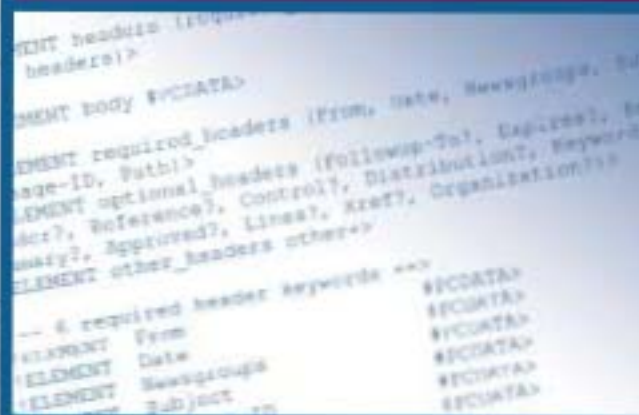
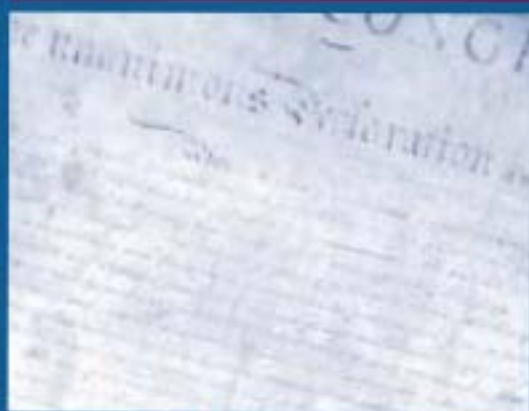
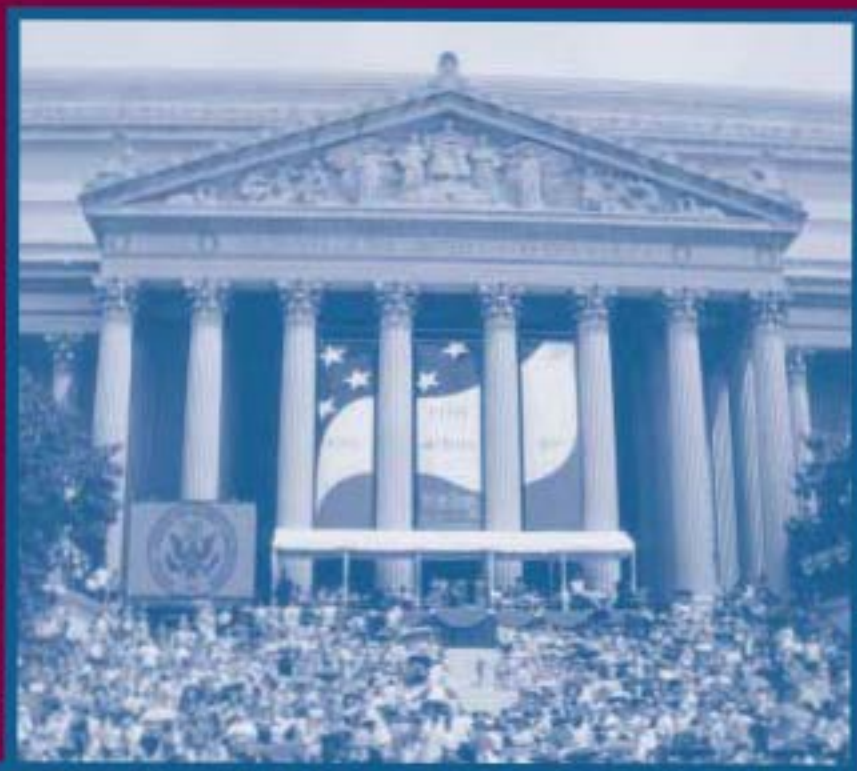


National Archives and Records Administration



2001 ANNUAL REPORT

COVER, CLOCKWISE FROM UPPER LEFT:

Thousands came to the National Archives Building in Washington, DC, for the July 4, 2001, celebration and to see the Charters of Freedom.

(Photo by Earl McDonald); detail of the Declaration of Independence; the Rotunda of the National Archives Building as it was until July 4, 2001

(Photo by Richard W. Smith); detail of eXtensible Markup Language (XML) coding; copies of electoral college ballots from the 2000 Presidential election.

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 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.



