty bottle used at the Clinic prior to the deaths.

SJ
10/14/76/AB/DG



GOVERNOR CARTER'S ENERGY PROGRAM

Q. What is your opinion of Mr. Carter's energy program?

A. What energy program? Mr. Carter has said nothing about goals, nothing about quantifiable targets, nothing about a date when the "program" is to be achieved.

Most of Mr. Carter's so-called proposals are generalizations and platitudes -- raising more questions than they answer. For example, what is his "clean coal" program? How would he "exercise the Federal government's obligation to protect the Nation against an oil embargo?" What does he mean when he says that the government should negotiate with OPEC? What do these assertions mean in terms of real programs? Will he use military force to prevent another embargo? Will he back down on our support of Israel? Does negotiation with OPEC mean nationalization of oil imports?

The only time when Mr. Carter's remarks about energy get relatively specific is when he refers -- apparently without knowing it -- to steps the government has already taken or is the process of taking. He proposes "performance standards" for energy conservation, but these have already been enacted for autos, new houses and commercial buildings, and appliances. The expanded R&D programs he proposes are already in the works.

His scheme for a Cabinet-level Department of Energy is not only deficient, but is reminiscent of my predecessor's proposal several years ago to establish a Department of Energy and Natural Resources. That proposal didn't succeed. My Administration is currently working with Congress to examine various alternatives; the President owes the Congress a report on energy organization in December.

If Mr. Carter would like to spend a few days in Washington, we would be happy to bring him up to date on the progress this country is making on energy and on our plans for the future.

FZ/GS/9/28/76



DO YOU REALLY HAVE AN ENERGY PROGRAM?

- Q. Jimmy Carter charges that you have no energy plan, that you have exhibited no leadership on this issue. How do you respond to this charge?
- A. When I assumed office, the Nation had no energy program -- it had only a succession of energy advisors. At that time imports were estimated to reach 13 million barrels per day by 1985, or more than half of our petroleum consumption. Our vulnerability was getting worse daily.

Within five months -- specifically, in my first State of the Union Address -- I proposed the Nation's first comprehensive energy program. This program was designed to give us energy independence by 1985, and to retrieve our position of world leadership in energy.

The initial Congressional response was hostile. Congress was afraid to take the tough steps recommended in my program. It was also disorganized: In the first fifteen months after my State of the Union Address 28 committees and 79 subcommittees held hearings on my program, and Administration officials testified nearly 500 times.

After two years of debate and Congressional disarray, we have finally made some progress.

Let's look at what has been achieved.

(1) Eight of my legislative proposals have been enacted.

- thermal standards for new homes and commercial buildings;
- appliance efficiency targets, labeling of appliances for consumers, and standard setting authority;
- assistance for low-income people to insulate their homes and reduce their energy costs;
- production from the Naval Petroleum Reserves;
- extension of coal conversion authorities for utilities;
- the establishment of a strategic petroleum reserve;
- emergency standby authorities to better deal with an embargo, both at home and with our consuming allies; and
- energy development impact assistance in coastal zones.



(2) In addition:

-- I have reached agreement with the Congress on phased decontrol of oil.

-- I have reorganized and expanded our research and development effort.

-- I have worked with the Congress to separate nuclear development from nuclear regulation.

-- I have signed a bill setting energy efficiency standards for our autos.

-- I have developed oil-sharing agreements with our allies in Europe and Japan.

-- I have established dialogues with the producing nations to try to increase the security of the oil we do import.

Real progress has been made. In just two years we have reduced our estimated vulnerability in 1985 by almost one-half.

There is still much to be done -- such as my insulation tax credit for middle-income homeowners, decontrol of natural gas so as to increase supply, actions to expand our uranium enrichment capacity, and an overall program to achieve the proper balance between our objectives for energy, the environment, and economic growth.

GRS/10/2/76



CRUDE SHORTAGES DUE TO REDUCED IMPORTS FROM CANADA

- Q. We are concerned about shortages of crude oil in the Northern Tier states (Washington, Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan) because of Canada's decision to reduce its exports to us. What will you do about this problem?
- A. Frank Zarb has told me that he doesn't expect shortages to occur this year because of the Canadian action. However, there may be some shortages in 1977.

FEA has issued new allocation regulations giving preference on crude oil imported from Canada to those refineries in the Northern Tier states that cannot get crude from other sources. This should cushion the effects of the cutback upon refiners that do not have alternative sources of supply.

In addition, the Canadian National Energy Board and the U.S. government have agreed on a number of crude oil exchanges in order to help alleviate shortages resulting from the export reduction schedule.

GRS
10/13/76/AB



PROPANE SUPPLIES AND PRICES

Q. Some of us are large users of propane. Are you expecting any shortages of propane or price increases in the near future?

A. Frank Zarb has told me that propane inventories are at very high levels and that these supplies are expected to be adequate to fulfill needs expected in the months ahead.

Propane is still under price and allocation controls -- so prices of this fuel are expected to remain relatively stable.

BACKGROUND

The demand for propane depends heavily upon availability of natural gas. Therefore, controls may have to be maintained on propane for some time.

GRS
10/13/76/AB



ALASKAN NATURAL GAS TRANSPORTATION BILL

- Q. Just before adjournment, Congress passed the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation bill. Will you sign it?
- A. That bill did not arrive at the White House until October 12. I will review the matter carefully before making my decision.

We must proceed with the selection of a route and the construction of a system to bring natural gas from Alaska to the lower 48 states. That step is critical to our energy independence. If all goes well, natural gas could be flowing by 1980.

Background

Last day for action on the bill -- October 23.

The bill is quite different from the one you proposed last February. As of October 13, agencies' recommendations aren't in; some have strong reservations even though they will probably recommend signing it.

Briefly, it is a procedural bill; it allows you and Congress to share responsibility for deciding among three alternative systems.

One, and probably two, of the routes would deliver natural gas directly into the Midwest via Canada and our northern states. The three alternative routes are:

- (1) Arctic Gas pipeline from northern Alaska into northwest Canada and southward to the Montana border, then across the northern tier of States to Kankakee, Illinois.
- (2) Northwest-Alcan would modify the routing in Alaska and Canada but probably hook up with a new Montana-to-Illinois pipeline.
- (3) El Paso would avoid Canada by pipelining gas south through Alaska to a warm-water port where gas would be liquified, shipped by tanker to California, converted back to gas, and pipelined to Texas -- where presumably it would be put into existing pipeline systems and reach the Midwest that way.

GRS
10/13/76/AB



FUEL OIL PRICE INCREASES

Q: Since you have recently removed price and allocation controls from heating oil and diesel fuel, are we going to be subjected to major price increases for these fuels this winter?

A: Frank Zarb has advised me that prices for diesel fuel and home heating oil will rise between now and the end of the winter by between 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 cents per gallon as a result of normal seasonal variations. Should the OPEC nations decide at the oil minister's meeting in December to increase the price of Middle Eastern oil, we could experience an additional price increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon.

Let me point out that we have the authority to reimpose mandatory price controls on these fuels if increases beyond these amounts were to occur.

GRS
10/13/76/AB



NATURAL GAS SHORTAGES

Q. Do you anticipate any natural gas shortages this winter?

A. I understand that projected curtailments for this coming winter are greater than last year's projections. However, FEA & FPC have indicated that, barring an abnormally cold winter, no major natural gas problems are foreseen.

Supplies of alternate fuels are at record high levels and if people plan early for curtailments, they can avoid serious economic disruptions.



MEDICAID FRAUD AND ABUSE

- Q. There is great concern over recent revelations of fraud and abuse in the Medicaid program. What is your Administration doing to halt such activity?
- A. We have been aware of this problem for nearly two years. And we have been taking action:

-- Last March, before the Moss subcommittee revealed its findings, HEW Secretary Mathews created a special investigating force to ferret out those nursing homes, doctors, and other health providers who have been overcharging the government an estimated \$750 million a year for treating poor people. It has examined 4,000 providers of Medicaid, removing approximately 400 from the list and bringing about some 40 convictions. So, we are being effective.

-- HEW has also issued final regulations prohibiting the reassignment of claims, a procedure that has been exploited by many of the so-called Medicaid mills.

-- Of course, States have the day-to-day responsibility for administering the program. For several years, HEW has been assisting the States in establishing computer systems capable of identifying doctors or clinics whose Medicaid claims exhibit suspicious patterns.

-- In February I sent Congress a comprehensive bloc grant proposal that would, among other things, have given the States a clearer idea of their responsibility for managing their Medicaid programs. If Congress had passed my proposal, abuses could now be more quickly pinpointed and corrected.

Background:

Illinois: Medicaid fraud and abuse in Illinois causes an estimated loss between \$150 million to \$300 million per year. HEW is adding more criminal investigators and the State is accelerating its efforts. Sixteen persons have been indicted by a Federal grand jury and 100 doctors are currently under investigation by the US Attorney's Office.

Iowa: Like most smaller states, Iowa has a more manageable Medicaid program and relatively few fraud and abuse problems.

SCM
10/13/76/AB



MEDICAL MALPRACTICE

- Q. What is the Federal Government going to do about the medical malpractice situation?
- A. I feel that any Government action aimed at alleviating the current malpractice insurance crisis should appropriately be taken at the State level. The States are in the best position to deal with the problems because they now license medical institutions and physicians, and regulate the insurance industry. I have been encouraged by the fact that so many States have shown a high level of concern and interest in malpractice insurance problems and are now seeking solutions. Thus far, over 30 States, including Illinois and Iowa, have passed innovative proposals dealing with malpractice.

Background

Both Iowa and Illinois have established underwriting insurance approaches covering physicians, hospitals, and other licensed providers. Illinois also has established a \$500,000 recovery limit for any plaintiff in a malpractice action. (This limit has been appealed to the Illinois Supreme Court.) In addition, Iowa's malpractice legislation allows doctors to establish self-insurance against malpractice claims.

SCM
10/13/76/AB



SSI PAYMENTS

- Q. What is being done to reduce the error rate in SSI payments?
- A. Although SSI payment accuracy continues to be a problem, steady progress is being made. We are taking several major actions to reduce errors in those situations within our control. These actions include improving and expanding computer systems, improving employee training and instructional material, and improving the organization of the Social Security Administration. However, a major cause of SSI payment errors is the complexity of the SSI program. We are working hard with the Congress to develop legislation that would simplify the program.

10/1/76



NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

Q. Mr. President, what are your reasons for opposing the plans that have surfaced for national health insurance?

A. At this time, I cannot support any comprehensive and compulsory national health insurance program -- because of budgetary pressures, because the incentives in the health industry are out of hand, and because of the lack of controls which exist. I certainly will consider a national program when we can afford it and when we can be sure that such a program won't cause health care costs to move even higher than they are today.

I have proposed a program to protect elderly and handicapped persons against the costs of catastrophic or prolonged illness, because I believe there is a very essential need there -- an immediate need. People should not have to go broke just to get well. I have also proposed a major reform of federal health programs, which would combine 16 overlapping programs, including scandal-ridden Medicaid, into one \$10 billion program. This approach would distribute the federal funds more equitably among the states and would insure that the people who need these services get first-class care. Also, we are assisting in various research areas like multiple sclerosis, spinal cord injuries, cancer and others.

The health of the citizens of our nation is of vital interest to me, as is the financial well being of our nation. If the Congress passes these programs, we will have accomplished much of what is needed in this area and at a reasonable cost.

9/16/76 AB



SOCIAL SECURITY -- SHORT TERM FINANCING PROBLEM

- Q. What is the Administration doing to solve the short-term Social Security financing problem?
- A. In 1975, we submitted a series of cost reduction proposals to the Congress that would have alleviated the Social Security financing problem to some extent. The Congress refused to enact these proposals.

We then offered to work with the Congress to develop a revenue-raising package. The Congress refused again.

This year I proposed to the Congress a modest tax rate increase that, if it had been enacted, would have solved the problem well into the 1980s. The Congress rejected this proposal, too.

I will persist, because the financial integrity of the Social Security system must be maintained. There is no doubt in my mind that the Congress failed to take action to ensure the financial soundness of the system because this is an election year. The members of Congress know as well as I do that sooner or later they will have to act responsibly on this matter. And there is no doubt in my mind that they will take the necessary action when this election year is over. I think, therefore, that there is no immediate danger of Social Security "going bankrupt".

