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UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN MILK PRICE SUPPORT STUDY

Q: A recent University of Wisconsin study has shown that Wisconsin dairy farmers must receive at least 90 percent of parity to break even on production costs. Would you be willing to sign new legislation raising the parity price from its present 80 percent in view of this new study? And were you aware of the study when you vetoed an earlier bill setting parity at 85 percent?

A: I have not seen the study in question. However I am aware of the cost of production figures can vary greatly between individual dairymen and from one region of the country to the next.

My decision to veto Dairy Price Support bill (S.J.Res. 121) was based on the conviction that the higher level of support would stimulate excessive production of milk, discourage consumption and result in a build up of huge and costly surpluses. Government policy which prices dairy products out of the market is the not the answer.

Last month we announced an increase in the level of support to 80 percent of parity effective April 1. Furthermore, to insure adequate price support levels I have directed the Secretary of Agriculture to review price support levels quarterly. We want to perserve the dairy industry and continue to maintain a strong market for dairy products.

Current milk price support legislation provides us with sufficient flexibility to increase price supports whenever conditions indicate that an increase is necessary and advisable. As a consequence, I would not favor any change in the law which takes away this flexibility.

PCL
4/1/76

IMPORT QUOTAS ON DRIED MILK MIXTURES

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

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

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

BACKGROUND

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

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

PCL
4/1/76

DAIRY AND MEAT IMPORT CONTROLS

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

A: Because we would lose more than we would gain. Let me list some reasons:

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

BACKGROUND

The main dairy suppliers from abroad accounted for \$518 million of our total fiscal 1975 agricultural exports of \$21.6 billion. The main meat suppliers accounted for \$8.4 billion. Eliminating duplication, these countries bought farm products worth \$8.7 billion, which is 40 percent of our exports. Our total dairy and meat imports were less than \$1.3 billion. So, this proposed control legislation would jeopardize \$8.7 billion worth of exports in order to cut back on \$1.3 billion in imports. The ratio against us is 7 to 1.

PCL
3/31/76

DAIRY HERD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Q: I understand that the USDA has deleted support for the Dairy Herd Improvement Association from its budget. Isn't this a program that helps increase milk production per cow, thus cutting production costs and making more milk available to the public at less cost?

A: I believe that responsibility for the Dairy Herd Improvement Association (DHIA) should be transferred to the dairy industry because the industry is the direct beneficiary of the DHIA program.

In making budget decisions, one of my fundamental considerations involves determination of the dividing line between the responsibility of government and that of the private sector. My Administration holds the view that government should not perform those tasks that the private sector can perform effectively.

We need to allocate the Federal budget dollars to high priority programs where industry will not --- or cannot --- pay for the programs.

BACKGROUND

The DHIA program provides official testing and record keeping on dairy cows. This is an old and successful program which has helped farmers increase milk production and cut costs. For many years, the USDA has borne some of the costs of this program --- about \$1.5 million per year now.

In the case of the DHIA, experience has demonstrated the usefulness of the program. While indirect benefits accrue to the general public, the dairy industry is the direct beneficiary of the free services provided under this program.

The DHIA program has proved successful over the years in upgrading milk production in the United States. There is no argument with the operation or the effectiveness of the program. However, the techniques applicable to the program have progressed to the point where they can

no longer be legitimately classed as research. Rather, they have become well established procedures designed to specifically help dairy farmers. With both reduced risk and proven applicability, it has now been decided that USDA research funds should be shifted to other areas of agriculture in which the risk to producers is higher, the state of the technology less well developed, and the organization of the industry more uncertain.

This also means that USDA will no longer publish DHIA "Sire Summaries", which report individual factors concerning specific bills (not generalized research conclusions). Here, also, distribution by the Federal Government has demonstrated the usefulness of the specialized data to the dairy community.

Even with elimination of the DHIA program, under the proposed 1977 budget, the Agricultural Research Service will be devoting \$11.4 million to dairy research. Coupled with expenditures of \$8.1 million through the Cooperative State Research Service, federally supported dairy research will total \$19.5 million in fiscal year 1977.

PCL
4/1/76

MILK PRICE SUPPORTS

Q. Doesn't your veto of the milk price support bill, which would have supported the price of milk at closer to cost of production, indicate that dairy producers should look elsewhere than to the Ford Administration to get a sensitive response to their problems?

A. No. I vetoed S. J. Res. 121 because it would stimulate excessive production of milk, discourage consumption, and would build up huge and costly surpluses.

The current legislation provides the Secretary of Agriculture with sufficient flexibility to increase milk price supports whenever conditions indicate that an increase is necessary and advisable.

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

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

We will review the new support price of \$8.13 per hundredweight every three months and make any adjustments necessary to assure an adequate supply of milk.

JANUARY 30, 1976

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

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

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

Under this bill, government outlays would be increased by \$530 million, including \$180 million during the 1976-77 marketing year and \$350 million during the subsequent 1977-78 marketing year. In addition, consumers would be required to pay an estimated \$1.38 billion more at retail for dairy products over the next two years.

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

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

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

(OVER)

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

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

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

GERALD R. FORD

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 30, 1976

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MARGARINE IN SCHOOL LUNCHES

- Q. Why does the Federal School Lunch Program serve children margarine instead of butter in their lunches?
- A. The Government has no butter to donate to the school lunch program. The margarine in school lunches is made from surplus soybean and peanut oil that are in Government stocks.

MILITARY BASE CLOSINGS

- Q. Mr. President: Do you plan to close any military installations in this State in order to reduce Federal spending?
- A. Let me first restate my belief that we as a nation must maintain a strong and effective military capability. However, in light of the financial pressures that we are facing at all levels of Government, we must insure that our military operations are efficient as well as effective. Therefore, we are reviewing the possibility for cost reductions in all Federal programs. Specifically, we are evaluating our military installations to determine where there is duplication or unnecessary operations. As you know, we have announced preliminary findings for the closing of some Air Force bases. These announcements have been made to allow an assessment of the impact on such closings on the surrounding areas. As we determine other candidates for closings, we will initiate a similar process to insure that a full and accurate assessment is made of the impact of such closings.

SGM
4/1/76

ADDITIONAL INTERSTATE HIGHWAY

- Q. Mr. President: There has been some talk about the construction of a new Interstate Highway in a corridor that is already served by an existing road (Route 41) and a planned super highway. What is your Administration's position on highway construction and do you feel this duplication of highways is necessary?
- A. First, let me respond to your question on the Highway location. I believe very strongly that such decisions should be made at the State and local levels in a way that reflects the priorities of the area affected. Therefore, I feel it would be inappropriate for me to indicate a preference for the alternatives you have outlined. In terms of my Administration's highway policy, I have submitted to the Congress legislation that would provide greater flexibility to the State in using federal funds to meet State-wide priorities. I believe the Highway Trust Fund should be continued but only to complete our priority interstate system. Furthermore, I have proposed that one-cent of the Federal tax be returned to the State for its collection and use on appropriate transportation needs.

SGM
4/1/76

NURSING HOME STANDARDS

- Q. What is the government doing to insure that the standards of care in nursing homes are maintained?
- A. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare reviews all surveys conducted by States of nursing homes that receive Medicaid and Medicare funds. HEW conducts spot checks of these surveys, investigates nursing home complaints, and provides technical assistance. In Wisconsin there are about 500 homes certified for Federal programs and the State is doing a fairly good job of monitoring them.

Background

Wisconsin has a relatively high rate of homes which are de-certified because they are sub-standard. The State has not hesitated to crack down when warranted, but the homes will often go to court and payments are continued through a long period of litigation. A recent Federal court decision in Wisconsin prohibits the State from cutting off funds or of withholding and removing patients once an appeal is filed.

FRAUD AND ABUSE IN THE MEDICAID PROGRAM

- Q. What is the Administration doing to reduce fraud and abuse in the Medicaid program?
- A. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has just announced a major campaign to combat this very problem. HEW will be hiring additional investigators, Federal-State teams of examiners will be conducting comprehensive audits, and States are adopting an HEW computerized Medicaid Management Information System to aid in the processing of claims. The Wisconsin Legislature has appropriated \$400,000 for a computer system and bids should be going out within 30 to 60 days.

Background

The kind of abuse and fraud in Medicaid (kickbacks, false billing, inflated charges, etc.) which has been going on in such States as Illinois, Ohio, Massachusetts and others is also taking place in Wisconsin. Frequent and continuing reports of irregularities persist. The extent of the problem, however, won't be known until the computer system is installed and in operation.

PORNOGRAPHY ZONE :

- Q. There has been some discussion in Milwaukee about restricting such adult entertainment as X-rated movies, peep shows and adult bookstores to one designated area of the city. This has been done in Boston and several other cities. Do you think that it is a good idea to limit adult entertainment areas in that manner?
- A. I am aware of Alderman Wayne Frank's proposal that a study be made to determine whether Milwaukee could restrict such adult entertainment to one area, and I share his frustration that the courts have made it virtually impossible to eradicate pornography.

But I really think this specific case is an area where local government should retain control. Although the widespread availability of pornography may be a national problem, it is best left to each community to deal with it in a manner best suited to its own needs and traditions.

PORNOGRAPHY

- Q. TIME magazine this week (dated April 5, 1976) noted the widespread rise of pornography throughout the United States. Do you believe this type of material should not be so readily available, and if so how would you fight it?
- A. I personally deplore the increasingly widespread availability of pornographic material.

In a special message on crime which I submitted to the Congress, I called for the enactment of new laws which would improve our ability to combat organized crime, which, as you know, controls much of the pornography flooding our communities. I also called for legislation extending the life of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration so that the Federal government can continue to participate with State and local law enforcement agencies in combating this kind of activity.

I hope that Congress will approve my recommendations.

RDP/4-1-76

FEDERAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Q: Why has your Administration recently extended Federal disaster assistance to States in which there are primaries like Wisconsin and not others like Indiana and Maine?

A; I have only evoked the provisions of the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, when natural disasters have caused damage of sufficient severity to require major disaster assistance to supplement the efforts and resources of State, local governments and disaster relief organizations in alleviating damage, loss or suffering.

Background

Recent disaster declarations have included New York, Michigan and Wisconsin for relief against severe ice storms and flooding. Disaster requests for Illinois, Indiana and Maine for flooding and high winds were turned down.

FLM
4/1/76

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

The President today declared a major disaster for the State of Wisconsin as a result of severe storms, icing, high winds, and flooding, beginning about March 1, which caused extensive public and private property damage. The President's action will permit the use of Federal funds in relief and recovery efforts in designated areas of the State.

Federal assistance from the President's Disaster Relief Fund will consist primarily of disaster unemployment assistance payments to those who are temporarily unemployed as a result of the storms and flooding, debris removal, and the repair or restoration of damaged or destroyed streets, roads, bridges, and public facilities and utilities. Low-interest rate disaster loans will be made available by the Small Business Administration and emergency loan assistance will be made available by the Farmers Home Administration.

Federal relief activities in Wisconsin will be coordinated by the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration, Department of Housing and Urban Development, under the direction of Administrator Thomas P. Dunne. Mr. Dunne will designate the specific areas within the State eligible for Federal assistance, based upon Federal and State damage assessments.

Mr. Robert E. Connor, Regional Director of the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration, HUD Region V, will be designated as the Federal Coordinating Officer to work with the State in providing Federal disaster assistance under the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, Public Law 93-288.

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FEDERAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

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

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

FLM
4/1/76

DISASTER ASSISTANCE TURNDOWN

Q: What happens if a Governor's request is turned down?

A: Often the severity of the disaster does not warrant a Presidential declaration. When a request is denied, the FDAA Administrator notifies the Governor that he was unable to recommend that the request be approved. If the situation merits, the Small Business Administration and Farmers Home Administration have the authority to declare a State a "disaster loan area" and thus make available low interest loans to disaster victims without a declaration of a major disaster.

FLM
4/1/76

DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Q: Who may receive assistance?

A: State and local government, owners of private, nonprofit medical care and educational facilities, and individual disaster victims in areas designated under Presidential declarations of major disasters or emergencies are eligible for assistance under the Disaster Relief Act of 1974.

FLM
4/1/76

MAJOR DISASTER

Q: What happens when you declare a major disaster?

A: The Federal Disaster Assistance Administrator designates the areas eligible for assistance and allocates the necessary funds from the President's Disaster Relief Fund. Other Federal agencies may, depending, on need contribute personnel and funds to the relief effort. Some of this assistance may include emergency housing, food coupons, unemployment assistance and legal services.

FLM
4/1/76

CRIME COMPENSATION

- A. The Wisconsin State Legislative has passed a bill compensating victims of violent crime who suffer physical injury or mental disorders. Do you believe this type of compensation is proper function of government, and would you support it on a federal level?

- A. The answer to both questions is "Yes." I support the notion of compensation to the victims of crimes who suffer physical injury or mental disorders and I have urged the Congress to enact legislation providing Federal compensation to victims of Federal offenses.

LOSS OF FEDERAL RAILROADS

Question

Reorganization of the nation's railroads threatens termination of service on many small branch lines Wisconsin farmers use to transport their produce to market. Are you doing anything to keep these small feeder lines in operation?

Answer

I have signed a bill, the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976, which provides operating subsidies for branch lines for all States. For the first time, each State must prepare a State Railroad plan and with the proper priorities, this could give given branch lines 100% financing, using Federal government funds, for the first year, 90% for the second year, 80% for the third year and 70% for the fourth and fifth year. In addition, funding is available under the State Rail plan for Railroad planning purposes and in certain circumstances be used to assist small branch lines.

JRH
3/22/76

SHOOT-OUT IN MENOMINEE COUNTY

- Q. On March 1, 1976, Menominee County was restored to Federal Reservation status. Are you aware that the Bureau of Indian Affairs deputized Sheriff Kenneth Fish, who killed two members of the Menominee Warriors Society in a shoot-out recently?
- A. Wisconsin Governor Patrick Lucey and the Wisconsin Department of Justice have investigated these allegations and are continuing to do so. We are carefully monitoring the progress of that investigation and will take appropriate action, if necessary.
- Q. Why isn't the FBI investigating this incident?
- A. This tragic incident occurred before the assumption of Federal jurisdiction of Menominee County. Since the matter is being diligently pursued by State officials, it would be duplication of effort for the FBI to intervene at this point.

CLEARCUTTING

Q: Senator Humphrey has recently stated he approves of clearcutting as a harvesting technique. Do you agree?

A: Yes, I agree that under many circumstances clearcutting is an appropriate timber harvesting technique. However, there are other situations where clearcutting is inappropriate, for example, on the side of a steep hill. It is very important that harvesting techniques, such as clearcutting, continue to be permissible in those situations where the techniques are in accord with modern forest management practices.

PCL
3/19/76

FOREIGN TRADE ZONE

Q: The Wisconsin Senate is considering a bill to establish a Foreign Trade Zone in Waukesha, covering the Milwaukee area. Do you support this bill?

A: Yes

Background

Foreign-trade zones are Customs free areas in or near ports of entry which are designed to encourage international trade related activities in the U.S. that would otherwise be carried on overseas for Customs reasons. They are usually located in industrial parks. The deferral in Customs entry requirements which zones provide creates an incentive for some firms to expand or locate in the U.S. As a result zones tend to be used by port communities as part of their economic development programs.

Approval for zones is given by the Foreign-Trade Zones Board, an interagency committee chaired by Commerce, on the basis of applications showing economic justification and a suitable operational plan for the zone as a public utility.

PCL
3/22/76

PAPERWORK

Q: Governor Lucey of Wisconsin has asked 2,500 state businesses to suggest ways to reduce government paperwork and regulations. He credits you for suggesting the idea. What has happened to the effort you began in the federal government to cut back paperwork and over-regulation?

A: We have made good progress in both the reduction in paperwork and the elimination of obsolete and inefficient regulations.

I have issued instructions and guidelines to the executive branch agencies on reducing the number of Federal forms 10% by July.

As far as regulation is concerned, earlier this year I signed the rail bill which will bring about long overdue reform of regulations governing our Nation's railroads and which authorizes needed financial assistance to rebuild the railroads. Competition has been restored to the securities markets after nearly two hundred years of fixed prices by the reform legislation I signed last June. Just this month the repeal of the fair trade laws became effective. Now consumers in all states can take advantage of discount prices on brand-name merchandise.

We are looking forward to equally good progress on the air, truck, and financial institutions bills that I have submitted to the Congress.

We are also trying to head off future regulatory problems by requiring executive branch agencies to conduct inflation impact analyses before they propose major regulations and before they submit major legislative proposals.

I-43

- Q. There is a big controversy here in Wisconsin over construction of an interstate highway, I-43, between Milwaukee and Green Bay. Do you support construction of I-43?
- A. I have been told of the controversy surrounding the construction of this highway. My staff, however, has reported that the basic Federal requirements for construction of this section of I-43 have been satisfied and that the appropriate state officials must decide if they wish to use available Federal funds for this project. In fact, I believe that the State has already started constructing some segments of this highway.

JRH/JS 3/22/76

MILWAUKEE TRANSIT SUIT

Question

What is your position on the suit currently pending between the Milwaukee Transit Company and the handicapped over lifts and services for the new buses?

Answer

Federal law states that when government funds are used for these vehicles, they must be equipped with services for the elderly and the handicapped. I understand that there is a suit pending and this is the reason that the funds have not been released by the Federal government.

BACKGROUND

In 1975, DOT approved a grant for the County to purchase a private transit company. In addition they have submitted for the funding of 100 new replacement buses. The elderly and the handicapped then filed suit, which is currently pending, saying that these buses have not been fully equipped for their use.

JRH
3/22/76

BUSING IN MILWAUKEE

- Q. Federal Judge John Reynolds has ordered busing of school children to achieve racial balance in Milwaukee Schools. In view of your opposition to busing, are you aware of this situation, and do you feel Judge Reynolds has explored all the alternatives you frequently mention?
- A. I do not think it would be appropriate for me to call into question the ruling of any particular Judge or to comment on the correctness of his decision. I have an obligation to uphold the law of the land. At least for the moment, Judge Reynolds' decision is the law and I am sworn to uphold it. Whether I agree with his decision or not is immaterial. Beyond this, it would not be appropriate for me to comment.