Among NARA's holdings are millions of photographs that chronicle America's story. This photo, from the exhibit, "Picturing the Century: One Hundred Years of Photography from the National Archives," now traveling throughout the United States, captures the joy at the end of World War II in Europe. "A jubilant American soldier hugs motherly English woman...at Piccadilly Circus, London, celebrating Germany's unconditional surrender." By Pfc. Melvin Weiss, May 7, 1945. (111-SC-205398)



*"State Library Commission Demonstration by
Augo Book Truck in Randolph Co., NC."
By an unknown photographer, ca. 1926.
(83-ML-13969, from "Picturing the Century")*



*"Women workers groom line of transparent noses for deadly attack A-20 bombers." By
Alfred Palmer, October 1942. (208-352QQ-5, from "Picturing the Century")*

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NARA's Importance in Our Democracy

In June 2001, Pulitzer Prize-winning author and historian David McCullough spoke to an overflow crowd in the Rotunda of the National Archives Building. He was there to talk about one of our Founding Fathers—John Adams—as part of a series of events leading up to the 225th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

In vividly bringing to life Adams the patriot, Adams the President, and Adams the man, McCullough also gave tribute to the Charters of Freedom—the Declaration, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights.

McCullough said he was honored to be “in the presence of the three great documents at the heart of all that we are and all that we hope to remain forever... I feel deeply indebted to this magnificent institution where the life of our country is recorded in trust forever.”

The National Archives and Records

Administration is a public trust on which our democracy depends. We allow people to see for themselves the workings of our unique government.

As McCullough so eloquently stated, the National Archives and Records Administration is a public trust on which our democracy depends. We allow people to see for themselves the workings of our unique government. We make transparent the story of the American people—our collective successes and triumphs as well as our blemishes and failures.

All of the records we hold—from naturalization papers and military service records to land warrants and census rolls—are the records of our people, as essential to the functioning of our democracy as the Bill of Rights.

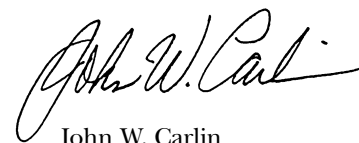
Without these records, we would not know or be able to understand our past. We would not be able to hold our elected officials accountable for their actions. We would not be able to claim our rights and entitlements. Without these records, we would no longer live in a democracy, for a society whose records are closed cannot be open, and a people who cannot document their rights cannot exercise them.

In this report you will find evidence of how we at the National Archives continue to ensure that we all have ready access to the records of our government.

For example, in 2001 we helped our country transition from one Administration to another. We began conservation treatment on the Charters of Freedom to ensure they will be available for many more generations of Americans to see. The National Archives Building is undergoing a major renovation, after which we will be able to showcase how the records of our people shape the history of our nation. We made important strides in our quest to find new ways to preserve electronic records far into the future, while at the same time providing our visitors the research tools and assistance they need to locate the genealogical records of their own family tree.

The work we do makes it possible to document the actions of our Government, the rights of our citizens, and the history of our nation. Please keep this in mind as you examine this report, as it is our commitment to these ideals that shapes both our daily work and our goals for the future.




John W. Carlin
Archivist of the United States

You Can Help Tell Our Nation's Story

For more than 60 years, the National Archives has kept, as a public trust, the recorded evidence of our nation's history, beginning with the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights. The Archives holds more than 4 billion cubic feet of documents, millions of feet of film, and thousands upon thousands of photographic images in its facilities around the country. This material is the evidence of our nation's unprecedented journey. It represents

each of us and our forebears. And each of us has the right to access everything that is there.

On July 5, 2001, the National Archives Building's Rotunda, our premier exhibit area, closed for 2 years. A major renovation is now taking place and will allow us to create an exhibition space that will stand beside other great Washington attractions as an important visitor destination on the National Mall.

When our doors reopen in 2003 to a refurbished Rotunda, the three founding documents—our Charters of Freedom—will return as the centerpiece of what will be

the "National Archives Experience." In the following year we will expand the impact of the Charters, with new "Public Vaults"—spaces that put each visitor into direct contact with our country's documentary holdings—to celebrate our democracy, to enlighten, to enrich, and to educate. Supported by a new Constitution Avenue Theater and a Learning Center with interactive distance capability, the Public Vaults will add a new dimension to a National Archives visit.

For the first time, visitors will be invited to participate in the making of history, rather than just passively observing it. The "National Archives Experience" will offer the public an experience unique to its mission. At last, the Archives will become the place where we celebrate our history in a way that equals the great resources we hold.

We have come a long way to make this a reality. To date, \$106 million in public funds has been committed to refurbish the Rotunda, renovate the National Archives Building, and transfer the three Charter documents. Individuals and corporations are giving generously. But we need your help to raise the remaining \$17 million. The Foundation for the National Archives hopes you will join us and support this vision for the "National Archives Experience."