Background

The OASDI trust funds (combined) are now at about \$45 billion. Under present law, they are expected to decline from 46% of the year's outgo at the beginning of 1977 to 37% at the beginning of 1978 to 29% at the beginning of 1979 and to be completely exhausted before the end of 1982. Annual excesses of outgo over income will amount to \$5.2 billion and \$5.9 billion for 1978 and 1979, respectively.

SCM
10/13/76/AB



ELIMINATION OF THE "DISC" EXPORT INCENTIVE

- Q. The business community is concerned about the possibility that the DISC export incentive will be eliminated. What is your position on this?
- A. The incentive you refer to is the provision in the US tax law that allows exporters to defer Federal income taxes on half of their export profits by forming special corporations called DISCs -- Domestic International Sales Corporations.

You will recall that several attempts at outright repeal of the DISC were made in the 94th Congress. I disagreed with those attempts. I consider it unwise to cut back or eliminate a proven stimulus for US exports at a time when our balance of trade is running in the red because of increased imports.

Other countries offer a variety of tax and other financial benefits -- such as the remission of the "value-added tax" on exports and the application of equivalent taxes on imports -- to help their companies compete in the export market. Until international trade negotiations eliminate some of these one-sided practices, it would hurt the American export effort to further restrict or to eliminate the DISC program.

PCL
10/13/76/AB



PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM

- Q. How will the Administration allocate funds under the new "Local Public Works Capital Development and Investment Program"?
- A. This \$2 billion program is administered by the Commerce Department and its Economic Development Administration. The basis for allocations to states will be the actual number of unemployed workers and the state unemployment rate compared to the national rate. State allocations will range from a minimum of \$10 million to a maximum of \$250 million. Planning ceilings are now being prepared at Commerce and will be available shortly.

The principle criterion for approving individual project applications will be which projects will get the most workers back on the job quickly. First priority will be given to the projects that provide the largest number of jobs and that can be started immediately.

Background

Unannounced, preliminary State allocations based on May-July preliminary unemployment figures show the following:

Iowa	\$11.9 million
Missouri	19.5 million
Illinois	64.1 million
Michigan	158.3 million

Illinois, Iowa and Missouri are low compared to their population size because of lower relative unemployment rates. Michigan, though smaller than Illinois, gets more money because of high unemployment.

PCL
10/13/76/AB



THE PRODUCT-LIABILITY "CRISIS"

- Q. Many manufacturers are experiencing problems, of crisis proportions, in obtaining product-liability insurance at reasonable rates. What action is your Administration taking to deal with this problem?
- A. A preliminary short-term study by the Department of Commerce suggested that this is indeed becoming a serious problem, at least for certain industries. In many cases, product liability insurance premiums have increased several hundred percent; in others, manufacturers have been unable to obtain insurance at all.

I have ordered the Department of Commerce to undertake a comprehensive study to determine the nature and scope of the problem. Its report will be completed before the end of the year so that I may take appropriate actions, including possible recommendations to the Congress, early in 1977.

PCL
10/2/76/AB



Arab Boycott

Q. Mr. President, since the second debate, you have successfully addressed the question of Eastern Europe, but you haven't really followed up on the Arab boycott issue. (1) Can you tell us why you told the American people that past participants in the boycott would be revealed? (2) Can you respond to Democratic charges that your Administration blocked legislation this year? (3) Can you tell us what Arab boycott legislation you are prepared to support this January?

A. First let's look at the record. Boycott practices began in 1952. After more than 20 years of inactivity, I am the first American President to look seriously at the problem and take corrective action to deal with it.

-- In March 1975, I directed the Secretary of Commerce to study the matter comprehensively and to give me recommendations for dealing with it.

-- As a result of that study I implemented proposals in November 1975 which have put an effective end to practices of discrimination against Americans on the basis of religion, national origin, race or sex.

-- The Anti-Trust Division of the Justice Department has brought the first suit against U.S. business for boycott practices.

-- On October 4 of this year I signed the tax bill which included anti-boycott provision.

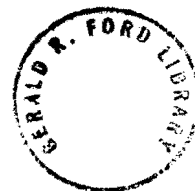
-- In addition, I proposed constructive compromises to other legislation being considered in the closing days of this Session.



-- When Congress adjourned without taking final action, I acted on October 7 by directing the Department of Commerce to do what the Congress failed to do; namely, to require public disclosure of future reports on the Arab boycott, effective immediately.

-- There was no suggestion by the Congress of retroactivity in its proposals nor do I think it would be wise in view of the confidentiality which was promised when past reports were submitted to the government.

With respect to legislation in the future, I believe it is premature to speculate on what may be required. My proposals announced in November 1975 together with the additional measures I have taken since then provide a basis for substantial progress in this area. I believe it would be useful to assess the effect these new efforts will have before proceeding to new measures.



MIDDLE EAST

FORD POSITION

We are involved in the Middle East negotiation because vital US interests (moral, strategic, economic) are at stake.

- Our commitment to the survival and security of Israel is non-negotiable.
- The Middle East is a strategic crossroads.
- The 1973 embargo and oil price rise cost Americans half a million jobs and one percent of national output, and added at least five percentage points to the price index.

We engaged in the negotiation at the request of the parties.

The step-by-step process achieved remarkable results (Egyptian-Israeli disengagement agreement of January 1974; between Syria and Israel in May 1974; Egyptian-Israeli Sinai Agreement of September 1975).

We are not wedded to one approach. It was always our expectation that at some point the step-by-step efforts would give way to a more comprehensive approach. Resuming the Geneva Conference might be appropriate at some point. It will depend on what is most workable and acceptable to all the parties.

Face to face negotiations are certainly a goal. We will seek them, but we are willing to continue our mediating role if this is desired. All the agreements thus far involved face-to-face talks at certain stages before or after.



We will proceed in all future negotiations, as we have in the past, in the closest consultation with Israel.

Israel's current proposal -- substantial territorial concessions, in return for an end to the state of war -- is a proposal that should be discussed.

The PLO is excluding itself from any negotiation as long as it refuses to recognize Israel's right to exist as a Jewish state.

US aid to Israel from FY '76 through FY '77 totals over \$4.2 billion. All US aid from Israel's independence (1948) through FY '75 totaled \$6.1 billion.

Prime Minister Rabin has said that Israel's relations with the US are "at a peak," and he's right.



US EMBASSY -- WHY NOT IN JERUSALEM?

- Q. Why doesn't the US move its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem as called for in the Democratic Platform, especially since other nations have done this?
- A. This relates to the broader issue of the status of Jerusalem. Our policy remains that this must be resolved in negotiations among the parties involved in a final settlement. This is neither a new policy nor a partisan policy. It has been followed by past Administrations, both Republican and Democratic. That is why our Embassy has remained in Tel Aviv.
- Q. In other words, the US does not want to move its embassy to Jerusalem because it would look as if the US recognizes that all of Jerusalem belongs to Israel? Does the US recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel as the Israelis insist?
- A. I have given you the broad outlines of what has been policy for many years. We do not wish to prejudge the outcome of negotiations. I cannot speak for other countries that may take different actions.
- (13 countries -- 12 Latin American and the Netherlands -- have moved their embassies to Jerusalem.)

8/12/76



US POLICY TOWARDS THE PLO

Q. What is the US position toward the PLO now that we are having direct contacts in Lebanon with that group?

A. Our position with respect to the PLO on issues fundamental to the Arab-Israeli conflict has not changed:

-- The question of recognition and negotiations with the PLO does not arise as long as the PLO does not recognize the existence of the state of Israel and accept Resolutions 242 and 338 as the basis for a final settlement. This remains our policy.

-- The contacts with the PLO are only at local security level at our embassy in Beirut and have to do strictly with security matters, mainly related to the protection of our remaining embassy personnel. This is only because the PLO is a principal element in the security situation in West Beirut, where our Embassy is located.

-- However, our position with respect to the PLO on issues fundamental to the Arab-Israeli conflict has not changed and remains as I have stated above.



US ASSISTANCE TO ISRAEL

- Q. Why did you decide to trim aid to Israel this year by not approving the full amounts of TQ funds for Israel?
- A. Let's put this in perspective. My commitment to Israel's security is absolute. I requested for FY 76, the Transition Quarter and FY 77 over \$4.2 billion. These requests represent 40 percent of all US aid given to Israel since its creation and is strong evidence of my determination to assist Israel in maintaining its security and survival.

10/14/76



IOWA ISSUES



ANIMAL HEALTH RESEARCH ACT

Q: Mr. President, you vetoed the Animal Health Research Act in August 1974 and have not given your support to similar legislation proposed subsequently. Why?

A: When I vetoed the Animal Health Research Act on August 14, 1974, I indicated that the bill would add to the Federal taxpayer's burdens and create a new categorical grant program duplicating many existing programs. Veterinary research has helped to make American livestock the healthiest and most productive in the world, but we should resist creating new, inflationary programs.

I am a firm believer in providing ample funding for agricultural research and my Administration has proposed increased funding for Federal research and will continue to make this worthy effort a top priority.

PCL
10/14/76/AB

Background

The Veterinary medicine schools have pushed hard for this legislation for several years and are continuing the effort, both on the Hill and in the Executive Branch.

You vetoed this bill on August 14, 1974, sending the message reproduced on the next page:



ments, as well as exhibitions and labor missions presented abroad by the Department of Labor.

GERALD R. FORD

The White House,
August 13, 1974.

NOTE: The 43-page report is entitled "Special International Exhibitions—FY-73 Eleventh Annual Report, United States Information Agency" and is based on material prepared by the Department of Labor and the United States Information Agency.

9

Veto of Animal Health Research Legislation. August 15, 1974

To the House of Representatives:

I am returning today without my approval H.R. 11873, an act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist States in carrying out programs of animal health research.

I believe, as do proponents of this bill, that veterinary research has helped to make American livestock the healthiest and most productive in the world. We must continue to maintain high standards of research.

But I also believe that this bill adds little to the existing programs of the Department of Agriculture and other agencies.

We are presently spending over \$40 million on programs involving animal health research, and nearly every land grant college and colleges of veterinary medicine in the United States is participating in these programs.

This bill, however, would establish a new categorical grant program that would authorize an expenditure of an additional \$47 million annually and would be duplicative of many programs that already exist. The overlapping would be especially true of programs in fish and shellfish research and predator control.

Because this bill would add further to the Federal taxpayers' burdens without significantly meeting national needs and would only add to inflationary pressures within the economy, I feel that I must withhold my approval.

GERALD R. FORD

The White House,
August 14, 1974.

NOTE: The text of the veto message was released August 15, 1974.



LOCK AND DAM 26

- Q. Construction funds for the previously authorized Locks and Dam 26 at Alton, Illinois, were deleted from the Water Resources and Development Act (S. 3823) just before Congress passed that bill and then adjourned. What action does your Administration contemplate with regard to this project?
- A. As you know, I have supported the Alton locks and dam. This project is vital to the transportation system of the United States. When the next Congress convenes in January, I will ask it to provide the necessary authorization so that work on this project can be completed as quickly as possible.

PCL
10/13/76



(Iowa)

SSI BENEFIT INCREASE -- IOWA

- Q. When the Federal SSI payment was increased in July 1976, SSI checks in Iowa were reduced by the same amount. This increase was to be restored in September 1976. We understand that certain SSI recipients throughout the State did not have the increase restored. Why not?
- A. When the Federal cost-of-living increase of 6.4% was made in July 1976, the decision to pass this increase along to SSI recipients was left to the States, including Iowa, that supplement the basic Federal payment. Iowa restored the increase in September with payment retroactive to July 1, but decided not to make the increase available to all recipients. I suggest that you contact the appropriate State officials.

Background

When the SSI program was created, Iowa elected to have the Social Security Administration (HEW) include the State supplemental payments in the SSI check, thereby saving itself some administrative costs.

At Iowa's request, the July 1976 increase was passed along to those recipients receiving an optional State supplement but not to those receiving a mandatory supplement (i.e., not to those recipients who were converted from the former Federal/State assistance programs and for whom the State is required to maintain their December 1973 income level).

10/13/76/AB



CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

Iowa

- Q. Has the State of Iowa been successful in carrying out the new program for collecting child support from runaway fathers?
- A. Iowa has been a leader in tracking down runaway fathers and making them pay support for their children. Most of this money was used to reduce welfare costs for the taxpayers -- an idea I have long supported. Parents should support their children instead of forcing them onto welfare at the taxpayer's expense.