NAZI HARASSMENT

- Q. What is the government doing about Nazi harrassment of Jewish people in synagogues in the Milwaukee area?
- A. Several Federal investigative agencies and the United States Attorney's office are monitoring and investigating to determine whether there have been violations of Federal law. It would be inappropriate for me to comment further.

MARGARINE IN SCHOOL LUNCHES

Q. Why does the Federal School Lunch Program serve children margarine instead of butter in their lunches?

A. The Government has no butter to donate to the school lunch program. The margarine in school lunches is made from surplus soybean and peanut oil that are in Government stocks.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY MAKING

- Q. Who will call the shots in agricultural policy under your new Agricultural Policy Committee -- Kissinger or Butz?
- A. As President, I make the major decisions. However, when I make an agricultural policy decision I rely heavily on Secretary Butz for advice and counsel. As you know, I announced on March 5 in Illinois that I have established a new Agricultural Policy Committee with Secretary Butz as Chairman. The Secretaries of State, Treasury, Commerce--and others--will be on that Committee. The Committee will report directly to me and advise me on domestic and international food policy matters. This replaces two previous committees, one chaired by the Secretary of State and one co-chaired by State and Treasury.

PCL
3/10/76

MILK PRICE SUPPORTS

- Q. Doesn't your veto of the milk price support bill, which would have supported the price of milk at closer to cost of production, indicate that dairy producers should look elsewhere than to the Ford Administration to get a sensitive response to their problems?
- A. No. I vetoed S.J. Res. 121 because it would stimulate excessive production of milk, discourage consumption, and would build up huge and costly surpluses.

The current legislation provides the Secretary of Agriculture with sufficient flexibility to increase milk price supports whenever conditions indicate that an increase is necessary and advisable. Secretary Butz recently announced that the support price for manufacturing milk will be increased to 80 percent of parity on April 1. We will review this support level quarterly and make any adjustments necessary to assure an adequate supply of milk.

PCL
3/10/76

DAIRY HERD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Q. I understand that the USDA has deleted support for the Dairy Herd Improvement Association from its budget. Isn't this a program that helps increase milk production per cow, thus making more milk available to the public at less cost?

A. This is a program with proven results where the dairy-men who profit can now pick up the total cost. The DHIA program is an old and successful program. It has helped farmers increase milk production and cut costs. For many years, the USDA has annually borne about \$1-1/2 million of the cost of this program. However, since the results of DHIA work do pay off for the dairyman, the dairymen who profit from the program can now pick up the cost. We need to allocate the USDA budget money for itmes that now have a higher priority.

PCL
3/10/76

NEW RUSSIAN GRAIN PURCHASES

Q. Since the Soviet's wheat crop has suffered winter damage, do you expect the Russians to purchase more U.S. grain?

A. It is too early to tell how much damage has been done to the 1976 Russian crop. The winter kill has been to the fall-planted wheat, but most wheat in Russia is planted in the spring. The critical time will be next summer when the Russian spring crop is maturing. The Russians have indicated an interest in more purchases -- and we have already made it clear we are prepared to sell them more before September 30, 1976, when the five year agreement goes into effect.

PCL
3/10/76

NEW EXPORT RESTRICTIONS BECAUSE OF DROUGHT

- Q. If wheat prices rise because of the drought in the winter wheat area, will your Administration move again to restrict exports?
- A. I don't expect that this will happen. While it is true that it is dry in a portion of the Wheat Belt, we expect to have plenty of wheat for export as a result of an increased carry over from the 1975 crop and normal yields this year in other parts of the Wheat Belt. The Great Plains did get some moisture this week, and, after all, it is still early March. The crop can still make a come-back if we get good spring moisture.

PCL
3/10/76

THE COST OF EXPORT EMBARGO

Q. Didn't the temporary halt to Russian grain sales last fall cost farmers heavy income because of lost export sales?

A. No. If we had sold more to the Russians last fall, they couldn't have moved it for months. The Russians simply couldn't handle more at their ports. After the temporary halt on sales was lifted last October, the Soviet Union bought another 3.3 million tons. This is still being shipped. The main reason for the decline in corn and soybean prices last fall was the big harvest.

PCL
3/10/76

EXPORT EMBARGO

Q. Can you say now you will never again impose export controls on grain and soybeans?

A. "Never" is a word that few of us can ever use. What I can say is that I do not anticipate circumstances where it will be necessary or desirable to control grain and soybean exports. We have a five-year agreement now with the Soviet Union. Our grain stocks are increasing. I just don't foresee any circumstances where we'd need export controls.

PCL
3/10/76

MEAT GRADING

Q. The government put its new meat grading system into operation on February 23 and farm beef prices have been falling ever since. Are the new meat grades responsible for the falling prices?

A. No. The new meat grades have not caused prices to fall. The main reason is the increase in cattle marketings. Between the first of the year and February 23 Choice Steers in Omaha had dropped six dollars a hundred. Since February 23, they have dropped about two dollars, so the change in meat grades had little to do with it. Cattle marketings were a fifth higher in January than in December and the daily shipments in February were even larger. Over time, the change in meat grades will mean that farmers can get their cattle into the Choice grade with less feeding, and consumers will have plenty of high-quality meat.

PCL
3/10/76

FOOD MARGINS

- Q. What can be done about the increase in food handling margins that boost the cost of food?
- A. Four things. One, is to keep conditions competitive in food processing and distribution so that we get the economies that come from competition. Two, is to let new cost-cutting technology come into food handling instead of resisting it. Three, is to see that our government regulations don't over burden business with unnecessary rules. And four, is to stop inflation which, unless it is checked, will continue to pile costs on costs all along the line.

PCL.
3/10/76

FOOD PRICES

- Q. Can we look forward to an easing of the increase in food prices that we've had in recent years?
- A. Yes, you can. As you know, food prices in 1975 increased about 8-1/2 percent--which was down from the 14-1/2 percent increases in 1974 and 1973. The Department of Agriculture estimates that food prices will increase about 1 percent per quarter during the first half of 1976 if conditions continue on the present course. Over the last two years, about three-fourths of the increase in consumer food costs came after food left the farm. Our big job is to stop the inflation that caused those cost increases. This is one of the reasons why everyone has a stake in controlling inflation and government spending.

PCL
3/10/76

PRODUCTION COST INFLATION

- Q. Inflation is killing us. Will the cost of production ever stabilize?
- A. I am well aware that farm costs have been rising for years as a result of inflation. Inflation hurts farmers badly. As you know, I have been doing all I can to control government spending. Government spending is the chief cause of inflation. We are having some success in our efforts. Since I became President, we have cut in half the increase in the cost-of-living. This will show up in smaller increases in the costs of the supplies you buy. I need your help in further stopping the increase in government spending.

PCL
3/10/76

WATER AND SEWER GRANTS

- Q. Why does your budget for fiscal year 1977 not include any funds for water and sewer grants by the Farmers Home Administration?
- A. The total of Federal assistance being provided for water and sewer facilities in rural areas is growing without the Farmers Home program. Grant obligations for nonmetropolitan communities will increase from \$1.5 billion in fiscal year 1976 to \$1.6 billion in fiscal year 1977 because of growth in the community development block grant program under HUD and the EPA waste treatment grant program.

PCL
3/10/76

RAILROAD RATES

- Q. Are the railroads going to be allowed to get away with higher freight rates on farm goods?
- A. From my point of view, it is of greatest importance that our railroads continue to operate. Railroads provide a service which is critical to the farmer and all Americans. Unfortunately, rates for many users may have to increase if our Nation is once again going to have a healthy railroad system.

PCL
3/10/76

FARM REGULATORY PROBLEMS

- Q. What are you doing about controlling the regulatory agencies -- OSHA, EPA -- which affect farmers?
- A. Over the last year my Administration has initiated a reform program for regulation. I have made it clear to my cabinet and the heads of other agencies that they must carefully consider the cost of regulation before initiating new and burdensome programs. This is a tough problem in which Congress must join with my Administration if we are to succeed in balancing our environmental, health and safety regulation with economic realities.

PCL
3/10/76

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS

- Q. When are you going to get the environmental regulations off our backs? They've raised our costs by taking away our best pesticides and now they're going to tell us how we must grow crops and raise livestock.
- A. I am as concerned as you are about over-regulation from Washington. Our problem is that the law doesn't give us much flexibility. The law requires that if a chemical, such as a pesticide, causes cancer in animals under massive doses in laboratory test conditions, it cannot be used if a residue shows up in even infinitesimal amounts. This doesn't permit even "reasonable judgment" to be used.

Where reasonable judgment can be exercised, I have asked the Government agencies to do what they can to let farmers operate efficiently and economically.

PCL
3/10/76

GRAIN INSPECTION

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

A. For two years the government has been conducting an extensive investigation into the inspection and weighing of export grain. To date, grand juries in New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Houston have returned a total of 74 indictments charging 56 individuals and four companies with criminal wrongdoing.

Last September we recommended legislation to strengthen the present system. In mid-February, Secretary Butz proposed changes in regulations, and an affirmative action plan calling for extensive internal audit procedures by the grain companies. I support both of these actions and think they will greatly improve the situation.

BACKGROUND: The Department of Agriculture presently licenses State and private organizations to inspect grain for a fee paid by the buyer. The Department does not have authority under present law to make initial first inspections, only appeal inspections.

Several bills are currently pending before the Congress. The Administration's bill was introduced by Senator Dole on September 5, 1975.

PCL
3/10/76

ESTATE TAXES

- Q. Your proposed reform of farmers' estate taxes is a step towards easing the burden in passing family farms between generations. Some felt that your proposals do not go far enough in easing the farm estate tax burden. Do you still consider your approach adequate?
- A. Early in January, I proposed a payment deferral program which would help heirs pay estate taxes over an extended period of time. Following further study, I recommended on March 5 that the \$60,000 exemption be increased to \$150,000. This will go a long way to help farmers and small businessmen keep their property in the family rather than having to liquidate to meet estate tax obligations. This is a positive, helpful program; and my Administration will be carrying these proposals to Congress, and I hope we get the legislation.

PCL
3/10/76

FOOD STAMPS TAKE ALL USDA BUDGET

Q. Why does so much of USDA's budget go to food stamps instead of farmers?

A. Food programs--food stamps, school lunch, and others--are taking about 60 percent of the USDA budget this fiscal year. We have two commitments. One is to take care of the needy and eliminate poverty-related hunger. We are doing an outstanding job of that. The other commitment is to see that only the needy are on food stamps. Right now, we are tightening food stamp regulations to increase the benefits for the most needy and to take off of food stamps those that are less needy. This alone will save about one billion, two hundred million dollars annually.

PCL
3/10/76

ADEQUATE FUEL FOR AGRICULTURE

Question

When you signed the compromise energy bill (Energy Policy and Conservation Act, S. 622) on December 22nd, you indicated that you will begin immediately to remove all current price and allocation regulations except those on crude oil prices.

Does this mean that we can expect higher retail prices and reemergence of shortages that plagued agriculture before the allocation and price control systems were put in place?

Answer

I do not expect serious shortages or rapid price increases as a result of removing allocation and price regulations on the petroleum industry. (Retail petroleum prices may go down as much as 1¢ per gallon as a result of new crude oil price controls.)

Over the past few months, supplies have been more than adequate for most petroleum products (with the possible exception of propane). In fact supplies have been sufficient so that competition for customers has held down retail price levels for petroleum products in many areas -- below the price control levels set by the Government.

We must move ahead rapidly with the removal of unnecessary price and allocation regulations because those controls have created distortions and inefficiencies that have hampered efforts to increase domestic energy production. We must end this government interference if we are to solve our nation's energy problem.

We will move carefully to minimize problems that could come from rapid removal of regulations.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION - AGRICULTURE

Q. Future Farmers of America are concerned over the seeming lack of interest in identifying agriculture in vocational education programs. Can you tell us why the U.S. Office of Education is trying to disclaim the Vocational Youth Organization Policy Memo issued in September 1974? And also whether you support inclusion of vocational education programs in agriculture in pending Congressional legislation?

A. The Office of Education strongly supports the Policy Memo which states it is Office of Education policy to see support provided at the state and local level not only to the Future Farmers of America but to five other major youth organizations concerned with aspects of vocational education.

The Administration supports vocational education in agriculture. More agriculture education is taking place today than ever before and there is greater enrollment in agriculture education and youth organizations than ever before.

Background

The Policy Memo issued a year ago marked a change in the traditional Office of Education position, a change welcomed by the youth organizations. The policy says the six identified youth organizations shall be supported with federal funds routed through state and local organizations. The organizations are: Future Farmers of America; Future Homemakers of America; Office Education Association; Future Business Leaders of America; Distributive Education Clubs of America; and Vocational Industrial Clubs of America.

The question may relate to the views of some members of the National Advisory Council for Vocational Education who would like to place even greater emphasis on agriculture education.

HUMPHREY-HAWKINS BILL

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

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

1. Full Employment Target

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

2. Job Creation Programs in S. 50

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

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

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

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

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

Porter
April 1, 1976



ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

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

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

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

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

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


April 1, 1976

MONETARY POLICY

Q. Has monetary policy generally been supportive of the Administration's goals of a sustained recovery and a reduction in the rate of inflation?

A. You may recall that last year, when the Federal Reserve announced its money supply targets for the coming year, some economists and Members of Congress voiced concern that the projected growth rates were too low--that they would mean sharply rising interest rates and a threat to a successful recovery. The Federal Reserve, on the other hand, believed that the rates of growth of money and credit that they had set would be sufficient to finance a strong recovery while not rekindling inflationary pressures.

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



April 1, 1976

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE REPORT

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

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

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

April 1, 1976

HATCH ACT

- Q. Congress is considering amendments to the Hatch Act which would allow Federal employees the right to participate in politics, just as every other American can. Why do you oppose these amendments?
- A. I think that, in general, the Hatch Act has served us well since its enactment in 1939. The Hatch Act is designed to provide an impartial and efficient civil service in which partisan political activity is not allowed.

The public has a right to expect that with the exception of those who are clearly identified as appointees of a particular administration, Federal employees will go about their duties in a nonpartisan way. I don't see how we can expect people to have confidence in the neutrality of the government decision making process if career government employees are known to be partisan one way or the other. We should do nothing which would further heighten public cynicism and skepticism about how government operates.

I am also concerned that Federal employees not be subjected to political coercion. The risk of such coercion is increased if significant partisan political activity by Federal employees is permitted.

No legislation has been forwarded to me by the Congress as yet but these are the considerations I would have in mind.

Background

The Conference Committee has agreed on a bill which does not include some of the Senate amendments to the House Bill. The House had passed its bill by a vote of 228 to 119. The Senate measure passed by a vote of 47 to 32.

The Administration has previously indicated that a veto is a possibility.

WORSENING HEROIN PROBLEM

- Q. Recently, Dr. Robert DuPont, Director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse, released a report which indicates continued worsening of the heroin problem in the United States. What is being done about this?
- A. I am deeply concerned about reports of a worsening heroin abuse situation and have made reversing that trend a major priority of my Administration.

Within the past several months, for example, I have:

- personally written to President Echeverria of Mexico to let him know of my concern and to express my desire to work with him to deal with a problem that affects citizens of both nations;
- directed Secretary of State Kissinger and Attorney General Levi to explore with the Mexican government opportunities to strengthen our mutual drug control program;
- submitted a budget for FY 1977 which requests funds to implement all of the major recommendations of the Domestic Council's White Paper on Drug Abuse. Included in the budget are funds to (1) improve Federal law enforcement efforts, (2) provide additional treatment capacity, and (3) provide better employment opportunities for persons in and completing treatment; and
- directed the Domestic Council to conduct a thorough review of the problem of heroin flowing across the Southwest Border and to make specific recommendations for improving our ability to curtail this flow. I expect its report within the next few weeks.

Further, I am preparing for the Congress a major message on drug abuse and will submit a special legislative package in the near future to provide the legal tools to better address the problem.

In short, I have launched a major initiative to deal with the problem of drug abuse. I know that progress will not be easily made, but I am committed to seeing this program through. We must contain this menace and, with a national commitment, I believe we will.

FRICION WITH MEXICO OVER NARCOTICS

- Q. A recent article in THE WASHINGTON POST indicates that considerable friction exists between the Mexican and United States governments concerning the narcotic problem. What is the true situation?
- A. I believe that recent efforts by the Government of Mexico to control the production and trafficking of narcotics demonstrate that nation's keen awareness of, and deep concern about, the problem of increasing drug abuse. The cooperation between our two governments in the battle against illicit drugs is better this year than ever before. However, the problem remains extremely serious and we must continue these expanded efforts if we are going to make progress in controlling drug abuse.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF GOVERNMENT

Q: Many Wisconsin voters, as are many other Americans, are disturbed by growth of the federal government, with its accompanying waste and intrusion into people's private lives.

Do you feel it is time for another Hoover Commission type studies of the government - perhaps extending to all three branches - to reorganize it so that it operates more efficiently and more responsively to people's needs?

A: No. While I agree that the Federal government --- and the Federal budget --- have become too large, I do not think that the solution is to be found in the creation of another commission to study the problem. Rather, the Congress and the Executive must cooperate to limit the growth of government spending and to eliminate out dated regulation and government programs which are not effective.

PCL
3/19/76

MILITARY BASE CLOSINGS

- Q. Mr. President: Do you plan to close any military installations in this State in order to reduce Federal spending?
- A. Let me first restate my belief that we as a nation must maintain a strong and effective military capability. However, in light of the financial pressures that we are facing at all levels of Government, we must insure that our military operations are efficient as well as effective. Therefore, we are reviewing the possibility for cost reductions in all Federal programs. Specifically, we are evaluating our military installations to determine where there is duplication or unnecessary operations. As you know, we have announced preliminary findings for the closing of some Air Force bases. These announcements have been made to allow an assessment of the impact of such closings on the surrounding areas. As we determine other candidates for closings, we will initiate a similar process to insure that a full and accurate assessment is made of the impact of such closings.

