

National Archives and Records Administration



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Cover:

World War II pilots on board the U.S.S. *Lexington* (from the NARA exhibit "Picturing the Century").

Supporters of woman suffrage, which observed its 80th anniversary in 2000, aid the war effort in 1917 (165-WW-600A-1).

A furnace operator in a TVA plant, ca. 1941-45 (from "Picturing the Century").

Astronaut James Irwin on the Moon, Aug. 1, 1971 (from "Picturing the Century").

Background: (top) A page of the Constitution undergoes conservation treatment;
(bottom) a sample of XML coding from NARA's Electronic Records Archives project.

What Is the National Archives and Records Administration?

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) is our national record keeper. An independent agency created by statute in 1934, NARA safeguards records of all three branches of the Federal Government. NARA's mission is to ensure that Federal officials and the American public have ready access to essential evidence—records that document the rights of citizens, the actions of government officials, and the national experience.

NARA carries out this mission through a national network of archives and records services facilities stretching from Washington to the West Coast, including 10 Presidential libraries documenting administrations of Presidents back to Herbert Hoover. Additionally, NARA publishes the *Federal Register*, administers the Information Security Oversight Office, and makes grants for historical documentation through the National Historical Publications and Records Commission.

NARA meets thousands of information needs daily, ensuring access to records on which the entitlements of citizens, the credibility of government, and the accuracy of history depend.



(left)
Vienna, VA. Thomas family viewing television, ca. 1958. (306-PS-58-9015)

(below)
LBJ listening to tape sent by his son-in-law Capt. Charles Robb in Vietnam, by Jack Kightlinger, July 31, 1968. (LBJ Library)



“Old-timer—keeping up with the boys. Many structural workers are above middle-age. Empire State [Building],” by Lewis Hine, 1930. (69-RH-4K-1) Photos from “Picturing the Century”

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New Developments Help Safeguard *Your* Records

OUR BIGGEST NEWS in the 2000 fiscal year came from two developments at opposite ends of the time spectrum. We found new ways to preserve and provide access to little known records that are among our newest—and famous records that are among our oldest.

Our most famous records are America's great Charters of Freedom—the Declaration of Independence, the U.S. Constitution, and the Bill of Rights—dating back to the nation's founding in the 18th century. If you have visited the Rotunda of the National Archives Building in Washington, DC, any time in the past half-century, you have seen them in protective glass cases that were state of the art for document preservation when they were made.

In fiscal year 2000 we started replacing those cases, which were beginning to deteriorate, with new ones even more technologically advanced. When we finish in 2003, the Charters will remain safely on display for millions in the 21st century.

At the same time, we made a technological breakthrough for safeguarding modern records. The Federal Government, like most everyone else, is now creating most of its records with computers. But because methods for preserving and providing access to paper records won't work for electronic records, they will disappear unless we create new technologies to save them.

In FY 2000, we joined with partners to create a prototype that shows that an Electronic Records Archives really is possible. And now we are working to build it.

Both developments—our work to save old parchments and new emails alike—are described inside. But why?—why do we go to so much trouble to safeguard such records?

For the same reason that we safeguard millions of other Government records in all kinds of formats.

First, they are *your* records. That is, they were and are made by officials representing you (and other citizens back through time), appointed or elected, as part of programs that you as a taxpayer helped pay for. They are records that you, the press, your representatives in the Congress, and the Government itself need to understand actions of officials and hold them accountable. They are also records that may document your identity (such as naturalization papers), your entitlements (such as veterans' service records), and even your rights (from the Bill of Rights to the latest freedom-of-information or consumer-protection laws and regulations). And they also document the historical experience of your nation, which, without original records, has little chance of being accurately understood.

In fact, we safeguard such records because *they are essential for the functioning of our democracy.*

A society whose records are closed cannot be open. A people who cannot document their rights cannot exercise them. A nation without access to its history cannot analyze itself. And a government whose records are lost cannot accountably govern.

Please examine this report with that in mind. It is what motivates us. And it is what gives you a clear, personal stake in our success.



A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John W. Carlin".

John W. Carlin

Archivist of the United States

You Can Help Make Freedom's Charters Meaningful

THREE DOCUMENTS, only six pages. But the great words contained in America's Charters of Freedom—the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights—created our nation and continue to guide its governance. The Foundation for the National Archives has been called upon to play a major role in keeping those historical treasures on display in a meaningful and dramatically improved setting for you and future generations.

For more than 50 years, the Charters of Freedom have been in the Rotunda of the National Archives Building in Washington, DC, where millions of visitors have been inspired by them. The Foundation is working to keep that opportunity available to millions more and to make a visit a more exciting experience than ever before.



Lawrence F. O'Brien III

Lawrence F. O'Brien III

President

Foundation for the National Archives

With appropriations from Congress and the Administration, the Charters' old, deteriorating cases are being replaced with state-of-the-art encasements to protect them on display for decades to come. These Federal funds are also making possible renovation of the National Archives Building, which makes it possible to seize an opportunity to develop an educational component that will allow visitors to understand why the Charters are so important and how they continue to impact our lives today.

Private donors are being asked to help the Foundation to finance a 10,000-square-foot exhibit that will tell the story of the Charters and other records of our Government. Using documents, artifacts, pictorial material, and technologies through which visitors from around the world can interact with the exhibit, we will provide fascinating and enjoyable opportunities to learn about the Charters' roles in our national history and personal lives.

Additionally, private donors are helping us restore the inspiring historic murals around the Charters in the Rotunda. Their restoration will enable visitors to continue to visualize the two great moments when patriots declared independence and established our Government.

Also, we are working to raise private funds to help finance a new theater within the National Archives Building so visitors can see films, lectures, and discussions about the Charters, other historical treasures housed in the Archives, and discoveries historians make in our records.

This year, the Foundation sponsored a preview breakfast for the Emancipation Proclamation, which was on special exhibition for the Millennium Celebration, and a dinner for the Senate and a reception for the House of Representatives to open the "Treasures of Congress" exhibit. The Foundation continues to support educational resource books, such as *The Presidency of Thomas Jefferson*, containing facsimile documents, learning guides, and lesson plans, for use in high schools around the country.

In this report, we gratefully acknowledge supporters of these programs by name. Through the National Archives' site on the World Wide Web, www.nara.gov, you, too, can learn how to participate in the Charters of Freedom Project. Or call NARA's Development Office (1-888-809-3126). NARA and the Foundation heartily welcome your involvement.



Two of the three StorageTek 9310 tape silos at SDSC. Each silo holds up to 6,000 tapes, and each tape can hold up to 20 GB of data. (Courtesy, SDSC)



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To find out more...

- The ERA project is explained more fully at www.nara.gov/era. There, you will find links to other sites that have information about electronic records.
- The National Partnership for Advanced Computational Infrastructure's web site is at www.npaci.edu. The San Diego Supercomputer Center's site is at www.sdsc.edu.
- The ERA is an integral part of NARA's Strategic Plan. Read the updated plan at www.nara.gov/nara/vision/nara2000.html.

Preserving Our Digital Future

The robotic arm and shelves of tapes inside one of the silos. The robotic arms move tapes back and forth between the shelves and the more than 20 tape drives attached to the silos. SDSC's High-Performance Storage System installation is the world's largest HPSS used in production mode. (Courtesy, SDSC)

XML coding will assist NARA in its effort to save information independently of software that will become obsolete one day.

THROUGHOUT THE Federal Government, at an ever-increasing pace, thousands of records and documents—eventually headed for preservation at the National Archives and Records Administration—are being created daily with technologies that will probably be outdated before the records ever reach us.

Our challenge at NARA: How to preserve, quickly, so many different kinds of records in so many forms and make them accessible far into the future with computers and software not yet imagined.

Our response is to build an Electronic Records Archives (ERA), an archives of the future, where the records of digital government would be assembled, managed, preserved—and made accessible to anyone, anywhere, anytime.

We are not facing this challenge alone. This year, we became a co-sponsor, with the National Science Foundation, of the National Partnership for Advanced Computational Infrastructure, which the NSF created to take advantage of emerging opportunities in high-speed computing and communications. The partnership will pursue research in leading-edge information technologies needed to build the ERA. We also entered into a long-range agreement with the U.S. Army Research Laboratory.

This puts our efforts to build an ERA at the highest level in the nation's research community, using some of the most powerful computers in the world. And already, this research—conducted mainly at the San Diego Supercomputer Center at the University of California at San Diego—is paying off.

We take seriously our stewardship of the documents entrusted to us and our responsibility for their authenticity. That means retaining not only the information in a document but also its structure, context, and appearance. This challenge is being faced by a major international research initiative involving researchers from 13 countries, the InterPARES project, in which NARA is a partner.

Meanwhile, experts have learned how to separate the information to be archived from the hardware and software that created it. To do so, they are using a new computer

language called eXtensible Markup Language, or XML. It is a way of marking up electronic documents with easily understood tags instead of coding dependent on what will some day be obsolete software. XML will not only retain the information but will provide a detailed description of the document. This will enable us to find and accurately display records, preserve the original ordering of records in files, and understand how activities were carried out over time.

We also plan to make our research results adaptable for use by smaller archives, such as state and local governments, universities, libraries, and other private institutions. The National Historical Publications and Records Commission, the grant-making arm of NARA, has made a \$300,000 3-year "scalability" grant to the Supercomputer Center to explore adapting the technology for smaller archives.

Still, there are many challenges before the ERA is realized: How can ever-changing web sites be preserved? How can geospatial data, such as satellite imagery, be preserved? What is the best way to set up an archives at multiple locations and be accessible everywhere? How can we preserve authentic electronic records in a way that allows researchers to use continually improving technologies for finding, retrieving, and using them?

Research with our partners, at San Diego, Georgia Tech, the University of Maryland, and other sites, is seeking answers to these and other important questions. But already, it has put us well along the road toward an ERA that can close gaps created by technology, physical distance, and—most important—time.

Mining the Archives for "New History"

EVERY DAY, researchers line up at NARA facilities to sort through our paper holdings, scroll through our microfilm, and, increasingly, mine our electronic records. We continue to yield more history for them, as restrictions on some records are lifted and other records are found—or rediscovered. This year was no exception.

As part of a Government-wide effort to declassify World War II records, NARA released 400,000 pages of records from the Office of Strategic Services, the forerunner to the Central Intelligence Agency. Evidence that Allied intelligence operatives knew of Hitler's plans to get rid of Italian Jews during the war made front-page news.

The documents were declassified under the auspices of the Nazi War Criminal Records Interagency Working Group (IWG), chaired by NARA.

Cold war records also were released, such as those of the grand jury proceedings in the Alger Hiss case in the late 1940s, which included testimony by then-Representative Richard Nixon. Hiss, a high-ranking State

Department official accused of passing secrets to Communist informants, was eventually convicted of perjury.

Nixon's words as President continued to be in demand, and NARA put on sale for the first time 264 hours of tape recordings of some of the most famous Watergate-related conversations. More files from the Nixon Presidency, principally documents relating to national security, were also released.

The spoken words of other Presidents were also available. President Lyndon B. Johnson can be heard discussing civil rights and Vietnam on tapes of telephone conversations in early 1965 released by the Johnson Library. President Dwight D. Eisenhower is heard expressing disdain for gossip on some dictabelt recordings of several Oval Office conversations in 1955

made public by the Eisenhower Library. And President John F. Kennedy can be heard on more than 9 hours of tapes of conversations and meetings from November 1962 released by the Kennedy Library.

The Reagan Library's response to a reporter's request for records revealed how the President was prodded in late 1984 by the leader of the opposing party at the time, House Speaker Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill, to persuade his close ally, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, to allow a U.S. and Irish role in efforts to bring peace to Northern Ireland.