**At this moment in our country's
history, we pause to take stock. We
think about what we must do to keep
our democracy vibrant at home and be
an example around the globe.**

At this moment in our country's history, we pause to take stock. We think about what we must do to keep our democracy vibrant at home and be an example around the globe. Our gifts for the "National Archives Experience" will ensure that the records that define our country continue to inspire Americans as they make their personal contributions to America's future.

On page 42 we recognize those who are making thoughtful contributions and invite you to join them. To learn how you can be a part of the "National Archives Experience," please call Naomi Revzin, Director of Development (1-888-809-3126) or visit the National Archives online at www.archives.gov.



Charles E. Guggenheim
*President, Foundation for
the National Archives*

A Time of Transition for the

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NARA staff members Raymond Glover and Alan Johnson place the Declaration of Independence in its custom-designed crate for its move to the conservation laboratory.

The Fourth of July at the National Archives Building in Washington, DC, is always a festive and special event. Along the National Mall, precision drill units and actors portraying our Founding Fathers entertain visitors. Long lines of Americans wait to see our treasured Charters of Freedom—the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights.

This past Fourth was even more special than usual.

On July 4, 2001, we observed the 225th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration with observances in our Rotunda, as well as outside along Constitution Avenue. Guest speakers offered readings of the Declaration, military bands performed patriotic music, and visitors signed facsimiles of the Declaration.

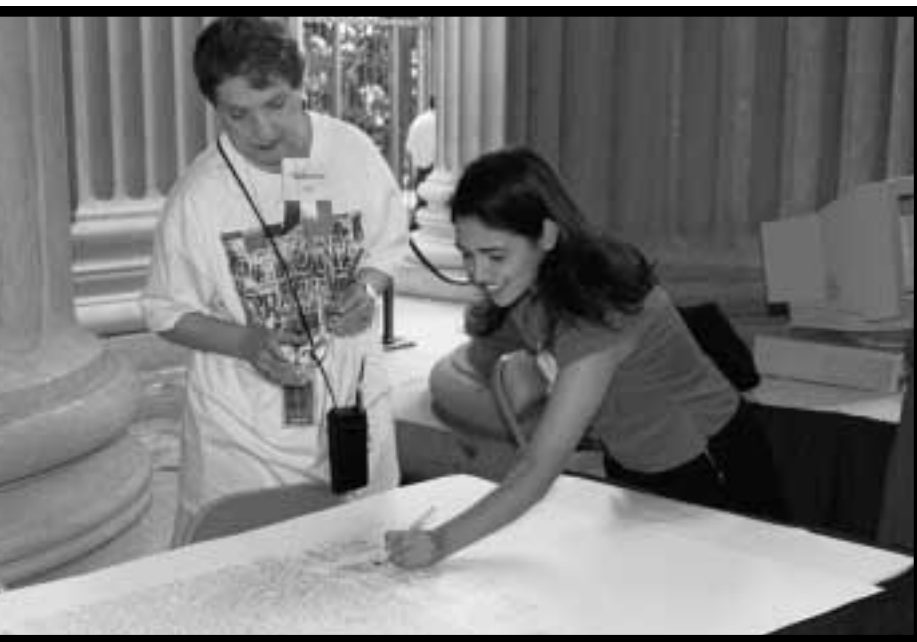
The day was special in another, more important way, as it marked the last public display of the Charters until 2003. After nearly 4,000 visitors had seen these founding documents on July 4, the parchments were lowered that evening into their underground vault for the last time. They are now being removed from their half-century-old encasements and receiving needed conservation treatment. Afterward, they will be placed in new state-of-the-art encasements and returned to the Rotunda in 2003. Then, for the first time, all four pages of the Constitution (not just two), along with the Declaration and the Bill of Rights, will be on permanent display.



Thousands of visitors stood in line for hours to view the Charters of Freedom on July 4.

Photos by Earl McDonald





A visitor signs a facsimile Declaration of Independence as Marilyn Paul, a NARA staff member, looks on.

Meanwhile, our 65-year-old National Archives Building is undergoing a long-needed and extensive renovation. Outdated plumbing, electrical, and ventilation and air conditioning systems are being upgraded to comply with applicable codes. All fire safety issues and deficiencies will be resolved. Storage conditions for records will be upgraded.