AB/10/14/76



CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLIANCE -- IOWA

UNIVERSITY OF IOWA:

- Q. The Office for Civil Rights recently indicated that the University of Iowa would lose federal funds because of its failure to develop an acceptable Affirmative Action Compliance Plan. What is the situation now?
- A. The University of Iowa submitted a revised AACP on September 27, 1976, the last day of the show-cause period. The evaluation of the submission has just been completed. Letters of acceptability will be issued October 13, 1976.

Background

The issuance of the show-cause notice is a routine action by the Office of Civil Rights upon a determination that a government contractor or sub-contractor has failed to present an acceptable written AACP. This action was initiated in connection with two contract clearance requests in which each proposed award is in excess of \$1 million pursuant to 41 CFR 60-1.20(d).

DES MOINES SCHOOL DISTRICT:

- Q. The Des Moines Independent Community School District has been reviewed by the Office for Civil Rights, which found that the district did not meet Title VI compliance requirements. The district was requested to submit a plan within 30 days to correct the areas of non-compliance. What is the situation at this time?
- A. On September 20, 1976, the district was advised that its policies and procedures do not meet Title VI compliance requirements in three areas -- pupil assignment, faculty and school administrator assignment, and the provision of educational services to national-origin minority children. OCR and the district are currently negotiating, and I am hopeful that the situation will be worked out.

Background

OCR Office initiated a Maximum Impact Review of the Des Moines Independent Community School District on November 12, 1974. Complaints received from the Iowa Civil Liberties Union and the Des Moines Chapter of NOW had alleged discriminatory treatment of students. We are currently negotiating with the district regarding the alleged violations.

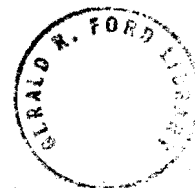
10/13/76/AB



CETA/OSHA

- Q. The State of Iowa is proud of its State government. How has Iowa performed in its relations with the Federal Government?
- A. Extremely well. In two areas receiving substantial attention of late, CETA and OSHA, the performance of the State of Iowa has been outstanding. Recently, the Department of Labor rated CETA prime sponsors for the entire Nation. All six prime sponsors in Iowa were given the highest rating. The State of Iowa also has one of the best OSHA programs in the Nation. Iowa's OSHA program is the first fully-funded program in the Nation.

WMD
10/12/76



IOWA

JOHN DEERE - UAW STRIKE

- Q. Is the Federal Government doing anything to help settle the John Deere - UAW strike in Iowa?
- A. Members of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service are following this situation closely, but the parties have not asked the Federal mediators to participate.

Background

This strike affects the communities of Ankeny (a Des Moines suburb), Waterloo, Dubuque, and Ottotumwa. Approximately 26,000 workers are idled in Iowa. Also approximately 27,000 workers are affected in Moline, Illinois, by this labor dispute.

WMD

10/14/76



MINORITY BUSINESS IN IOWA

- Q. What is the status of the Government's efforts in behalf of minority business in Iowa?
- A. We have one funded organization in the Cedar Rapids area, which services minority business needs throughout the State. That effort is a large one, incidentally, when considered in relation to Iowa's minority population -- 62,000 out of a total state population of 3 million.

I am told that the Cedar Rapids office has adequate services to meet the needs of the population it is supposed to serve.

PCL
10/12/76/AB



IOWA
STATE PROFILE



IOWA (Hawkeye State)

Capital: Des Moines

Area: 56,032 square miles (ranks 25th nationally)

Famous Citizens: Herbert Hoover, Buffalo Bill Cody, Billy Sunday, Marquis Childs, Susan Glaspell, Harry Hansen, Carl Van Vechten, Margaret Wilson, Grant Wood, Meredith Wilson.

Demographics:

- Population: 2,855,000 ; 1.36 % of US total, ranked 25th nationally.* Urban-50%; Suburban-7%; Rural-43%.
- Median Age: 28.8 years (28.1 nationally)
- Education: (over age 25)
Four Years High School-59%
Four Years College-9%
- Median Years Education: 12.2 years (12.1 nationally)
- Median Family Income: \$9,016; ranked 26th nationally.
White Families - \$9,038; Black Families - \$6,916;
Families Below \$3,743 - 9%.
- Work Force: Women - 411,711 (37%); Men - 717,106 (63%)
Civilian Work Force: Craftsmen, foremen - 11%; Professional, technicians, administrators, managers, clerical - 17%**;
Operatives and non-farm laborers - 16%; farm managers and laborers - 10%; Other - 46%. 1,384 workers were employed in the Armed Forces, or .1% of the total work force.
- 1974 Share of Federal Tax Burden: 1.34% of US total, (ranked 22nd)
- Racial/Ethnic Groups: White-98%. Black-1%.
Total foreign stock-1%.
German-4%
- June 1976 Unemployment: 5.2%

* 1974 U. S. Department of Commerce figure, Statistical Abstract of the U. S. 1975, p. 12.

** Does not include male professionals, technicians, managers and administrators.



Economic Base:

AGRICULTURE: Corn (ranked 1st nationally), soybeans (ranked 2nd), Alfalfa (ranked 4th).

Livestock: Hogs (ranked 1st nationally); cattle (ranked 2nd to Texas). Also has large number of chickens, turkeys, sheep.

--Total farm receipts for livestock and livestock products were \$3.8 billion in 1974, tops in the nation. In receipts for crops, Iowa stood third. Its total farm receipts were \$7.7 billion (second only to California).

MINERALS: (ranked 31st nationally) Principle minerals in order of value include cement, stone, sand and gravel, gypsum. Other minerals include limestone and coal.

--Total value of mineral production was \$159 million in 1974.

MANUFACTURE: Leading major industry groups in value added by manufacture include machinery, food processing, and electrical equipment.

--Value added by manufacture is over \$4.7 billion a year.

OTHER:

-- Tourists contribute \$400 million to economy annually.

-- Iowa's forests produce hardwood lumber.

-- Per capita income was \$5302 in 1974.

History:

-- Originally settled by Indians.

-- 1673 - French claim the area.

-- 1803 - Becomes US territory under the Louisiana Purchase.

-- 1846 - Becomes the 29th state.

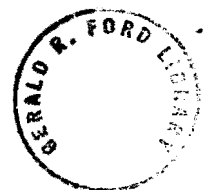
-- 1840-1850 - Population quadrupled to 200,000.

-- 1860s - Iowa supported Union during the Civil War.



History continued:

- The Iowans considered the Kansas-Nebraska Act as an attempt to turn those two neighboring states into slave states. This helped change the once strongly Democratic state into a Republican stronghold.
- The Democratic party did not recover until recently in Iowa. The state consistently had elected Republican governors and legislators until the late sixties.



October 12, 1976

FACT SHEET FROM ERDA
IOWA

ERDA's activities in Iowa are centered in Ames Laboratory at Iowa State University. Iowa is basically an energy resource-poor state. With the exception of Iowa coal, which tends to be high sulfur, the other resources have little potential for meeting the state's energy needs.

-- Ames Laboratory

A major ERDA laboratory which carries on work in such energy-related fields as coal research and refining; production, use and storage of hydrogen fuels; and basic research.

One ERDA supported physical research project involves development of a process to extract aluminum from coal waste (flyash) in an economical way that could significantly reduce U.S. dependence on imported bauxite ore.

-- Solar Heating and Cooling

Under an \$85,000 contract with the Scattersgood School in West Branch, ERDA helped finance installation of a solar heating and hot water system in the school's recreation center.

The state has also begun a solar energy demonstration project for the Capitol in Des Moines, designed to eventually provide 25 to 50 percent of the energy requirements.

The state is also funding construction of a model solar heated house currently being built near the campus of Iowa State.

(MORE)



-- Nuclear Moratorium

Both the Iowa House and Senate defeated moratorium bills this year. The Iowa Energy Policy Council has come out against the moratorium also but wants the questions of safety and development of nuclear power to be continuously addressed.

Maurice Van Nostrand, Chairman of the Council, has indicated publicly that questions of nuclear fuel reprocessing should be resolved before new nuclear plants are approved in Iowa.



HIGHWAY FACTS AND FIGURES -- IOWA

Total Federal money given the State of Iowa as a result of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1976 which the President signed in May is:

<u>Total</u>		<u>Interstate</u>	
1976	\$86 million	1976	\$31 million
Transition Quarter	\$33 million		
1977	\$86 million	1977	\$35 million
1978	(to be announced)	1978	\$37 million

JRH
10/13/76/AB



(Iowa)

HUD BLOCK-GRANT MONEY TO
SELECTED CITIES
(In \$ Thousands)

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>Total</u>
Des Moines, Iowa	3,692	3,279	6,971



IOWA
PRESS ANALYSIS

Article by David Yepsen DEMOCRATS MEET TO DISCUSS PLAYBOY ARTICLE
Discussions were held behind closed doors to discuss Carter's
Playboy article...Carter's position on income taxes and
Norma Matthews, Udall's campaign head in Iowa(nothing was
decided about Matthews, was a toes-up on other issues)
John Devereaux, Iowa's Carter organizer called the meeting.

Editorial 10/1/76 pro-Kissinger
All Kissinger has done in Africa is "to jar things loose and
get the diplomatic process started". Now the "filling of
blanks gets started"....

Editorial 10/1/76 SUNSHINE ACT
Approves of the bill and urges Iowa legislators to consider
improving the state open meetings law.

Editorial 9/28/76 TAX REVISION BILL anti-Congress
Bill falls far short of tax reform and "is a sad commentary
on the congressional commitment to such reform". Biggest
immediate effect of bill is extension through 1977 of tax
cuts first enacted in 1975.

Editorial 9/30/76 anti-Ford
While campaigning in Miami, Ford said, "time to give streets
back to lawabiding citizens and etc..." Offered no workable
solution. "Difficult to equate Ford's call for 'swift and
certain justice' with his pardon of a man who betrayed the
highest trust the nation can bestow."

Editorial 10/4/76 neutral
Veto by Ford and override by Congress of a \$56.6 Billion
HEW bill tells much about difference between Ford and his
opponents. Veto and override relate directly to Republican
and Democratic candidates and platforms.

Editorial 9/21/76 CURTAILING USE OF AEROSOL SPRAY CANS
Calls for immediate curtailment ...~~xxxxxxx~~ 1% of earth's
ozone layer has been depleted by fluorocarbons, according to
National Academy of Sciences...when national health is at
stake, no reason not to act on it.

Editorial 9/21/76 DENYING POOR WOMEN EQUAL RIGHTS
Both candidates dislike spending federal money in abortion...
along with Congress.. number of women disadvantaged by a ban
on Medicaid funds for abortion would be substantial. In Iowa
390 abortions were paid for by Medicaid in last 6 months of
1974.



Editorial 9/25/76 COMPROMISE ON GRAIN
Grain inspection bill passed by House-Senate conference committee will make major and long needed changes but falls short of creating uniform inspection system to deal with the scandal in grain in spection...bill is product of compromise. "is a testament of how legislation can be weakened when Congressmen place parochial concerns over public interest".. bill does a disservice to the farmers.

Editorial 9/27/76 THE PARDON anti-Ford
"Ford's explanation was a bit far-fetched 2 yrs ago but a more plausible one than he offered on 1st debate. To hear Ford tell it, the Nixon pardon was almost necessary for 'national security'."

Editorial 9/27/76 pro-Ford MEAT PACKERS BONDING BILL
Ford's signing of of the bill that requires bonding of meat packers helps give livestock producers protection from ~~financial~~ financial loss in the event of packing house bankruptcy... bill was long overdue and amendments should be made to existing laws in a rapidly changing world.

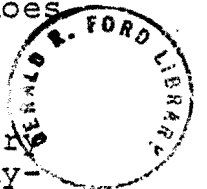
Editorial 9/25/76 FIRST DEBATE
10 staff members rated each candidate's response to each question. Composite shows Carter came out slightly ahead.

Editorial 9/23/76 anti-Ford
Sen. Clark of Iowa had compromise plan to reform the nation's grain inspection system and was rejected by House conference committee. Sec. Butz must share blame..."the administration's inexcusable performance on grain inspection raises the question whether it knows what it is doing".

Editorial 9/20/76 SENATE ETHICS COMMITTEE - SEN. HUGH SCOTT
The committee did nothing to strengthen public confidence in Congress by backing out of an investigation of Sen. Scott's ties with Gulf Oil...action should have been taken.