SGM
3/22/76

NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

- Q. Should a moratorium on the construction of nuclear power plants be declared? If not, how do you propose to alleviate public and scientific concern regarding the safety of these plants?
- A. No, there should not be a moratorium on the construction of nuclear power plants. Progress toward our goal of an adequate and dependable supply of energy requires expanded use of both coal and nuclear energy, at least until newer and better sources of energy can be developed.

We already have more than 50 commercial nuclear power plants in operation providing dependable, safe, clean and economical sources of energy.

We have created an independent Nuclear Regulatory Commission to regulate and assure the continued safety, reliability and environmental acceptability of nuclear facilities. An extensive study recently completed by a group of non-government safety experts concluded that nuclear power plants are very safe. (In fact, they concluded that the chance of any member of the public being killed in a nuclear plant accident is one in 5 billion -- which is slightly less likely than the chance of being struck by a meteor and over 2,000 times less likely than being struck by lightning.)

Expanding the production of electricity from nuclear power is so important to our energy independence and economic strength that I believe we must take all reasonable steps to assure further the safety of nuclear power and to answer questions that might be of concern to the public.

GUN CONTROL

- Q. A recently published statistic claimed that only five percent of the American people are opposed to some form of regulation of guns. Why do you continue to oppose gun controls?
- A. The way to cut down on the criminal use of guns is not to take guns away from the law-abiding citizen, but to impose mandatory sentences for crimes in which a gun is used, make it harder to obtain cheap guns for criminal purposes, and concentrate gun enforcement in high crime areas. Accordingly, I have proposed the following program:
- legislation requiring the imposition of a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment for any person convicted of using or carrying a handgun in the commission of Federal offenses;
 - legislation banning the importation, domestic manufacture and sale of cheap, highly concealable handguns — known as "Saturday Night Specials" — which have no apparent use other than against human beings;
 - legislation strengthening current laws to strike at the illegal commerce in handguns and to emphasize the responsibility of gun dealers to adhere to the law; and
 - expansion, by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, of its firearms investigative efforts in the nation's ten largest metropolitan areas through the immediate employment and training of an additional 500 firearms investigators.

BACKGROUND

You have submitted to the Congress legislation implementing all of your recommendations for enhanced Federal handgun control. The Administration has requested an additional 500 investigators from the Congress and has begun to step up its investigation of illegal firearms transactions in the following cities: Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Dallas—Fort Worth, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco and Washington, D.C.

UNEMPLOYMENT

- Q. How successful have you been in fighting unemployment?
- A. Statistics released last week show that unemployment was down to 7.6% in February (from 7.8% the previous month).

Employment was up to 86.3 million, an increase of 125 thousand, equal to the highest number of people working in the history of the United States. All jobs lost in the recession have now been restored.

We are, of course, pleased with these figures. They not only provide further evidence that our steady economic policies are working, but more important they indicate that much of the personal hardship of unemployment is over, and that we are well on the road toward reaching our goal of a job for everyone who wants to work.

JBS/3-10-76

INACCURATE UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES?

- Q. Isn't the Administration's forecast of an average 7.7% unemployment rate for 1976 too pessimistic in view of the recent decline in February to 7.6%?
- A. I have said all along that I hoped the economic recovery and specifically the unemployment figures would be better than the economists had predicted. I hope that the present trend continues. If it does, it's obvious that our forecast was too high and that the official projections will have to be revised downward. But other interrelated economic statistics will have to be reviewed before we can make a final judgment, and although we are hopeful, we are not going to relent in our efforts to build a strong economy that will provide jobs for all who want them.

**FISCAL POSITION OF THE
POSTAL SERVICE**

- Q. What is the Administration going to do about the Postal Service? I understand that it will shortly run out of money.
- A. While it is true that the U.S. Postal Service, a semi-independent government corporation, has experienced severe fiscal deficits, there is no indication that it will shortly go bankrupt. Increased revenues from increased postal rates, cash reserves and continued borrowing authority insure continued cash flows for the Postal Service.

BACKGROUND: The Postal Service' indebtedness at the end of FY 1976 will be approximately \$3 billion. Despite this, the above resources insure that the Postal Service will remain solvent for at least another year.

FLM
3/18/76

POSTAL SUBSIDY

- Q. Postmaster General Bailar has called for a doubling of the \$1 billion annual subsidy paid by the taxpayers to support the Postal Service. Do you support that idea?
- A. I am concerned about the deficit facing the Postal Service but I do not believe that it should be subsidized from general tax revenues. As you know, the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970 established the Postal Service as a semi-independent government corporation on the principles that it support itself on its own revenues and that mail users should pay for mail service. I still support these principles but I will remain close scrutiny of the Postal Service's fiscal difficulties and will make appropriate recommendations to the Congress if I feel they are necessary.

BACKGROUND:

On September 8, at the opening session of the Nation's Postal Forum, Postmaster General Ben Bailar requested Congress for nearly \$1 billion in increased public service subsidies over the next two or three years to ease the Postal Service's deficit. He mentioned it again in his speech before the Detroit Economic Club on March 8, 1976, but indicated that the sense of the Congress and the Administration was against increased appropriations at this time.

FLM
3/18/76

POSTAL SERVICE

- Q. Postmaster General Ben Bailar has recently publicly questioned the need for current levels of postal service in this country and the post office has cut some deliveries in certain cities. Does that mean a major cut in postal service in the near future?
- A. Postmaster General Bailar, speaking for the Postal Service, has initiated a series of speeches which are intended to raise the public consciousness about the consequences of rising mail delivery costs, specifically what is the appropriate level of mail service in an era of declining volumes and revenues and increased costs? While the Postal Service contemplates no major decreases in mail service at this time, the issue has been set forth for public debate by the Postmaster General's action.

F.L. May
3/18/76

POSTAL SERVICE

Q: Despite creation of the U. S. Postal Service, delivery of mail seems to be as bad, if not worse, than it was a few years ago. Would you be willing to propose letting private companies compete with the U. S. Postal Service in delivering letters?

A: Some critics of the U. S. Postal Service have proposed that the interests of consumers would be better served if the Private Express Statutes, which guarantee the Postal Service a monopoly over first class mail, were repealed. While it is arguable that some consumers might benefit from the resulting competition, it is also possible that others in less populous areas might suffer a decline in service, or to forestall this additional Federal subsidies would have to be given to the Postal Service to maintain uneconomic routes. This latter step would violate the fundamental principle of the Reorganization Act of 1970 that mail users should pay for the service they receive.

I, therefore, do not believe that the repeal of the Private Express Statutes would be advisable at this time and that any solution for improvement of mail service or rate reduction requires extensive review by both the Administration and the Congress before drastic action is taken.

Background

Secretary Simon and other Administration officials have publicly questioned the validity of maintaining the Private Express Statutes. At the request of the Postal Rate Commission, the Council on Wage and Price Stability filed a report which called for additional study of the impact of abolition of the Private Express Statutes.

Currently the Domestic Council and OMB are developing a proposal for a low-visibility Administration task force to develop policy initiatives for the U. S. Postal Service and to improve mail service.

FLM
2/9/76

CLOSING RURAL POST OFFICES

Q: In an effort to save money, the Postal Service has been closing many rural post offices. Do you agree with this action?

A: I am appreciative of the desire of people living in rural areas to retain the small post offices that serve them, particularly those locations where the post office and general store are the chief focal points of the community. On the other hand, however, I believe that the Postal Service has a duty to all its customers to eliminate inefficient activities that contribute to rising postal costs, as long as service does not suffer as a result.

Background

The U.S. Postal Service claims it has closed or consolidated 186 post offices since the beginning of this fiscal year, July 1, with no reduction in service to affected customers and at a savings of nearly \$2,000,000. In addition, some 600 post offices are now under review by the Postal Service to determine whether equal or better service can be provided to their customers more efficiently by alternative means.

Under the current policy regulating discontinuance of post offices, field managers recommend post offices for closing only if one or more of four conditions exists:

Equivalent or improved service can be provided the affected customers more efficiently; another postal facility, easily accessible to the affected customers, is located within a reasonable distance and would provide equal or better service; a survey of the affected customers indicates they approve of the change in service; or changing conditions related to the community or the staffing or facilities of the post office make it impractical to continue to operate it.

Three Senators and 41 Representatives are suing the Postal Service in an attempt to block the contemplated closing of hundreds of unprofitable post offices. The legislators, led by Rep. Paul Simon (D., Ill.), seek an injunction to prevent the closing of "any post office in response to its operating at a deficit."

Last year the General Accounting Office recommended closing 12,000 third-class and fourth-class post offices. The action could save \$100 million a year, it is estimated, without reducing the quality of postal service.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS/DEFENSE

REVENUE SHARING

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

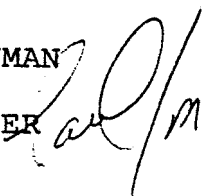
WASHINGTON

March 22, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR

JIM SHUMAN

FROM

PAUL MYER 

Attached is the supplemental material for the President's trip to Wisconsin which you had requested.

Attachments

- Tab A -- GRS Payment Data
- Tab B -- Actual Uses
- Tab C -- GRS Payment Data for
the State of Wisconsin
and local jurisdictions

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS -- WISCONSIN
(in millions)

	Total State & All Local Governments	State Gov't.	Counties	Municipalities	Indian Tribes	Townships
Actual Payments to Date as of 1/5/76	\$ 593.6	\$ 197.7	\$ 195.5	\$ 168.6	\$.6	\$ 31.1
Estimated Payments Under Existing Pro- gram--thru 12/31/76	\$ 758.5	\$ 252.7	\$ 248.8	\$ 216.7	\$.8	\$ 39.5
Projected Payments Under President's Proposal (1/77-9/82)	\$1,012.0	\$ 337.3	\$ 327.5	\$ 294.4	\$ 1.1	\$ 51.7

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Payment to Date</u>	<u>Total (Existing Program thru 12/31/76)</u>	<u>Projected Under President's Legislation</u>
Milwaukee County	\$ 56,733,896	\$ 72,012,718	\$ 93,537,871
Milwaukee City	\$ 51,274,565	\$ 65,288,694	\$ 85,770,834
--			
LaCrosse County	\$ 2,919,204	\$ 3,748,136	\$ 5,075,549
LaCrosse City	\$ 2,818,698	\$ 3,748,143	\$ 5,692,806

Actual Uses of General Revenue Sharing Payments
(July 1974-June 1975)

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Actual Uses</u>
Milwaukee County	\$ 1,152,678 for environmental protection 5,853,425 for health 9,231,204 for public safety
Milwaukee City	\$ 6,028,014 for public safety 5,238,951 for environmental protection 782,037 for health
LaCrosse County	\$ 438,000 for public safety 64,000 for financial administration 40,000 for social services for the poor and aged
LaCrosse City	\$ 907,000 for public safety

OFFICE OF REVENUE SHARING

REVENUE SHARING DISBURSMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
58	STATE OF WISCONSIN	13,379,243	197,729,088				
	ADAMS COUNTY	74,788	959,703		DRUMMOND TOWN	423	7,930
	ADAMS CITY	6,082	113,533		EILEEN TOWN	745	10,762
	FRIENDSHIP VILLAGE	1,833	25,391		HUGHES TOWN	215	9,917
	ADAMS TOWN	967	12,647		IRON RIVER TOWN	2,568	30,272
	BIG FLATS TOWN	713	8,887		KELLY TOWN	418	11,270
	COLBURN TOWN	364	5,935		KEYSTONE TOWN	496	14,941
	DELL PRAIRIE TOWN	641	8,015		LINCOLN TOWN	254	4,900
	EASTON TOWN	642	8,885		MASON TOWN	379	17,333
	JACKSON TOWNSHIP	665	14,753		NAMAKAGON TOWN	365	18,014
	LEOLA TOWN	234	5,353		ORIENTA TOWN	150	3,396
	LINCOLN TOWN	348	5,077		QULU TOWN	599	9,016
	MONROE TOWN	470	5,460		PILSEN TOWN	239	3,466
	NEW CHESTER TOWN	544	10,748		PORT WING TOWN	973	15,610
	NEW HAVEN TOWN	700	9,806		GRANDVIEW TOWN	547	9,915
	PRESTON TOWN	898	11,193		RUSSELL TOWN	576	8,504
	QUINCY TOWN	609	11,444		TRIPP TOWN	REPORT	7,524
	RICHFIELD TOWN	220	2,995		WASHBURN TOWN	345	5,054
	ROME TOWN	4,872	24,613		RED CLIFF TRIBAL COUNCIL	2,173	39,836
	SPRINGVILLE TOWN	583	8,270		* COUNTY TOTAL *	77,978	1,334,431
	STRONGS PRAIRIE TOWN	975	21,653	005	BROWN COUNTY	448,379	7,219,023
	WINNEBAGO BUSINESS COMMITTEE	3,861	63,729		DENMARK VILLAGE	1,871	27,147
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	100,211	1,338,110		DE PERE CITY	38,463	566,330
002	ASHLAND COUNTY	44,861	825,079		GREEN BAY CITY	487,963	6,289,498
	ASHLAND CITY	63,874	737,350		PULASKI VILLAGE	4,153	94,910
	BUTTERNUT VILLAGE	1,731	27,673		WRIGHTSTOWN VILLAGE	4,469	47,801
	MELLEN CITY	1,838	39,296		HOWARD VILLAGE	18,638	113,300
	AGENDA TOWN	627	9,180		ALLOUEZ TOWN	26,233	275,194
	ASHLAND TOWN	610	9,031		ASHWAURENON TOWN	71,407	433,346
	CHIPPEWA TOWN	509	7,473		BELLEVEU TOWN	7,046	59,733
	SINGLES TOWN	539	9,243		DE PERE TOWN	1,705	27,643
	GORDON TOWN	363	5,556		EATON TOWN	2,265	34,764
	JACOBS TOWN	1,095	19,439		GLENMORE TOWN	1,366	19,915
	LA POINTE TOWN	1,009	10,862		GREEN BAY TOWN	1,214	17,254
	MARENGO TOWN	431	11,379		MORART TOWN	3,533	66,368
	MORSE TOWN	498	14,680		HOLLAND TOWN	1,531	21,809
	PEEKSVILLE TOWN	177	2,599		HUMBOLDT TOWN	1,357	19,759
	SANBORN TOWN	798	11,843		LAWRENCE TOWN	1,671	28,451
	SHANAGOLDEN TOWN	161	2,431		MORRISON TOWN	2,394	28,475
	WHITE RIVER TOWN	719	10,819		NEW DENMARK TOWN	1,592	36,445
	SAD RIVER TRIBAL COUNCIL	3,801	56,282		PITTSFIELD TOWN	2,863	34,034
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	123,641	1,819,415		ROCKLAND TOWN	1,212	17,642
003	BARRON COUNTY	126,391	1,940,989		SCOTT TOWN	2,361	35,203
	ALMENA VILLAGE	5,360	36,201		SUAMICO TOWN	3,541	50,890
	BARRON CITY	6,341	130,327		WRIGHTSTOWN TOWN	1,887	43,280
	MERON VILLAGE	3,375	45,447		ONEIDA INDIAN TRIBE OF WIS	9,045	126,104
	WETEK CITY	12,601	143,340	006	BUFFALO COUNTY	76,106	1,107,647
	CUMBERLAND CITY	7,068	147,893		ALMA CITY	1,576	25,274
	DALLAS VILLAGE	1,155	16,712		BUFFALO CITY	894	12,313
	HAUGEN VILLAGE	316	4,440		COCHRANE VILLAGE	1,754	25,267
	PRAIRIE FARM VILLAGE	1,422	21,750		FOUNTAIN CITY CITY	3,432	47,579
	RICE LAKE CITY	19,135	328,548		MONDOVI CITY	REPORT	130,900
	TURTLE LAKE VILLAGE	1,929	24,927		ALMA TOWN	1,060	23,040
	ALMENA TOWN	3,412	37,403		RELVIERE TOWN	1,179	30,497
	ARLAND TOWN	764	11,188		BUFFALO TOWN	996	14,097
	BARRON TOWN	1,538	21,672		CANTON TOWN	544	15,000
	BEAR LAKE TOWN	829	12,268		CROSS TOWN	1,080	17,347
	CEDAR LAKE TOWN	3,199	35,089		DOVER TOWN	1,421	49,375
	CHETEK TOWN	1,516	39,168		GILMANTON TOWN	1,684	26,336
	CLINTON TOWN	1,972	34,645		GLENCOE TOWN	3,127	37,622
	CRYSTAL LAKE TOWN	923	12,869		LINCOLN TOWN	350	8,865
	CUMBERLAND TOWN	1,202	16,491		MAXVILLE TOWN	730	11,741
	DALLAS TOWN	1,206	24,937		MILTON TOWN	480	9,186
	DOVRE TOWN	1,275	26,856		MODENA TOWN	550	16,817
	DOYLE TOWN	547	11,212		MONDOVI TOWN	560	7,853
	LAKELAND TOWN	892	15,084		MONTANA TOWN	1,205	20,775
	MAPLE GROVE TOWN	3,245	75,932		NAPLES TOWN	1,487	26,277
	MAPLE PLAIN TOWN	701	11,661		NELSON TOWN	1,887	30,059
	OAK GROVE TOWN	2,958	30,187		WAUMANDEE TOWN	3,127	41,384
	PRAIRIE FARM TOWN	2,105	40,516		* COUNTY TOTAL *	105,229	1,735,437
	PRAIRIE LAKE TOWN	1,499	27,787	007	BURNETT COUNTY	72,914	972,653
	RICE LAKE TOWN	2,133	44,341		GRANTSBURG VILLAGE	1,955	31,568
	SIoux CREEK TOWN	1,555	29,960		SIREN VILLAGE	3,597	42,714
	STANFORD TOWN	1,709	34,666		WEBSTER VILLAGE	2,266	37,233
	STANLEY TOWN	1,557	28,684		ANDERSON TOWN	239	3,641
	SUMNER TOWN	1,335	28,784		BLAINE TOWN	166	7,344
	TURTLE LAKE TOWN	1,859	27,291		DANIELS TOWN	663	9,562
	VANCE CREEK TOWN	1,715	33,749		DEWEY TOWN	544	7,573
	ST CROIX TRIBAL COUNCIL	2,345	37,771		GRANTSBURG TOWN	537	8,430
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	229,092	3,597,904		JACKSON TOWN	553	4,603
004	BAYFIELD COUNTY	50,408	883,626		LA FOLLETTE TOWN	342	9,427
	BAYFIELD CITY	3,719	52,670		LINCOLN TOWN	142	2,125
	CARLE VILLAGE	351	5,780		MEENON TOWN	796	10,818
	MASON VILLAGE	164	2,169		OAKLAND TOWN	503	9,744
	WASHBURN CITY	7,866	94,093		ROOSEVELT TOWN	224	3,188
	BARNSDALE TOWN	729	10,981		RUSK TOWN	276	3,818
	WES TOWN	798	12,814		SAND LAKE TOWN	410	5,703
	FIELD TOWN	583	12,983		SCOTT TOWN	387	4,675
	VIEW TOWN	382	5,596		SIREN TOWN	717	10,754
	WELL TOWN	250	4,021		SWISS TOWN	675	9,349
	CABLE TOWN	582	21,588		TRADE LAKE TOWN	2,403	41,340
	CLOVER TOWN	333	9,543		UNION TOWN	180	2,635
	DELTA TOWN	344	4,101		WEBB LAKE TOWN	361	2,657
					WEST MARSHLAND TOWN	217	3,112

REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	WOOD RIVER TOWN	1,088	20,483		WORDEN TOWN	700	14,484
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	92,155	1,269,849		YORK TOWN	1,625	17,094
008	CALUMET COUNTY	65,912	904,266		* COUNTY TOTAL *	177,558	3,330,674
	BRILLION CITY	9,513	128,231	011	COLUMBIA COUNTY	76,090	1,370,877
	CHILTON CITY	6,545	68,701		ARLINGTON VILLAGE	1,677	10,344
	MILBERT VILLAGE	1,062	15,994		CAMBRIA VILLAGE	1,700	21,328
	NEW HOLSTEIN CITY	9,939	162,487		COLUMBUS CITY	12,757	205,144
	STOCKBRIDGE VILLAGE	895	10,400		DOYLESTOWN VILLAGE	337	4,775
	SHERWOOD VILLAGE	696	8,935		FALL RIVER VILLAGE	833	11,465
	BRILLION TOWN	2,321	33,399		FRIESLAND VILLAGE	385	5,438
	BROTHERTOWN TOWN	2,801	74,476		LODI CITY	6,682	110,036
	CHARLESTOWN TOWN	2,102	50,954		PARDEEVILLE VILLAGE	2,660	51,934
	CHILTON TOWN	7,787	97,727		PORTAGE CITY	18,284	278,194
	HARRISON TOWN	3,969	58,404		POYNETTE VILLAGE	3,565	60,223
	NEW HOLSTEIN TOWN	2,514	37,822		RIO VILLAGE	1,830	26,528
	RANTOUL TOWN	1,450	22,628		WISCONSIN DELLS CITY	17,724	258,727
	STOCKBRIDGE TOWN	3,417	59,424		WYOCENA VILLAGE	931	22,706
	WOODVILLE TOWN	2,427	52,253		ARLINGTON TOWN	849	12,558
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	123,350	1,807,501		CALEDONIA TOWN	1,095	15,424
009	CHIPPewa COUNTY	119,031	1,586,289		COLUMBUS TOWN	901	12,870
	BLOOMER CITY	16,551	217,135		COURTLAND TOWN	773	11,267
	BOYO VILLAGE	1,503	23,567		DEKOPRA TOWN	2,399	32,090
	CAOOTT VILLAGE	3,149	47,326		FORT WINNEBAGO TOWN	856	12,130
	CHIPPewa FALLS CITY	78,107	1,144,879		FOUNTAIN PRAIRIE TOWN	1,008	12,243
	CORNELL CITY	4,351	71,451		HAMPTON TOWN	862	12,422
	NEW AUBURN VILLAGE	1,470	18,425		LEFOS TOWN	1,109	36,599
	STANLEY CITY	8,972	93,932		LEWISTON TOWN	1,292	23,995
	ANSON TOWN	1,769	24,922		LODI TOWN	1,757	35,141
	ARTHUR TOWN	1,826	14,174		LOWVILLE TOWN	1,024	14,724
	AUBURN TOWN	496	11,883		MARCFLLON TOWN	958	13,665
	BIRCH CREEK TOWN	442	6,534		NEWPORT TOWN	868	11,631
	BLOOMER TOWN	1,011	18,782		OTSEGO TOWN	941	13,554
	CLEVELAND TOWN	760	11,273		PACIFIC TOWN	984	13,672
	COLBURN TOWN	REPORT	19,056		RANDOLPH TOWN	872	13,029
	COOKS VALLEY TOWN	788	23,887		SCOTT TOWN	732	10,528
	DELMAR TOWN	1,343	23,031		SPRINGVALF TOWN	626	9,053
	EAGLE POINT TOWN	2,758	58,256		WEST POINT TOWN	1,139	15,792
	EUSON TOWN	1,417	26,462		WYOCENA TOWN	1,400	19,797
	ESTELLA TOWN	577	10,789		* COUNTY TOTAL *	167,901	2,750,262
	GOETZ TOWN	743	10,975	012	CRAWFORD COUNTY	73,187	1,259,453
	HALLIE TOWN	3,995	57,724		BELL CENTER VILLAGE	141	2,062
	LAKE HOLCOMBE TOWN	1,278	13,392		EASTMAN VILLAGE	395	5,728
	HOWARD TOWN	2,142	38,113		FERRYVILLE VILLAGE	1,008	13,873
	LAFAYETTE TOWN	4,380	62,356		GAYS MILLS VILLAGE	2,122	30,556
	RUBY TOWN	555	8,371		LYNAVILLE VILLAGE	174	3,045
	SAMPSON TOWN	960	42,617		MOUNT STEPLING VILLAGE	301	4,961
	SIGEL TOWN	810	11,744		PRAIRIE DU CHIEN CITY	7,900	237,871
	WILDEN TOWN	2,413	48,316		SOLDIERS GROVE VILLAGE	1,108	20,924
	WHEATON TOWN	2,346	32,278		STEUREN VILLAGE	199	3,168
	WOODMOR TOWN	1,443	24,138		WAUZKA VILLAGE	809	11,326
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	267,386	3,802,077		BRIDGEPORT TOWN	562	8,237
010	CLARK COUNTY	95,250	1,910,233		CLAYTON TOWN	1,861	34,670
	ABBOTSFORD CITY	5,186	80,187		EASTMAN TOWN	1,068	28,722
	COLBY CITY	4,413	67,633		FREEMAN TOWN	5,974	87,928
	CURTISS VILLAGE	705	13,137		HANEY TOWN	473	8,872
	DORCHESTER VILLAGE	4,445	63,995		MARIFTTA TOWN	722	10,748
	GRANTON VILLAGE	1,415	25,885		PRAIRIE DU CHIEN TOWN	758	10,645
	GREENWOOD CITY	2,522	62,811		SCOTT TOWN	1,038	13,271
	LOYAL CITY	5,630	84,882		SENECA TOWN	1,364	29,054
	NEILLSVILLE CITY	15,041	265,357		UTICA TOWN	1,306	42,197
	OWEN CITY	3,374	28,969		WAUZKA TOWN	466	8,369
	THORP CITY	8,589	99,262		* COUNTY TOTAL *	102,976	1,475,884
	WITHEE VILLAGE	2,082	51,030	013	DANE COUNTY	502,752	8,460,008
	BEAVER TOWN	2,092	45,201		BELLEVILLE VILLAGE	1,624	21,705
	RUTLER TOWN	102	1,768		BLACK EARTH VILLAGE	1,370	29,053
	COLBY TOWN	1,020	28,586		BLIE MOUNDS VILLAGE	363	4,853
	DEWHURST TOWN	115	2,043		CAMBRIDGE VILLAGE	814	12,744
	EATON TOWN	708	10,271		COTTAGE GROVE VILLAGE	609	8,618
	FOSTER TOWN	64	918		CROSS PLAINS VILLAGE	5,457	63,654
	FREMONT TOWN	1,113	17,986		DANE VILLAGE	1,082	14,924
	GRANT TOWN	1,045	14,894		DEERFIELD VILLAGE	2,239	23,406
	GREEN GROVE TOWN	818	18,663		DE FOREST VILLAGE	2,722	35,027
	HENDREN TOWN	672	9,602		MCFARLAND VILLAGE	4,657	60,439
	HEWETT TOWN	229	3,089		MADISON CITY	762,259	10,045,840
	MIXON TOWN	952	14,149		MAPLE BLUFF VILLAGE	2,216	34,990
	HOARD TOWN	1,089	46,717		MARSHALL VILLAGE	2,461	29,964
	LEVIS TOWN	428	8,072		MAZOMANIE VILLAGE	5,443	72,599
	LONGWOOD TOWN	877	13,024		MIDDLETON CITY	13,132	203,491
	LOYAL TOWN	996	14,670		MIDDLINGTON CITY	12,412	186,127
	LYNN TOWN	740	14,088		MONONA CITY	6,248	110,052
	MAYVILLE TOWN	1,165	17,494		MOUNT MORER VILLAGE	4,444	82,737
	MEAD TOWN	560	9,397		OREGON VILLAGE	196	3,064
	MENTOR TOWN	-1,131	18,787		ROCKDALE VILLAGE	196	39,053
	PINE VALLEY TOWN	1,133	18,463		SHOREWOOD HILLS VILLAGE	2,452	197,571
	RESEBURG TOWN	891	47,725		STOUGHTON CITY	15,080	246,674
	SEIF TOWN	512	9,066		SUN PRAIRIE CITY	15,090	246,674
	SHERMAN TOWN	2,181	41,082		VERONA VILLAGE	3,810	61,488
	SHERWOOD TOWN	232	3,544		WAUNAKEE VILLAGE	6,796	80,467
	THORP TOWN	1,401	25,299		ALBION TOWN	2,348	34,510
	UNITY TOWN	1,417	24,563		BERRY TOWN	1,134	18,966
	WARNER TOWN	1,391	15,757		BLACK EARTH TOWN	484	7,281
	WASHBURN TOWN	403	7,433		BLOOMING GROVE TOWN	1,901	28,694
	WESTON TOWN	743	12,449		BLIE MOUNDS TOWN	849	12,147
	WITHEE TOWN	961	37,855		BURISTON TOWN	1,954	26,990
					BURKE TOWN	2,278	31,523

REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	CHRISTIANA TOWN	1,556	27,633		LAKE NEBAGAMON VILLAGE	785	13,771
	COTTAGE GROVE TOWN	2,311	37,766		OLIVER VILLAGE	254	3,759
	CROSS PLAINS TOWN	1,217	27,207		POPLAR VILLAGE	594	8,231
	DANE TOWN	4,357	63,940		SOLO SPRINGS VILLAGE	745	10,744
	DEERFIELD TOWN	1,134	16,735		SUPERIOR CITY	96,833	2,017,969
	DUNKIRK TOWN	2,619	34,350		SUPERIOR VILLAGE	569	9,481
	DUNN TOWN	4,482	61,458		AMNICON TOWN	1,144	16,194
	FITCHBURG TOWN	10,655	94,129		BENNETT TOWN	444	6,047
	MADISON TOWN	6,908	102,763		RRULE TOWN	611	9,914
	MAZOMANIE TOWN	955	14,124		CLOVERLAND TOWN	322	4,815
	MEDINA TOWN	1,212	17,301		DATRYLAND TOWN	291	4,189
	MIDDLETON TOWN	2,408	34,209		GORDON TOWN	562	7,609
	MONTROSE TOWN	1,213	17,318		HAWTHORNE TOWN	907	12,794
	OREGON TOWN	1,449	20,158		HIGHLAND TOWN	205	2,440
	PERRY TOWN	809	11,897		LAKESIDE TOWN	661	9,281
	PLEASANT SPRINGS TOWN	2,630	37,103		MAPLE TOWN	766	10,944
	PRIMROSE TOWN	830	13,398		OAKLAND TOWN	804	11,274
	ROXBURY TOWN	1,724	25,538		PARKLAND TOWN	1,966	27,509
	RUTLAND TOWN	1,488	22,764		SOLO SPRINGS TOWN	634	8,559
	SPRINGDALE TOWN	1,372	20,268		SUMMIT TOWN	1,151	16,312
	SPRINGFIELD TOWN	2,411	34,963		SUPPFIOR TOWN	2,316	31,414
	SUN PRAIRIE TOWN	1,847	26,759		WASCOTT TOWN	411	6,813
	VERMONT TOWN	776	11,970		* COUNTY TOTAL *	241,204	4,125,351
	VERONA TOWN	2,781	40,161				
	VIENNA TOWN	1,535	27,322	017	DUNN COUNTY	84,095	1,551,359
	WESTPORT TOWN	2,819	42,921		BOYCEVILL VILLAGE	935	21,676
	WINDSOR TOWN	3,138	43,661		COLFAX VILLAGE	3,533	63,811
	YORK TOWN	988	14,020		DOWNING VILLAGE	265	7,404
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	1,454,300	21,221,798		ELK MOUND VILLAGE	671	9,140
014	DOODGE COUNTY	219,221	2,979,586		KNAPP VILLAGE	789	7,627
	BEAVER DAM CITY	49,875	585,356		MEMONONIE CITY	38,481	581,078
	BROWNSVILLE VILLAGE	2,873	25,134		RINGELAND VILLAGE	617	8,854
	CLYMAN VILLAGE	1,353	20,011		WHEELER VILLAGE	588	5,875
	FOX LAKE CITY	6,122	85,847		COLFAX TOWN	627	8,974
	HORICON CITY	11,570	174,542		DUNN TOWN	1,251	18,024
	MUSTISFORD VILLAGE	2,311	29,089		EAU GALLE TOWN	2,915	49,626
	IRON RIDGE VILLAGE	2,633	32,035		ELK MOUND TOWN	1,235	19,089
	JUNEAU CITY	6,390	87,409		GRANT TOWN	565	9,507
	LOWIRA VILLAGE	3,284	53,719		HAY RIVER TOWN	527	7,539
	LOWELL VILLAGE	1,156	16,188		LUCAS TOWN	1,994	36,006
	MAYVILLE CITY	8,351	94,895		MEMONONIP TOWN	2,446	33,066
	NEOSHO VILLAGE	499	20,976		NEW HAVEN TOWN	811	26,525
	RANDOLPH VILLAGE	3,725	54,197		OTTER CREEK TOWN	291	4,817
	REESEVILLE VILLAGE	1,537	21,667		PERU TOWN	292	4,376
	THERESA VILLAGE	1,984	24,099		RED CEDAR TOWN	1,280	50,940
	WAUPUN CITY	12,271	336,746		ROCK CREEK TOWN	1,042	17,235
	KEKOSKEE VILLAGE	281	4,169		SAND CREEK TOWN	699	10,605
	ASHIPPUN TOWN	1,760	26,748		SHERIDAN TOWN	525	10,304
	BEAVER DAM TOWN	2,570	35,863		SHFRMAN TOWN	861	18,407
	BURNETT TOWN	1,136	25,604		SPRING BROOK TOWN	1,544	21,168
	CALAMUS TOWN	1,108	17,421		STANTON TOWN	679	12,351
	CHESTER TOWN	1,234	18,878		TAINTER TOWN	1,311	18,102
	CLYMAN TOWN	2,343	45,283		TIFFANY TOWN	625	8,759
	ELBA TOWN	1,176	20,624		WESTON TOWN	2,824	40,488
	EMMET TOWN	1,267	20,597		WILSON TOWN	544	10,645
	FOX LAKE TOWN	3,097	50,323		* COUNTY TOTAL *	154,842	2,693,580
	HERMAN TOWN	2,356	71,947	018	EAU CLAIRE COUNTY	161,278	1,969,733
	MURBARD TOWN	2,499	47,794		ALTONNA CITY	9,065	110,071
	MUSTISFORD TOWN	2,281	34,059		AUGUSTA CITY	3,334	65,497
	LERANON TOWN	2,888	41,915		EAU CLAIRE CITY	139,999	1,785,020
	LEROY TOWN	1,482	21,229		FAIRCHILD VILLAGE	3,163	44,065
	LOWIRA TOWN	3,700	48,854		FALL CREEK VILLAGE	2,909	34,814
	LOWELL TOWN	2,647	41,627		BRIDGE CREEK TOWN	2,436	37,223
	OAK GROVE TOWN	1,601	23,728		BRUNSWICK TOWN	1,458	19,820
	PORTLAND TOWN	1,168	16,500		CLAR CREEK TOWN	981	13,928
	RUBICON TOWN	2,276	37,389		DRAMMEN TOWN	845	14,210
	SHIELDS TOWN	1,421	20,409		FAIRCHILD TOWN	304	4,340
	THERESA TOWN	1,378	26,164		LINCOLN TOWN	2,119	33,284
	TRENTON TOWN	1,804	25,373		LUDINGTON TOWN	1,281	17,902
	WESTFORD TOWN	1,486	21,807		OTTER CREEK TOWN	641	9,425
	WILLIAMSTOWN TOWN	827	11,855		PLEASANT VALLEY TOWN	1,627	22,187
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	380,141	5,397,648		SEYMOUR TOWN	3,078	42,720
015	DOOR COUNTY	75,172	1,127,857		UNION TOWN	2,730	41,916
	EPHRAIM VILLAGE	2,083	10,549		WASHINGTON TOWN	8,105	105,328
	SISTER RAY VILLAGE	2,072	39,651		WILSON TOWN	544	7,744
	STURGEON BAY CITY	37,748	574,415		* COUNTY TOTAL *	345,897	4,379,231
	FORESTVILLE VILLAGE	695	6,793	019	FLORENCE COUNTY	14,166	325,024
	EGG HARBOR VILLAGE	1,388	20,328		AUPORA TOWN	1,655	20,901
	BAILEYS HARBOR TOWN	2,291	24,187		COMMONWEALTH TOWN	310	4,553
	BRUSSELS TOWN	3,027	32,107		FENCE TOWN	229	3,701
	CLAY BANKS TOWN	832	11,558		FERN TOWN	75	3,474
	EGG HARBOR TOWN	1,509	23,455		FLORENCE TOWN	2,449	40,552
	FORESTVILLE TOWN	1,101	37,156		HOMESTEAD TOWN	298	4,590
	GARDNER TOWN	1,103	21,839		LONG LAKE TOWN	226	3,393
	GILBRALTAR TOWN	763	13,380		TIPLER TOWN	192	2,897
	JACKSONPORT TOWN	1,588	21,968		* COUNTY TOTAL *	19,600	409,082
	LIBERTY GROVE TOWN	2,934	27,468	020	FOND DU LAC COUNTY	176,054	2,997,436
	MASEHAUPEE TOWN	1,915	26,586		BRANDON VILLAGE	1,942	38,927
	SEVASTOPOL TOWN	2,707	36,916		CAMPRELLSPORT VILLAGE	3,644	55,278
	STURGEON BAY TOWN	838	17,740		EDFN VILLAGE	472	10,123
	UNION TOWN	1,637	30,181		FAIRWATER VILLAGE	953	8,410
	WASHINGTON TOWN	2,240	39,359		FOND DU LAC CITY	139,422	2,218,021
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	143,635	2,147,493		NORTH FOND DU LAC VILLAGE	4,492	59,852
					OAKFIELD VILLAGE	1,693	17,597
	DOUGLAS COUNTY	124,219	1,875,777				