The public areas of the building will be consolidated on the lower floors. These areas, as well as our entrances, will be modified to comply with the Americans for Disabilities Act. The space surrounding the Rotunda will be expanded for exhibits, educational activities, and public outreach programs. And the re-encased Charters will be displayed so that they are easier to view by all our visitors.

Our research facilities also will be expanded and upgraded with the establishment of a new Genealogy and Community History Research Center as the focal point for all genealogy

research. Security—already being upgraded before the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks—will continue to be strengthened to protect our documents as well as our visitors, researchers, and staff.

During the renovation, you may encounter some dust and noise, but all our research facilities are open and accessible from our Pennsylvania Avenue entrance.

The renovation will also open a new window on the National Archives and a new means to access the incredible history documented in the public record. Our goal is not only to build a world-class visitor destination, but also to improve civic and historic literacy. The “National Archives Experience” will give a million visitors a year an opportunity to explore the world that researchers, historians, genealogists, and archivists spend their lives mining.

The “National Archives Experience” will include the Rotunda, a temporary exhibit gallery, a theater, a learning center—and new Public Vaults, which will combine authentic documents, videos, and software to create truly “minds-on” exhibits. It will give visitors the chance to see history being made and, better yet, to make history themselves out of the raw evidence in our records. And on July 4, and every other day, it will transport visitors into the heart of our mission.

TO FIND OUT MORE...

- Learn more about the Charters of Freedom project as well as the long history of the Charters at www.nara.gov/exhall/charters/charters.html.
- Learn more about our future “National Archives Experience” at www.archives.gov/national_archives_experience/impact.html.
- To help with the “National Archives Experience,” contact Naomi Revzin, NARA’s Director of Development, at 301-713-6146 or 1-888-809-3126, or go to www.archives.gov/national_archives_experience/make_your_signature_count/make_your_signature_count.html.

*A Time of
Transition*

Our Top Priority: You, the Customer



NARA staff assist researchers in the central research room in the National Archives at College Park. (Photo by Richard Schneider)

Our mission at the National Archives and Records Administration is strictly customer-oriented: "Ready access to essential evidence." We mean exactly what we say, too.

We will provide the records you need as quickly as we can, whether you are the President of the United States, a Member of Congress, a historian, journalist, professional researcher—or just an average American in search of details about your family history.

Moreover, at all our locations in the Washington area and around the country, we are working hard to improve not only the quality of service you receive from us but also the surroundings you'll work in during a visit to one of our facilities.

At our regional archives around the country, for example, we are now open on some evenings and some Saturdays and have added more staff to help customers during these extended hours. This year, the public took advantage of 5,878 extended hours through more than 22,500 additional research visits.

At our facilities in Washington, DC, and College Park, MD, we have speeded up registration for researchers so you'll have more time to find and review the documents you need.

For our many microfilm users, we have overhauled and updated our microfilm locator database—correcting mistakes, resolving inconsistencies, and finishing incomplete sections. You can go to any NARA location around the country or access it on our web site and use it to locate any microfilm in our holdings.

Our National Personnel Records Center in St. Louis more than tripled the percentage of written records requests answered within 10 working days. The Center also neared its goal of a 10-day response to most requests for a copy of a veteran's military separation document (DD 214), the document used by veterans to determine eligibility for Government benefits and employment.

*You,
the*

Our Presidential libraries also have customers in mind. The Roosevelt Library in Hyde Park, NY, significantly improved the quality and selection of merchandise in its museum store. And the Kennedy Library in Boston instituted timed ticketing at one of its exhibits so visitors would not have to wait in line for long periods.

We have also improved customer service for those of you who deal with us by phone or on the Internet. First, we've made it easier to reach us with new toll-free numbers. We'll connect you with the person who can answer your question or solve your problem. If you have ordered copies of records or photographs from us, we'll be able to tell you when you can expect it.

For Internet customers, we have also improved our web site, www.nara.gov, so you can more easily and more quickly search for records or documents or simply learn more about us. The addition of such features as an index and a drop-down menu make the site more user friendly.

We're proud of what we've done, but we know we need to do more for our customers. And we are working on further improvements—such as public access computers in all our facilities nationwide and speedier delivery of requested documents—in the near future. Let us know how we're doing at comments@nara.gov.

Day in and day out, we keep you, our customer, in mind. That's why we work so hard to make sure "ready access to essential evidence" is more than just a slogan. It's a way of life.