Editorial 9/22/76 CARTER'S TAX REFORM anti-Carter
Carter has given no specifics of how he will overhaul the tax system...since to give specific proposals changing the law would bring loud protests from those who would be hurt most by it. "this is why Carter has avoided getting specific." Ford is just as guilty but he, unlike Carter advocates cuts in spending. Voters should be wary of a candidate who does not give specifcs on how tax reform can be achieved.

Editorial 9/22/76 PLAYBOY ARTICLE anti-Carter
Carter's choice of a forum for his comments about adultery and religion was as puzzling as his choice of words...Playboy interviewer could be expected to veer conversation to sex, but Carter initiated it...Playboy wins, Carter loses.



Editorial 9/17/76 anti-Carter

Carter lashed the Warren court for going "going too far" in protecting the rights of the accused. Carter did not cite the rulings he said hampered law enforcement nor "led him to praise the Burger court for overturning Warren court decisions" Carter needs to tell voters the kind of people he would name to the bench and "which Warren court rulings he would have them overturn".

Editorial 9/17/76 NEA ENDORSEMENT

NEA appears to be going to endorse Carter, the first time ever for a political endorsement by NEA...not likely to be met with public affection (teachers being in political area) but farmers and laborers found more "muscle" in being organized and now so have teachers.

Editorial 9/18/76 CORPORATE MISDEEDS ABROAD

Neither candidate has come to grips with problem of illegal payments abroad by US corporations. "Corporate executives should be made more accountable to their stockholders, gov. and the public.

Editorial 9/17/76 anti-Ford

Ford is keeping media busy "using the White House as his political stage"...Media seems to be exploited by the White House campaign managers (maybe they felt they had to compensate for all the film on Carter playing softball and fishing) Onlookers should sort issues from p r "flim-flam".

Editorial 9/8/76 CLOUD OVER DOLE

If Dole is tainted...should not be on Rep. ticket...if he's innocent, should not be haunted by false charges and innuendos.

Editorial 9/10/76 anti-Ford and Dole

Ford accepted explanation by Dole on Gulf Oil donations and said it "clarifies the situation dramatically"...to the contrary, situation remains murky"...voters are entitled to a full explanation, not just a piece of one.

Editorial 9/13/76 DISTRUSTFUL VOTERS

...voters want to believe in the system but they distrust their leaders...low voter turnout producted...voters are disillusioned.



Editorial 9/13/76 pro-Carter
Ford's attack on Carter's defense policy "were aimed at a straw man, not the real Carter"...Ford plans a costly arms race..."Carter would step up efforts at agreement with the Soviet Union on material for a reductions in Europe. On nuclear arms, Carter would seek agreement on actual reductions...Carter intends to be a tough negotiator.

Editorial 9/2/76 (EMPTY) PROMISES, PROMISES
Political parties should be held accountable for their platforms..."no wonder voters are cynical about politics".
Revolutionary ideas set forth to carry out implementing both parties platforms.

Editorial 10/7/76 MAYAGUEZ anti-Ford
Blasts administration and Ford for trying to suppress the GAO report on the handling of the Mayaguez affair..."Pike and GAO reports suggest that it may be more adept at suppressing congressional investigations than it -is at handling international crisis.

Editorial 10/8/76 anti-Ford RICHARD HELMS
Ford was right in replacing Calloway..."but the President's recognition of the principle seems to be selective...
been more than a year since the Rockefeller Committee reported Richard Helms was extensively involved ;in illegal opening of mail...Helms should have been fired from his ambassadorship...such action now would be late, but late is better than never".

Editorial 10/11/76 SECOND DEBATE anti-Ford
Debate managed to confuse "further the complicated subject of the Arab trade boycott of Israel". Ford made 2 claims which gave an inaccurate picture of his record - he said he signed a tax bill Oct.4 denying a tax deduction to American companies which cooperate with the Arab boycott - he did, but his administration opposed that clause...
he blamed Congress for not passing a requirement to disclose companies that have participated in the Arab boycott...just the opposite, Congress has been trying for months and administration -has refused. "Carter naively thinks favoring new proposals in Congress against the boycott would end it." Carter promised to stop the boycott of American companies by Arab countries "(which no US president can do)".



Local Issues: 9/30/76 LOCKS AND DAM 26
Postponement makes good sense...Senate Public Works Committee rushed ;it to floor although the GAO is still working on a study of whether the locks and dam should be repaired or rebuilt. "Touchy political issue in Upper Midwest"... Liberal Sen. Nelson of Wis is against the project and Clark of Iowa against it.

Local Issue: 10/4/76 DEM. HARKIN AND REP. FULK CAMPAIGN anti-Fulk FIFTH DISTRICT CONGRESSIONAL "Shades of Joe McCarthy", said Harkin when he learned of a new tactic by Fulk..."Why does he want to help Hanoi?" The Register says if Fulk disagrees with Harkin's views he ought to explain his reasons for disagreeing instead of resorting to innuendoes.

Local Issue: 9/25/76 PRODUCING GAS FROM COAL
Iowa Power and Light will commit \$1 M. during a 4 year period, along with 10 other elec. util. and Allis Chalmers in a combined effort to produce artificial gas.

Local Issue: 9/15/76 SCHOOL BOARD ELECTIONS IN IOWA
In Iowa City, two incumbents who campaigned on a strong "back to basics" won big...victory amounted to a solid voter endorsement of the "traditional" educational philosophy...Incumbent of Waterloo School Board elected 3 yrs. ago as an anti-busing candidate, was defeated. Few other issues in this campaign, school district is in 4th year of busing to achieve racial balance.

Local Issue: 9/10/76 HARKIN - FULK CONGRESSIONAL RACE
"One of the hottest battleground this fall in 5 district ...both have been throwing 'barbs' back and forth".

Editorial 10/5/76 BUTZ anti-Ford
"Butz should have been fired instead of being allowed to resign...long history of neglect and abuse of Civil Rights in Dept. of Agri...Ford's decision to wait a couple days to see if Butz could ride out the political storm can only raise questions about the President's own commitment to the cause of Civil rights."

Editorial 10/6/76 BUTZ anti-Ford
Criticized Ford's delay in "handling Butz"...eulogy of Butz by Ford is incredible...held out until public opinion could be assessed...Ford cannot be blamed for Butz remarks but can be blamed by failing to deal forcefully with the issue..."



IOWA
REVENUE SHARING



October, 1976

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS -- IOWA
(in millions)

	Total State & All Local Governments	State Gov't.	Counties	Municipalities	Indian Tribes
Actual Payments to Date as of 10/4/76	\$ 391.4	\$ 130.5	\$ 151.5	\$ 109.3	\$.054
Estimated Payments Under Existing Pro- gram--thru 12/31/76	415.2	138.4	161.0	115.7	.060
Projected Payments Under New Bill (1/77 - 9/80)	208.4	104.1	117.1	91.3	.041

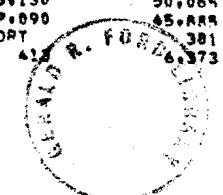


REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
16	STATE OF IOWA	6,834,853	130,539,084		WAVERLY CITY	17,686	314,264
001	WAIP COUNTY	38,895	704,549		* COUNTY TOTAL *	83,028	1,589,434
	WAIP TOWN	2,003	33,062	010	RUCHANAN COUNTY	58,013	1,624,200
	EDGEWATER TOWN	222	4,083		AURORA TOWN	419	7,687
	FONTANELLE TOWN	1,100	24,831		BRANDON TOWN	REPORT	8,054
	GREENFIELD CITY	4,312	85,416		FAIRBANK TOWN	1,735	28,272
	ORIENT TOWN	381	7,189		HAZLETON TOWN	1,680	26,506
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	46,913	861,130		INDEPENDENCE CITY	16,892	314,567
002	ADAMS COUNTY	36,854	697,290		JESUP TOWN	5,172	72,424
	CARBON TOWN	124	2,495		LAMONT TOWN	406	12,451
	CORNING CITY	5,101	100,231		QUASQUETON TOWN	870	14,024
	MODAWAY TOWN	195	4,928		ROWLEY TOWN	544	7,781
	PRESCOTT TOWN	305	9,332		STANLEY TOWN	182	3,200
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	42,579	814,276		WINTHROP TOWN	1,527	23,440
003	ALLAMAKEE COUNTY	75,618	1,317,186		* COUNTY TOTAL *	87,390	2,145,054
	HARPERS FERRY TOWN	1,382	19,116	011	RUFNA VISTA COUNTY	43,000	1,050,185
	LANSING TOWN	4,982	83,293		ALBERT CITY TOWN	2,439	46,750
	NEW ALBIN TOWN	955	16,590		ALTA TOWN	4,424	82,198
	POSTVILLE TOWN	7,934	150,920		LAKEVIEW TOWN	537	10,004
	WATERVILLE TOWN	271	5,958		LINN GROVE TOWN	REPORT	6,825
	WAUKON CITY	12,662	260,242		MARATHON TOWN	772	15,224
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	103,804	1,862,305		NEWELL TOWN	689	18,988
004	APPANOOSE COUNTY	56,284	1,044,717		REMBRANDT TOWN	303	7,100
	CENTERVILLE CITY	21,219	436,916		SIoux RAPIDS TOWN	1,927	47,697
	CINCINNATI TOWN	REPORT	11,422		STORM LAKE CITY	22,566	420,845
	EXLINE TOWN	210	4,153		TRUESDALE TOWN	REPORT	3,702
	MORAVIA TOWN	1,193	28,219		* COUNTY TOTAL *	76,657	1,709,448
	MOULTON TOWN	1,400	25,776	012	RUTLER COUNTY	85,279	1,157,962
	MYSTIC CITY	971	23,662		ALLISON TOWN	2,310	46,568
	NUMA TOWN	154	3,058		APLINGTON TOWN	1,188	19,188
	PLANO TOWN	100	2,010		ARDALE TOWN	210	4,521
	RATHBUN TOWN	REPORT	1,975		BRISTOW TOWN	212	5,191
	UDELL TOWN	69	1,437		CLARKSVILLE TOWN	2,951	77,754
	UNIONVILLE TOWN	151	2,985		DUMONT TOWN	2,108	46,621
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	81,751	1,584,330		GREENE TOWN	2,004	43,070
005	AUDURON COUNTY	50,595	1,006,199		NEW HARTFORD TOWN	1,322	31,400
	AUDUBON CITY	8,865	181,786		PARKERSBURG TOWN	4,374	81,897
	BRAYTON TOWN	446	8,681		SHELL ROCK TOWN	1,287	26,673
	EXIRA TOWN	2,548	55,569		* COUNTY TOTAL *	83,325	1,540,877
	GRAY TOWN	134	4,652	013	CALHOUN COUNTY	45,559	915,185
	KIMBALL TOWN	764	12,386		FARNHAMVILLE TOWN	1,012	16,377
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	63,352	1,269,273		JOLLEY TOWN	144	2,383
006	WATKINS COUNTY	72,694	1,517,146		KNIERIM TOWN	304	6,984
	ATKINS TOWN	1,167	22,355		LAKE CITY CITY	4,278	89,676
	BELLE PLAINE CITY	7,696	157,937		LOHRVILLE TOWN	1,092	19,102
	BLAIRSTOWN TOWN	1,678	28,928		MANSON TOWN	3,553	83,824
	GARRISON TOWN	REPORT	14,829		POMEROY TOWN	2,024	35,077
	KEYSTONE TOWN	1,120	24,895		RINARD TOWN	REPORT	2,291
	LUZERNE TOWN	152	3,550		ROCKWELL CITY CITY	5,504	123,127
	MOUNT AUBURN TOWN	REPORT	4,733		SOMERS TOWN	396	8,342
	NEWMALL TOWN	1,002	17,082		YETTER TOWN	NO PAY DUE	794
	NORWAY TOWN	1,220	19,385		* COUNTY TOTAL *	63,866	1,303,158
	SHELLSBURG TOWN	894	17,623	014	CARROLL COUNTY	95,296	1,845,089
	URBANA TOWN	807	18,896		ARCADIA TOWN	491	9,764
	VAN HORNE TOWN	2,043	36,769		ARDALE TOWN	960	17,048
	VINTON CITY	12,120	199,351		CARROLL CITY	41,077	654,194
	WALFORD TOWN	379	6,704		COON RAPIDS TOWN	2,206	47,446
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	102,972	2,084,183		DEDHAM TOWN	774	12,184
007	BLACK HAWK COUNTY	213,560	4,781,550		GLIDDEN TOWN	2,259	41,814
	CEDAR FALLS CITY	68,495	1,127,274		MALBUR TOWN	554	12,013
	DUNKERTON TOWN	594	14,299		LANESBORO TOWN	195	4,150
	ELK RUN HEIGHTS TOWN	1,414	29,473		LINDERDALE TOWN	REPORT	4,747
	EVANSDALE CITY	7,865	171,682		MANNING TOWN	4,157	99,397
	GILBERTVILLE TOWN	1,206	26,577		RALSTON TOWN	223	3,991
	MUDSON TOWN	1,789	29,447		TEMPLETON TOWN	695	17,811
	LA PORTE CITY TOWN	3,646	91,825		WILLEY TOWN	72	1,354
	RAYMOND TOWN	569	11,047		* COUNTY TOTAL *	148,959	2,773,258
	WATERLOO CITY	280,472	5,861,483	015	CASS COUNTY	57,418	1,196,488
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	579,610	11,944,657		ANITA TOWN	2,543	74,398
008	BOONE COUNTY	92,141	1,714,333		ATLANTIC CITY	18,567	347,382
	BEAVER TOWN	268	4,399		CUMBERLAND TOWN	752	15,234
	BERKLEY TOWN	NO PAY DUE	577		GRISWOLD TOWN	1,737	42,632
	BOONE CITY	36,920	633,167		LEWIS TOWN	1,333	25,474
	BOXHOLM TOWN	495	11,071		MARNE TOWN	179	4,090
	FRASER TOWN	138	2,665		MASSENA TOWN	684	16,624
	LUTHER TOWN	245	4,084		WIOTA TOWN	167	3,262
	MADRID CITY	4,115	81,103		* COUNTY TOTAL *	83,380	1,725,785
	OGDEN TOWN	3,571	56,352	016	CEDAR COUNTY	64,221	1,113,052
	PILOT MOUND TOWN	228	5,340		BENNETT TOWN	REPORT	11,463
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	138,121	2,515,111		CLARENCE TOWN	1,398	22,912
009	BREMER COUNTY	53,223	1,033,076		DURANT TOWN	3,177	62,763
	DENVER TOWN	2,125	42,404		LOWDEN TOWN	833	14,734
	FREDERIKA TOWN	208	4,345		MECHANICSVILLE TOWN	3,074	59,010
	MESVILLE TOWN	700	15,288		STANWOOD TOWN	1,258	21,654
	WINFIELD TOWN	NO PAY DUE	8,755		TIPTON CITY	2,939	57,495
	HEADLYN TOWN	2,306	45,139		WEST BRANCH TOWN	3,285	63,079
	SUMNER TOWN	4,220	77,965		* COUNTY TOTAL *	80,135	1,428,155
	TRIPOLI TOWN	2,560	46,797	017	CERRILLO GORDO COUNTY	94,017	1,929,715
					CLAR LAKE CITY	18,446	309,830



NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	
COLLS-WERTY TOWN	271	6,850		DOW CITY TOWN	1,031	21,223	
HASON CITY	91,430	1,820,292		KIRON TOWN	723	14,970	
RESERVE TOWN	696	12,642		MANILLA TOWN	2,356	54,881	
PLYMOUTH TOWN	696	13,695		RICKETTS TOWN	REPORT	8,313	
ROCK TOWN	202	3,276		SCHLESWIG TOWN	1,090	23,732	
ROCK TOWN	2,945	48,216		VAIL TOWN	922	18,514	
SHALLOO TOWN	211	5,454		WESTSIDE TOWN	618	18,298	
SPRINTON TOWN	2,536	24,486		* COUNTY TOTAL *	79,089	2,086,174	
VENTURA TOWN	1,126	27,749					
* COUNTY TOTAL *	212,576	4,207,155	025	DALLAS COUNTY	40,909	1,376,751	
CHEROKEE COUNTY	56,538	1,211,297		ADEL TOWN	3,679	71,324	
AURELIA TOWN	1,990	32,876		BOUTON TOWN	REPORT	3,178	
CHEROKEE CITY	20,537	296,317		DALLAS CENTER TOWN	1,954	40,081	
CLESHORN TOWN	646	21,335		DAWSON TOWN	219	4,298	
LABRABEE TOWN	157	3,175		DESOTO TOWN	564	8,555	
MARCUS TOWN	2,916	65,518		DEXTER TOWN	1,258	26,254	
MERIDEN TOWN	REPORT	3,950		GRANGER TOWN	444	14,505	
QUIMBY TOWN	732	11,771		LINDEN TOWN	277	6,187	
WASHTA TOWN	586	13,388		MINBURN TOWN	660	13,074	
* COUNTY TOTAL *	84,102	1,659,627		PERRY CITY	16,789	318,821	
CHICKASAW COUNTY	61,323	1,157,748		REDFIELD TOWN	1,672	37,540	
ALTA VISTA TOWN	523	13,831		VAN METER TOWN	752	12,800	
BASSETT TOWN	145	3,174		WAUKEE TOWN	REPORT	50,321	
FREDERICKSBURG TOWN	1,638	39,917		WOODWARD TOWN	1,411	28,113	
CONIA TOWN	792	15,684		* COUNTY TOTAL *	90,878	2,011,767	
LAWLER TOWN	487	16,884					
WASHUA TOWN	4,179	75,156		026	DAVIS COUNTY	28,800	673,464
NEW HAMPTON CITY	17,537	253,606		BLOOMFIELD CITY	8,123	166,457	
NORTH WASHINGTON TOWN	157	4,033		DRAKESVILLE TOWN	253	6,035	
* COUNTY TOTAL *	86,781	1,580,035		FLORIS TOWN	142	2,701	
CLARKE COUNTY	47,753	752,637		PULASKI TOWN	250	7,173	
MURRAY TOWN	990	30,559		* COUNTY TOTAL *	37,568	855,832	
CSCEOLA CITY	4,653	111,651					
WOODBURN TOWN	159	3,427		027	DECATUR COUNTY	43,932	988,374
* COUNTY TOTAL *	53,555	899,274		DAVIS CITY TOWN	348	9,433	
CLAY COUNTY	52,281	1,044,083		DECATUR CITY TOWN	231	5,790	
DICKENS TOWN	256	4,473		GARDEN GROVE TOWN	710	11,111	
EVERLY TOWN	1,219	26,308		GRAND RIVER TOWN	351	5,877	
FOSTORIA TOWN	REPORT	4,061		LAMONI CITY	4,903	114,657	
GREENVILLE TOWN	REPORT	2,045		LEON CITY	7,769	138,520	
PETERSON TOWN	869	10,804		LE ROY TOWN	NO PAY DUE	1,712	
ROSSIE TOWN	83	1,668		PLEASANTON TOWN	95	1,884	
ROYAL TOWN	755	9,603		VAN WERT TOWN	287	5,216	
SPENCER CITY	REPORT	585,556		WELDON TOWN	144	3,284	
WEBB TOWN	225	4,705		* COUNTY TOTAL *	58,770	1,285,854	
BILL GROVE TOWN	92	589					
* CLAY TOTAL *	55,780	1,693,895		028	DELAWARE COUNTY	66,679	1,786,777
CLAYTON COUNTY	84,074	1,905,415		COLESBURG TOWN	1,311	22,274	
CLAYTON TOWN	384	5,090		DELAWARE TOWN	315	5,501	
ELKADER TOWN	4,900	100,066		DELHI TOWN	1,768	35,280	
ELKPORT TOWN	126	1,968		DUNDEE TOWN	168	4,447	
FARMERSBURG TOWN	546	10,853		EARLVILLE TOWN	2,459	40,337	
GARBER TOWN	141	2,933		EDGEWOOD TOWN	1,390	37,944	
GARNAVILLO TOWN	3,858	60,492		GREELEY TOWN	610	13,177	
GUTTENBERG CITY	7,568	149,642		HOPKINTON TOWN	2,389	42,990	
LITTLEPORT TOWN	92	1,799		MANCHESTER CITY	10,356	202,823	
LUANA TOWN	499	10,057		MASONVILLE TOWN	282	5,980	
MARQUETTE TOWN	REPORT	16,125		ONEIDA TOWN	55	1,288	
MC GREGOR TOWN	3,448	70,033		RYAN TOWN	1,580	39,141	
MONONA TOWN	3,451	47,317		* COUNTY TOTAL *	89,362	1,741,157	
N BUENA VISTA TOWN	202	2,839					
OSTERDOCK TOWN	REPORT	3,073		029	DES MOINES COUNTY	87,873	1,658,005
ST OLAF TOWN	484	7,373		BURLINGTON CITY	86,382	1,523,784	
STRAWBERRY POINT TOWN	2,961	40,907		DANVILLE TOWN	1,515	29,406	
VOLGA CITY TOWN	560	9,284		MEDIAPOLIS TOWN	1,901	39,145	
WILLVILLE TOWN	NO PAY DUE	0		MIDDLETOWN TOWN	409	8,889	
* COUNTY TOTAL *	113,294	2,445,266		WEST BURLINGTON TOWN	7,873	131,780	
CLINTON COUNTY	93,215	2,436,571		* COUNTY TOTAL *	185,953	3,390,428	
ANDOVER TOWN	148	1,949					
CALANUS TOWN	1,167	20,693		030	DICKINSON COUNTY	57,090	943,821
CAMANCHE CITY	13,854	219,543		ARNOLDS PARK TOWN	2,401	50,878	
CHARLOTTE TOWN	REPORT	13,213		LAKE PARK TOWN	2,635	48,424	
CLINTON CITY	99,056	1,977,101		HILFORD TOWN	3,924	77,372	
DELMAR TOWN	2,252	38,966		OKOBOJI TOWN	2,356	47,670	
DE WITT CITY	8,891	157,653		OLD TOWN TOWN	NO PAY DUE	0	
GOOSE LAKE TOWN	325	4,857		ORLEANS TOWN	REPORT	28,206	
GRAND MOUND TOWN	2,163	56,323		SPIRIT LAKE CITY	12,566	205,834	
LOST NATION TOWN	1,082	14,755		SUPERIOR TOWN	361	8,337	
LOW MOOR TOWN	969	12,527		TERRIL TOWN	478	14,228	
TORONTO TOWN	233	2,898		WAMPETON TOWN	890	16,884	
WELTON TOWN	REPORT	2,288		WEST OKOBOJI TOWN	633	13,800	
WHEATLAND TOWN	REPORT	29,574		* COUNTY TOTAL *	83,336	1,458,453	
* COUNTY TOTAL *	223,355	4,981,911					
CRAWFORD COUNTY	58,585	1,542,455		031	DURUQUE COUNTY	203,926	3,786,350
ARION TOWN	181	4,682		ASBURY TOWN	723	8,910	
ASPENHALL TOWN	127	3,398		BALLTOWN TOWN	110	2,066	
BUCK GROVE TOWN	87	1,431		BANKSTON TOWN	NO PAY DUE	0	
CENTRAL OAK TOWN	794	19,044		BERNARD TOWN	156	2,785	
CLAY TOWN	435	8,498		CASCADE TOWN	2,687	64,869	
DENISON CITY	12,140	351,663		CENTRALIA TOWN	118	2,097	
				DURUQUE CITY	232,962	4,694,524	
				DURANGO TOWN	NO PAY DUE	0	
				DYERSVILLE CITY	13,302	196,899	
				EPWORTH TOWN	3,130	50,069	
				FARLEY TOWN	2,090	45,888	
				GRAF TOWN	REPORT	301	
				HOLY CROSS TOWN		6,373	