OFFICE OF REVENUE SHARING

50 WISCONSIN

REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	RIPON CITY	23,138	364,379		WINGVILLE TOWN	769	17,644
	ROSENDALE VILLAGE	1,852	27,955		WOODMAN TOWN	262	10,318
	ST CLOUD VILLAGE	673	9,941		WYALUSING TOWN	488	8,762
	MT CALVARY VILLAGE	1,068	16,718		* COUNTY TOTAL *	211,595	4,204,744
	ALTO TOWN	1,361	28,995	023	GRFEN COUNTY	97,824	1,405,521
	ASHFORD TOWN	1,799	26,354		ALBANY VILLAGE	3,398	41,314
	AUBURN TOWN	1,613	22,649		BRODHEAD CITY	7,393	142,561
	BYRON TOWN	1,614	23,353		BROOKLYN VILLAGE	1,752	26,919
	CALUMET TOWN	1,799	28,431		BROWN TOWN VILLAGE	312	8,380
	EDEN TOWN	1,243	17,802		MONROE CITY	16,944	223,664
	ELDORADO TOWN	4,208	37,821		MONTICELLO VILLAGE	3,353	25,612
	EMPIRE TOWN	2,162	31,104		NEW GLARUS VILLAGE	4,928	50,327
	FOND DU LAC TOWN	4,364	69,040		ADAMS TOWN	576	37,774
	FOREST TOWN	1,347	19,815		ALBANY TOWN	2,277	23,364
	FRIENDSHIP TOWN	2,732	41,842		BROOKLYN TOWN	924	26,500
	LAMARTINE TOWN	1,758	25,436		CADIZ TOWN	1,037	18,545
	MARSHFIELD TOWN	1,398	20,737		CLARNO TOWN	1,347	30,924
	METOMEN TOWN	1,049	25,735		DECATUR TOWN	903	12,720
	OAKFIELD TOWN	919	19,308		EXETER TOWN	837	19,840
	OSCEOLA TOWN	1,375	20,026		JEFFERSON TOWN	1,364	20,438
	RIPON TOWN	1,437	21,234		JORDAN TOWN	1,709	25,898
	ROSENDALE TOWN	1,474	22,968		MONROE TOWN	1,361	20,444
	SPRINGVALE TOWN	887	20,313		MOUNT PLEASANT TOWN	1,371	12,800
	TAYCHEEDAM TOWN	3,443	48,559		NEW GLARUS TOWN	714	13,058
	WAUPUN TOWN	1,693	25,384		SPRING GROVE TOWN	970	20,299
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	395,118	6,440,363		SYLVESTER TOWN	885	12,354
					WASHINGTON TOWN	1,949	32,974
021	FOREST COUNTY	53,535	706,230		YORK TOWN	738	17,481
	CRANDOM CITY	3,607	71,263		* COUNTY TOTAL *	154,870	2,269,703
	ALVIN TOWN	147	2,755	024	GRFEN LAKE COUNTY	55,022	819,767
	ARGONNE TOWN	468	6,973		BERLIN CITY	23,461	214,324
	ARMSTRONG CREEK	599	8,303		GREEN LAKE CITY	2,560	44,169
	BLACKWELL TOWN	397	7,265		KINGSTON VILLAGE	429	6,168
	CASWELL TOWN	134	1,820		MARKEAN CITY	3,255	52,377
	CRANDOM TOWN	649	10,886		PRINCETON CITY	2,457	39,447
	FREEDOM TOWN	1,430	15,027		MARQUETTE VILLAGE	336	3,992
	MILES TOWN	672	15,608		BERLIN TOWN	1,180	15,854
	LAONA TOWN	2,330	42,365		BROOKLYN TOWN	1,632	22,800
	LINCOLN TOWN	1,942	28,088		GREEN LAKE TOWN	1,601	21,190
	NASHVILLE TOWN	2,257	29,680		KINGSTON TOWN	676	11,137
	POPPLE RIVER TOWN	REPORT	1,672		MACKFORD TOWN	763	36,965
	ROSS TOWN	228	7,212		MANCHESTER TOWN	947	13,922
	WABENO TOWN	1,211	33,891		MARQUETTE TOWN	306	5,571
	FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI GE	1,904	24,897		PRINCETON TOWN	1,211	17,160
	SOKAOGON CHIPPEWA TRIBAL CO.	2,634	17,328		ST MARIE TOWN	397	5,748
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	74,164	1,027,213		SENECA TOWN	443	6,551
					* COUNTY TOTAL *	97,074	1,337,502
022	GRANT COUNTY	88,797	1,945,466	025	IOWA COUNTY	98,181	1,318,028
	BAGLEY VILLAGE	658	13,009		ARENA VILLAGE	1,300	13,433
	BLOOMINGTON VILLAGE	3,774	45,566		AVOCA VILLAGE	1,888	21,774
	BLUE RIVER VILLAGE	1,164	20,142		BARNVELD VILLAGE	2,204	33,733
	BOSCOBEL CITY	16,814	276,856		CORB VILLAGE	3,240	45,573
	CASSVILLE VILLAGE	1,547	23,884		DODGEVILLE CITY	11,017	180,209
	CUBA CITY CITY	4,908	91,006		HIGHLAND VILLAGE	1,260	19,490
	DICKEYVILLE VILLAGE	1,549	19,460		HOLLANDALE VILLAGE	617	12,558
	FENNIMORE CITY	9,871	149,830		LINDEN VILLAGE	1,159	18,183
	HAZEL GREEN VILLAGE	1,273	17,747		MINERAL POINT CITY	7,229	122,828
	LANCASTER CITY	10,044	200,730		REWEY VILLAGE	321	5,066
	LIVINGSTON VILLAGE	1,004	16,886		RIDGEWAY VILLAGE	2,191	23,908
	MONTFORT VILLAGE	3,432	26,242		ARFNA TOWN	2,388	27,434
	MOUNT HOPE VILLAGE	1,063	15,492		BRIGHAM TOWN	1,611	23,324
	MUSCODA VILLAGE	5,573	78,917		CLYDE TOWN	422	6,476
	PATCH GROVE VILLAGE	694	12,320		DODGEVILLE TOWN	3,173	44,822
	PLATTEVILLE CITY	19,250	447,101		EDEN TOWN	624	11,299
	POTOSI VILLAGE	1,215	14,062		HIGHLAND TOWN	3,244	56,920
	TENNYSON VILLAGE	521	10,422		LINDEN TOWN	1,087	19,053
	WOODMAN VILLAGE	115	1,809		HIFFLIN TOWN	1,825	36,364
	BEETOWN TOWN	2,296	52,142		MINERAL POINT TOWN	955	24,218
	BLOOMINGTON TOWN	2,020	40,807		MOSCOW TOWN	655	9,793
	BOSCOBEL TOWN	614	8,395		PULASKI TOWN	484	32,987
	CASSVILLE TOWN	1,440	37,033		RIDGEWAY TOWN	655	9,550
	CASTLE ROCK TOWN	835	12,704		WALDICK TOWN	941	18,818
	CLIFTON TOWN	468	27,260		WYOMING TOWN	632	17,992
	ELLENBORO TOWN	1,097	21,757		* COUNTY TOTAL *	149,002	2,151,991
	FENNIMORE TOWN	862	13,287	026	IRON COUNTY	32,444	513,654
	GLEN HAVEN TOWN	830	13,145		MURLEY CITY	14,375	153,028
	HARRISON TOWN	959	13,281		MONTREAL CITY	7,958	39,404
	HAZEL GREEN TOWN	1,471	29,385		ANDERSON TOWN	463	6,873
	HICKORY GROVE TOWN	1,462	21,989		CAREY TOWN	298	3,830
	JAMESTOWN TOWN	2,501	35,545		GURNEY TOWN	148	7,655
	LIBERTY TOWN	709	12,338		KIMBALL TOWN	576	8,394
	LIMA TOWN	1,109	27,278		KNIGHT TOWN	414	6,817
	LITTLE GRANT TOWN	780	38,684		MERCER TOWN	1,361	24,984
	MARION TOWN	510	10,010		OMA TOWN	802	17,087
	MILLVILLE TOWN	191	7,691		PENCFR TOWN	406	7,681
	MOUNT HOPE TOWN	722	17,126		SAXON TOWN	427	16,441
	MOUNT IDA TOWN	922	19,929		SHFRMAN TOWN	544	3,560
	MUSCODA TOWN	554	8,970		LAC DU FLAMBEAU TRIBAL COUM	7,914	119,576
	NORTH LANCASTER TOWN	689	27,957		* COUNTY TOTAL *	63,072	926,989
	PARIS TOWN	947	17,838	027	JACKSON COUNTY	53,658	974,799
	PATCH GROVE TOWN	761	16,794		ALMA CENTER VILLAGE	940	10,947
	PLATTEVILLE TOWN	1,365	22,116		BLACK RIVER FALLS CITY	7,477	118,034
	POTOSI TOWN	4,453	86,897				
	SMELSER TOWN	1,573	33,867				
	SOUTH LANCASTER TOWN	3,977	57,704				
	WATERLOO TOWN	710	25,619				
	WATTENSTOWN TOWN	323	4,593				

OFFICE OF REVENUE SHARING
REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	MIXTON VILLAGE	984	18,205		WHEATLAND TOWN	2,751	37,194
	MELROSE VILLAGE	642	11,325		* COUNTY TOTAL *	624,610	9,939,404
	MERRILLAN VILLAGE	1,596	26,595	031	KEWAUNEE COUNTY	24,774	740,284
	TAYLOR VILLAGE	539	8,605		ALGOMA CITY	14,245	239,241
	ADAMS TOWN	1,259	23,215		CASCO VILLAGE	608	14,233
	ALATION TOWN	1,727	39,359		KEWAUNEE CITY	12,846	148,593
	ALMA TOWN	796	11,933		LUXEMBURG VILLAGE	3,413	47,490
	BEAR BLUFF TOWN	134	2,044		AMNAPPEE TOWN	1,375	31,051
	BROCKWAY TOWN	1,208	14,988		CARLTON TOWN	1,322	21,408
	CITY POINT TOWN	274	4,885		FRANKLIN TOWN	1,182	33,002
	CLEVELAND TOWN	508	21,998		CASCO TOWN	1,599	21,443
	CURRAN TOWN	430	24,209		LINCOLN TOWN	1,592	24,434
	FRANKLIN TOWN	856	24,942		LUXEMBURG TOWN	2,733	34,398
	GARDEN VALLEY TOWN	1,053	27,029		MONTPELIER TOWN	2,134	31,513
	GARFIELD TOWN	471	9,304		PIERCE TOWN	922	12,990
	MIXTON TOWN	687	12,883		RED RIVER TOWN	1,784	24,211
	IRVING TOWN	590	27,012		WEST KEWAUNEE TOWN	1,523	29,012
	KNAPP TOWN	404	3,450		* COUNTY TOTAL *	72,856	1,453,654
	KOMENSKY TOWN	329	5,039	032	LA CROSSE COUNTY	201,724	2,919,204
	MANCHESTER TOWN	534	7,910		BANGOR VILLAGE	1,293	22,359
	MELROSE TOWN	823	14,530		HOLMEN VILLAGE	3,155	34,409
	MILLSTON TOWN	195	2,820		LA CROSSE CITY	226,109	2,818,494
	NORTH BEND TOWN	594	8,897		ONALASKA CITY	8,060	104,848
	NORTHFIELD TOWN	1,516	19,953		ROCKLAND VILLAGE	338	4,980
	SPRINGFIELD TOWN	1,115	14,507		WEST SALEM VILLAGE	6,174	104,497
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	81,290	1,487,475		BANGOR TOWN	1,629	33,575
028	JEFFERSON COUNTY	166,745	2,437,758		BARRE TOWN	962	15,923
	FORT ATKINSON CITY	23,952	290,706		BURNS TOWN	1,045	29,773
	JEFFERSON CITY	11,152	193,145		CAMPBELL TOWN	4,060	59,423
	JOHNSON CREEK VILLAGE	2,420	34,348		FARMINGTON TOWN	1,751	35,379
	LAKE MILLS CITY	8,087	116,525		GREENFIELD TOWN	1,583	22,950
	PALMYRA VILLAGE	4,736	44,529		HAMILTON TOWN	1,619	22,243
	SULLIVAN VILLAGE	1,336	12,708		HOLLAND TOWN	1,304	28,914
	WATERLOO CITY	2,734	40,886		ONALASKA TOWN	4,539	55,101
	WATERTOWN CITY	61,487	635,391		SHELBY TOWN	4,781	67,340
	AZTALAN TOWN	1,656	23,529		WASHINGTON TOWN	821	27,174
	COLD SPRING TOWN	1,140	18,401		MEDARY TOWN	2,875	41,864
	CONCORD TOWN	1,449	20,390		* COUNTY TOTAL *	473,864	6,449,277
	FARMINGTON TOWN	1,771	25,075	033	LAFAYETTE COUNTY	93,293	1,518,411
	MERRON TOWN	1,182	17,426		ARGYLE VILLAGE	4,020	34,317
	IXONIA TOWN	2,932	42,116		BELMONT VILLAGE	1,876	23,799
	JEFFERSON TOWN	3,598	54,907		BENTON VILLAGE	1,041	17,339
	KOSHKONONG TOWN	3,173	47,694		BLANCHARDVILLE VILLAGE	3,144	43,300
	LAKE MILLS TOWN	1,787	26,361		DARLINGTON CITY	12,483	156,451
	MILFORD TOWN	1,369	20,216		GRATIOT VILLAGE	2,225	25,254
	OAKLAND TOWN	2,555	35,823		SHULLSBURG CITY	4,325	60,929
	PALMYRA TOWN	1,068	15,681		SOUTH WAYNE VILLAGE	3,212	33,237
	SULLIVAN TOWN	1,594	21,129		ARGYLE TOWN	2,976	26,275
	SUMNER TOWN	1,138	17,044		BELMONT TOWNSHIP	2,433	38,994
	WATERLOO TOWN	836	12,276		BENTON TOWN	663	10,174
	WATERTOWN TOWN	2,150	30,187		BLANCHARD TOWN	294	5,723
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	312,047	4,234,251		DARLINGTON TOWN	1,223	18,740
029	JUNEAU COUNTY	68,670	1,211,592		ELK GROVE TOWN	1,052	13,084
	CAMP DOUGLAS VILLAGE	3,040	54,490		FAYETTE TOWN	523	9,044
	ELROY CITY	2,890	47,875		GRATIOT TOWN	3,280	41,962
	MUSTLER VILLAGE	238	4,009		KENDALL TOWN	497	35,811
	LYNDON STATION VILLAGE	1,495	21,187		LAMONT TOWN	675	9,428
	MAUSTON CITY	11,582	162,228		MONTICELLO TOWN	360	7,212
	NECEDAH VILLAGE	3,782	55,253		NEW DIGGINGS TOWN	888	17,237
	NEW LISBON CITY	4,463	51,839		SEYMOUR TOWN	724	17,871
	UNION CENTER VILLAGE	1,803	27,453		SHULLSBURG TOWNSHIP	673	10,495
	WONEWOC VILLAGE	3,300	37,591		WAYNE TOWN	2,533	32,037
	ARMENIA TOWN	349	5,167		WHITE OAK SPRINGS TOWN	317	3,940
	CLEARFIELD TOWN	762	9,592		WILLOW SPRINGS TOWN	794	12,464
	CUTLER TOWN	368	4,288		WINDA TOWN	4,400	54,424
	FINLEY TOWN	104	1,554		* COUNTY TOTAL *	150,532	2,282,656
	FOUNTAIN TOWN	2,079	37,689	034	LANGLADE COUNTY	88,271	1,441,790
	GERMANTOWN TOWN	311	4,790		ANTIGO CITY	41,513	703,609
	KILDARE TOWN	691	17,496		WHITE LAKE VILLAGE	374	7,883
	KINGSTON TOWN	108	4,427		ACKLEY TOWN	845	12,232
	LEMUNWEIR TOWN	1,231	17,477		AINSWORTH TOWN	444	4,274
	LINDINA TOWN	1,303	22,229		ANTIGO TOWN	2,193	30,032
	LISBON TOWN	1,459	20,144		ELCHO TOWN	1,750	18,497
	LYNDON TOWN	754	15,837		EVERGREEN TOWN	533	7,816
	MARION TOWN	437	4,408		LANGLADE TOWN	404	6,102
	NECEDAH TOWN	928	17,290		NEVA TOWN	1,012	15,024
	ORANGE TOWN	759	11,166		NORWOOD TOWN	1,035	15,043
	PLYMOUTH TOWN	962	17,630		PARRISH TOWN	84	1,574
	SEVEN MILE CREEK TOWN	2,650	23,458		PECK TOWN	495	11,327
	SUMMIT TOWN	1,875	37,733		POLAR TOWN	887	14,317
	WONEWOC TOWN	1,377	30,363		PRICE TOWN	316	4,641
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	119,770	1,967,795		ROLLING TOWN	1,174	16,495
030	KENOSHA COUNTY	302,112	4,556,706		SUMMIT TOWN	210	3,702
	KENOSHA CITY	269,900	4,605,269		UPHAM TOWN	612	9,115
	SILVER LAKE VILLAGE	1,915	37,073		VILAS TOWN	336	4,774
	TWIN LAKES VILLAGE	6,509	84,132		WOLF RIVER TOWN	669	9,776
	PANDOCK LAKE VILLAGE	1,914	43,218		* COUNTY TOTAL *	143,165	2,340,126
	WRIGHTON TOWN	1,426	21,413	035	LINCOLN COUNTY	101,757	1,580,703
	WYSTOL TOWN	3,310	49,036		MERRILL CITY	47,036	911,533
	RIS TOWN	2,086	31,169		TOMAHAWK CITY	20,944	244,241
	LEFASANT PRAIRIE TOWN	14,560	215,175		RIRCH TOWN	707	6,244
	RANDALL TOWN	2,044	28,577		BRADLEY TOWN	2,384	31,905
	SALEM TOWN	7,292	100,575				
	SOMERS TOWN	8,791	130,121				

REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	CORNING TOWN	910	17,379		RIR MOUNTAIN TOWN	5,991	86,054
	HARDING TOWN	312	10,873		RFITBROCK TOWN	1,334	28,544
	HARRISON TOWN	1,007	15,471		RINGLE TOWN	1,837	29,233
	KING TOWN	489	4,814		SPENCER TOWN	1,150	19,221
	MERRILL TOWN	2,365	58,138		STETTIN TOWN	4,951	74,371
	PINE RIVER TOWN	1,542	63,195		TEXAS TOWN	2,088	29,512
	ROCK FALLS TOWN	535	7,838		WAUSAU TOWN	2,559	37,441
	RUSSELL TOWN	1,373	16,866		WESTON TOWN	8,856	116,828
	SCHLEY TOWN	1,037	14,628		WIFN TOWN	982	35,007
	SCOTT TOWN	1,295	18,782		* COUNTY TOTAL *	558,346	8,359,401
	SKANAWAN TOWN	245	4,876				
	SOMO TOWN	138	2,025	038	MARINETTE COUNTY	161,177	2,194,332
	TOMAHAWK TOWN	363	4,689		COLEMAN VILLAGE	818	13,114
	WILSON TOWN	225	2,898		MARINETTE CITY	37,402	830,676
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	1184,668	3,019,096		NIAGARA VILLAGE	7,064	261,578
036	MANITOWOC COUNTY	169,738	2,374,718		PESHTIGO CITY	7,442	133,954
	KIEL CITY	12,194	130,295		POUND VILLAGE	609	6,088
	MANITOWOC CITY	149,770	2,157,419		WAUSAUKEE VILLAGE	1,851	18,434
	MISHICOT VILLAGE	1,381	19,957		AMBERG TOWN	863	12,021
	REEDSVILLE VILLAGE	3,867	63,205		ATHELSTANE TOWN	399	5,974
	ST NAZIANZ VILLAGE	1,844	13,511		BEAVER TOWN	1,188	17,770
	TWO RIVERS CITY	69,073	844,316		REFECHER TOWN	641	10,960
	VALDEMS VILLAGE	3,476	40,696		DUNBAR TOWN	417	6,391
	CLEVELAND VILLAGE	1,115	24,364		GOODMAN TOWN	947	13,504
	WHITELAW VILLAGE	1,408	19,127		GROVER TOWN	1,932	28,448
	FRANCIS CREEK VILLAGE	589	8,794		LAKE TOWN	916	13,303
	MARIBEL VILLAGE	492	6,685		MIDDLE INLET TOWN	1,052	11,724
	KELLNERSVILLE VILLAGE	522	4,343		NIAGARA TOWN	674	10,032
	CATO TOWN	2,530	50,736		PEMBINE TOWN	824	11,772
	CENTERVILLE TOWN	1,476	20,245		PESHTIGO TOWN	3,782	53,244
	COOPERSTOWN TOWN	1,732	33,929		PORTERFIELD TOWN	1,834	25,418
	EATON TOWN	2,303	32,075		POUND TOWN	1,593	23,263
	FRANKLIN TOWN	11,070	77,928		SILVFR CLIFF TOWN	REPORT	0
	GIBSON TOWN	4,045	64,055		STPHENSON TOWN	5,534	60,421
	KOSSUTH TOWN	2,470	45,489		WAGNER TOWN	653	9,044
	LIBERTY TOWN	4,072	71,533		WAUSAUKEE TOWN	1,197	12,674
	MANITOWOC TOWN	1,523	22,520		* COUNTY TOTAL *	240,811	3,784,717
	MANITOWOC RAPIDS TOWN	3,515	62,017	039	MARQUETTE COUNTY	46,277	704,054
	MAPLE GROVE TOWN	1,130	17,012		ENDEAVOR VILLAGE	499	6,820
	MEEME TOWN	1,869	32,513		MONTELLO CITY	2,609	41,954
	MISHICOT TOWN	1,873	30,728		NESHKORO VILLAGE	826	8,218
	NEWTON TOWN	2,850	40,624		OXFORD VILLAGE	854	10,234
	ROCKLAND TOWN	1,756	34,721		WESTFIELD VILLAGE	1,607	23,343
	SCHLESNIG TOWN	1,951	28,566		RUFFALO TOWN	651	9,712
	TWO CREEKS TOWN	682	16,754		CRYSTAL LAKE TOWN	490	6,490
	TWO RIVERS TOWN	3,241	47,149		DOUGLAS TOWN	774	10,887
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	464,757	6,431,814		HARRIS TOWN	552	9,500
037	MARATHON COUNTY	273,958	4,115,823		MECAN TOWN	512	7,169
	ATHENS VILLAGE	3,050	48,963		MONTELLO TOWN	652	9,524
	BROKAW VILLAGE	360	10,332		MOUNDVILLE TOWNSHIP	508	7,197
	EDGAR VILLAGE	4,421	55,515		NESHKORO TOWN	270	4,067
	ELDERON VILLAGE	218	3,300		NEWTON TOWN	393	5,740
	FENWOOD VILLAGE	REPORT	2,275		OXFORD TOWN	515	17,713
	HATLEY VILLAGE	397	5,670		PACKWAUKEE TOWN	873	14,244
	MARATHON VILLAGE	3,152	54,437		SHIELDS TOWN	468	6,880
	MOSINEE CITY	10,331	101,974		SPRINGFIELD TOWN	393	7,311
	ROTHSCHILD VILLAGE	9,179	190,008		WESTFIELD TOWN	536	6,397
	SCHOFIELD CITY	10,378	144,299		* COUNTY TOTAL *	60,061	917,664
	SPENCER VILLAGE	7,478	98,640	040	MENOMINEE COUNTY	21,522	326,240
	STRATFORD VILLAGE	3,555	94,538		MENOMINEE TOWN	3,248	46,853
	UNITY VILLAGE	1,215	14,119		* COUNTY TOTAL *	24,770	373,113
	WAUSAU CITY	160,942	2,394,242				
	BERGEN TOWN	483	7,189	041	MILWAUKEE COUNTY	3,718,781	56,733,894
	BERLIN TOWN	1,205	22,025		BAYSIDE VILLAGE	5,744	80,828
	BERN TOWN	640	8,974		BROWN DEEP VILLAGE	16,461	227,433
	REVENT TOWN	936	13,249		CUDAHY CITY	51,248	795,867
	BRIGHTON TOWN	2,890	17,446		FOX POINT VILLAGE	9,596	142,087
	CASSEL TOWN	1,125	17,002		FRANKLIN CITY	15,660	220,905
	CLEVELAND TOWN	990	14,008		GLENDALE CITY	26,701	289,994
	DAY TOWN	1,152	19,386		GRFENDALE VILLAGE	20,291	274,162
	EASTON TOWN	1,532	24,837		MALES CORNERS VILLAGE	9,582	139,489
	EAU PLEINE TOWN	1,004	14,330		MILWAUKEE CITY	3,411,990	51,274,465
	ELDERON TOWN	636	9,105		OAK CREEK CITY	51,834	361,487
	EMMET TOWN	1,038	15,452		RIVER HILLS VILLAGE	1,868	27,901
	FRANKFORT TOWN	2,812	32,192		ST FRANCIS CITY	20,508	285,207
	FRANZEN TOWN	637	10,137		SHOREWOOD VILLAGE	22,677	286,473
	GREEN VALLEY TOWN	447	10,294		SOUTH MILWAUKEE CITY	45,574	704,534
	GUENTHER TOWN	368	12,055		WAUMATOSA CITY	108,901	1,396,194
	HALSEY TOWN	688	10,293		WEST ALLIS CITY	196,353	3,767,490
	HAMBURG TOWN	951	13,667		WEST MILWAUKEE VILLAGE	24,080	487,444
	HARRISON TOWN	504	7,540		WHITEFISH BAY VILLAGE	20,226	309,834
	HEWITT TOWN	580	8,683		GREENFIELD CITY	34,837	447,761
	HOLTON TOWN	1,963	31,143		* COUNTY TOTAL *	7,812,912	118,249,255
	HULL TOWN	1,329	25,752	042	MONROE COUNTY	116,189	1,679,474
	JOHNSON TOWN	1,947	23,989		CASHTON VILLAGE	3,109	32,670
	KNOWLTON TOWN	1,065	14,809		KENDALL VILLAGE	2,952	58,428
	KRONWETTER TOWN	3,461	47,093		MELYTNA VILLAGE	172	2,864
	MCMILLAN TOWN	1,586	22,600		NORWALK VILLAGE	1,845	21,471
	MAINE TOWN	2,547	38,454		SPARTA CITY	14,913	225,444
	MARATHON TOWN	1,002	14,215		TOMAH CITY	25,653	384,744
	MOSINEE TOWN	1,177	14,441		WILTON VILLAGE	1,568	22,888
	NOBIE TOWN	847	9,649		WYEVILLE VILLAGE	232	3,407
	PLOVER TOWN	488	7,246		WARRENS VILLAGE	691	3,077
	REID TOWN	877	12,780		ADRIAN TOWN	515	7,380
	RIR FALLS TOWN	1,257	15,436				

REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	ANGELO TOWN	1,211	17,841		DALE TOWN	1,447	25,044
	BYRON TOWN	1,094	14,789		DEER CREEK TOWN	989	20,452
	CLIFTON TOWN	5,290	70,266		ELLINGTON TOWN	7,147	31,440
	GLENDALE TOWN	3,063	31,779		FREDOM TOWN	3,567	57,420
	GRANT TOWN	267	5,321		GRAND CHUTE TOWN	10,679	131,034
	GREENFIELD TOWN	574	9,444		GREENVILLE TOWN	3,306	44,721
	JEFFERSON TOWN	2,170	40,279		HORTONIA TOWN	975	14,394
	LAFAYETTE TOWN	267	4,001		KAUKAUNA TOWN	2,402	29,412
	LA GRANGE TOWN	1,760	23,365		LIRETY TOWN	624	9,440
	LEON TOWN	752	11,427		MAINE TOWN	854	20,674
	LINCOLN TOWN	692	11,557		MAPLE CREEK TOWN	494	10,464
	LITTLE FALLS TOWN	1,284	14,202		ONEIDA TOWN	5,019	62,403
	NEW LYME TOWN	133	1,968		OSORN TOWN	444	12,900
	OAKDALE TOWN	814	17,205		SEYMOUR TOWN	1,399	20,344
	PORTLAND TOWN	839	14,896		VANDENBROEK TOWN	2,081	29,741
	RIDGEVILLE TOWN	709	17,852		* COUNTY TOTAL *	785,054	9,544,540
	SCOTT TOWN	90	1,040				
	SHELDON TOWN	1,314	27,362	046	OZAUKEE COUNTY	92,500	914,774
	SPARTA TOWN	2,432	34,561		RELIUM VILLAGE	2,263	22,114
	TOMAH TOWN	1,622	17,824		CEDARRURG CITY	14,049	215,692
	WELLINGTON TOWN	1,321	24,706		FREDONIA VILLAGE	1,957	29,329
	WELLS TOWN	479	7,651		GRAFTON VILLAGE	27,424	155,350
	WILTON TOWN	1,276	30,704		PORT WASHINGTON CITY	10,784	157,051
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	197,292	2,904,160		SAUKVILLE VILLAGE	2,790	53,374
043	OCONTO COUNTY	107,800	1,935,062		THIENSVILLE VILLAGE	4,065	57,344
	GILLET CITY	5,460	67,711		MEQUON CITY	24,640	259,044
	LENA VILLAGE	1,695	44,914		WFLGIUM TOWN	1,430	24,414
	OCONTO CITY	26,145	450,699		CEDARBURG TOWN	4,975	64,374
	OCONTO FALLS CITY	8,737	137,071		FREDONIA TOWN	2,142	34,922
	SURING VILLAGE	4,494	49,736		GRAFTON TOWN	3,922	54,251
	ABRAMS TOWN	1,738	27,465		PORT WASHINGTON TOWN	1,403	27,250
	ARMSTRONG TOWN	640	9,484		SAUKVILLE TOWN	1,727	26,977
	BAGLEY TOWN	254	5,250		* COUNTY TOTAL *	152,287	2,112,714
	BRAZEAU TOWN	1,163	32,249	047	PEPIN COUNTY	40,544	614,271
	BREED TOWN	514	7,441		DURAND CITY	10,431	140,274
	CHASE TOWN	2,987	30,964		PEPIN VILLAGE	2,589	27,020
	DOTY TOWN	533	3,452		STOCKHOLM VILLAGE	182	2,872
	GILLET TOWN	1,361	21,826		ALRANY TOWN	710	12,340
	HOW TOWN	2,818	52,958		DURAND TOWN	677	9,110
	LENA TOWN	1,086	15,747		FRANKFORT TOWN	593	9,711
	LITTLE RIVER TOWN	1,588	21,943		LIMA TOWN	804	12,123
	LITTLE SUANICO TOWN	1,534	21,443		PEPIN TOWN	1,824	32,924
	MAPLE VALLEY TOWN	1,110	18,658		STOCKHOLM TOWN	271	3,804
	MORGAN TOWN	841	23,150		WATERVILLE TOWN	1,224	14,479
	OCONTO TOWN	2,334	37,712		WAUBEEK TOWN	273	3,904
	OCONTO FALLS TOWN	1,070	23,170		* COUNTY TOTAL *	60,173	490,274
	PENSAUKEE TOWN	1,597	28,811	048	PIERCE COUNTY	74,723	1,221,442
	RIVERVIEW TOWN	938	15,980		BAY CITY VILLAGE	754	8,610
	SPRUCE TOWN	1,325	29,036		ELLSWORTH VILLAGE	4,674	70,940
	STILES TOWN	1,100	15,597		ELMWOOD VILLAGE	1,964	32,021
	TOWNSEND TOWN	3,844	37,297		MAIDEN ROCK VILLAGE	364	4,457
	UNDERHILL TOWN	1,437	20,041		PLUM CITY VILLAGE	914	15,540
	LAKEWOOD TOWN	716	9,180		PRESCOTT CITY	5,956	48,444
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	186,261	3,194,047		RIVER FALLS CITY	9,344	167,725
044	ONEIDA COUNTY	87,570	1,385,440		SPRING VALLEY VILLAGE	3,090	47,257
	RHINELANDER CITY	59,132	917,459		CLIFTON TOWN	794	11,070
	CASSIAN TOWN	3,549	23,523		DIAMOND BLUFF TOWN	460	6,414
	CRESCENT TOWN	1,848	24,004		ELLSWORTH TOWN	1,761	23,027
	ENTERPRISE TOWN	289	4,216		EL PASO TOWN	1,379	25,674
	HAZELMURST TOWN	2,055	14,162		GILMAN TOWN	1,065	18,442
	LAKE TOMAHAWK TOWN	4,130	54,970		HARTLAND TOWN	1,035	24,474
	LITTLE RICE TOWN	136	1,804		ISABELLE TOWN	210	3,020
	LYNNE TOWN	263	12,521		MAIDEN ROCK TOWN	1,722	32,015
	MINOQUA TOWN	19,653	272,139		MARTELL TOWN	1,544	14,402
	MONICO TOWN	387	4,511		OAK GROVE TOWN	1,694	29,794
	NEWBOLD TOWN	1,759	24,275		RIVER FALLS TOWN	2,194	29,410
	NOKOMIS TOWN	723	9,309		ROCK ELM TOWN	1,637	42,434
	PELICAN TOWN	3,659	47,196		SALEM TOWN	1,306	27,791
	PIEL TOWN	165	3,964		SPRING LAKE TOWN	1,065	17,705
	PINE LAKE TOWN	4,958	40,700		TRENTON TOWN	1,769	23,444
	SCHOEPKE TOWN	597	9,467		TRIMBELLE TOWN	1,409	22,141
	STELLA TOWN	372	4,318		UNION TOWN	981	24,703
	SUGAR CAMP TOWN	2,064	36,735		* COUNTY TOTAL *	129,032	2,036,434
	THREE LAKES TOWN	10,961	131,044	049	POLK COUNTY	187,953	1,544,880
	WOODBORO TOWN	356	5,155		AMERY CITY	8,474	115,940
	WOODRUFF TOWN	6,448	77,378		BALSAM LAKE VILLAGE	2,149	31,194
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	211,094	3,124,510		CENTURIA VILLAGE	2,044	22,932
045	OUTAGAMIE COUNTY	291,712	3,761,026		CLAYTON VILLAGE	1,202	20,135
	APPLETON CITY	242,570	3,105,038		CLAR LAKE VILLAGE	3,742	45,244
	BEAR CREEK VILLAGE	1,809	15,208		DRESSER VILLAGE	731	9,711
	BLACK CREEK VILLAGE	3,753	61,504		FREDERIC VILLAGE	2,474	44,240
	COMBINED LOCKS VILLAGE	18,112	270,714		LUCK VILLAGE	5,345	80,130
	HORTONVILLE VILLAGE	3,089	36,343		MILLTOWN VILLAGE	4,338	60,224
	KAUKAUNA CITY	38,481	823,036		OSCEOLA VILLAGE	1,767	47,044
	KIMBERLY VILLAGE	29,140	377,477		ST CROIX FALLS CITY	6,486	74,774
	LITTLE CHUTE VILLAGE	16,172	244,902		ALDEN TOWN	1,914	25,401
	SEYMOUR CITY	9,796	134,424		APPLE HIVER TOWN	1,387	19,124
	SHIOCTON VILLAGE	2,812	34,195		BALSAM LAKE TOWN	1,925	26,403
	NICHOLS VILLAGE	271	4,237		REAVER TOWN	2,643	42,966
	BLACK CREEK TOWN	1,860	24,340		BLACK BROOK TOWN	1,001	15,994
	WYNA TOWN	2,093	24,555		ROSE LAKE TOWN	685	9,023
	CHANAN TOWN	2,320	35,399		CLAM FALLS TOWN	434	10,452
	ENTER TOWN	2,351	39,944		CLAYTON TOWN	1,741	33,093
	CICERO TOWN	1,279	20,532		CLEAR LAKE TOWN	3,618	64,432

REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	EUREKA TOWN	2,018	29,150		RICHLAND CENTER CITY	16,109	299,073
	FARMINGTON TOWN	1,438	20,771		VIOLA VILLAGE	1,780	41,174
	GARFIELD TOWN	1,234	16,781		YURA VILLAGE	258	3,708
	GEORGETOWN TOWN	2,206	29,343		AKAN TOWN	545	11,377
	JOHNSTOWN TOWN	401	9,681		BLOOM TOWN	812	11,819
	LAKETOWN TOWN	1,102	17,379		RUENA VISTA TOWN	1,407	19,744
	LINCOLN TOWN	1,561	51,394		DAYTON TOWN	762	15,667
	LORAIN TOWNSHIP	356	6,444		EAGLE TOWN	1,418	23,311
	LUCK TOWN	1,000	14,063		FOREST TOWN	419	4,899
	MCKINLEY TOWN	370	11,625		HENRIETTA TOWN	1,179	19,831
	MILLTOWN TOWN	3,234	41,147		ITHACA TOWN	852	13,314
	OSCEOLA TOWN	1,029	14,694		MARSHALL TOWN	624	9,742
	ST CROIX FALLS TOWN	1,040	14,282		ORION TOWN	685	11,254
	STERLING TOWN	489	6,845		RICHLAND TOWN	1,543	22,948
	WEST SWEDEN TOWN	865	12,427		RICHMOND TOWN	1,179	21,670
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	180,890	2,646,430		ROCKRIDGE TOWN	761	12,106
					SYLVAN TOWN	543	5,473
050	PORTAGE COUNTY	154,171	2,425,043		WESTFORD TOWN	1,743	32,058
	ALMOND VILLAGE	560	8,938		WILLOW TOWN	633	12,158
	AMHERST VILLAGE	1,653	29,404		* COUNTY TOTAL *	141,976	2,196,494
	AMHERST JUNCTION VILLAGE	186	2,555	054	ROCK COUNTY	301,471	4,745,629
	JUNCTION CITY VILLAGE	518	7,167		BELOIT CITY	147,451	1,794,155
	NELSONVILLE VILLAGE	181	2,716		CLINTON VILLAGE	2,548	40,995
	PARK RIDGE VILLAGE	979	14,605		EDGERTON CITY	7,835	171,457
	ROSMOLT VILLAGE	582	8,378		EVANSVILLE CITY	7,819	164,035
	STEVENS POINT CITY	72,210	1,805,828		FOOTVILLE VILLAGE	1,102	16,409
	WHITING VILLAGE	2,350	25,492		JANESVILLE CITY	101,011	1,270,484
	PLOVER VILLAGE	3,555	105,100		MILTON CITY	7,436	96,064
	ALBANY TOWN	1,052	18,891		ORFORDVILLE VILLAGE	4,669	52,475
	ALMOND TOWN	667	9,524		AVON TOWN	716	19,474
	AMHERST TOWN	1,227	16,944		BELOIT TOWN	10,366	162,466
	BELMONT TOWN	474	6,940		BRADFORD TOWN	1,217	19,017
	BUENA VISTA TOWN	1,042	14,921		CENTER TOWN	1,084	16,750
	CARSON TOWN	1,592	23,231		CLINTON TOWN	1,193	19,259
	DEWEY TOWN	778	10,457		FULTON TOWN	2,519	37,940
	EAU PLEINE TOWN	987	14,110		HARMONY TOWN	1,760	24,635
	GRANT TOWN	1,603	21,705		JANESVILLE TOWN	3,189	48,174
	MULL TOWN	4,501	57,362		JOHNSTOWN TOWN	1,052	16,254
	LAMARK TOWN	770	10,488		LA PRAIRIE TOWN	1,275	19,361
	LINWOOD TOWN	1,004	13,974		LIMA TOWN	1,339	19,134
	NEW HOPE TOWN	650	8,916		MAGNOLIA TOWN	881	21,357
	PINE GROVE TOWN	851	11,749		MILTON TOWN	2,164	34,932
	PLOVER TOWN	1,654	17,999		NEWARK TOWN	1,741	26,021
	SHARON TOWN	1,653	23,492		PLYMOUTH TOWN	1,475	22,239
	STOCKTON TOWN	2,058	27,909		PORTER TOWN	1,000	15,684
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	259,508	4,743,838		ROCK TOWN	3,731	54,677
051	PRICE COUNTY	72,848	1,117,051		SPRING VALLEY TOWN	992	15,173
	CATAWBA VILLAGE	252	5,572		TURTLE TOWN	3,206	45,609
	KENNA VILLAGE	201	3,090		UNION TOWN	1,471	21,550
	PARK FALLS CITY	13,781	248,408		* COUNTY TOTAL *	622,911	9,012,424
	PHILLIPS CITY	9,127	145,014	055	RUSK COUNTY	58,897	944,713
	PRENTICE VILLAGE	4,874	66,828		BRUCE VILLAGE	1,357	35,564
	CATAWBA TOWN	546	9,205		CONRATH VILLAGE	141	2,047
	EISENSTEIN TOWN	804	11,716		GLEN FLORA VILLAGE	88	1,033
	ELK TOWN	1,184	18,066		HAWKINS VILLAGE	1,553	18,933
	EMERY TOWN	344	5,146		INGRAM VILLAGE	158	2,004
	FIFIELD TOWN	2,109	25,934		LADYSMITH CITY	8,624	186,058
	FLAMBEAU TOWN	571	8,747		SHELDON VILLAGE	1,603	21,086
	GEORGETOWN TOWN	312	5,491		TONY VILLAGE	364	3,989
	HACKETT TOWN	272	4,008		WEYERMAUSER VILLAGE	366	5,401
	HARMONY TOWN	295	8,080		ATLANTA TOWN	607	9,804
	HILL TOWN	371	5,277		BIG REND TOWN	385	7,184
	KENNA TOWN	536	12,356		BIG FALLS TOWN	171	7,719
	KNOX TOWN	643	14,187		CEDAR RAPIDS TOWN	NO PAY DUE	0
	LAKE TOWN	1,752	24,307		DEWEY TOWN	REPORT	6,163
	OGEMA TOWN	1,002	15,048		FLAMBEAU TOWN	1,177	16,764
	PRENTICE TOWN	562	11,127		GRANT TOWN	1,136	16,684
	SPIRIT TOWN	494	8,447		GROW TOWN	925	10,752
	WORCESTER TOWN	1,925	22,627		HAWKINS TOWN	248	4,530
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	114,697	1,799,732		HUBBARD TOWN	146	2,511
052	RACINE COUNTY	461,886	5,901,021		LAWRENCE TOWN	868	12,247
	BURLINGTON CITY	20,442	394,065		MARSHALL TOWN	316	4,564
	NORTH BAY VILLAGE	620	4,692		MURPHY TOWN	233	4,149
	RACINE CITY	379,794	5,225,770		RICHLAND TOWN	751	18,341
	ROCHESTER VILLAGE	633	8,277		RUSK TOWN	269	3,495
	STURTEVANT VILLAGE	8,204	187,844		SOUTH FORK TOWN	318	4,692
	UNION GROVE VILLAGE	3,405	73,546		STRICKLAND TOWN	910	15,814
	WATERFORD VILLAGE	3,281	71,647		STUBBS TOWN	694	9,794
	WIND POINT VILLAGE	1,518	22,402		THORNAPPLE TOWN	513	22,014
	ELMWOOD PARK VILLAGE	519	8,098		TRUE TOWN	259	4,407
	BURLINGTON TOWN	6,093	89,015		WASHINGTON TOWN	464	6,411
	CALEDONIA TOWN	21,544	302,347		WILKINSON TOWN	1,000	1,000
	DOVER TOWN	4,504	67,532		WILLARD TOWN	90	1,000
	MOUNT PLEASANT TOWN	20,968	294,312		WILSON TOWN	NO PAY DUE	0
	NORWAY TOWN	5,438	82,395		* COUNTY TOTAL *	83,833	1,414,139
	RAYMOND TOWN	4,549	67,062	056	ST CROIX COUNTY	81,994	1,375,401
	ROCHESTER TOWN	1,295	18,363		BALDWIN VILLAGE	2,995	49,034
	WATERFORD TOWN	4,205	62,329		DEER PARK VILLAGE	259	3,844
	YORKVILLE TOWN	3,690	54,967		GLENWOOD CITY	1,002	43,109
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	952,592	12,934,924		HAMMOND VILLAGE	1,797	34,954
053	RICHLAND COUNTY	105,168	1,557,746		HUDSON CITY	15,987	164,154
	BOAZ VILLAGE	606	5,506		NEW RICHMOND CITY	9,442	151,924
	CAZENOVIA VILLAGE	1,232	17,000		NORTH HUDSON VILLAGE	2,085	29,114
	LOME ROCK VILLAGE	1,718	24,837		ROBERTS VILLAGE	1,529	24,550

OFFICE OF REVENUE SHARING
REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	SOMERSET VILLAGE	2,042	29,690		CECIL VILLAGE	1,481	19,652
	STAR PRAIRIE VILLAGE	642	7,985		ELAND VILLAGE	297	4,140
	WILSON VILLAGE	187	2,741		GRFSHAM VILLAGE	570	9,458
	WOODVILLE VILLAGE	3,341	41,956		MATTOON VILLAGE	628	14,837
	BALOWIN TOWN	1,109	15,995		SHAWANO CITY	17,844	287,428
	CAUDY TOWN	1,042	14,000		TIGERTON VILLAGE	2,553	40,652
	CYLON TOWN	828	17,516		WITTFNRERG VILLAGE	1,874	31,948
	EAU GAILE TOWN	1,474	22,959		ALMON TOWN	807	9,422
	EMERALD TOWN	724	26,128		ANGELICA TOWN	3,576	25,750
	ERIN PRAIRIE TOWN	833	14,772		ANTIWA TOWN	749	10,754
	FOREST TOWN	830	25,683		HARTELME TOWN	548	7,272
	GLENWOOD TOWN	950	13,727		RELF PLAINS TOWN	2,613	28,354
	HAMMOND TOWN	970	13,747		BIRNAMWOOD TOWN	432	3,531
	Hudson TOWN	1,288	16,495		FAIRBANKS TOWN	761	11,290
	KINNICKINNIC TOWN	994	13,679		GERMANIA TOWN	482	22,041
	PLEASANT VALLEY TOWN	435	4,201		GRANT TOWN	1,110	16,338
	RICHMOND TOWN	1,410	19,709		GREEN VALLEY TOWN	1,220	17,673
	RUSH RIVER TOWN	550	7,907		HARTLAND TOWN	1,017	16,783
	ST JOSEPH TOWN	1,769	24,544		MERMAN TOWN	2,665	41,265
	SOMERSET TOWN	2,278	23,624		LESSOR TOWN	1,135	16,377
	SPRINGFIELD TOWN	1,013	40,339		MAPLE GROVE TOWN	1,563	22,400
	STANTON TOWNSHIP	1,275	17,643		MORRIS TOWN	744	11,915
	STAR PRAIRIE TOWN	1,853	25,223		NAVARINO TOWN	535	12,280
	TROY TOWN	2,017	27,517		PELLA TOWN	2,394	42,405
	WARREN TOWN	784	11,201		RED SPRING TOWN	1,182	10,254
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	147,787	2,360,119		RICHMOND TOWN	1,689	25,004
057	SAUK COUNTY	130,645	1,990,272		SENECA TOWN	732	9,700
	BARABOO CITY	25,214	409,556		WASHINGTON TOWN	1,337	17,752
	IRONTON VILLAGE	273	3,544		WAUKESHA TOWN	1,111	16,247
	LAKE DELTON VILLAGE	6,657	111,202		WESCOTT TOWN	2,803	40,459
	LA VALLE VILLAGE	1,260	32,527		WITTENBERG TOWN	1,768	21,347
	LIME RIDGE VILLAGE	237	3,916		MUTCHINS TOWN	839	9,810
	LOGANVILLE VILLAGE	734	10,198		STOCKBRIDGE-MUNSEE TRIAL C	1,995	30,401
	MERRIMAC VILLAGE	1,037	18,441		* COUNTY TOTAL *	171,098	2,517,292
	NORTH FREEDOM VILLAGE	716	10,458	060	SHEBOYGAN COUNTY	209,723	3,079,240
	PLAIN VILLAGE	2,315	17,260		ADFL VILLAGE	1,253	28,408
	PRAIRIE DU SAC VILLAGE	2,912	50,833		CASCADE VILLAGE	946	17,493
	REEDSBURG CITY	31,430	195,034		CEDAR GROVE VILLAGE	2,121	27,815
	ROCK SPRINGS VILLAGE	603	10,192		ELKHART LAKE VILLAGE	1,971	28,073
	SAUK CITY VILLAGE	6,031	107,442		GLENREULAM VILLAGE	REPORT	18,414
	SPRING GREEN VILLAGE	2,549	40,335		KOHLER VILLAGE	14,054	84,558
	WEST BARABOO VILLAGE	663	10,042		OOSTBURG VILLAGE	3,194	46,447
	BARABOO TOWN	1,460	20,844		PLYMOUTH CITY	14,887	217,498
	BEAR CREEK TOWN	1,337	27,149		RANDOM LAKE VILLAGE	1,332	19,465
	DELLONA TOWN	708	11,357		SHEBOYGAN CITY	244,395	2,281,383
	DELTON TOWN	1,562	19,768		WALDO VILLAGE	10,523	125,211
	EXCELSIOR TOWN	1,114	17,750		HOWARDS GROVE VILLAGE	504	8,517
	WINDFIELD TOWN	824	11,834		GRFENBUSH TOWN	1,349	18,147
	RANKLIN TOWN	3,083	49,786		MERMAN TOWN	1,582	26,957
	FREEDOM TOWN	833	15,373		HOLLAND TOWN	2,397	36,408
	GREENFIELD TOWN	921	17,065		LIMA TOWN	2,756	40,914
	HONEY CREEK TOWN	2,784	38,179		LYNDON TOWN	3,055	48,203
	IRONTON TOWN	994	30,086		MITCHELL TOWN	1,471	21,488
	LA VALLE TOWN	4,191	60,842		MOSEL TOWN	936	13,930
	MERRIMAC TOWN	543	7,819		PLYMOUTH TOWN	1,811	24,804
	PRAIRIE DU SAC TOWN	1,591	20,216		RHINE TOWN	2,894	42,445
	REEDSBURG TOWN	1,417	25,957		RUSSELL TOWN	1,686	24,827
	SPRING GREEN TOWN	1,102	15,548		SCOTT TOWN	601	8,443
	SUMPTER TOWN	2,104	15,774		SHEBOYGAN FALLS CITY	1,742	25,946
	TROY TOWN	1,296	24,700		SHEBOYGAN FALLS TOWN	5,141	76,011
	WASHINGTON TOWN	1,841	24,888		SHERMAN TOWN	2,769	40,833
	WESTFIELD TOWN	4,074	54,947		WILSON TOWN	1,647	28,834
	WINFIELD TOWN	734	14,741		* COUNTY TOTAL *	4,119	59,670
	WOODLAND TOWN	3,560	39,720			540,859	6,522,204
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	252,151	3,589,817	061	TAYLOR COUNTY	76,301	1,535,860
058	SAWYER COUNTY	70,545	940,272		GILMAN VILLAGE	2,217	21,346
	COUDENAY VILLAGE	404	2,308		LUBLIN VILLAGE	159	4,544
	EXELAND VILLAGE	354	5,473		MEDFORD CITY	7,478	188,086
	HAYWARD CITY	6,363	83,277		RIR LAKE VILLAGE	6,170	89,525
	RADISSON VILLAGE	408	3,655		STETSONVILLE VILLAGE	1,651	26,497
	WINTER VILLAGE	860	4,516		AURORA TOWN	569	9,304
	BAYS LAKE TOWN	1,136	21,590		BROWNING TOWN	807	18,422
	COUDERAY TOWN	233	8,815		CHELSEA TOWN	683	9,943
	DRAPER TOWN	324	4,642		CLYVELAND TOWN	310	4,499
	FOGEWATER TOWN	787	10,860		DEER CREEK TOWN	1,702	50,156
	HAYWARD TOWN	2,327	30,815		FORD TOWN	331	4,501
	HUNTER TOWN	798	15,267		GOODRICH TOWN	463	6,700
	LENROOT TOWN	787	14,204		GREENWOOD TOWN	785	11,400
	MEADOW BROOK TOWN	253	3,447		GROVER TOWN	270	7,892
	METEOR TOWN	152	2,115		HAMMEL TOWN	642	10,052
	OJIBWA TOWN	317	4,833		HOLWAY TOWN	1,080	17,988
	RADISSON TOWN	488	6,720		JUMP RIVER TOWN	454	6,404
	ROUND LAKE TOWN	1,236	25,147		LITTLE BLACK TOWN	1,380	35,431
	SAND LAKE TOWN	827	13,262		MCKINLEY TOWN	548	12,113
	SPIDER LAKE TOWN	513	4,907		MAPLFHURST TOWN	454	8,611
	WEIRGOR TOWN	406	4,936		NEOPORD TOWN	2,005	28,368
	WINTFH TOWN	731	11,612		MOLITOR TOWN	235	4,737
	LAC COURTE OREILLES GOV BOA	6,425	90,916		PERSHING TOWN	REPORT	4,779
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	96,874	1,314,989		RIR LAKE TOWN	789	11,444
059	WAUKESHA COUNTY	104,107	1,544,324		ROOSEVELT TOWN	665	9,349
	WA VILLAGE	309	4,225		TAFT TOWN	430	4,120
	BIRNAMWOOD VILLAGE	792	14,543		WESTROD TOWN	771	15,349
	BONOUET VILLAGE	3,687	38,262		* COUNTY TOTAL *	109,281	2,161,724
	BOWLEN VILLAGE	952	9,321	062	TREMPEALEAU COUNTY	90,855	1,630,567

REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	ARCADIA CITY	10,702	171,507		GENEVA TOWN	4,441	62,907
	BLAIR CITY	3,674	94,451		LAFAYETTE TOWN	1,442	26,200
	ELEVA VILLAGE	1,816	27,946		LA GRANGE TOWN	1,877	31,777
	ETTRICK VILLAGE	2,173	30,743		LINN TOWN	5,524	114,440
	GALESVILLE CITY	4,965	90,216		LYONS TOWN	2,745	34,444
	INDEPENDENCE CITY	4,822	84,516		RICHMOND TOWN	1,597	25,217
	OSSEO CITY	4,481	74,777		SHARON TOWN	1,999	31,554
	STRUM VILLAGE	2,133	35,556		SPRING PRAIRIE TOWN	1,656	21,441
	TREMPEALEAU VILLAGE	3,218	44,386		SUGAR CREEK TOWN	2,269	34,111
	WHITENHALL CITY	5,101	109,343		TROY TOWN	1,575	23,237
	PIGEON FALLS VILLAGE	680	4,975		WALWORTH TOWN	1,729	24,447
	ALRION TOWN	689	13,711		WHITEWATER TOWN	1,500	21,243
	ARCADIA TOWN	4,806	85,088		* COUNTY TOTAL *	383,032	5,140,473
	BURNSIDE TOWN	851	12,430				
	CALEDONIA TOWN	436	6,405	066	WASHURN COUNTY	47,996	797,419
	CHIMNEY ROCK TOWN	936	14,972		RIPCHWOOD VILLAGE	1,835	27,357
	ODDGE TOWN	760	15,763		MINONG VILLAGE	1,729	13,767
	ETTRICK TOWN	3,859	64,275		SHELL LAKE CITY	1,784	32,088
	SALE TOWN	1,657	27,742		SPOONER CITY	3,051	43,934
	HALE TOWN	3,635	80,514		BARRONETT TOWN	461	6,547
	LINCOLN TOWN	2,028	19,034		BASHAW TOWN	674	9,504
	PIGEON TOWN	1,500	50,604		BASS LAKE TOWN	294	6,054
	PRESTON TOWN	1,452	44,100		BEAVER BROOK TOWN	539	7,270
	SUMNER TOWN	759	15,594		BIRCHWOOD TOWN	264	11,294
	TREMPEALEAU TOWN	1,335	19,442		BROOKLYN TOWN	244	3,444
	UNITY TOWN	614	13,883		CASEY TOWN	371	5,074
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	159,952	2,902,540		CHILOG TOWN	199	2,911
063	VERNON COUNTY	78,851	1,374,646		CRYSTAL TOWN	305	4,394
	CHASEBURG VILLAGE	705	8,716		EVERGREEN TOWN	761	10,864
	COON VALLEY VILLAGE	4,972	54,691		FROG CREEK TOWN	161	2,257
	DE SOTO VILLAGE	2,202	25,638		GULL LAKE TOWN	156	2,030
	GENOA VILLAGE	778	14,831		LONG LAKE TOWN	539	7,618
	HILLSBORO CITY	6,107	102,754		MANGF TOWN	491	4,543
	LA FARGE VILLAGE	2,984	50,699		MINONG TOWN	1,262	8,224
	ONTARIO VILLAGE	2,324	34,316		SARONA TOWN	454	6,774
	READSTOWN VILLAGE	1,475	27,973		SPOONER TOWN	480	6,394
	STODDARD VILLAGE	2,538	31,943		SPRINGBROOK TOWN	536	7,418
	VIROQUA CITY	5,369	134,697		STINNETT TOWN	174	4,197
	WESTRY CITY	4,431	102,076		STONE LAKE TOWN	REPORT	5,244
	BERGEN TOWN	1,304	14,119		TREGO TOWN	638	8,537
	CHRISTIANA TOWN	1,025	24,399		* COUNTY TOTAL *	65,402	1,044,911
	CLINTON TOWN	7,023	94,309	067	WASHINGTON COUNTY	120,823	1,458,194
	COON TOWN	946	15,058		GERMANTOWN VILLAGE	17,399	233,437
	FOREST TOWN	921	15,322		HARTFORD CITY	17,511	259,194
	FRANKLIN TOWN	1,154	24,442		JACKSON VILLAGE	6,263	55,286
	GENOA TOWN	873	13,016		KEWASKUM VILLAGE	7,847	80,325
	GREENWOOD TOWN	598	10,574		SLINGER VILLAGE	3,412	64,415
	HAMBURG TOWN	1,273	19,946		WEST BEND CITY	43,042	722,014
	HARMONY TOWN	2,968	34,821		NEWBURG VILLAGE	1,152	9,181
	HILLSBORO TOWN	797	17,402		ADDISON TOWN	3,071	42,907
	JEFFERSON TOWN	1,113	14,917		BAPTON TOWN	1,981	29,107
	KICKAPOO TOWN	568	20,606		ERIN TOWN	2,170	29,744
	LINERTY TOWN	WAIVED	3,257		FARMINGTON TOWN	2,096	31,034
	STARK TOWN	690	13,838		GERMANTOWN TOWN	544	7,528
	STERLING TOWN	755	52,552		HARTFORD TOWN	2,475	42,407
	UNION TOWN	802	14,293		JACKSON TOWN	3,445	50,914
	VIROQUA TOWN	1,906	34,523		KEWASKUM TOWN	1,461	20,972
	WEBSTER TOWN	2,259	37,607		POLK TOWN	3,441	51,334
	WHEATLAND TOWN	662	14,591		RICHFIELD TOWN	4,003	107,694
	WHITESTOWN TOWN	805	29,811		TRENTON TOWN	2,554	54,317
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	141,578	2,502,383		WAYNE TOWN	1,945	57,194
					WEST BEND TOWN	3,415	49,840
064	VILAS COUNTY	52,633	744,083		* COUNTY TOTAL *	294,454	3,857,054
	EAGLE RIVER CITY	10,450	137,955	068	WAUKESHA COUNTY	345,784	3,897,883
	ARBOR VITAE TOWN	1,617	20,791		BIG RENO VILLAGE	1,465	20,771
	ROULDER JUNCTION TOWN	3,089	26,609		BROOKFIELD CITY	44,731	633,287
	CLOVELAND TOWN	1,435	14,347		BUTLER VILLAGE	7,953	107,920
	CONOVER TOWN	917	20,014		CHENEQUA VILLAGE	1,014	11,964
	LAC DU FLAMBEAU TOWN	12,803	145,428		DOUSMAN VILLAGE	887	12,843
	LAND O LAKES	1,600	25,847		EAGLE VILLAGE	1,094	19,334
	LINCOLN TOWN	2,054	24,558		ELM GROVE VILLAGE	8,486	128,441
	MANITOWISH WATERS TOWN	1,114	12,579		HARTLAND VILLAGE	10,441	104,867
	PHELPS TOWN	1,955	24,601		LAC LA BELLE VILLAGE	264	4,050
	PLUM LAKE TOWN	1,088	9,362		LANNON VILLAGE	1,319	19,254
	PRESQUE ISLE TOWN	2,952	37,833		MENOMONEE FALLS VILLAGE	60,472	458,414
	ST GERMAIN TOWN	3,602	44,755		MEPTON VILLAGE	432	11,444
	WASHINGTON TOWN	3,213	39,958		MUKWONAGO VILLAGE	4,450	60,565
	WINCHESTER TOWN	1,877	27,406		NORTH PRAIRIE VILLAGE	830	12,014
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	102,314	1,366,126		OCONOMOWOC CITY	31,177	414,194
065	WALWORTH COUNTY	239,545	2,914,038		PEWAUKEE VILLAGE	9,510	115,194
	DARIEN VILLAGE	1,093	19,668		SUSSFX VILLAGE	5,975	84,017
	DELAYAN CITY	12,844	151,443		WALES VILLAGE	1,295	13,247
	EAST TROY VILLAGE	6,244	67,254		WAUKESHA CITY	163,290	1,401,133
	ELKHORN CITY	9,429	104,581		NASHOTAH VILLAGE	554	7,454
	FONTANA ON GENEVA LK VILLAGE	14,506	193,314		NEW BERTAM CITY	33,966	484,577
	GENOA CITY VILLAGE	2,334	34,565		OFLAFIELD CITY	3,931	57,127
	LAKE GENEVA CITY	17,374	224,101		OCONOMOWOC LAKE VILLAGE	743	10,754
	SHARON VILLAGE	2,374	34,405		MUSKEGO CITY	14,524	204,207
	WALWORTH VILLAGE	2,004	29,349		BROOKFIELD TOWN	5,370	71,484
	WHITEWATER CITY	21,354	572,009		DELAFIELD TOWN	4,261	66,472
	WILLIAMS HAY VILLAGE	9,453	129,449		EAGLE TOWN	1,415	27,210
	BLOOMFIELD TOWN	3,317	45,041		GENESEF TOWN	3,927	54,554
	DARIEN TOWN	1,797	24,448		LISRON TOWN	6,299	85,494
	DELAYAN TOWN	4,842	64,474		MERTON TOWN	5,434	79,351
	EAST TROY TOWN	6,154	64,316		MUKWONAGO TOWN	3,187	36,244

OFFICE OF REVENUE SHARING

REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	OCONOMOC TOWN	7,742	104,518	072	WOOD COUNTY	151,006	2,622,510
	OTTAWA TOWN	2,217	24,900		AURURNDALE VILLAGE	407	8,444
	PEWAUKEE TOWN	9,521	134,932		ATRON VILLAGE	4,974	88,034
	SUMMIT TOWN	4,447	67,898		MARSHFIELD CITY	75,641	1,117,937
	VENNON TOWN	3,665	51,557		MILLADORE VILLAGE	352	4,731
	WAUKESHA TOWN	5,474	79,149		NEKOOSA CITY	20,354	311,072
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	817,989	9,947,347		PITTSVILLE CITY	4,487	54,266
069	WAUPACA COUNTY	107,847	1,742,909		PORT EDWARDS VILLAGE	12,301	133,605
	BIG FALLS VILLAGE	129	1,093		VESPER VILLAGE	1,142	11,290
	CLINTONVILLE CITY	17,408	314,211		WISCONSIN RAPIDS CITY	128,682	1,671,741
	EMBARRASS VILLAGE	1,380	16,057		RUDOLPH VILLAGE	633	6,660
	FREMONT VILLAGE	1,256	19,390		MFWITT VILLAGE	NO PAY DUE	3,457
	IOLA VILLAGE	3,461	55,875		ARPIN TOWN	1,282	24,945
	MANAWA CITY	REPORT	44,091		AURURNDALE TOWN	1,232	16,547
	MARION CITY	3,657	53,621		CAMERON TOWN	644	9,079
	NEW LONDON CITY	29,336	354,657		CARY TOWN	417	6,144
	OGDENSBURG VILLAGE	260	3,709		CRANMON TOWN	REPORT	3,830
	SCANDINAVIA VILLAGE	527	5,202		DEXTER TOWN	427	6,133
	WAHPACA CITY	21,501	334,539		GRANT RAPIDS TOWN	6,707	93,091
	WEYAUWEGA CITY	5,824	65,848		HANSEN TOWN	916	12,855
	BEAR CREEK TOWN	1,255	14,250		MILES TOWN	721	3,364
	CALEDONIA TOWN	1,104	20,752		LINCOLN TOWN	1,554	16,410
	DAYTON TOWN	1,268	17,491		MARSHFIELD TOWN	827	15,220
	DUPONT TOWN	1,957	28,134		MILLADORE TOWN	881	13,032
	FARMINGTON TOWN	3,056	48,818		PORT EDWARDS TOWNSHIP	1,355	19,367
	FREMONT TOWN	648	9,253		REMINGTON TOWN	391	5,720
	HARRISON TOWN	476	6,819		RICHFIELD TOWN	1,324	30,304
	HELVETIA TOWN	519	7,374		ROCK TOWN	1,394	17,000
	IOLA TOWN	691	9,680		RUDOLPH TOWN	1,711	24,164
	LARRABEE TOWN	1,544	23,135		SARATOGA TOWN	3,740	55,145
	LERANON TOWN	1,209	17,146		SENECA TOWN	1,409	35,204
	LIND TOWN	977	14,137		SMERRY TOWN	915	17,490
	LITTLE WOLF TOWN	1,290	19,438		SIGEL TOWN	1,825	33,443
	MATTESON TOWN	911	13,231		WOOD TOWN	2,895	36,777
	MUKWA TOWN	1,643	21,986		* COUNTY TOTAL *	432,252	6,524,370
	ROYALTON TOWN	1,520	21,494	** STATE TOTAL **	46,135,937	593,580,451	
	ST LAWRENCE TOWN	633	9,656	NUMBER PAID	1,911		
	SCANDINAVIA TOWN	653	8,122				
	UNION TOWN	924	13,830				
	WAUPACA TOWN	1,037	14,922				
	WEYAUWEGA TOWN	682	11,445				
	WYOMING TOWN	806	12,322				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	217,393	3,376,337				
070	WAUSHARA COUNTY	99,809	1,323,767				
	COLOMA VILLAGE	1,149	14,825				
	HANCOCK VILLAGE	3,041	47,985				
	LOHNVILLE VILLAGE	274	7,846				
	PLAINFIELD VILLAGE	1,277	18,390				
	REDGRANITE VILLAGE	4,927	37,137				
	WAUTOMA CITY	6,133	90,201				
	WILD ROSE VILLAGE	1,324	17,133				
	AURORA TOWN	1,810	14,435				
	BLOOMFIELD TOWN	971	32,286				
	COLOMA TOWN	455	9,163				
	DAROTA TOWN	968	13,578				
	DEFENFIELD TOWN	1,412	29,706				
	HANCOCK TOWN	692	11,275				
	LEON TOWN	1,334	19,880				
	MARION TOWN	1,120	19,441				
	MOUNT MORRIS TOWN	655	18,345				
	OASIS TOWN	410	6,388				
	PLAINFIELD TOWN	559	8,038				
	POYSIPPI TOWN	981	14,703				
	RICHFORD TOWN	REPORT	4,509				
	ROSE TOWN	667	10,377				
	SAXEVILLE TOWN	806	15,331				
	SPRINGWATER TOWN	1,988	23,360				
	WARREN TOWN	729	11,585				
	WAUTOMA TOWN	887	19,389				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	132,778	1,842,073				
071	WINNEBAGO COUNTY	325,803	3,611,381				
	MENASHA CITY	81,936	1,474,941				
	NEENAH CITY	84,858	1,051,525				
	OMRO CITY	10,712	93,167				
	OSHKOSH CITY	205,010	2,782,907				
	WINNECONNE VILLAGE	10,561	127,111				
	ALROMA TOWN	3,854	54,594				
	BLACK WOLF TOWN	2,651	38,229				
	CLAYTON TOWN	2,238	31,891				
	MENASHA TOWN	21,455	194,126				
	NEENAH TOWN	3,603	52,749				
	NEKIMI TOWN	1,561	21,589				
	NEPEUSKUN TOWN	2,602	37,116				
	OMRO TOWN	1,818	24,156				
	OSHKOSH TOWN	6,056	88,632				
	POYGAN TOWN	1,435	20,407				
	RUSHFORD TOWN	1,657	30,033				
	UTICA TOWN	1,580	32,616				
	VINLAND TOWN	1,802	24,391				
	WINCHESTER TOWN	1,435	21,585				
	WINNECONNE TOWN	1,944	25,683				
	WOLF RIVER TOWN	1,116	16,226				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	775,687	9,462,055				

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

REASON	NUMBER	AMOUNT
REPORT	13	42,910
DUE TRUST FUND	0	
ORS HOLD	0	
WAIVED	1	
NO PAY DUE	3	
TOTAL	17	42,910