Tom Fortunato, customer service coordinator, registers two new researchers at the National Archives at College Park and explains research procedures to them.
(Photo by Richard Schneider)



Chicago Archival Operations staff member Elizabeth Furimsky (standing) assists a researcher with census records.
(Photo by Mary Ann Zulevic)



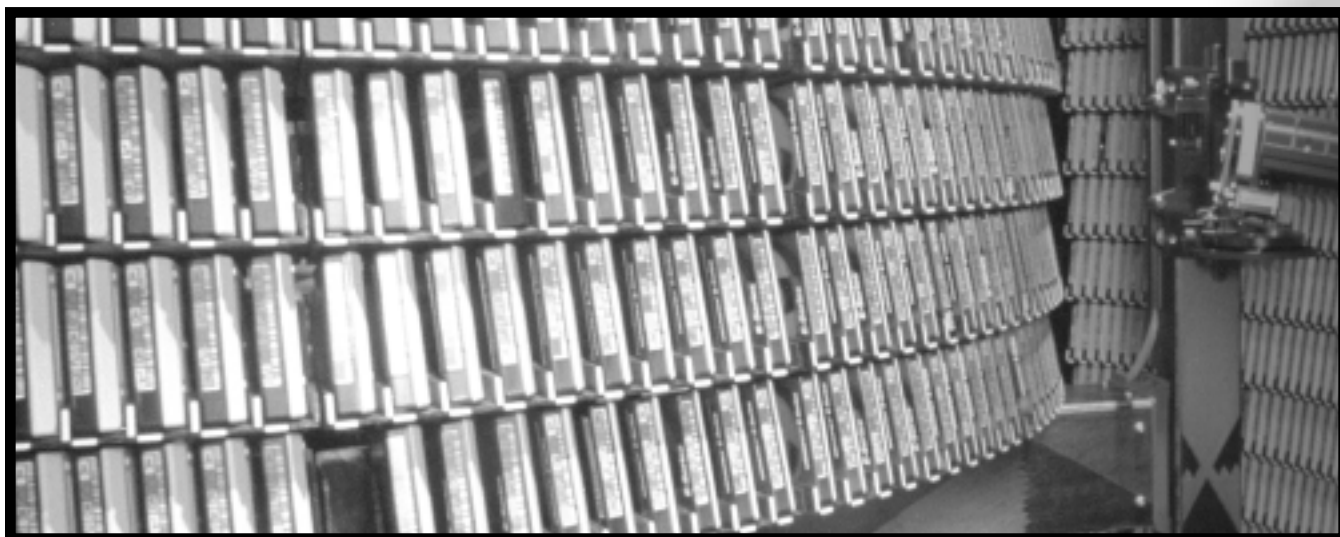
Cheryl Staples, a research room attendant at the National Personnel Records Center in St. Louis, assists a veteran looking for records of his service.
(Photo by Norman Eisenberg)

TO FIND OUT MORE...

- Call the National Archives on our toll-free numbers. For general questions about our holdings, call the National Archives Building in Washington, 1-866-325-7208, or the National Archives at College Park, 1-800-234-8861. To order a publication or check on the status of an order, call 1-800-234-8861. You can also ask questions by email at inquire@nara.gov.
- Our regional archives now have extended hours in evenings and on Saturdays. For the addresses and phone numbers of these facilities, see page 40.
- For information on how to do research at any of our facilities, go to <http://www.nara.gov/research/> on the Internet.

Customer

Keeping the Past in Our



The robotic arm and shelves of tapes inside one of the five StorageTek 9310 tape silos at the San Diego Supercomputer Center, where much of our ERA research is being done. (Photo courtesy, SDSC)

Electronic Rec

10

2001 ANNUAL REPORT

As we intensify our efforts to develop ways to preserve our Government's rapidly increasing production of electronic records, we are struck by one singular fact: The National Archives and Records Administration is not alone in this endeavor.

Experts from around the world are joining us in partnerships, dialogs, and information exchanges as they, too, search for the best way to preserve growing caches of electronic records in every country, in every government—in nearly every facet of life.

Recordkeeping agencies in other countries and our own private industry have come to us, too, seeking our guidance on how best to preserve their own electronic records. And we have strengthened our existing partnerships with other Federal agencies to bring as many resources as possible to our research efforts.

We are working with our partners in Government to build an "archives of the future." This Electronic Records Archives (ERA) will preserve records free of any specific computer system or software application and will enable users many years from now to retrieve them with technology yet to be developed.

In 2001 we began to see results of research from laboratories and universities around the world. We applied some early research findings to practical pilot and prototype projects. We added expert staff and an experienced contractor to help manage the ERA's acquisition and development. And we won recognition for our work at the highest levels of Government.