Archivist Timothy Rives, in NARA's Central Plains regional archives, discovered documents that tell how President Ulysses S. Grant in 1876 became the first, and so far only, President to testify voluntarily in a criminal trial, part of the famous Whiskey Ring trials. The story was detailed by Rives in the Fall 2000 issue of *Prologue*, NARA's quarterly magazine.

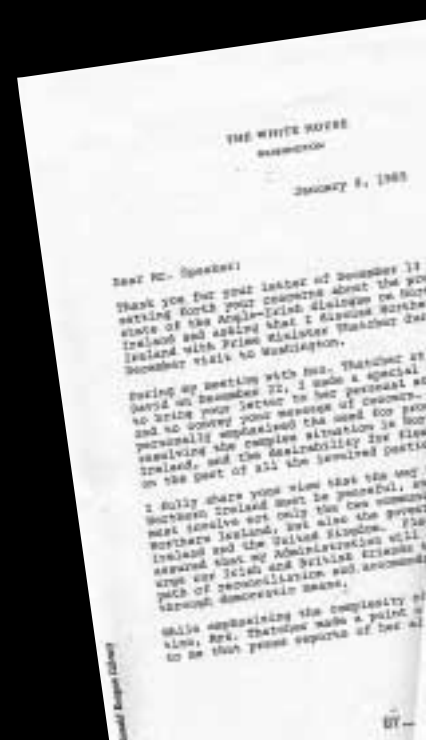
Prologue's Fall issue also displayed and provided background on a plan, recently discovered in NARA holdings, for the invasion of South Korea in June 1950, the event that began the Korean War. Handwritten in Russian, it detailed the moves of the North Korean army early in the war.

On other fronts, documents from several locations provided new information to the controversy over whether Thomas Jefferson fathered children with one of his slaves, Sally Hemings. Records from NARA also showed how District of Columbia slaveowners loaned their slaves out to help build the new symbols of freedom, the White House and U.S. Capitol, in the early 1800s.

The boxes, files, and folders that have come to NARA over the years—"the people's records"—continue to provide new information about the individuals and events that have shaped our nation. Stay tuned!



The Fall 2000 issue of *Prologue: Quarterly of the National Archives and Records Administration* contained "news" of U.S. Grant's testimony in a "Whiskey Ring" trial.





"President Nixon meets with chief advisers in the Oval Office," by Hartmann, Mar. 13, 1970. (NLNP-WHPO-MPF-3144(04A))



LBJ on the telephone, by Yoichi Okamoto. (LBJ Library)

*(left)
Letter from the President to the Speaker, Jan. 9, 1985. (Ronald Reagan Library)*

*(below)
Letter from the Speaker to the President, Dec. 13, 1984. (Ronald Reagan Library)*



Ronald Reagan meets with Margaret Thatcher at Camp David, Dec. 22, 1984. (Ronald Reagan Library)



To find out more...

- Some of NARA's historical holdings are available online by clicking on "Research Room" at www.nara.gov. There you will find links to the IWG and the Watergate tapes web pages. Full information about the Nixon Presidential Materials Project may be found at www.nara.gov/nixon.
- Information about audio recordings of Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson can be found on their respective Presidential library home pages that are linked on www.nara.gov.
- *Prologue* magazine is available by subscription at \$16 annually. To subscribe, see the *Prologue* site at www.nara.gov/publications/prologue/prologue or call 1-800-234-8861.

Our “House Calls” Aid Other Agencies

ALTHOUGH THE National Archives and Records Administration is best known as the custodian of famous and historic documents, our bread-and-butter work involves a less glamorous but equally important business.

NARA facilities around the country store the records of hundreds of Federal departments and agencies. There, we provide “ready access to essential evidence” to the agencies themselves as well as to the Congress, historians, journalists, lawyers, and, of course, ordinary citizens looking for answers to difficult questions or seeking to establish rights to a benefit.

What NARA does, long before records arrive at our various storage facilities, is to help the agencies organize, appraise, and schedule their records for their ultimate disposal or shipment to us.

In the last few years, we intensified that assistance to agencies in the Washington, DC, area and in regions throughout the country under our Targeted Assistance initiative. Through Targeted Assistance, we give direct help to agencies that have critical records management needs, particularly those with valuable records at risk. Our staffers are like doctors doing house calls—they spend time in the Washington and field offices of our client agencies and work closely with their records managers.

While at the agencies, we do such things as train personnel, help plan records inventories, assist in scheduling records for disposal or transfer to NARA, and aid in writing records management plans. We give high priority in Targeted Assistance to projects involving electronic records. Also, we reduce the time needed for appraising and approving records disposition schedules.

To meet the demands for Targeted Assistance this year, we had 30 of our records management experts assisting 54 agencies on 173 projects in Washington and throughout the country. This compares to 9 NARA staff experts working with 15 agencies on 16 projects overall last year.

The result has been an overall improvement in the Federal Government’s ability to identify, schedule, and track its records. Our work has drawn strong praise from agencies we have helped.

“The training you provided to our support staff will go a long way toward ensuring that our records are maintained properly and safely,” wrote the U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of New York to our Northeast regional office. The Special Trustee for American Indians in the Department of the Interior wrote: “The working relationship that we entered into with NARA has been exceptional and beneficial.” An official of the Defense Finance and Accounting Service said our assistance had “done much to enhance the reputation of the National Archives and Records Administration.”

An official at the Johnson Space Center in Houston said our staffer helping with a project involving the International Space Station had “represented NARA with a professionalism they should be proud of.” And a Department of Transportation official wrote that “the ‘hands-on’ help” provided by our Targeted Assistance initiative was “exactly what we needed.”

As you can see, Targeted Assistance allows us to resolve problems with agencies’ recordkeeping at a much earlier stage than in the past, thus helping to maintain the integrity of “the people’s records.”

But we were especially heartened by the words of a Federal Emergency Management Agency official who wrote that a Targeted Assistance staffer “inspired our entire staff to become involved in the arduous but necessary work of inspecting, analyzing, disposing, archiving, and setting up our records.”

Now that made our day!



(Background photo by Earl McDonald)



Jim McSweeney, NARA Regional Administrator, and Virgil Conrad, Food and Nutrition Service Regional Administrator, sign the memorandum of understanding to begin the NARA–Southeast Region's first Targeted Assistance project, Aug. 24, 2000. Standing, left to right: Charlie Simmons, FNS; Willie Bostick, NARA; Teresa Sharkey, NARA; and Rick Hargreaves, FNS. (Photo by Greg Schildmeyer)



NARA staff went to Minneapolis to brief BIA staff about Targeted Assistance. Pictured are Theresa Baracker, Alley David, and Kay Hayes, all of the Office of the Special Trustee in Albuquerque. (Photo by Mark Corrison)



Kent Carter, John Smith, and Steve Adams of NARA's Southwest Region take a tour of NASA's X-38 staging facility at the Johnson Space Center. The X-38 crew recovery vehicle (CRV) will act as a "lifeboat" in case the crew needs to leave the International Space Station quickly. NARA staff is helping NASA to inventory and schedule electronic records on their primary servers as well as film, video, and paper records. (Photo by Michael Baimbridge)

To find out more...

- Valuable resources for records managers can be found at our Records Management site at www.nara.gov/records.
- The Targeted Assistance initiative is explained at www.nara.gov/records/ta/tahome.html. There, you will find names of contacts in Washington and in our regional records services facilities.
- Records management publications, such as *Agency Recordkeeping Requirements* and *Disposition of Federal Records*, are available from NARA via the World Wide Web. Go to www.nara.gov/publications/recsmgmt.html for a complete list. Some publications are available in hard copy.

A First-Ever Century of Photos

TO ENTER the vastness of the still picture collection of the National Archives and Records Administration is to step into our national memory.

From depictions of the horror of war to the Snake River flowing out of the Tetons, from footprints on the moon to an atomic bomb's mushroom cloud, from the leaf floating against darkness to the shoulder of a powerhouse mechanic—you are astonished by the vast scope of the collection.

Two years ago, Bruce Bustard, a curator at NARA, was assigned the daunting task of sorting through our still picture holdings: more than 9 million photographs in the stacks in the Washington area, along with 5 million more in our Presidential libraries, and thousands more in regional records services facilities. For an exhibit, he had to choose a scant 190 to stand for American life in the 20th century, the first century to be photographed from beginning to end.

“Choosing from among NARA’s millions of photographs was a huge challenge,” says Bustard. “I tried to select images that not only captured the major events and trends of the century but that will surprise visitors and get them to think about the last 100 years in new ways.”

The result was “Picturing the Century: One Hundred Years of Photography from the National Archives,” an exhibit that opened in the National Archives Building in Washington, DC, on March 9, 1999, and will run through July 4, 2001. Interspersed throughout the exhibit are eight portfolios from some of the most renowned photographers of the century, including Ansel Adams and Dorothea Lange.

“Picturing” has been a smashing success and is our first exhibit to travel overseas. A version of it was developed with the Department of State for showings throughout the Middle East—Egypt, Morocco, Syria, Jordan, Kuwait, Israel, and Turkey—as well as India and Pakistan. Another traveling version of “Picturing” was developed with the Smithsonian Institution Traveling

Exhibit Service and travels around the country to museums, historical societies, and other venues, including the Presidential libraries.

The exhibit’s catalog, now in its third printing, was recently chosen as one of the “Best of the Best from the University Presses” by the American Library Association and added to the New York Public Library’s “2000 Books for the Teen-Age List.” It has also spawned a popular screensaver that incorporates 22 images from the collection. And it is enjoying another life in newspapers as “Picturing the Century for Kids” in the nationally syndicated *Mini-Page*.

Two other major exhibits this year brought visitors to the National Archives Building. “Treasures of Congress” drew on the holdings of our Center for Legislative Archives and presented a sampling of the landmark documents created by, or delivered to, Congress. “American Originals” was a collection of some of our nation’s most significant documents.

The Presidential libraries mounted numerous exhibits as well. The Bush Library had several exhibits on the cold war. The Ford Museum opened “The World of Lewis and Clark.” The Hoover Library offered “American Women,” highlighting more than 100 women in history. Also opening were “Cast for a President: Sculpture from the Reagan Library Collection” and “America’s First Ladies,” an Eisenhower Library exhibit of reproductions of 29 inaugural gowns.

Our national memory continues to prove limitless. And it continues to delight, entertain, and teach thousands of NARA’s visitors in our facilities and online.



“White Angel Breadline,” by Dorothea Lange, 1933. (47-GA-90-497)



“Treasures of Congress” exhibits the 1800 electoral tally, which shows a tie between Jefferson and Burr. (Records of the U.S. Senate)



“Power house mechanic working on steam pump,” by Lewis Hine, 1920. (69-RH-4L-2)



Astronaut James Irwin saluting the flag on surface of the Moon, by David R. Scott, Aug. 1, 1971. (306-AP-A15E-AS15-88-11863)



"Are We Downhearted? You don't have to hear the answer to know these men on their way to Camp Upton are not," by Underwood & Underwood, Sept. 19, 1917. (165-WW-476-13)



Elvis Presley's letter to Richard Nixon and a photo of the two, December 21, 1970, were displayed in "American Originals." (NLNP-5364-19)



"Group of farm women wearing their home-made hats," Lebanon, CT, by George Ackerman. (16-G-89-2-S-3880)

"Alonzo Bankston is a furnace operator in the TVA plant producing carbide for use in plants manufacturing synthetic rubber," by an unknown photographer, CA. 1941-45 (208-NP-1555-1)



To find out more...