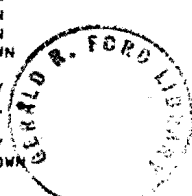


COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	LUXEMBURG TOWN	212	3,481		PANORA TOWN	1,272	29,231
	NEW VIENNA TOWN	816	15,854		SIUART CITY	REPORT	55,584
	PEOSTA TOWN	83	1,070		VALE TOWN	442	7,573
	SAGEVILLE TOWN	386	4,358		* COUNTY TOTAL *	85,861	1,389,190
	SMERRALL TOWN	215	3,721	040	HAMILTON COUNTY	62,488	1,149,850
	WORTHINGTON TOWN	397	7,526		BLAIRSBURG TOWN	483	9,829
	ZWINGLE TOWN	REPORT	1,859		ELLSWORTH TOWN	941	28,743
	RICKARDSVILLE TOWN	222	3,631		JEWELL CITY	1,940	39,587
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	461,928	8,824,704		KAMRAR TOWN	302	7,893
032	EMMET COUNTY	58,211	1,057,641		RANDALL TOWN	745	4,320
	ARMSTRONG TOWN	3,705	92,161		STANHOPE TOWN	588	15,877
	DOLLIVER TOWN	REPORT	2,105		STRATFORD TOWN	852	26,414
	ESTHERVILLE CITY	22,445	409,149		WERSTER CITY CITY	REPORT	376,124
	GRUVER TOWN	125	2,489		WILLIAMS TOWN	1,923	18,658
	RINGSTED TOWN	1,357	38,926		* COUNTY TOTAL *	69,782	1,681,295
	WALLINGFORD TOWN	231	5,343	041	HANCOCK COUNTY	60,354	1,234,303
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	86,074	1,607,814		BRITT CITY	7,186	145,008
033	FAYETTE COUNTY	83,351	1,615,344		CORWITH TOWN	1,066	19,478
	ARLINGTON TOWN	1,482	36,473		CRYSTAL LAKE TOWN	337	5,448
	CLERMONT TOWN	1,566	27,596		GARNER TOWN	8,508	124,818
	DONNAN TOWN	NO PAY DUE	0		GOODFLL TOWN	227	5,537
	ELGIN TOWN	2,414	39,975		KANAWHA TOWN	7,535	48,768
	FAYETTE TOWN	4,798	106,317		KLEMME TOWN	1,779	33,831
	HAWKEYE TOWN	914	19,546		WODEN TOWN	439	18,524
	MAYNARD TOWN	NO PAY DUE	28,074		* COUNTY TOTAL *	81,928	1,637,936
	OELWEIN CITY	22,888	462,597	042	HARDIN COUNTY	62,124	1,380,444
	RANDALIA TOWN	REPORT	1,878		ACKLFY TOWN	5,258	101,278
	ST LUCAS TOWN	215	4,710		ALDEN TOWN	1,804	31,713
	WADENA TOWN	292	7,263		BUCKEYE TOWN	230	4,190
	WAUCOMA TOWN	564	10,197		ELDORA CITY	9,573	155,267
	WESTGATE TOWN	362	7,215		HURBARD TOWN	1,024	21,855
	WEST UNION CITY	8,439	150,893		IOWA FALLS CITY	15,081	308,455
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	127,287	2,518,078		NEW PROVIDENCE TOWN	202	3,859
034	FLOYD COUNTY	71,469	1,432,926		OWASA TOWN	REPORT	1,594
	CHARLES CITY CITY	39,509	681,966		RADCLIFFE TOWN	1,382	28,597
	COLWELL TOWN	153	5,164		STEAMBOAT ROCK TOWN	700	21,983
	FLOYD TOWN	478	10,996		UNION TOWN	672	12,744
	MARBLE ROCK TOWN	937	19,190		WHITTEN CITY	185	4,727
	NORA SPRINGS TOWN	2,321	53,816		* COUNTY TOTAL *	98,189	2,076,708
	ROCKFORD TOWN	1,653	38,382	043	HARRISON COUNTY	73,360	1,490,978
	RUDD TOWN	1,281	23,172		DUNLAP TOWN	4,369	105,694
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	117,801	2,265,612		LITTLE SIOUX TOWN	REPORT	4,358
035	FRANKLIN COUNTY	65,550	1,307,082		LOGAN TOWN	1,987	37,080
	ALEXANDER TOWN	364	7,210		MAGNOLIA TOWN	REPORT	3,620
	COULTER TOWN	523	8,434		MISSOURI VALLEY CITY	6,560	137,147
	GENEVA TOWN	270	5,835		MODALE TOWN	564	9,598
	HAMPTON CITY	14,162	234,893		MONDAMIN TOWN	852	20,158
	HANSELL TOWN	177	4,550		PERSIA TOWN	487	4,722
	LATIMER TOWN	686	13,093		PISGAH TOWN	406	7,249
	POPEJOY TOWN	138	7,707		WOODRINE TOWN	2,470	51,127
	SHEFFIELD TOWN	3,107	59,223		* COUNTY TOTAL *	91,065	1,873,727
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	84,977	1,643,027	044	HENRY COUNTY	57,664	960,450
036	FREMONT COUNTY	43,521	920,001		COPPOCK TOWN	NO PAY DUE	0
	FARRAGUT TOWN	574	11,128		HILLSBORO TOWN	243	5,179
	HAMBURG CITY	3,853	75,924		MOUNT PLEASANT CITY	9,287	226,813
	IMOGENE TOWN	186	3,561		MOUNT UNION TOWN	269	5,913
	RANDOLPH TOWN	208	5,065		NEW LONDON TOWN	3,321	60,167
	RIVERTON TOWN	343	7,455		OLDS TOWN	REPORT	6,124
	SIDNEY TOWN	1,382	25,899		ROME TOWN	132	2,489
	TABOR TOWN	1,693	24,761		SALEM TOWN	1,847	15,496
	THURMAN TOWN	221	4,276		MAYLAND TOWN	1,032	21,510
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	51,981	1,080,070		WINFIELD TOWN	1,618	37,495
037	GREENE COUNTY	50,530	913,380		* COUNTY TOTAL *	75,408	1,341,647
	CHURDAN TOWN	1,223	24,323	045	HOWARD COUNTY	46,318	878,798
	DANA TOWN	108	2,159		CHESTER TOWN	789	4,859
	GRAND JUNCTION TOWN	1,878	41,795		CRESCO CITY	19,146	303,178
	JEFFERSON CITY	5,222	194,111		ELMA TOWN	1,449	25,391
	PATON TOWN	301	6,018		LIME SPRINGS TOWN	1,269	22,085
	RIPPEY TOWN	470	9,808		PROVIVIN TOWN	309	5,527
	SCRANTON TOWN	1,764	37,100		* COUNTY TOTAL *	88,780	1,240,848
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	61,496	1,225,690	046	HUMBOLDT COUNTY	52,837	1,164,349
038	GRUNDY COUNTY	49,440	1,020,159		RODE TOWN	699	18,347
	BEAMAN TOWN	704	9,783		BRADGATE TOWN	131	4,336
	CONRAD TOWN	2,732	50,470		DAKOTA CITY TOWN	1,845	39,014
	DIKE TOWN	2,385	43,290		GILMORE CITY TOWN	1,753	33,838
	GRUNDY CENTER CITY	5,581	114,473		HARDY TOWN	240	6,447
	HOLLAND TOWN	366	7,262		HUMBOLDT CITY	13,825	268,558
	MORRISON TOWN	137	3,109		LIVERMORE TOWN	362	11,049
	REINBECK TOWN	3,730	72,618		OTTOSEN TOWN	REPORT	3,919
	STOUT TOWN	203	4,188		PIONEER TOWN	99	2,144
	WELLSBURG TOWN	895	17,714		RENWICK TOWN	924	20,220
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	66,173	1,345,064		RUTLAND TOWN	225	5,589
039	GUTHRIE COUNTY	56,058	1,119,117		THOR TOWN	409	7,316
	BAGLEY TOWN	581	9,109		* COUNTY TOTAL *	72,559	1,585,117
	BAYARD TOWN	1,330	24,041	047	IDA COUNTY	36,415	563,958
	CASEY TOWN	721	17,419		ARTHUR TOWN	271	5,487
	GUTHRIE CENTER CITY	4,626	109,796		BATTLE CREEK TOWN	1,888	30,944
	JAMAICA TOWN	407	4,044		GALVA TOWN	894	10,428
	MENLO TOWN	424	9,276		HOLSTEIN TOWN	1,950	30,854



REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	
124 GROVE CITY	6,012	97,728		WHAT CHEER TOWN	1,007	18,215	
* COUNTY TOTAL *	47,390	739,384		* COUNTY TOTAL *	13,351	283,054	
054	75,735	1,433,159	055	KOSSUTH COUNTY	106,600	2,266,521	
LACR	378	6,514		ALGONA CITY	18,376	272,394	
WAPENO CITY	6,347	127,041		RANCROFT TOWN	4,162	66,789	
WILLIAMS TOWN	210	5,571		BURT TOWN	1,713	46,821	
NORTH ENGLISH TOWN	2,264	52,239		FENTON TOWN	1,208	24,264	
PARNELL TOWN	202	3,907		LAKOTA TOWN	645	14,978	
VICTOR TOWN	1,569	36,370		LENYARD TOWN	598	15,602	
WILLIAMS TOWN	2,630	66,800		LONE ROCK TOWN	470	10,278	
* COUNTY TOTAL *	89,335	1,731,601		LUVIERNE TOWN	759	21,093	
JACKSON COUNTY	80,378	1,379,524		SWEA CITY TOWN	1,521	36,557	
ANDREW TOWN	531	9,699		TITONKA TOWN	1,984	37,563	
BALDWIN TOWN	276	6,668		WESLEY TOWN	1,281	33,444	
BELLEVUE CITY	5,480	65,116		WHITTENORE CITY	1,604	37,578	
GREEN ISLAND TOWN	113	2,618		* COUNTY TOTAL *	140,921	2,883,886	
MURSTVILLE TOWN	86	1,631	056	LEE COUNTY	146,095	2,357,924	
LA MOTTE TOWN	557	7,289		DONNELLSON TOWN	1,015	20,551	
WAQUOKETA CITY	18,345	310,134		FORT MADISON CITY	51,003	824,520	
MILES TOWN	770	15,376		FRANKLIN TOWN	107	2,077	
MONMOUTH CITY	318	5,692		KEOKUK CITY	68,045	1,100,251	
PRESTON CITY	2,109	35,016		MONTROSE TOWN	1,760	29,351	
SABULA CITY	1,220	20,845		ST PAUL TOWN	227	4,024	
SPRASGUEVILLE TOWN	137	3,366		WEST POINT TOWN	1,371	28,059	
SPRINGBROOK TOWN	192	4,088		HOUGHTON TOWN	187	2,694	
ST DONATUS TOWN	REPORT	3,746		* COUNTY TOTAL *	269,810	4,369,454	
* COUNTY TOTAL *	110,512	1,870,808		057	LINN COUNTY	311,318	5,389,182
JASPER COUNTY	70,226	1,457,396		ALBURNETT TOWN	1,019	15,350	
BAXTER TOWN	1,526	30,753		BERTRAM TOWN	249	3,642	
COLFAX CITY	4,750	104,561		CEDAR RAPIDS CITY	453,254	8,232,640	
FELLOGG TOWN	824	14,846		CENTER POINT TOWN	2,894	53,778	
LAWES GROVE TOWN	238	5,042		CENTRAL CITY TOWN	2,007	38,462	
LYNNVILLE TOWN	560	8,434		COGON TOWN	899	20,555	
MINGO TOWN	357	5,184		ELY TOWN	785	10,712	
MONROE TOWN	2,985	46,255		FAIRFAX TOWN	1,357	22,496	
NEWTON CITY	49,458	817,509		MIANATHA TOWN	4,797	81,998	
PRAIRIE CITY TOWN	2,815	38,908		LISBON TOWN	2,912	62,617	
REASNER TOWN	278	5,433		MARION CITY	38,489	714,511	
SULLY TOWN	1,523	24,798		MOUNT VERNON CITY	5,247	97,505	
VALERIA TOWN	REPORT	1,681		PALO TOWN	659	11,120	
OAKLAND ADRES TOWN	REPORT	0		PRAIRIEBURG TOWN	REPORT	3,173	
* COUNTY TOTAL *	135,540	2,560,800		RORINS TOWN	1,135	20,294	
1	JEFFERSON COUNTY	60,107	1,043,282		SPRINGVILLE TOWN	2,424	40,463
BATAVIA TOWN	348	12,504		WALKER TOWN	1,374	22,848	
FAIR CITY	24,352	452,518		* COUNTY TOTAL *	830,819	14,841,350	
LIBERTY TOWN	459	8,025	058	LOUISA COUNTY	54,526	825,270	
LOCKRIDGE TOWN	367	7,356		COLUMBUS CITY TOWN	375	8,751	
PACKWOOD TOWN	321	5,377		COLUMBUS JUNCTION TOWN	1,656	35,045	
PLEASANT PLAIN TOWN	117	2,236		COTTER TOWN	50	881	
* COUNTY TOTAL *	86,071	1,531,298		FREDONIA TOWN	210	3,254	
2	JOHNSON COUNTY	160,254	2,654,751		GRANDVIEW TOWN	320	5,802
CORALVILLE CITY	25,859	408,535		LETTS TOWN	REPORT	8,185	
HILLS TOWN	1,059	22,764		MORNING SUN TOWN	1,122	24,328	
IOWA CITY	130,872	2,368,715		OAKVILLE TOWN	513	9,442	
LONE TREE TOWN	1,217	31,531		WAPELLO CITY	4,492	89,741	
NORTH LIBERTY TOWN	2,460	29,125		* COUNTY TOTAL *	63,264	1,010,739	
OXFORD TOWN	1,578	33,845	059	LUCAS COUNTY	47,876	818,851	
OLON TOWN	1,423	31,691		CHARITON CITY	REPORT	261,819	
SOLON TOWN	1,013	11,415		DERBY TOWN	172	3,660	
SWISHER TOWN	472	8,413		LUCAS TOWN	298	5,543	
TIFFIN TOWN	1,181	25,417		RUSSELL TOWN	698	25,472	
UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS	175	3,411		WILLIAMSON TOWN	212	4,150	
SMUEYVILLE TOWN	327,563	5,629,613		* COUNTY TOTAL *	49,256	1,119,495	
13	JONES COUNTY	74,190	1,318,083	060	LYON COUNTY	61,072	1,181,486
ANAMOSA CITY	8,819	170,743		ALVORD TOWN	475	8,878	
CENTER JUNCTION TOWN	300	5,825		DOON TOWN	1,182	25,554	
MARTELLE TOWN	781	17,373		GEORGE TOWN	2,786	48,474	
MONTICELLO CITY	10,729	181,655		INWOOD TOWN	1,358	27,774	
MORLEY TOWN	149	2,964		LARCHWOOD TOWN	647	12,246	
OLIN TOWN	2,053	35,818		LESTER TOWN	596	11,626	
OSLOW TOWN	432	8,500		LITTLE ROCK TOWN	2,412	47,377	
OXFORD JUNCTION TOWN	1,608	45,286		ROCK RAPIDS CITY	8,367	141,382	
WYOMING TOWN	2,085	33,173		* COUNTY TOTAL *	78,895	1,504,797	
* COUNTY TOTAL *	101,146	1,819,420		061	MADISON COUNTY	53,423	1,045,217
KEOKUK COUNTY	REPORT	1,020,470		BEVINGTON TOWN	80	2,458	
DELTA TOWN	455	8,683		EARLHAM TOWN	2,850	50,980	
GIBSON TOWN	179	4,070		EAST PERU TOWN	REPORT	3,254	
HARPER TOWN	209	4,885		HACKSBURG TOWN	176	3,800	
HAYESVILLE TOWN	188	3,806		PATTERSON TOWN	116	2,496	
MEDRICK TOWN	1,453	29,968		ST CHARLES TOWN	711	19,029	
KEOTA TOWN	2,960	57,392		TRURO TOWN	REPORT	12,777	
KESWICK TOWN	438	9,066		WINTERSET CITY	7,938	138,180	
KINROSS TOWN	REPORT	1,722		* COUNTY TOTAL *	85,274	1,278,172	
MARTINSBURG TOWN	140	3,171	062	MAHASKA COUNTY	83,759	1,465,037	
OLLIE TOWN	250	5,228		BARNES CITY TOWN	REPORT	5,769	
RICH AND TOWN	566	13,323		BEACON TOWN	REPORT	7,812	
SIDNEY CITY	4,888	88,850		FREMONT TOWN	1,339	24,310	
SOUTH ENGLISH TOWN	309	7,452		LEIGHTON TOWN	331	6,271	
THORNBERG TOWN	92	2,208		NEW SHARON TOWN	1,685	35,289	
WEBSTER TOWN	217	4,547					



COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	OSKALOOSA CITY	22,539	476,973		CALUMET TOWN	356	6,151
	ROSE HILL TOWN	REPORT	2,589		HARTLEY TOWN	3,097	58,952
	UNIVERSITY PARK TOWN	525	10,210		MONETA TOWN	NO PAY DUE	0
	KEOMAH CITY	750	739		PAULLINA TOWN	2,447	53,065
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	90,328	2,034,208		PRINGHAR TOWN	2,810	46,121
063	HARION COUNTY	52,943	1,101,544		SANBORN TOWN	3,462	52,470
	BUSSEY TOWN	530	9,291		SHELDON CITY	REPORT	277,240
	DALLAS TOWN	540	10,878		SUTHERLAND TOWN	1,916	32,914
	HAMILTON TOWN	183	3,455		* COUNTY TOTAL *	64,821	1,695,535
	HARVEY TOWN	215	4,034	072	OSCEOLA COUNTY	35,908	797,244
	KNOXVILLE CITY	12,971	262,917		ASHTON TOWN	4,367	35,535
	MARYSVILLE TOWN	90	1,691		HARRIS TOWN	293	9,093
	MELCHER TOWN	1,304	28,727		MELVIN TOWN	REPORT	15,003
	PELLA CITY	16,835	325,339		OCMEYEDAN TOWN	REPORT	24,950
	PLEASANTVILLE TOWN	2,158	40,635		SIRLEY CITY	8,529	195,414
	SWAN TOWN	REPORT	1,300		* COUNTY TOTAL *	40,092	1,077,248
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	87,769	1,789,811	073	PAGE COUNTY	45,917	1,010,793
064	MARSHALL COUNTY	89,661	1,564,620		BLANCHARD TOWN	139	2,601
	ALBION TOWN	904	22,035		BRADYVILLE TOWN	195	4,058
	CLEMONS TOWN	314	5,985		CLARINDA CITY	12,814	244,044
	FERGUSON TOWN	312	5,374		COIN CITY	290	7,594
	GILMAN TOWN	1,027	10,640		COLLEGE SPRINGS TOWN	281	5,948
	LAUREL TOWN	REPORT	7,140		ESSEX TOWN	2,513	62,790
	LE GRAND TOWN	1,472	20,894		HEPBURN TOWN	NO PAY DUE	553
	LISCOMB TOWN	419	4,932		NORTHBORO TOWN	119	2,377
	MARSHALLTOWN CITY	88,316	1,609,241		SHAMRAUGH TOWN	170	3,044
	MELBOURNE TOWN	1,090	18,625		SHEMANDAM CITY	16,916	302,751
	RHODES TOWN	368	6,543		YORKTOWN TOWN	102	2,075
	ST ANTHONY TOWN	234	3,763		* COUNTY TOTAL *	79,447	1,648,637
	STATE CENTER TOWN	2,470	41,118	074	PALO ALTO COUNTY	52,497	1,079,957
	HAVERHILL TOWN	233	3,278		AYRSHIRE TOWN	332	7,438
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	186,820	3,346,188		CURLEY TOWN	148	3,527
065	MILLS COUNTY	46,392	834,428		CYLINDER TOWN	245	5,438
	EMERSON TOWN	547	9,170		EMMETSBURG CITY	13,991	241,514
	GLENWOOD CITY	10,674	148,430		GRAETTINGER TOWN	1,583	37,158
	HASTINGS TOWN	REPORT	5,572		MALLARD TOWN	REPORT	13,915
	HENDERSON TOWN	210	3,953		RODMAN TOWN	212	3,267
	MALVERN TOWN	2,773	30,558		RUTHVEN TOWN	1,187	22,601
	PACIFIC JUNCTION TOWN	489	9,433		WEST BEND TOWN	982	22,630
	SILVER CITY TOWN	299	5,274		* COUNTY TOTAL *	71,177	1,437,791
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	61,384	1,054,818	075	PLYMOUTH COUNTY	70,750	1,655,134
066	MITCHELL COUNTY	57,410	1,081,174		AKRON TOWN	2,988	60,000
	CARPENTER TOWN	245	6,345		RRUNSVILLE TOWN	424	8,870
	MCINTIRE TOWN	232	5,573		CRAIG TOWN	135	5,687
	MITCHELL TOWN	287	7,551		HINTON TOWN	1,666	24,444
	ORCHARD TOWN	197	3,122		KINGSLEY TOWN	1,718	32,275
	OSAGE CITY	14,566	251,811		LE MARS CITY	32,379	529,181
	RICEVILLE TOWN	2,954	35,983		MERRILL TOWN	2,067	37,820
	ST ANSBAR TOWN	1,627	40,899		OYENS TOWN	REPORT	5,694
	STACYVILLE TOWN	942	18,590		REMSEN TOWN	3,229	67,622
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	78,460	1,451,048		STRURLE TOWN	72	1,898
067	MONONA COUNTY	65,636	1,286,787		WESTFIELD TOWN	180	4,013
	BLENCOE TOWN	944	19,554		* COUNTY TOTAL *	115,608	2,432,471
	CASTANA TOWN	259	4,641	076	POCAMONTAS COUNTY	42,030	999,021
	HAPLETON TOWN	3,380	66,715		FONDA TOWN	1,681	36,360
	MOORHEAD TOWN	452	7,936		HAVELOCK TOWN	524	12,910
	ONAWA CITY	3,335	69,623		LAURENS TOWN	6,431	111,188
	RODNEY TOWN	200	2,541		PALMER TOWN	609	15,051
	SOLDIER TOWN	315	6,689		PLOVER TOWN	382	8,324
	TURIN TOWN	131	3,239		POCAMONTAS CITY	3,508	82,734
	UTE TOWN	14	16,664		ROLFE TOWN	1,664	38,535
	WHITING TOWN	1,630	29,130		VARINA TOWN	268	6,220
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	76,296	1,507,519		* COUNTY TOTAL *	57,097	1,308,340
068	MONROE COUNTY	46,888	831,666	077	POLK COUNTY	623,134	11,312,286
	ALBIA CITY	11,227	194,490		ALTOONA CITY	7,761	108,188
	LOVILIA TOWN	1,485	31,201		ANKENY CITY	31,587	510,966
	MELROSE CITY	204	5,375		BONDURANT TOWN	2,513	29,633
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	59,804	1,062,732		DES MOINES CITY	685,673	11,533,212
069	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	33,752	595,187		ELKHART TOWN	268	5,470
	COBURG TOWN	NO PAY DUE	314		GRIMES TOWN	7,507	21,256
	ELLIOTT TOWN	618	13,258		MITCHELLVILLE TOWN	2,598	43,857
	GRANT TOWN	138	2,871		PLEASANT HILL TOWN	10,853	203,765
	RED OAK CITY	18,530	323,611		POLK CITY TOWN	1,424	25,850
	STANTON TOWN	506	10,880		RUNNELLS TOWN	389	7,660
	VILLISCA CITY	2,733	71,115		SHELDAML TOWN	248	4,908
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	56,277	1,017,242		URBANDALE CITY	73,562	391,816
070	MUSCATINE COUNTY	REPORT	1,390,132		WEST DES MOINES CITY	33,964	634,723
	ATALISSA TOWN	276	4,563		WINDSOR HEIGHTS TOWN	6,380	117,240
	CONESVILLE TOWN	285	5,464		CLIVE CITY	8,006	104,674
	MUSCATINE CITY	64,457	1,211,009		JOHNSTON CITY	1,101	66,410
	NICHOLS TOWN	402	7,515		ALLENAN TOWN	506	2,781
	STOCKTON TOWN	REPORT	5,055		* COUNTY TOTAL *	1,442,474	25,124,604
	WEST LIBERTY TOWN	4,818	88,494	078	POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY	172,428	3,283,183
	WILTON TOWN	2,739	58,570		AVOCA TOWN	2,721	50,321
	FRUITLAND CITY	368	3,354		CARSON TOWN	948	23,970
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	73,345	2,771,156		CARTER LAKE CITY	6,859	153,181
071	O BRIEN COUNTY	50,738	1,154,108		COUNCIL BLUFFS CITY	166,736	3,247,431
	ARCHER TOWN	REPORT	4,896		HANCOCK TOWN	296	6,926
					MACEDONIA TOWN	315	9,700
					MCCLELLAND TOWN	162	3,588