At the San Diego Supercomputer Center, where much of our ERA research is being done, experts are seeking to preserve the newest kind of public record—Federal agency Internet sites. They are using the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library's web site to test ways to preserve the content, appearance, and organization of these sites, many of them multilayered, complex, and constantly changing.

With the Georgia Tech Research Institute, we are working on a project at the George Bush Library aimed at more timely and efficient processing of Presidential records preserved on computer hard drives. Software tools being developed there have proven thousands of times faster than manual techniques for retrieving records from other kinds of computer files.

As tools for archivists emerge from our research and pilot projects, they are put to use right away. For example, we are

Records Archives

assisting other Federal agencies with guidance and tools to help them properly manage their electronic records, including permanent records being created now that eventually will feed into the ERA. At the same time, we want the technology we develop to be useful to other recordkeeping institutions. That's why we're making it "scalable" so it can be adapted by smaller archives in state and local governments, libraries, colleges and universities, and historical organizations.

Meanwhile, we are reaching out to our constituencies to explain the ERA and why it's needed and to tell of our progress in creating it. And those efforts have paid off. In a report on Federal research activities for the fiscal year 2002 budget, the White House signaled that research on preserving digital records was crucial. "The obsolescence of older storage hardware and software threatens to cut us off from the electronically stored past," it said.

We have a long way to go in building the ERA, but we have made a solid, encouraging start toward ensuring that these electronic records will be available to anyone, anywhere, anytime.

TO FIND OUT MORE...

- For a full background on our ERA project, visit our ERA web page at www.nara.gov/era/.
- Learn more about the San Diego Supercomputer Center at www.sdsc.edu. The National Partnership for Advanced Computational Infrastructure, created to take advantage of emerging opportunities in high-speed computing and communications, is at www.npaci.edu.
- To learn more about Georgia Tech Research Institute's Presidential records project at the Bush Library, go to <http://perpos.gttri.gatech.edu/>.

Tracing Our History, Assuring Our

One of our many roles at the National Archives and Records Administration is that of helping researchers of all kinds—Americans seeking to document their citizenship, verify military service, or trace their family history.

Margie Wilson Green of Orange, CA, had tried for years to learn more about the World War II death of her brother, Lonzo Junior Green, on a submarine sunk by the Japanese. At a genealogy lecture by an archivist from our Laguna Niguel, CA, regional archives, she told him of her search. He found photographs of her brother's submarine in our Still Picture Branch and located his name on a memorial in Hawaii. And he helped her track down, through a Freedom of Information Act request, the final Navy report on her brother's death.

Anunziata Laurilla, 96, needed documentation of her birth in New York City to continue receiving Medicaid benefits for nursing home care. A caseworker came to our New York regional archives with only a few clues. Within an hour, a reference archivist used an address on a 1917 grammar school letter to find the Laurilla family in the 1910 census, which listed Anunziata as a 4 year-old born in New York City.

S.C. Donnelly of Ceres, CA, came to our regional archives in San Bruno, CA, because she needed verification of her naturalization to take a foreign trip. She didn't have a U.S. passport or time to get one. Our staff located, through Federal court records, verification of her naturalization. That, along with her birth certificate, allowed her to leave the country and return. She is now applying for her passport.

These are just a few of the kinds of requests we receive every day from people who need our help. In 2001 we took great strides to make records documenting individuals and their rights more readily accessible.

In an action important to African-American genealogy research, we began the 5-year job of microfilming the records of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands (Freedmen's Bureau). From 1865 to 1872, the bureau provided newly freed slaves with food, clothing, transportation, and medical care, and its records document labor contracts, marriages, and family reunifications. We are microfilming the Florida records in a pilot project and will process records of other Southern states in alphabetical order. As each state's records are microfilmed, they will be available in our facilities around the country and through our microfilm rental program.

In St. Louis, experts at the National Personnel Records Center are preserving the flight records of the U.S. Air Force and its predecessor organizations from 1911 to 1995. These records document anyone who flew in any capacity on one of the flights.

We also accepted the Bureau of the Census' plan to convert the digital image files of the 2000 Census to microfilm, guaranteeing they will be preserved for eventual release in 72 years.

And we prepared for the release of the 1930 census on April 1, 2002, by developing print and online census catalogs as well as a database that helps to guide you to the correct roll of microfilm. To meet customer demand for access to these records, we have upgraded or expanded several of our research rooms around the country.

All these things will make it easier for you to document your role in America's past and your rights in America's future.

TO FIND OUT MORE...