- "Picturing the Century," "Treasures of Congress," and "American Originals" can be viewed in special online versions at www.nara.gov/exhall.
- Coming events at NARA in the Washington area are listed in the monthly *Calendar of Events*, at www.nara.gov/nara/events. To get on its mailing list, write to Calendar of Events (NPOL), 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20740-6001. For exhibits in the Presidential libraries, go to www.nara.gov, click on Presidential Libraries, then the library you want to visit.
- The catalog for "Picturing" is available for \$19.95 by calling 1-800-234-8861 or going to www.nara.gov/publications/order.html. The screensaver can be previewed and ordered at www.secondnaturecd.com/piccenbynata.html

We Become a Friend In Deed

ONE OF THE proudest moments in Berjouhi Sherian's life was the day she became a U.S. citizen.

More than 70 years later, she still had the yellowing program of the ceremony at the Federal courthouse in Chicago. She still had the list of “honored new citizens” from her native Armenia. What she no longer had, however, was her certificate of naturalization.

Now, this 91-year-old U.S. citizen, nearly blind, and suffering from dementia, faced a legal obstacle as she tried to claim Medicaid benefits for the nursing care that she so sorely needed. Without proof of citizenship, her granddaughter was told, there would be no Medicaid benefits.

There ensued a frustrating journey through a maze of public and private institutions for Mrs. Sherian's granddaughter—until she came to the National



The young Berjouhi Harootunian (left) with a friend in Fresno, CA. (Courtesy of Lusya Schinelli)

Archives and Records Administration. Our staffers accepted what they call a “rights request” for documents to establish a citizen's right to a government benefit. It's something we do day in and day out across the country for thousands of citizens every year.

Mrs. Sherian was born in 1908 in Harput, Armenia. During the Turkish massacres in 1915, her family, the Harootunians, escaped to France, then settled in Fresno, CA. When Mrs. Sherian's husband died, many of her papers, including her cherished naturalization certificate, were lost. When her granddaughter, Lusya Schinelli, began looking for government aid to pay for care in an assisted-living facility, Federal officials asked for proof of citizenship. Lusya didn't have any.

“They said to call the INS [Immigration and Naturalization Service] and get the proper forms,” Lusya recalls. She was told it would cost \$135 and take 2 years to obtain a copy of the certificate.

After exhausting other sources, including the Governor's office, numerous city clerk offices, and church records, Lusya finally turned to NARA's Pacific Region in San Bruno, CA.

“I searched our San Francisco Naturalization Index and our INS Indexes for both her grandmother's maiden and married names,” archives aide Michael Frush recalls. He then called Bill Doty, at our Pacific Region's facility in Laguna Niguel, CA, because Mrs. Sherian had lived in both southern as well as northern California.

Doty remembers the call. “San Bruno had provided the name of Mrs. Sherian's late husband, hoping that her citizenship could be confirmed on his petition,” he says. “I located a petition for the husband, which made incidental reference to an earlier petition to naturalize that had been ‘Denied for Want of Prosecution.’”

Doty discovered that the denied 1945 petition included a note that Mrs. Sherian had been naturalized on September 21, 1926. “Simple mathematics told me that one naturalized as early as 1926 was probably a ‘derivative’—that is, naturalized as an underage child as part of her father's final papers,” he says.

A call was placed to archivist Glenn Longacre in our Great Lakes Region in Chicago, whose area of expertise covered derivative citizenship documentation. Glenn checked his indexes under Mrs. Sherian's maiden name and located her derivative citizenship.

Lusya got proof of her grandmother's citizenship just ahead of the deadline. And Mrs. Sherian got Medicaid benefits.

Lusya has praise for the “wonderful” staff at NARA: “They understood the urgency of our situation. They continued digging, even when it appeared that there was no information to be found. We never could have gotten this documentation without them.”



After finding no records in the NARA-Pacific Region (San Bruno), Michael Frush referred the case to NARA's facility in southern California since Mrs. Sherian had once lived in Fresno. (Photo by Sharon Roadway)



Bill Doty, NARA-Pacific Region (Laguna Niguel), found a note indicating that Mrs. Sherian had been naturalized in 1926 and forwarded the case to NARA archivists in Chicago. (Photo by Sharon Roadway)



Glenn Longacre, an archivist at NARA-Great Lakes Region (Chicago), located the documents that enabled Mrs. Sherian to receive her Medicaid benefits. (Photo by Lorraine Bates)



Because NARA was able to find proof of her citizenship, Berjouhi Sherian was able to get the Medicaid she needed. Lusya Schinelli, Mrs. Sherian's granddaughter, visits her grandmother at the nursing home along with her husband, Michael, and son, Anthony. (Courtesy of Lusya Schinelli)



To find out more...

- Our popular *Guide to Genealogical Research in the National Archives* is being extensively revised and expanded and will be available this spring. For details, call 1-800-234-8861 or check with NARA publications shops in Washington and College Park and other NARA facilities around the country.
- Start your genealogical search at NARA's Genealogy Page on the World Wide Web at www.nara.gov/genealogy.
- NARA's regional records services facilities have many documents you might need to trace your ancestry or establish your right to a government benefit. Most of them now have extended hours on some evenings and Saturdays. For locations, see the listing in the back of this publication or view their web pages at www.nara.gov/regional.

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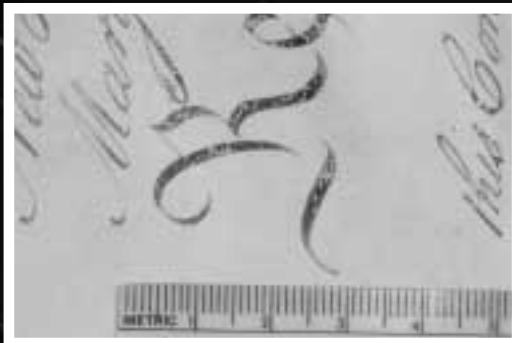
Supervisory conservator Mary Lynn Ritzenhaler, in NARA's Document Conservation Laboratory, examines the Transmittal Page while it is still in its old encasement and bronze frame. She also examines the glass surface for any evidence that deposits and debris may have fallen from the glass onto the document.



A National Archives conservator, Elissa O'Loughlin, using a custom-designed tool, carefully breaks the lead seal of a 1952 encasement after it has been taken out of the frame.



A close-up of the Transmittal Page shows the many very small losses of ink that have occurred throughout the document over the last two centuries as it was handled, rolled, and stored in various repositories.



Margaret Kelly, a NARA conservation scientist, removes a small sample of ink from splatters between the lines on the Transmittal Page. Micro-samples of ink and parchment are being analyzed to give conservators important information about the nature of the ink and the stability of the parchment.



To find out more...

- The Charters themselves, along with a special exhibit on the reencasement project, will be on display in the Rotunda of the National Archives Building until July 4, 2001.
- For the full background on the Charters project as well as their long history, see our special Charters web site at www.nara.gov/charters_reencasement.
- To help with the Charters of Freedom Project, contact Naomi Revzin, NARA's Director of Development, at 301-713-6146 or 1-888-809-3126, or go to www.nara.gov/charters_reencasement/fundraising/fundraising.html.

Charters of Freedom: Project's Progress

Using a very fine brush, conservator Kitty Nicholson applies minute amounts of adhesive to consolidate potentially loose flakes of ink on one of the parchment documents. Conservators also remove old patches, residual adhesive, and soil from the document surfaces.

(All photos by Earl McDonald)

THEY CAME by the thousands to the Rotunda of the National Archives Building in Washington, DC, to see something that was not new or unfamiliar to them at all.

They had probably seen it before, the original or a copy. Maybe they studied it or memorized parts of it. Or maybe they cited it in term papers. Or arguments over politics. Or legal briefs. Or postcards.

It was the Constitution of the United States. To be exact, it was Page 2 of the Constitution, the one with the list of the powers granted to Congress, and the beginning of Article II, which vests executive authority in the President.

For 3 days in September 2000, around Constitution Day, Page 2, which is rarely exhibited, was on public display for the first time after having conservation treatment and being installed in a new, space-age encasement.

The display marked another milestone in our drive to preserve the nation's Charters of Freedom—the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, and the Bill of Rights—for many generations to come. We are removing the Charters from their deteriorating 1952 encasements, which were state-of-the-art nearly a half-century ago, giving them any necessary conservation treatment, and placing them in new encasements we plan to return to a renovated Rotunda in 2003.

In 2000, the Constitution's Transmittal Page and Page 2 were removed from their old encasements. Overall, the parchment skins on which these documents are written were in good condition, with no evidence of adverse effects from their nearly half-century in the original encasements. The text is legible, despite some ink loss and flaking, which occurred as a result of handling over many years before the documents came into our custody. Loose flakes of ink were attached to the parchment with small amounts of consolidant, applied with a fine brush, to assure that no further ink loss occurs.

Page 3 was removed from its encasement later, and after the Rotunda is closed on July 5, 2001, for renovations, Pages 1 and 4, along with the Bill of Rights and the Declaration, will be removed and undergo the same treatment.

The Charters project began when we noticed signs of deterioration on the inner surfaces of the glass of the encasements.

Although there was no visible evidence of damage to the documents, there was concern that prolonged contact between the parchment and the glass could be damaging to the Charters. So we decided on new encasements.

The National Institute of Standards and Technology was enlisted to build the encasements. Each one is made from a single block of titanium, with 24-karat gold plating to blend in with the décor of the Rotunda. Attached to each are devices to monitor what's going on inside the sealed environment, which has been purged of air and replaced with humidified argon. Each parchment lies on pure cellulose paper with enough surface texture to hold the document in place. Each encasement is mounted on a stand whose height and angle have been carefully planned to accommodate persons in wheelchairs.

When they are returned to the Rotunda, all four pages of the Constitution as well as the Bill of Rights and the Declaration will be on permanent display together for the first time. And once again, thousands will come to see these cherished friends, these parchments that undergird our rights, our independence, and our Government.



The National Archives and Records Administration unveiled Page 2 of the Constitution in its new encasement on Sept. 15, 2000.



A parchment consultant, Don Etherington, advises conservators Nicholson (left), Ritzenthaler (right) and Norvell Jones, director of NARA's document conservation laboratory, about the best way to mount and secure the parchment document on its custom platform.

NARA's Strategic Plan Gets a Fresh Look

In 1997 we first issued our Strategic Plan, *Ready Access to Essential Evidence: The Strategic Plan of the National Archives and Records Administration, 1997–2007*. For the last 3 years this plan has been our agency's guidepost as we worked to fulfill our mission of "ready access to essential evidence" that documents the rights of American citizens, the actions of Federal officials, and the national experience.

HOWEVER, THE WORLD of Government records and archives does not stand still. After 3 years, our plan needed updating.

Although the Government Performance and Results Act requires all Federal agencies to update their plans every 3 years, we also wanted to update our plan to assess the new conditions facing NARA today and to build on what we have learned so far by implementing our original plan.

We solicited input through public meetings, articles, email, and our web site from our stakeholders and customers and our staff. We heard from state archives, veterans' groups, universities, advisory groups, and Federal agencies. Among the individual contributors were archivists, records managers, genealogists, historians, librarians, and concerned citizens. All of the input we received helped us to improve our plan.



(Photo by Earl McDonald)

We believed the basic direction of the plan was solid, and the comments we received confirmed that.

We did not change our mission or our four strategic goals:

1. Essential evidence will be created, identified, appropriately scheduled, and managed for as long as needed.
2. Essential evidence will be easy to access regardless of where it is or where users are for as long as needed.
3. All records will be preserved in an appropriate environment for use as long as needed.
4. NARA's capabilities for making the changes necessary to realize our vision will continuously expand.

What we did do was update our Strategic Plan in five ways:

1. We acknowledged new developments.

We have received funding increases from the Congress and the Administration that have allowed us to initiate several important efforts. We now emphasize Targeted Assistance, in the form of on-site NARA staff assistance, to help other Federal agencies manage their records. And cutting-edge technological research has demonstrated the feasibility of an Electronic Records Archives that will preserve the electronic records being created now and in the future by government at all levels.