REVENUE SHARING DISBURSMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	WINDEN TOWN	1,394	14,699		GAMBRIDGE TOWN	734	16,741
	WOLA TOWN	1,756	33,621		COLLINS TOWN	474	13,427
	OAKLAND TOWN	2,547	54,984		COLD TOWN	1,211	21,858
	POPO TOWN	732	12,161		GILBERT TOWN	1,151	21,094
	POOD TOWN	594	14,298		MUXLFY TOWN	2,002	28,020
	PUT TOWN	791	14,019		KELLEY TOWN	206	4,333
	CRESCENT TOWN	258	5,225		MCCALLSBURG TOWN	468	6,886
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	358,525	6,940,316		MAXWELL TOWN	759	20,844
					NEVADA CITY	8,430	166,589
	POWESHIEK COUNTY	50,431	884,546		ROLAND TOWN	1,813	22,413
	BROOKLYN TOWN	1,763	44,933		SLATER TOWN	1,452	30,928
	DEEP RIVER TOWN	317	6,771		STORY CITY CITY	6,650	136,834
	GRINNELL CITY	23,244	332,144		ZEARING TOWN	806	18,963
	GUERNSEY TOWN	95	1,738		* COUNTY TOTAL *	213,685	3,947,787
	HARTWICK TOWN	115	2,116				
	WALCOM TOWN	609	9,038	086	TAMA COUNTY	68,773	1,462,404
	MONTEZUMA TOWN	2,058	24,754		CHELSEA TOWN	797	17,030
	SEARSBORO TOWN	218	3,880		CLUTIER TOWN	618	12,331
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	78,850	1,311,916		DYSART TOWN	1,413	33,214
					ELBERON TOWN	291	6,460
	742 RINGBOLD COUNTY	38,940	605,383		GARWIN TOWN	1,062	19,004
	BEACONSFIELD TOWN	NO PAY DUE	217		GLADROCK TOWN	2,224	43,144
	BENTON TOWN	NO PAY DUE	0		LINCOLN TOWN	867	15,958
	DELOS TOWN	NO PAY DUE	0		MONTOUR TOWN	352	11,413
	DIAGONAL TOWN	346	7,079		TAMA CITY	7,626	199,727
	ELLSTON TOWN	78	2,349		TOLEDO CITY	6,512	121,982
	KELLERTON TOWN	441	7,759		TRAEER TOWN	3,973	69,686
	MALOY TOWN	NO PAY DUE	0		VINING TOWN	121	3,319
	MOUNT Ayr TOWN	3,734	71,756		SAC AND FOX TRIBAL COUNCIL	REPORT	54,051
	REDDING TOWN	103	2,061		* COUNTY TOTAL *	94,629	2,069,721
	TINSLEY TOWN	230	4,758				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	43,872	203,362	087	TAYLOR COUNTY	32,755	910,327
					ATHELSTAN TOWN	REPORT	1,274
	841 SAC COUNTY	61,380	1,127,998		REDFORD CITY	4,243	68,974
	AUBURN TOWN	395	7,788		BLOCKTON TOWN	427	9,964
	EARLY TOWN	1,522	29,149		CLEARFIELD TOWN	972	21,307
	LAKE VIEW TOWN	2,786	50,461		CONWAY TOWN	157	2,503
	LYTTON TOWN	698	13,055		GRAVITY TOWN	454	6,414
	MEMAMA TOWN	124	3,067		LENOX TOWN	2,955	82,437
	ODESSA TOWN	2,707	67,881		NEW MARKET TOWN	485	12,662
	SAC CITY	9,681	131,567		SHARPSBURG TOWN	REPORT	2,613
	SCHALLER TOWN	2,669	46,846		* COUNTY TOTAL *	42,552	1,118,472
	WALL LAKE TOWN	919	17,045				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	82,881	1,494,857	088	UNION COUNTY	43,516	1,006,375
					AFTON TOWN	1,115	19,421
	847 SCOT COUNTY	200,439	4,773,990		ARISPE TOWN	125	2,108
	BETTENDORF CITY	46,594	735,181		CRESTON CITY	32,910	587,447
	BLUE GRASS TOWN	829	20,332		CROMWELL TOWN	172	3,404
	BUALO TOWN	3,547	70,500		KENT TOWN	77	1,583
	PORT CITY	278,251	5,217,387		LORIMOR TOWN	483	8,797
	DOWN TOWN	296	5,361		SHANNON CITY TOWN	80	2,012
	DONAHUE TOWN	208	4,118		THAYER TOWN	RR	1,842
	ELDRIDGE TOWN	4,633	57,836		* COUNTY TOTAL *	78,566	1,632,986
	LE CLAIRE TOWN	4,887	79,554				
	LONG GROVE TOWN	228	5,441	089	VAN BUREN COUNTY	45,205	982,207
	MAYSVILLE TOWN	REPORT	3,746		BIRMINGHAM TOWN	1,023	16,301
	MCCAUSLAND TOWN	502	5,119		BONAPARTE TOWN	599	20,588
	NEW LIBERTY TOWN	118	2,622		CANTRIL TOWN	347	11,383
	PANORAMA PARK TOWN	184	4,027		FARMINGTON TOWN	1,567	32,872
	PLAIN VIEW TOWN	NO PAY DUE	0		KEOSAUQUA TOWN	2,525	38,786
	PRINCETON TOWN	1,368	22,052		MILTON TOWN	992	18,401
	RIVERDALE TOWN	643	14,180		MOUNT STERLING TOWN	81	431
	WALCOTT TOWN	2,020	37,899		STOCKPORT TOWN	760	15,436
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	544,747	11,059,345		* COUNTY TOTAL *	53,099	1,136,408
	843 SHELBY COUNTY	62,139	1,338,384	090	MAPELLO COUNTY	91,575	1,725,274
	DEFIANCE TOWN	538	11,204		AGENCY TOWN	793	18,182
	EARLING TOWN	2,296	52,948		BLAKESBURG TOWN	455	11,261
	ELK HORN TOWN	1,927	44,416		CHILLICOTHE TOWN	REPORT	2,207
	MARLAN CITY	17,043	313,030		EDDYVILLE TOWN	REPORT	18,633
	IRVIN TOWN	1,040	20,433		ELDON TOWN	1,232	33,720
	KIRKMAN TOWN	78	2,238		KIRKVILLE TOWN	213	4,093
	PANAMA TOWN	404	7,581		OTTUMWA CITY	93,676	1,937,511
	PORTSMOUTH TOWN	468	9,938		* COUNTY TOTAL *	187,944	3,750,887
	SHELBY TOWN	1,218	20,881				
	TENNANT TOWN	124	2,010	091	WARREN COUNTY	58,447	1,170,226
	WESTPHALIA TOWN	255	5,125		ACKWORTH TOWN	117	2,117
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	87,530	1,824,188		CARLISLE CITY	4,908	88,101
					CUMMING TOWN	206	3,623
	844 SIOUX COUNTY	92,723	1,955,617		HARTFORD TOWN	975	18,899
	ALTON TOWN	1,718	42,266		INDIANOLA CITY	18,062	327,012
	BOYDEN TOWN	2,584	58,415		LACONA TOWN	579	11,604
	CHATSORTH TOWN	211	3,320		MARTINDALE TOWN	556	9,154
	GRANVILLE TOWN	1,532	41,109		MTLO TOWN	729	13,521
	HAWARDEN CITY	8,311	144,107		NEW VIRGINIA CITY	607	11,944
	HOSPERS TOWN	2,703	60,272		NORWALK TOWN	3,144	45,145
	HULL TOWN	5,086	112,701		ST MARYS TOWN	110	1,998
	IRETON TOWN	3,020	50,354		SANDYVILLE TOWN	95	1,705
	MATLOCK TOWN	277	4,819		SPRING HILL TOWN	REPORT	2,369
	MAURICE TOWN	492	10,583		* COUNTY TOTAL *	RR,539	1,707,419
	ORANGE CITY	10,146	189,236				
	POCK VALLEY TOWN	7,837	174,548	092	WASHINGTON COUNTY	56,633	1,244,907
	SIOUX CENTER CITY	12,223	237,678		ATNSWORTH TOWN	435	8,931
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	148,853	3,087,023		BRIGHTON TOWN	811	17,093
					CRAWFORDSVILLE TOWN	276	5,365
	845 SIOUX COUNTY	104,241	2,046,305		WALONA TOWN	3,107	78,921
	AMES CITY	84,842	1,392,582		RIVERVIEW TOWN	1,466	29,904



REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
093	WASHINGTON CITY	18,243	341,961				
	WELLMAN TOWN	1,930	40,469				
	WEST CHESTER TOWN	REPORT	4,552				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	81,701	1,763,503				
					REASON	NUMRER	AMOUNT
					REPORT	74	296,260
					DUE TRUST FUND	0	
					ORS HOLD	0	
					WAIVED	0	
					NO PAY DUE	19	
					TOTAL	93	296,260
094	WEBSTER COUNTY	105,511	2,124,650				
	BADGER TOWN	462	20,895				
	BARNUM TOWN	252	5,658				
	CALLENDER TOWN	638	10,683				
	CLARE TOWN	REPORT	9,287				
	DAYTON TOWN	1,960	32,709				
	DUNCOMBE TOWN	779	14,938				
	FORT DODGE CITY	119,159	2,095,193				
	GOWRIE TOWN	2,141	47,732				
	HARCOURT TOWN	456	9,497				
	LEHIGH TOWN	1,622	40,390				
	MOORLAND TOWN	254	6,545				
	OTMO TOWN	REPORT	12,007				
	VINCENT TOWN	395	6,572				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	233,629	4,436,756				
095	WINNEBAGO COUNTY	33,478	769,447				
	BUFFALO CENTER TOWN	3,705	51,039				
	FOREST CITY	REPORT	128,823				
	LAKE MILLS TOWN	9,517	134,133				
	LELAND TOWN	330	11,605				
	RAKE TOWN	723	11,656				
	SCARVILLE TOWN	220	4,066				
	THOMPSON TOWN	875	17,923				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	48,848	1,128,692				
096	WINNESHIEK COUNTY	91,303	1,508,770				
	CALMAR TOWN	5,720	89,609				
	CASTALIA TOWN	333	6,816				
	DECORAH CITY	25,839	393,191				
	FORT ATKINSON TOWN	618	9,969				
	JACKSON JUNCTION TOWN	102	1,969				
	OSSIAN TOWN	REPORT	45,572				
	RIDGWAY TOWN	639	6,376				
	SPILLVILLE TOWN	733	14,404				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	125,287	2,076,676				
097	WOODBURY COUNTY	195,209	4,316,470				
	ANTHON TOWN	1,368	36,552				
	CORRECTIONVILLE TOWN	2,525	47,778				
	CUSHING TOWN	269	4,807				
	DANBURY TOWN	470	14,391				
	HORNICK TOWN	625	7,295				
	LANTON TOWN	982	11,563				
	MOVILLE TOWN	1,175	22,244				
	OTO TOWN	REPORT	3,553				
	PIERSON TOWN	873	13,075				
	SALIX TOWN	516	8,719				
	SIOUX CITY CITY	358,684	6,233,179				
	SERGEANT BLUFF TOWN	2,605	31,913				
	SLOAN TOWN	2,042	36,065				
	SMITHLAND TOWN	REPORT	6,415				
	BRONSON TOWN	203	4,120				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	567,546	10,798,139				
098	WORTH COUNTY	35,192	773,146				
	FERTILE TOWN	376	7,290				
	GRAFTON TOWN	246	5,799				
	HANLONTOWN	229	5,848				
	JOICE TOWN	REPORT	7,169				
	KENSEL TOWN	419	8,686				
	MANLY TOWN	3,227	49,838				
	NORTHWOOD TOWN	3,438	67,008				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	43,127	924,784				
099	WRIGHT COUNTY	38,897	702,904				
	BELMOND CITY	5,130	89,612				
	CLARION CITY	6,789	129,915				
	DOWS TOWN	925	20,846				
	EAGLE GROVE CITY	9,291	190,464				
	GALT TOWN	56	1,431				
	GOLDFIELD TOWN	701	14,231				
	ROWAN TOWN	278	4,546				
	WOOLSTOCK TOWN	210	4,243				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	62,277	1,158,192				
**	STATE TOTAL **	20,212,394	391,362,306				
	NUMBER PAID	964					