- The popular *Guide to Genealogical Research* in the National Archives is now available in an extensively revised and expanded third edition. For details, call 1-800-234-8861 or check with NARA publications shops in Washington and College Park or other NARA facilities around the country (see list on page 40).
- For more background on the Freedmen's Bureau, go to www.nara.gov/publications/prologue/everly.html. To get a free copy of the new Reference Information Paper 108, "Black Family Research: Records of Post-Civil War Federal Agencies at the National Archives," call our Customer Service Division at 1-800-234-8861.
- To learn about the 1930 census, available to the public on April 1, 2002, and how to get information from it, go to <http://1930census.archives.gov>.

Assuring

Rights

R | 102 | U. S. C. T.

Jeremiah Reed
_____, Co. *E*, 102 Reg't U. S. Cavd. Inf.

Appears on _____

Company Descriptive Book
of the organization named above.

DESCRIPTION.

Age *28* years; height *6* feet *1* inches.
Complexion *Red*
Eyes *Red*; hair *Red*
Where born *Canada*
Occupation *Farmer*

ENLISTMENT.

When *Jan. 20*, 186*5*
Where *Grand Ridge*
By *Chas. Bailey*; term *1* y'r
Remarks *Chas. Bailey,
Feb. 2 '65.
Hud. County, N. Y.*

Delano

(1000)

Copy.

Below: A group of recent immigrants arrives at Ellis Island, NY, in the early 20th century. (90-G-125-9).



Right, a vessel carrying Chinese immigrants arrives at Angel Island, CA, in the early 20th century. (90-G-124-519)



NARA records, such as military service records, above, and homestead claims, right, are rich sources of genealogical information.

[illegible]

Our Rights

A Steward of the Presidency

As Americans went to the polls in the fall of 2000 to choose a new national leader, we at the National Archives and Records Administration performed some of our most important duties as a steward of the institution of the American Presidency.

We oversaw the electoral college's selection of a new President. We took custody of the records of the outgoing President. And we offered expert advice to the incoming President on records management.

Throughout the autumn of 2000, our staff at the Office of the Federal Register coordinated the work of the electoral college, acting as an intermediary between the states and the Congress. In November, voters in all 50 states and the District of Columbia chose the electors, who then met in their respective states in December and cast votes for President and Vice President. We received and certified the official ballots of the electors, then assembled them for delivery to Congress.

Our officials were on hand in the House of Representatives on January 6, 2001, when outgoing Vice President Albert Gore presided over a joint session of Congress convened, as the Constitution directs, to count the electoral votes and announce the winner. The result was 271 votes for George W. Bush and 266 for Gore (one ballot was left blank).

Meanwhile, space was leased in downtown Little Rock, AR, to store the records of President William J. Clinton in preparation for the Clinton Library, now under construction nearby. The Clinton Presidential Materials Project began receiving shipments of Clinton records during the autumn of 2000. Eight C-5A transport planeloads of records—some 625 tons—were shipped to Little Rock, with the final flights just a few days after Clinton left office.

The 8-year Clinton administration generated 80 million pages of records, compared to the 8 years of the Reagan administration, which produced 50 million pages. The Clinton administration also produced 8 years' worth of electronic records.

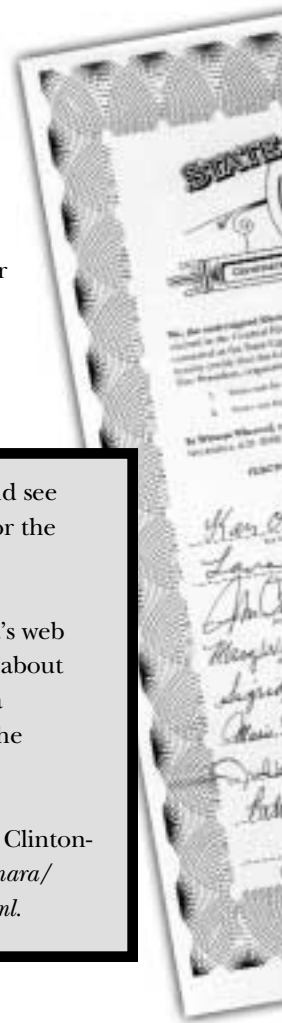
Included in the electronic Clinton records were about 40 million email messages, and we took formal, legal steps to ensure we have sole legal custody of these emails. This was necessary because after January 20, these emails needed to undergo some restoration and reformatting before they could be accessioned and preserved by NARA. This project is expected to continue through 2005.