2. We acknowledged those things that now are achievements rather than objectives.

We have designed new space-age encasements for the Charters of Freedom—the Declaration of Independence, the U.S. Constitution, and the Bill of Rights—and have begun transferring pages from the old, deteriorating encasements to the new encasements. They will be returned to a renovated Rotunda in the National Archives Building in Washington, DC.

We have put online on our web site (www.nara.gov) more and more of the publications produced by the Federal Register that document the daily activities of government. And we have launched our own Records Center Program, which offers, for a fee, a full range of records storage, retrieval, and related services to other Federal agencies for records still in their legal custody.

3. We identified the current status of activities in which progress is under way.

To meet our need for more space, we are in the process of renovating the National Archives Building, modernizing



(Photo by Earl McDonald)

the Truman Presidential Library, and addressing space needs in Atlanta and Anchorage. We are improving our operations at the National Personnel Records Center in St. Louis so that we can offer better and faster service to veterans who are seeking copies of their military records. And we moved from the design to the testing phase of our project to build an Internet-accessible catalog of all our holdings nationwide, our Archival Research Catalog, so that anyone in any location at any time can search NARA for the records he or she needs.

4. We updated the details.

We removed references no longer relevant and substituted current information for dated examples, statistics, and activities. For example, we included the mushrooming increase in the volume of use of our web site offerings and the increased volume and kinds of electronic records with which we must deal.

5. We removed and added objectives.

We have removed objectives that have proven infeasible or unnecessary, such as the consolidation of our holdings in just a few facilities. At the same time, we have added objectives, such as providing archival quality space in St. Louis for military service records of 20th-century veterans that we recently determined should be kept permanently.

You can read our updated Strategic Plan for yourself on our web site:

www.nara.gov/nara/vision/nara2000.html.

Printed copies are available by contacting the Policy and Communications Staff at 301-713-7360.

Even the best Strategic Plan is meaningless if no action is taken to implement it. When you visit our web site, you can also see how we are

doing on an annual basis in meeting the goals and objectives of our plan. Each fiscal year we must prepare an Annual Performance Plan based on our Strategic Plan. And at the end of the year, we must report to the President, the Congress, and the public on how we did in an Annual Performance Report. These plans and reports are available on our web site at

www.nara.gov/nara/vision/performance.html.

We also welcome your continued input into our planning and reporting process. If you have any comments on our Strategic Plan, Annual Performance Plans, or Annual Performance Reports—or even this Annual Report—please share them with us at vision@nara.gov.

Statistical and Financial Reports

Numbers tell much of the story of the National Archives and Records Administration in the section that follows.

They tell us in statistics how vast our holdings are and where they are. They tell us how many individuals visited us in Washington, DC, and in our regional facilities and at our Presidential libraries around the country to study their own or their nation's history.

These statistics also document the financial condition of NARA; its Records Center Program, which provides records management and storage services for Federal agencies; and its Trust Fund Board, which receives and administers gifts and bequests of money and other personal property.

Using the National Archives

Fiscal Year 2000

<i>Location</i>	<i>Researchers Microfilm</i>	<i>Researchers Non-Microfilm</i>	<i>Oral Inquiries</i>	<i>Written Inquiries</i>	<i>Outreach Participants</i>	<i>Museum Visitors</i>
Washington, DC, Area	57,865	68,824	185,705	430,651	45,733	964,478
Office of Regional Records Services (Archival Operations)						
Northeast Region (Boston)	16,469	2,270	4,415	3,201	3,214	n/a
Northeast Region (Pittsfield)	9,120	n/a	1,197	758	1,101	n/a
Northeast Region (New York)	11,029	1,622	27,452	8,682	716	n/a
Mid Atlantic Region (Philadelphia)	12,289	401	6,546	3,445	1,430	n/a
Southeast Region (Atlanta)	12,153	800	10,116	7,316	594	n/a
Great Lakes Region (Chicago)	9,109	146	21,053	5,878	1,736	n/a
Central Plains Region (Kansas City)	6,819	310	2,855	2,424	2,930	n/a
Southwest Region (Fort Worth)	9,355	234	12,295	4,978	594	n/a
Rocky Mountain Region (Denver)	11,012	839	4,557	721	599	n/a
Pacific Region (San Bruno)	11,436	1,396	11,915	1,830	1,145	n/a
Pacific Region (Laguna Niguel)	15,207	708	4,494	1,382	616	n/a
Pacific Alaska Region (Seattle)	16,525	715	3,674	1,071	1,175	n/a
Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage)	4,261	577	1,382	674	1,253	n/a
Regional Archives Totals	144,784	10,018	111,951	42,360	17,103	n/a
NATIONWIDE TOTALS	202,649	78,842	297,656	473,011	62,836	964,478

Archival Holdings by Unit

Fiscal Year 2000

Total Holdings (cubic feet)

Negative numbers are enclosed in parentheses.

Unit	Balance 9/30/1999	Net Change*	Balance 9/30/2000
Washington, DC, Area			
Textual Records (except Legislative)	1,383,162	292,888	1,676,050
Legislative Records	106,119	(3,077)	103,042
Cartographic and Architectural Records	57,777	5,693	63,470
Motion Picture, Sound, and Video Records	38,972	(7,739)	31,233
Still Picture and Graphic Records	20,407	(2,605)	17,802
Electronic Records†			
DC Area Totals	1,606,437	285,160	1,891,597
AFFILIATED ARCHIVES‡	955	1,284	2,239
Regional Archives			
Northeast Region (Boston)	25,409	236	25,645
Northeast Region (New York City)	64,644	(4)	64,640
Mid Atlantic Region (Philadelphia)	51,309	1,489	52,798
Southeast Region (Atlanta)	77,991	1,214	79,205
Great Lakes Region (Chicago)	65,014	1,372	66,386
Central Plains Region (Kansas City)	40,172	1,768	41,940
Southwest Region (Fort Worth)	67,514	16,488	84,002
Rocky Mountain Region (Denver)	33,842	(2,785)	31,057
Pacific Region (Laguna Niguel)	30,430	466	30,896
Pacific Region (San Bruno)	36,060	14,588	50,648
Pacific Alaska Region (Seattle)	27,578	3,440	31,018
Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage)	5,564	(74)	5,490
Regional Archives Totals	525,527	38,198	563,725
NATIONWIDE TOTALS	2,132,919	324,642	2,457,561

* Net changes reflect one-time corrections resulting from reconciliation of change-of-holdings recordkeeping systems as well as increases and decreases resulting from transfers of records.

† The Center for Electronic Records measures its holdings in terms of data sets rather than cubic feet. See Archival Holdings of Nontextual Records.

‡ Holdings reported here are those of the National Archives Affiliated Archives at West Point and the Naval Academy.

Holdings of Presidential Libraries

Fiscal Year 2000

	Papers (pages)	Microforms (rolls/cards)	Still Pictures (items)	Film (feet)	Videotape (hours)	Audiotape (hours)*	Audiocdiscs (hours)†	Museum Objects
Hoover	8,557,636	1,380	44,397	155,591	141	532	78	5,479
Roosevelt	16,719,292	762	134,335	308,676	28	1,024	1,108	24,599
Truman	15,211,518	5,835	106,563	335,955	211	362	462	26,279
Eisenhower	22,709,065	965	317,419	760,236	327	1,118	278	36,565
Kennedy	31,791,312	22,670	146,539	7,271,933	1,324	7,356	728	16,997
Johnson	35,863,022	3,469	620,107	824,877	8,258	13,587	0	37,105
Nixon	46,110,000	5,312	435,000	2,200,000	3,900	1,490	0	21,750
Ford	21,181,044	4,333	326,150	786,607	1,541	1,602	112	8,184
Carter	27,854,830	0	524,420	1,120,080	1,434	2,000	0	40,053
Reagan	49,734,750	7,000	1,626,428	773,250	19,533	13,391	866	100,855
Bush	41,814,600	0	1,502,093	203	1,807	542	19	67,493
TOTAL	317,547,069	51,726	5,783,451	14,537,408	38,504	43,004	3,651	385,359

* Eisenhower count includes 137 disc belts, not hours.

† Eisenhower count includes 113 discs, not hours.

The Gerald R. Ford Museum
in Grand Rapids, MI.
(Ford Library)

Nontextual Archival Holdings by Record Type

Fiscal Year 2000

Total Holdings (number of items)

Type	Balance 9/30/1999	Net Change*	Balance 9/30/2000
Artifacts	1,803	(503)	1,300
Microforms			
16mm microfilm	143,604	(8,302)	135,302
35mm microfilm	132,537	9	132,546
Microfiche	57,634	33,864	91,498
Other microforms	126,540	(4,023)	122,517
Cartographic and Architectural Records			
Aerial photographs	15,990,957	(61,399)	15,929,558
Maps & charts	2,633,258	(64,052)	2,569,206
Architectural & engineering plans	2,866,022	117,321	2,983,343
Motion Pictures, Sound, and Video Records			
Motion pictures	126,103	(33,844)	92,259
Sound recordings	182,045	(40,775)	141,270
Video recordings	34,553	(11,430)	23,123
Still Picture and Graphic Records			
Filmstrips	664	2	666
Posters	3,948	280	4,228
Still pictures	10,176,468	357,137	10,533,605
Electronic Records			
Computer data sets	17,851	38,969	56,820
TOTAL NONTEXTUAL ITEMS	32,493,987	323,254	32,817,241

* Net changes reflect one-time corrections resulting from reconciliation of change-of-holdings recordkeeping systems as well as increases and decreases resulting from transfers of records.

Records Centers and Records Management Activities

Fiscal Year 2000

	Reference	Research Room Appointments	Outreach Attendees
Washington National Records Center	451,532	2,243	186
Office of Regional Records Services (Records Center and Records Management)			
Northeast Region (Boston)	229,623	1,235	338
Northeast Region (Pittsfield)	39,444	n/a	115
Northeast Region (New York)	n/a	240	343
Mid Atlantic Region (Philadelphia)	1,353,187	1,846	105
Southeast Region (Atlanta)	447,337	4,771	279
Great Lakes Region (Chicago)	126,029	6,237	77
Great Lakes Region (Dayton)	2,265,499	509	577
Central Plains Region (Kansas City)	526,915	710	n/a
Central Plains Region (Lee's Summit)	333,839	577	n/a
Southwest Region (Ft. Worth)	609,023	3,043	387
Rocky Mountain Region (Denver)	637,639	2,038	457
Pacific Region (Laguna Niguel)	712,996	6,686	437
Pacific Region (San Bruno)	690,724	2,617	193
Pacific Alaska Region (Seattle)	170,930	4,510	407
Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage)	n/a	n/a	n/a
National Personnel Records Center (St. Louis)	2,341,380	161	121
Regional Records Services Total	10,484,565	35,180	3,836
TOTAL	10,936,097	37,423	4,022

Using the Presidential Libraries

Fiscal Year 2000

Location	Researchers	Research Inquiries	Research Daily Visits	Public Program Participants	Outreach Program Participants	Workshop/Seminar Participants	Museum Visitors
Hoover	248	2,736	493	31,623	2,553	73	68,071
Roosevelt	612	586	1,395	11,088	0	135	102,860
Truman	388	10,908	933	8,106	1,389	823	82,594
Eisenhower	169	6,723	685	7,812	1,982	111	85,561
Kennedy	525	1,925	1,748	61,926	325	789	179,373
Johnson	387	2,153	1,413	13,704	536	381	199,475
Nixon	1,097	1,097	3,712	170	145	0	0
Ford	84	3,328	295	11,447	3,440	170	160,995
Carter	167	12,323	390	403	247	0	57,167
Reagan	203	13,196	403	47,050	459	0	173,440
Bush	327	1,322	1,108	21,167	0	0	107,093
TOTAL	4,133	56,297	12,575	214,496	11,076	2,482	1,216,629

Financial Operations

Gross funding available to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) in fiscal year 2000 by appropriation under Public Law 106-58 for direct operating expenses was \$180,398,000. Of this amount, \$725,000 was rescinded by Public Law 106-113, leaving a net of \$179,673,000 available in fiscal year 2000. This amount includes \$28,971,000 for the year's payments of principal and interest on the Archives II facility located in College Park, MD.

Also available was \$8,504,000 for grants by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (which includes \$6,250,000 from fiscal year 2000 appropriations, \$4,254,000 from carry-over funds and prior year recoveries, offset by a \$2,000,000 rescission of prior year funds), and \$43,110,000 for the repairs and restoration of Archives facilities and Presidential libraries (\$22,418,000 from fiscal year 2000 appropriations, \$20,814,000 from carry-over funds and prior year recoveries, offset by a \$122,000 rescission). Other funding available was \$562,000 remaining for emergency expenses related to Year 2000 conversion of information technology systems, \$175,000 to expand public electronic access to Agency records and historical documents; \$54,000 from other budget authority earned through recycling; \$369,000 from unobligated balances to develop Phase I of the Case Management and Reporting System for the National Personnel Records Center in St. Louis, MO; and \$50,000 for alterations at the Kennedy Library. The combined funding totaled \$232,497,000.

Of the funds available, \$29,693,000 was obligated by the Office of Regional Records Services for records management and archival activities, such as: accessioning, preserving, describing, and making available to the general public, scholars, and Federal agencies permanently valuable historical records of the Federal Government. The Office of Records Services provided similar, yet centralized services on permanent records with funding requirements totaling \$81,963,000. Included in this total were costs associated with establishing standards on the creation and maintenance of adequate and proper documentation of government activities, and appraisal of records to identify those that warrant continued preservation. Also, funding provided for publication, exhibition, audiovisual, and public outreach activities. The Information Security Oversight Office obligated \$1,813,000 for oversight of the information security program established by Executive Order 12958 and the policy oversight for the National Industrial Security

Program established under Executive Order 12829. The Office of Presidential Libraries obligated \$48,520,000 to operate the 10 existing Presidential libraries and to retain and process the Nixon and Clinton Presidential materials. The Office of the Federal Register obligated \$7,711,000 to edit, compile, and publish, among others, the *Federal Register*, *Code of Federal Regulations*, *U.S. Statutes at Large*, and weekly and annual compilations of Presidential documents. Also, the National Historical Publications and Records Commission obligated \$8,434,000 in grants and \$1,749,000 to administer the grants program.

Beginning in 1994, NARA sought appropriations for the annual payments to be made under the terms of the Certificates of Participation. In accordance with OMB's guidance, the total payment must be separated into a principal and interest component. The portion that represents principal is to be treated as an appropriation for the redemption of debt. The portion that represents interest will be reported as obligations. As such, \$23,373,000 was obligated for interest payments on the Archives II facility, and \$5,598,000 was treated as redemption of debt for principal.

The following table summarizes funds available and actually obligated in fiscal year 2000:

<i>Fund</i>	<i>Availability</i>	<i>Obligated</i>
Operating Expenses, Direct	\$180,883,000	\$179,960,000 ¹
Grants	8,504,000	8,434,000 ²
Repairs and Restoration	43,110,000	20,460,000 ²
Total	\$232,497,000	\$208,854,000

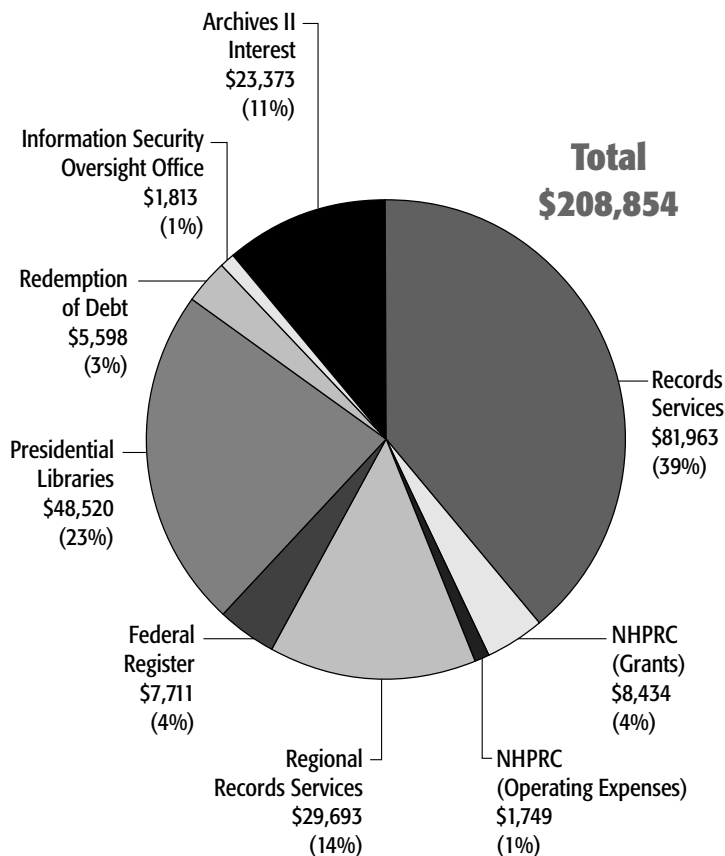
¹ Includes \$5,598,000, which is considered redemption of debt on the principal for the Archives II facility. Also includes \$498,000 in obligations for emergency expenses related to Year 2000 issues.

² Funds appropriated for grants and repairs and restoration are "no-year" funds. Some congressional appropriations have the proviso that they remain available until obligated. Thus, the balance at the end of the fiscal year is carried over and is available for obligation in succeeding fiscal years.

During fiscal year 2000, the National Archives and Records Administration received \$3,622,000 in reimbursable income for services provided to other Federal agencies and the National Archives Trust Fund. The most significant reimbursable activity, in terms of payment received, includes photocopy services on the agency's permanently archived records for the National Archives Trust Fund Board, specialized training and workshops on archiving potentially permanent Federal records, and providing reimbursable services to agencies for special projects. Also, declassification services are offered, providing records review prior to their accessioning into NARA.

Direct Appropriations (Including NHPRC Grants and Repairs and Restorations) Includes Obligations from Funds Available from Prior Years Fiscal Year 2000

(dollars in thousands)



Direct Appropriations (Including Grants and Repairs and Restorations) Obligations by Object Classification and Redemption of Debt

(dollars in thousands)

	2000
Full-time permanent employment compensation	\$59,702
Other than full-time permanent employment compensation	1,353
Other personnel compensation	1,262
Total personnel compensation	62,317
Personnel benefits	14,095
Benefits for former personnel	54
Travel and transportation of persons	926
Motor pool travel	99
Transportation of things	127
Rental payments to GSA	3,543
Utilities	5,857
Communications and miscellaneous charges	1,897
Printing and reproduction	3,179
Advisory and assistance services	1,276
Other services	13,232
Purchases from Government Accounts	3,443
Operation and maintenance of facilities	26,084
Operation and maintenance of equipment	4,192
Supplies and materials	3,762
Equipment	6,694
Land and structures	20,670
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	8,434
Insurance claims and indemnities	2
Interest and dividends	23,373
Redemption of debt	5,598
TOTAL	\$208,854

Financial Subsystems

NARA's financial subsystems were evaluated as required by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-127 Revised. All subsystems were in conformance with the overall objectives detailed in the circular. NARA's financial organization also provided information for inclusion in the annual Federal Managers Financial Integrity Report to the President and Congress showing that the subsystems are in compliance with the objectives detailed in the guidelines.

Financial and Electronic Commerce Programs

Credit Card Usage by NARA Employees

The usage of the VISA (I.M.P.A.C.) purchase card for small purchases by NARA employees also increased in fiscal year 2000. The dollar amount spent using the purchase card increased by 34 percent, and the number of purchases made using the VISA card increased by 30 percent.

*"Hancock homestead.
Settler from Benson, Minn."
by Walter J. Lubken, July 23, 1910.
(115-JAD-224 from "Picturing the
Century")*

Personnel on Board

All Funds as of September 30, 2000

PROGRAMS	Washington, DC Area			Field Locations			Nationwide Total		
	Full-Time Perm.	Other	Total	Full-Time Perm.	Other	Total	Full-Time Perm.	Other	Total
Records Services	775	132	907	0	0	0	775	132	907
Regional Records Services	107	4	111	1,006	198	1,204	1,113	202	1,315
Presidential Libraries	90	3	93	237	61	298	327	64	391
Information Security Oversight Office	15	0	15	0	0	0	15	0	15
Federal Register	70	2	72	0	0	0	70	2	72
National Historical Publications and Records Commission	15	0	15	0	0	0	15	0	15
Total	1,072	141	1,213	1,243	259	1,502	2,315	400	2,715

Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) and Direct Deposit

In fiscal year 2000 NARA met and exceeded the Financial Management Service's EFT conversion goal of 75 percent with an overall EFT percentage rate of 96.3 percent. NARA has performed extremely well in converting salary and miscellaneous (travel and grant) payments from Treasury check to EFT. NARA's EFT percentage rate for salary payments was 99.7 percent, and we reached 97.5 percent in miscellaneous payments. The challenge has been to convert vendor payments. NARA's EFT percentage rate for vendor payments in fiscal year 2000 was 78.1 percent, just a little over FMS's goal. The Financial Management Service's EFT conversion goal for fiscal year 2000 is 75 percent.

Prompt Payments

NARA's interest penalty item counts increased during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2000, but the penalty dollars decreased significantly during the same time period. The improvements in NARA's financial processes can be attributed to increased usage of VISA purchase cards and increased financial oversight by NARA's financial employees and administrative officers across the country.

Actual Obligations: Presidential Libraries

(dollars in thousands)

	Program Cost (includes personnel)	Buildings Operations & Maintenance Costs	Major Repair & Restoration Costs	Minor Repair & Restoration Costs*	Common Distributable†	Total Costs‡
Hoover	\$1,017	\$567	\$76	\$21	\$0	\$1,681
Roosevelt	796	974	587	25	0	2,382
Truman	1,255	2,007	7,415	9	0	10,686
Eisenhower	1,497	1,302	303	61	0	3,163
Kennedy	1,491	1,971	343	56	0	3,861
Johnson	1,721	1,122	318	23	0	3,184
Nixon Presidential Materials Staff	2,010	0	0	0	0	2,010
Ford	1,321	1,369	216	0	0	2,906
Carter	1,500	895	168	59	0	2,622
Reagan	1,507	1,383	79	22	0	2,991
Bush	1,334	1,406	0	0	0	2,740
Central Office: Planning & Direction of White House Liaison; and Clinton Presidential Study	4,119	687	0	0	330	5,136
Total	\$19,568	\$13,683	\$9,505	\$276	\$330	\$43,362

* Minor Repairs and Restoration obligations include \$10K for Kennedy Library from the operating expenses account.

† Proportional share of Central Office support services.

‡ Does not include \$5,159K share of allocated administrative costs.

Records Center Revolving Fund

In fiscal year 1999, President Clinton created the Records Center Revolving Fund when he signed Public Law 106-58. With \$22 million in capitalization provided by the public law and the assets of NARA's Records Center Program, the Fund began operations on October 1, 1999. The Fund provides Federal agencies with records management and storage services for temporary and pre-archival records at 15 records center facilities across the continental United States.

Revolving Fund

Sources of Revenue Fiscal Year 2000

Department of Defense	\$31,398,800
Internal Revenue Service	21,904,503
Department of Veterans Affairs	7,204,904
U.S. Courts	5,103,587
Office of Personnel Management	2,949,310
Department of Justice	2,534,802
Social Security Administration	2,534,768
Department of the Treasury	2,490,718
Housing & Urban Development	2,404,430
Department of Health & Human Services	2,350,627
National Archives & Records Administration	2,287,212
Immigration & Naturalization Service	2,131,880
Independent Agencies	2,036,045
Department of Energy	975,005
U.S. Postal Service	970,534
Department of Commerce	846,730
Department of State	839,875
Department of Labor	765,468
Department of the Interior	675,782
Environmental Protection Agency	519,452
U.S. Coast Guard	483,339
Department of Transportation	447,743
Department of Agriculture	390,293
Department of Education	328,554
General Services Administration	225,854
District of Columbia Government	164,610
Local Govt. and Other	163,782
Total sources of revenue	\$95,128,607

(Photo by Earl McDonald)

Revolving Fund

Statement of Cash Flow

Fiscal Year 2000

Cash flows from operating activities:

Net income (loss) from operations	423,913
Adjustments to net income	
Depreciation	1,180,253
Unfunded leave expense	690,428
Changes in assets and liabilities	
(Increase) decrease	
Accounts receivable	(21,333,413)
Prepaid expenses	(72,306)
Other assets	(22,087)
Increase (decrease)	
Accounts payable	1,912,365
Other liabilities	9,128,778
Net cash provided by operating activities	(8,092,069)

Cash Provided by Investing and Other Sources:

Initial capitalization of fund	22,000,000
Contributed assets from predecessor appropriations	1,341,396
Principal payments under capital leases	(376,001)
Capital expenditures	(29,996)
Net cash provided by investing and other sources	22,935,399

Funds with U.S. Treasury at 9/30/00 **\$14,843,330**

Notes to Financial Statements and Explanations of Significant Accounting Policies

Revenue: Revenue is derived from fees charged to Federal agencies for records storage and related services for all temporary and pre-archival records. Revenues are recorded on an accrual basis.

Fund Balance with Treasury: This total represents cash balances for the Revolving Fund with the U.S. Treasury. Amounts in the Fund are based on the balances recorded in the National Electronic Accounting and Reporting (NEAR) system. It includes the initial capitalization of \$22 million authorized by Public Law 106-58 and undelivered shelving orders for the Records Center Program transferred to the Fund at start-up.

Accounts Receivable: Accounts receivable represent amounts due to the Revolving Fund for goods and services provided to other Federal entities. An allowance for receivables deemed not collectible was not established because monies due from other Federal entities are considered fully collectible.

Prepaid Expenses: Prepaid expenses represent advance payments made by the Revolving Fund for goods and services that will be provided by other Government agencies within a year.

Revolving Fund

Statement of Operations

Fiscal Year 2000

Revenues:

National	
Services	51,350,621
Storage	41,882,991
Local services	1,894,995
TOTAL REVENUES	95,128,607

Operating expenses:

Personnel and benefits	45,783,134
Travel and transportation	795,591
Rent, communications, and utilities	39,725,317
Consulting and other services	6,140,774
Supplies and materials	797,970
Equipment and structures	1,085,208
Printing and reproduction	133,938
Interest	188,859
Miscellaneous	53,903
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	94,704,694

Net income (loss) from operations **423,913**

Other income:

Imputed finances - expenses paid by other agencies	3,189,944
--	-----------

Other expenses:

Employer's pension expense	996,173
Employer's health insurance expense	2,188,340
Employer's life insurance expense	5,431

TOTAL OTHER EXPENSES **3,189,944**

EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENSES **\$423,913**

Property and Equipment Valuation and Depreciation: Property and equipment transferred to the Revolving Fund at start-up from other appropriations consisted of records center shelving and catwalks. The historical cost of shelving and catwalks for all the records centers installed before FY 1999 was estimated by using the actual FY 1999 shelving acquisition cost and then deflating this cost by 3 percent for the prior years. The catwalks and shelving are being depreciated on a straight-line basis over a 20-year useful life. The depreciation expense recorded on shelving and catwalks during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2000, was \$1,177,750.

Other property and equipment is capitalized at cost if the initial acquisition value is \$25,000 or more and has a useful life of 2 or more years. The capitalized equipment is depreciated on a straight-line basis over a 5-year useful life. Depreciation expense recorded on this property during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2000, was \$2,500.

Revolving Fund

Balance Sheet

Fiscal Year 2000

ENTITY ASSETS:

Current assets

Funds with U.S. Treasury	14,843,330
Accounts receivable	21,333,413
Prepaid expenses	72,306

Total current assets 36,249,049

Noncurrent and other assets:

Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$38,791,536	14,893,808
Deferred charges	1,899,769
Other assets	22,087

Total noncurrent and other assets 16,815,664

Total entity assets 53,064,713

LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION

Liabilities

Current liabilities:

Accounts payable - Federal	1,373,878
Accounts payable - Non-Federal	538,487
Accrued payroll	9,128,778
Capital lease	402,581

Total current liabilities 11,443,724

Long-term liabilities:

Annual leave liability	2,590,197
Capital lease	3,532,350

Total long-term liabilities 6,122,547

Total liabilities 17,566,271

NET POSITION

Cumulative results of operations	423,913
Donated capital	13,074,529
Initial fund capitalization	22,000,000

Total net position 35,498,442

Total liabilities and net position \$53,064,713

Deferred Charges: Deferred charges represent annual leave costs earned by Revolving Fund employees and transferred to the Fund at start-up. A liability of \$2,374,711 was recognized at start-up, and the cost was deferred. The deferred cost is being amortized over 5 years with \$474,494 amortized in fiscal year 2000.

Other Assets: Other assets include advances to and claims against employees.



Pvt. J.B. Slagle, USA, receives his daily dressing of wounds (80-G-413963 from "Picturing the Century")

Accounts Payable: As of September 30, payables consisted of the following:

	FY 2000
General	\$ 1,683,551
Estimated Year-End Accruals	197,442
Disbursements in Transit	31,372
Total	\$ 1,912,365

Annual Leave Liability: Annual leave liability represents the cumulative amount payable to Revolving Fund employees as annual leave at year end. Unfunded leave expense for the year is treated as an operating expense in the computation of net income or loss for the period. This treatment does not apply to sick or other leave, which is expensed as it is used.

Capital Lease: Capital leases represent the liability for shelving leased through GSA at the Dayton and Philadelphia records centers. The monthly payments are included in the rental payments to GSA. The current liability for capital leases represents the principal payments payable within a year. The long-term portion represents the principal payments payable over a period of more than 12 months.

The National Archives Trust Fund and Gift Fund

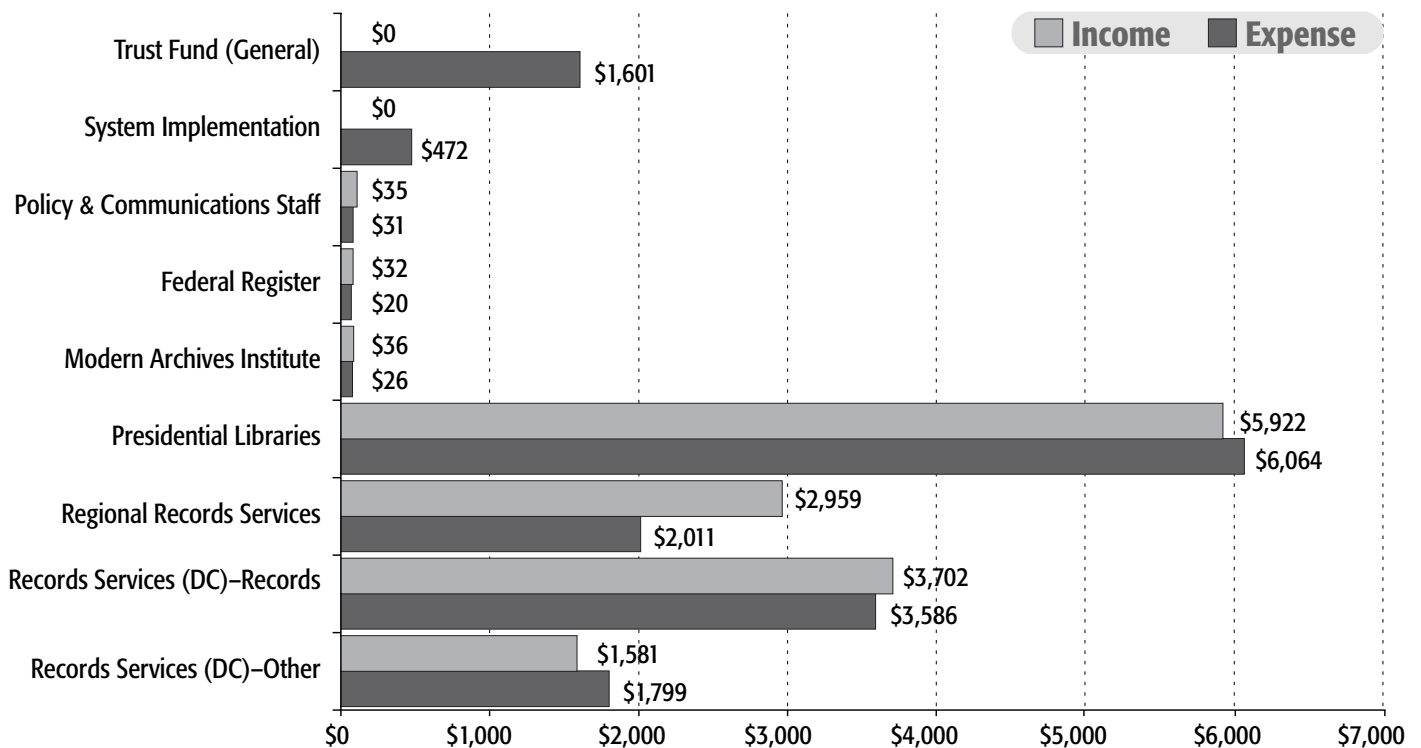
Congress established the National Archives Trust Fund Board to receive and administer gifts and bequests of money and other personal property and to receive monies from the sale of reproductions of historic documents and publications approved by the Board and in the interest of the National Archives and Records Administration and the individual Presidential libraries. The members of the Board are the Archivist of the United States, who serves as Chairman; the Secretary of the Treasury; and the Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

The Gift Fund is administered by the National Archives Trust Fund Board and accepts, receives, holds, and administers, in accordance with the terms of the donor, gifts or bequests of money, securities, or other personal property for the benefit of NARA activities.

(Photo by Richard Schneider)

Trust Fund

Operating Income and Expense by Organization
Fiscal Year 2000



Trust Fund

Statements of Operations

For the fiscal years ending September 30

	2000			1999		
	Presidential Libraries	Other Trust Fund	Total	Presidential Libraries	Other Trust Fund	Total
Revenues:						
Reproduction service						
Non-Federal	450,046	6,233,362	6,683,408	385,963	5,456,013	5,841,976
Federal	3,559	21,422	24,981	1,655	154,856	156,511
Microform publications						
Non-Federal	0	923,772	923,772	0	1,275,293	1,275,293
Federal	0	36,274	36,274	0	38,871	38,871
Over-the-counter sales						
Non-Federal	1,931,986	975,018	2,907,004	1,919,769	1,033,335	2,953,104
Federal	10,085	7,258	17,343	91	6,943	7,034
Publications						
Non-Federal	0	78,931	78,931	0	194,841	194,841
Federal	0	8,029	8,029	0	8,029	8,029
Admissions						
Non-Federal	2,770,367	0	2,770,367	2,855,905	0	2,855,905
Federal	0	0	0	4,326	0	4,326
Other income						
Non-Federal	754,111	57,642	811,753	835,275	105,993	941,268
Federal	1,410	2,875	4,285	0	1,423	1,423
Total revenues	5,921,564	8,344,583	14,266,147	6,002,984	8,275,597	14,278,581
Expenses:						
Operating expenses						
Non-Federal	5,996,979	5,275,442	11,272,421	5,889,689	5,130,114	11,019,803
Federal	66,488	4,270,210	4,336,698	116,227	3,742,534	3,858,761
Total operating expenses	6,063,467	9,545,652	15,609,119	6,005,916	8,872,648	14,878,564
Income (Loss) from operations	(141,903)	(1,201,069)	(1,342,972)	(2,932)	(597,051)	(599,983)
Other income:						
Imputed financing - expenses paid by other agencies	178,392	104,484	282,876	165,957	123,395	289,352
Investment income - Federal	313,855	389,048	702,903	278,681	425,370	704,051
Other - Non-Federal	61,156	65,335	126,491	59,419	100,305	159,724
Total other income	553,403	558,867	1,112,270	504,057	649,070	1,153,127
Other expenses:						
Employer's pension expense	19,668	53,443	73,111	23,116	56,277	79,393
Employer's ORB expense	158,724	51,041	209,765	142,841	67,118	209,959
Prior year expense - Federal	(27,615)	0	(27,615)	0	0	0
Total other expenses	150,777	104,484	255,261	165,957	123,395	289,352
Excess (Shortage) of revenues over expenses	260,723	(746,686)	(485,963)	335,168	(71,376)	263,792
Net position, beginning of year	7,168,737	9,372,093	16,540,830	6,833,569	9,443,469	16,277,038
Net position, end of year	\$7,429,460	\$8,625,407	\$16,054,867	\$7,168,737	\$9,372,093	\$16,540,830

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Trust Fund

Balance Sheets as of September 30

	2000			1999		
	Presidential Libraries	Other Trust Fund	Total	Presidential Libraries	Other Trust Fund	Total
ENTITY ASSETS						
Current assets:						
Cash in U.S. Treasury	168,369	328,748	497,117	234,591	327,422	562,013
Cash in transit	15,001	(177,206)	(162,205)	34,718	4,683	39,401
Imprest funds	22,670	9,220	31,890	22,170	8,860	31,030
Interest receivable - Federal	0	9,864	9,864	19,809	28,361	48,170
Investments - Federal	6,978,406	5,766,991	12,745,397	6,334,275	7,811,190	14,145,465
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for uncollectible accounts of \$55,369 for fiscal year 2000 and \$40,117 for fiscal year 1999						
Non-Federal	2,723	339,179	341,902	2,861	488,161	491,022
Federal	0	10,477	10,477	0	6,063	6,063
Inventories, net of reserve for obsolescence of \$209,557 and \$480,674, respectively, for fiscal years 2000 and 1999	720,572	387,637	1,108,209	730,810	619,380	1,350,190
Prepaid expenses - Federal	1,260	50,863	52,123	0	43,888	43,888
Total current assets	7,909,001	6,725,773	14,634,774	7,379,234	9,338,008	16,717,242
Non-current assets:						
Property and equipment, at cost less accumulated depreciation of \$994,804 and \$1,562,075, respectively, for fiscal year 2000 and \$907,621 and \$1,184,639, respectively, for fiscal year 1999	112,503	3,325,372	3,437,875	199,685	1,643,643	1,843,328
Total entity assets	8,021,504	10,051,145	18,072,649	7,578,919	10,981,651	18,560,570
Liabilities						
Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable						
Non-Federal	283,456	564,293	847,749	137,621	845,758	983,379
Federal	1,114	9,361	10,475	1,112	12,203	13,315
Accrued payroll - Non-Federal	175,278	86,798	262,076	154,101	80,568	234,669
Sales tax payable - Non-Federal	1,337	0	1,337	0	0	0
Deferred revenue						
Non-Federal	4,491	514,437	518,928	4,725	447,878	452,603
Federal	0	95,938	95,938	0	90,938	90,938
Total current liabilities	465,676	1,270,827	1,736,503	297,559	1,477,345	1,774,904
Long-term liabilities:						
Annual leave liability - Non-Federal	126,368	154,911	281,279	112,623	132,213	244,836
Total long-term liabilities	126,368	154,911	281,279	112,623	132,213	244,836
Total liabilities	592,044	1,425,738	2,017,782	410,182	1,609,558	2,019,740
Net Position						
Cumulative results of operations	7,429,460	8,625,407	16,054,867	7,168,737	9,372,093	16,540,830
Total liabilities and net position	\$8,021,504	\$10,051,145	\$18,072,649	\$7,578,919	\$10,981,651	\$18,560,570

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

"Women Rivet Heaters and Passers on," Puget Sound Navy Yard, by an unknown photographer, 1919. (86-G-11F-7, from "Picturing the Century")

Trust Fund

Schedules of Changes in Working Capital Effect on Working Capital

	2000	1999
Current assets:		
Cash in U.S. Treasury	\$(64,896)	\$(727,786)
Cash in transit	(201,606)	(112,978)
Imprest funds	860	3,040
Interest receivable	(38,306)	(230,773)
Investments	(1,400,068)	226,816
Accounts receivable	(144,706)	(59,223)
Inventories	(241,981)	(37,979)
Prepaid expenses	8,235	1,281
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	138,470	81,960
Accrued payroll	(27,407)	(25,082)
Sales tax payable	(1,337)	8,738
Deferred revenue	(71,325)	(134,298)
Decrease in working capital	\$(2,044,067)	\$(1,006,284)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Trust Fund

Statements of Changes in Financial Condition as of September 30

	2000	1999
Sources of working capital:		
From operations:		
Net (loss) income	\$(485,963)	\$263,792
Items not affecting working capital:		
Depreciation	477,096	284,472
Working capital (outflow) inflow from operations	(8,867)	548,264
From other sources:		
Increase (decrease) in annual leave liability	36,443	(9,586)
Working capital inflow (outflow) from other sources	36,443	(9,586)
Working capital inflow from all sources	27,576	538,678
Uses of working capital:		
Purchase of operational assets	2,071,643	1,544,962
Total working capital used for all purposes	2,071,643	1,544,962
Decrease in working capital	\$(2,044,067)	\$(1,006,284)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Notes to Financial Statements and Explanations of Significant Accounting Policies

Revenue: Revenue is derived from the sale of publications, reproductions of records, self-service electrostatic copies, museum shop items, Presidential library museum admissions, and investment income. Revenues are recorded on an accrual basis.

Investment Valuation: U.S. Government securities held by the Trust Fund are stated at cost adjusted for accretion of discount.

Inventory Valuation: Inventories that consist of merchandise held for sale are valued at cost, determined using an average cost method. Physical inventory counts, taken at all locations, are performed at the end of each fiscal year, and appropriate adjustments are made. Inventories of supplies are expensed at the time of receipt.

Property and Equipment Valuation and Depreciation: Fixed assets are shown at original acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation. The capitalized cost of these assets is allocated over the estimated useful life by the straight-line method. Currently, all administrative and operating equipment is estimated to have a useful life of 5 years.

Annual Leave Liability: Annual leave liability represents the cumulative amount payable to Trust Fund employees as annual leave at year end. Unfunded leave expense for the year is treated as an operating expense in the computation of net income or loss for the period. This treatment does not apply to sick or other leave, which is expensed as it is used.

Deferred Revenue: The current liability for deferred revenue represents advance payments for products and services that are to be furnished within a year. The long-term liability for deferred revenue represents collections for services to be provided over a period of more than 12 months.

Accounts Payable: As of September 30, payables consisted of the following:

	2000	1999
General	\$604,273	\$931,907
Estimated Year-End Accruals	228,459	48,997
Disbursements in Transit	25,492	15,790
Totals	\$858,224	\$996,694

"Pilots pleased over their victory during the Marshall Islands attack, grin across the tail of an F6F Hellcat on board the U.S.S. Lexington, after shooting down 17 out of 20 Japanese planes heading for Tarawa," by Comdr. Edward J. Steichen, November 1943. (80-G-470985, from "Picturing the Century")

Women railroad workers, by an unknown photographer. (86-G-11C-5, from "Picturing the Century")

Gift Fund

Balance Sheets as of September 30

	2000	1999
ENTITY ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash in U.S. Treasury	\$132,506	\$106,694
Cash in transit	78,181	31,733
Interest receivable - Non-Federal	27,620	450
Investments		
Non-Federal	4,687,795	4,675,408
Federal	4,977,324	2,338,898
Total entity assets	\$9,903,426	\$7,153,183
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable - Non-Federal	\$44,539	\$53,500
Total liabilities	44,539	53,500
NET POSITION		
Cumulative results of operations	9,858,887	7,099,683
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION	\$9,903,426	\$7,153,183

Gift Fund

Schedules of Changes in Working Capital Effect on Working Capital

	2000	1999
Current assets:		
Cash in U.S. Treasury	\$25,812	\$44,838
Cash in transit	46,448	28,356
Interest receivable	27,170	(41,052)
Investments	2,650,813	(546,849)
Travel Advance/Deferred Charges	0	(200)
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	8,961	385,000
(DECREASE) INCREASE IN WORKING CAPITAL	\$2,759,204	\$ (129,907)

Gift Fund

Statements of Changes in Financial Condition as of September 30

	2000	1999
Sources of funds:		
(Shortage) Excess of revenue over expenses:		
Funds provided by operations	\$ (406,012)	\$ (1,017,965)
Grants and donations	3,165,216	888,058
(Shortage) Excess of revenue over expenses	2,759,204	(129,907)
Application of funds:		
Working capital	\$2,759,204	\$ (129,907)

Gift Fund

Statements of Operations

For the fiscal years ending September 30

	Presidential Libraries	2000 Other Unrestricted	Other Restricted	Total	1999 Total
Revenues:					
Grants and donations—Non-Federal	1,927,637	151,532	1,086,047	3,165,216	\$888,058
Investment income					
Non-Federal	326,519	679	1,080	328,278	265,063
Federal	157,773	8,505	55,342	221,620	113,915
Total revenues	2,411,929	160,716	1,142,469	3,715,114	1,267,036
Expenses :					
Travel and transportation - Non-Federal	63,842	4,539	811	69,192	69,327
Supplies and materials					
Non-Federal	148,019	8,400	3,156	159,575	121,695
Federal		200		200	15,345
Printing and reproduction					
Non-Federal	20,583	263	29,567	50,413	414
Federal	104	20,683	0	20,787	63,273
Payments to commercial contractors - Non-Federal	200,381	2,874	5,696	208,951	335,917
Payments to other agencies or funds					
Non-Federal	475	0	0	475	52,036
Federal	398,317	9,730	350	408,397	718,397
ASB Capital Management Fee—Non-Federal	11,130	0	0	11,130	12,219
Total expenses	842,851	46,689	39,580	929,120	1,388,623
Adjustments to prior year operations	27,194	(404)		26,790	8,320
Excess (Shortage) of revenues over expenses	1,541,884	114,431	1,102,889	2,759,204	(129,907)
NET POSITION, BEGINNING OF YEAR	6,547,983	216,548	335,152	7,099,683	7,229,590
NET POSITION, END OF YEAR	\$8,089,867	\$330,979	\$1,438,041	\$9,858,887	\$7,099,683

Gift Fund Donations

Fiscal Year 2000

Office	Donor	Amount	Total
GENERAL, CULTURAL & ARCHIVAL:			
	Morgan Stanley Co., Inc	\$1,500	
	State of Florida	9,300	
	Peck Stackpoole Foundation, through the Foundation for the National Archives	10,000	
	AT&T, through the Foundation for the National Archives*	625,000	
	Knight Foundation, through the Foundation for the National Archives	250,000	
	M. A. Self and Lila Self	250,000	
	Jeanette Rudy, through the Foundation for the National Archives	50,000	
	Texas Instruments, Inc., through the Foundation for the National Archives	10,000	
	Bay Foundation, through the Foundation for the National Archives	7,500	
	Miscellaneous (cash)	5,217	
	Miscellaneous (non-cash)	2,188	
Total General, Cultural & Archival		\$1,220,705	

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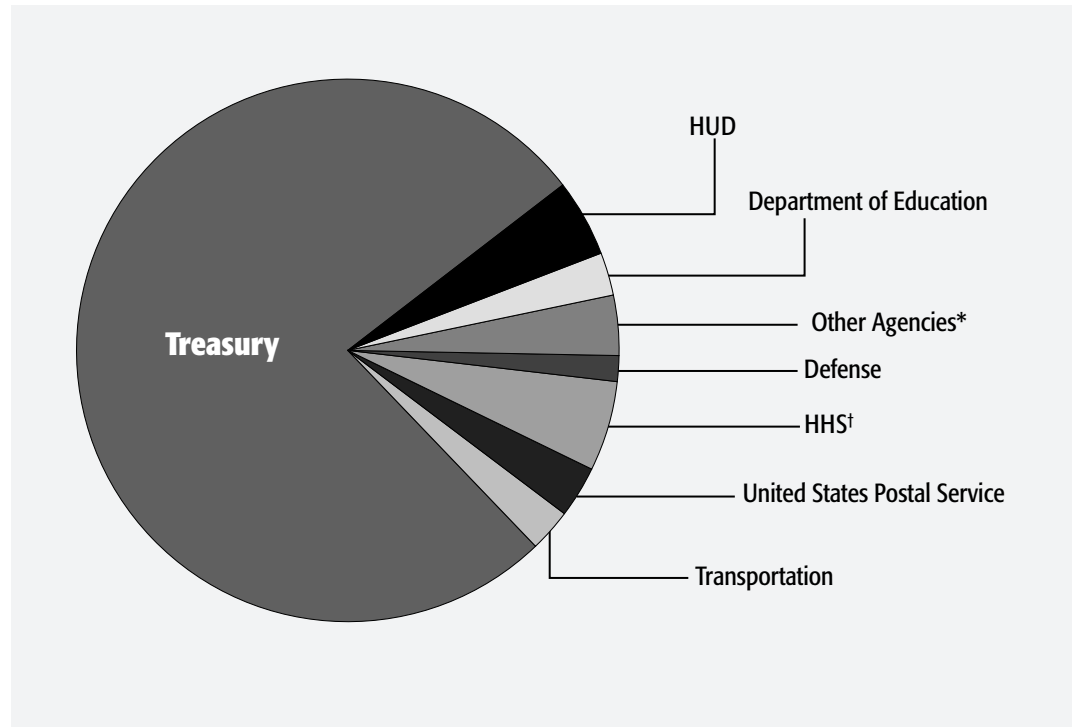
Gift Fund Donations, continued

Fiscal Year 2000

<i>Office</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Total</i>
PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES:			
Bush Library	Texas A & M Foundation	60,065	
	Philadelphia 2000	120,672	
	Points of Light	6,571	
	Michael Digiacomio	2,000	
	Miscellaneous	610	189,918
Carter Library	The Rowland Company	4,840	
	Miscellaneous	4,052	8,892
Eisenhower Library	Eisenhower Foundation*	13,000	
	San Diego Natural History Museum (non-cash)	1,152	
	Miscellaneous	2,790	16,942
Ford Library	Gerald R. Ford Foundation	3,500	
	Miscellaneous	500	4,000
Hoover Library	Grant Wood Area Education Agency	1,520	
	Miscellaneous	2,092	3,612
Johnson Library	LBJ Foundation*	126,793	
	Precision Camera	2,400	
	Miscellaneous	6,184	135,377
Kennedy Library	Boston Globe	2,000	
	Miscellaneous	397	2,397
Reagan Library	Miscellaneous	515	515
Roosevelt Library	Edelman Foundation	5,000	
	Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute (non-cash)*	4,173	
	Smithsonian Institution (non-cash)	661	
	Miscellaneous	350	10,184
Truman Library	Foundation for the National Archives	2,194	
	Harry S. Truman Institute*	1,523,472	
	Miscellaneous	134	1,525,800
Total Presidential Libraries			1,897,637
OFFICE OF REGIONAL RECORDS SERVICES:			
Northeast - Boston	Miscellaneous	1,627	
Northeast - Pittsfield	Miscellaneous	324	
Northeast - New York	Miscellaneous	2,250	
Mid-Atlantic - Philadelphia	Miscellaneous	1,810	
Southeast - Atlanta	Friends of the National Archives	17,485	
	Miscellaneous	1,833	
	Miscellaneous (non-cash)	160	
Great Lakes - Chicago	Miscellaneous	735	
Central Plains - Kansas	Miscellaneous	176	
Southwest - Fort Worth	Miscellaneous	819	
Rocky Mountain - Denver	Miscellaneous	2,486	
Pacific - San Francisco	David Dreyer	3,256	
	Miscellaneous	3,385	
Pacific - Laguna Niguel	Miscellaneous	4,427	
Pacific Alaska - Seattle	Seattle Genealogical Society	1,144	
	Miscellaneous	4,757	
Pacific Alaska - Anchorage	Miscellaneous	200	
Total Office of Regional Records Services			46,874
TOTAL DONATIONS			3,165,216

* Amount shown represents multiple gifts from this donor. Miscellaneous gifts include donations of less than \$1,000.

Records Disposed by NARA Records Centers



Records Disposals

Fiscal Year 2000

Agency	Holdings (cubic feet)	Percentage
Defense	12,902	1.9%
HHS†	37,512	5.5%
U.S. Postal Service	21,164	3.1%
Transportation	16,855	2.5%
Treasury	523,100	76.1%
HUD	35,845	5.2%
Dept. of Education	14,505	2.1%
Other Agencies*	25,464	3.7%
TOTAL CUBIC FEET OF DISPOSALS	687,347	100.0%

* Includes other agency disposal less than 8,000 c.f.

† Includes Social Security Administration.

Disposal is considerably lower in FY 2000 due to the Tobacco Industry Litigation Freeze.

Note: Source of data is the NARS-5 History report, which is subject to indefinite end-of-year adjustments, and represents records that were destroyed by NARA's records centers upon reaching their authorized destruction date. Totals may not cross-reference to published performance indicators because those numbers are taken directly from the Federal Records Centers' CARS report, which has an absolute cut-off date 2 weeks following the end of the fiscal year.

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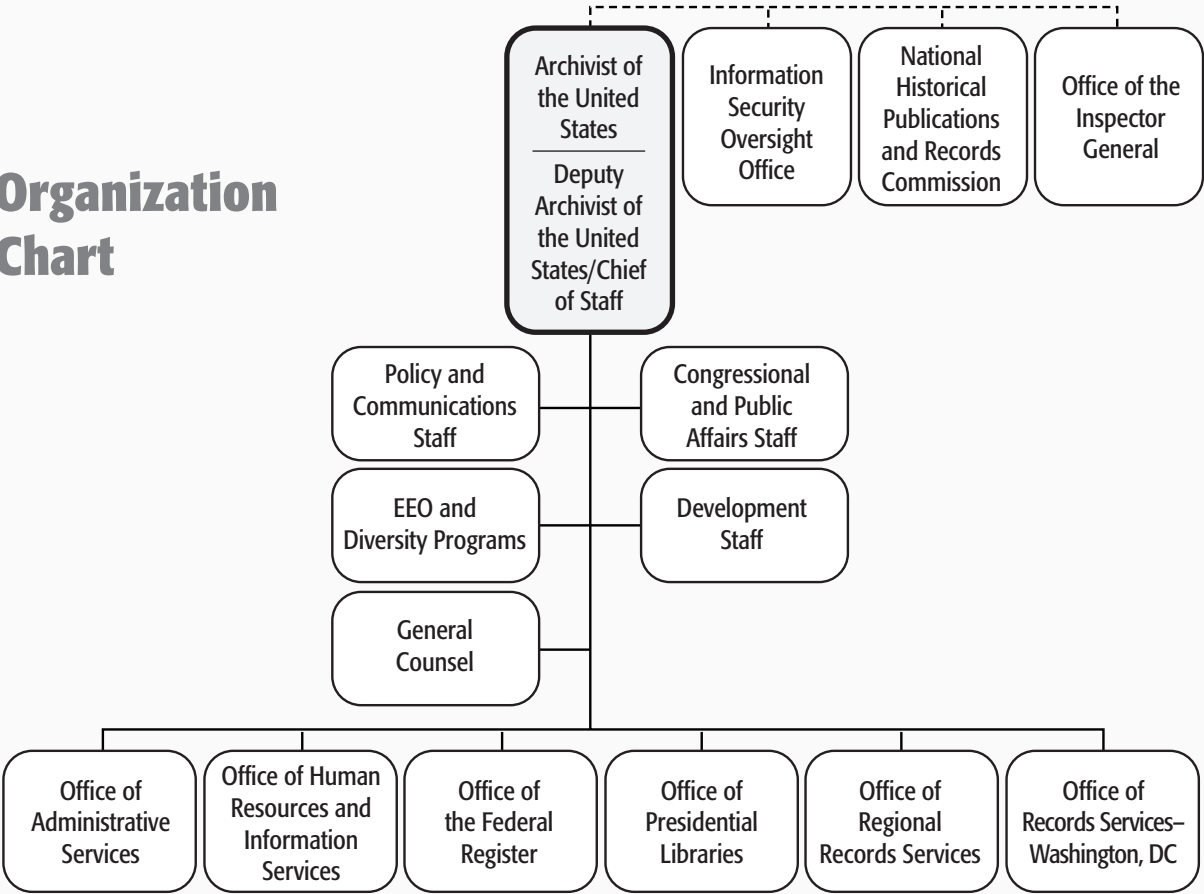
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The research room at the National Archives at College Park (above) and Archivist John Carlin meets with his leadership team (opposite). (Photos by Richard Schneider)

Organization Chart



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Washington, DC 20408-0001
202-501-5400

National Archives at College Park

8601 Adelphi Road
College Park, MD 20740-6001
301-713-6800

Washington National Records Center

4205 Suitland Road
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NARA—Northeast Region (Pittsfield)

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413-445-6885

NARA—Northeast Region (New York City)

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NARA—Mid Atlantic Region

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NARA—Mid Atlantic Region

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NARA—Mid Atlantic Region

(Northeast Philadelphia)
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NARA—Great Lakes Region (Dayton)

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Dayton, OH 45439-1883
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NARA—Central Plains Region

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NARA—Central Plains Region

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Kansas City, MO 64131-3011
816-926-6272

NARA—Central Plains Region

(Lee's Summit)
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NARA—Southwest Region

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(Photo by Earl McDonald)

NARA—Pacific Region

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949-360-2641

NARA—Pacific Region (San Francisco)

1000 Commodore Drive
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650-876-9009

NARA—Pacific Alaska Region

Steven Edwards, *Regional Administrator*

NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Seattle)

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Seattle, WA 98115-7999
206-526-6507

NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage)

654 West Third Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99501-2145
907-271-2443

NARA—National Personnel Records Center

Ronald Hindman, *Director*

NARA—National Personnel Records Center

(Civilian Personnel Records)

111 Winnebago Street
St. Louis, MO 63118-4199
314-538-5722

NARA—National Personnel Records Center

(Military Personnel Records)

9700 Page Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63132-5100

Presidential Libraries

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West Branch, IA 52358-0488
319-643-5301

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

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Harry S. Truman Library

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200 Southeast Fourth Street
Abilene, KS 67410-2900
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