Also among the records of the Clinton administration was something else new: White House and Federal agency web sites. To preserve these kinds of records, NARA asked all Federal agencies to submit a pre-January 20 "snapshot" of their web sites, including all the files associated with an agency's public presence on the Internet (except databases).

We were also able to post on the Clinton Project's web site on January 20 snapshots of four versions of the Clinton White House web site, taken at different times during Clinton's tenure, and all searchable. It marked the first time any kind of Presidential records have been available to the public the day a President left office.

As the new Bush administration took over, our officials established working relationships with the new White House team, which welcomed our expert assistance on managing Presidential and Federal records, especially the rapidly expanding area of electronic records.

NARA is proud to serve in a key and important role in this quadrennial transfer of power that is one of the hallmarks of our democracy.



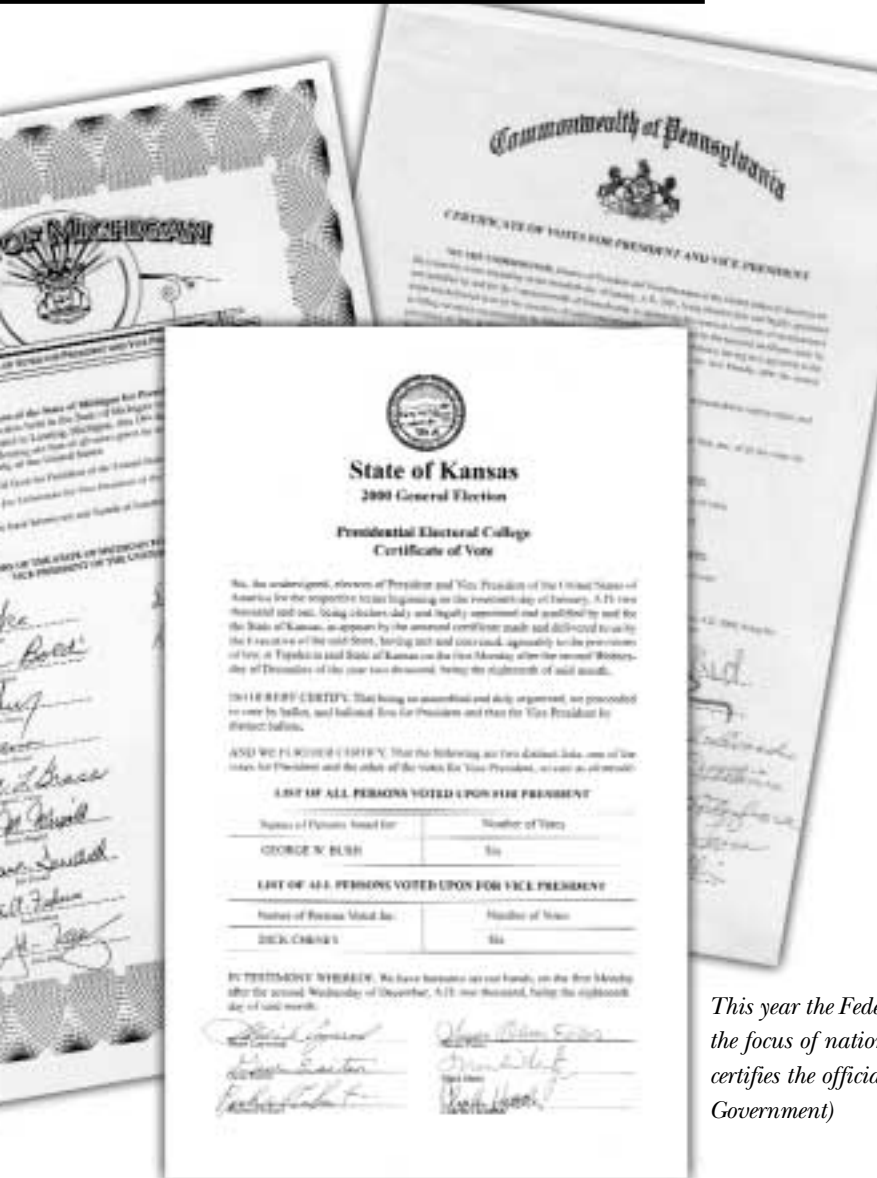
TO FIND OUT MORE...

- Learn more about the electoral college and see images of the Certificates of Attainment for the electors and their actual ballots at www.nara.gov/fedreg/elctcoll/.
- The Clinton Presidential Materials Project's web site, www.clinton.nara.gov, has information about Clinton administration records as well as a sampling of White House web sites from the Clinton years, which are searchable.
- For background on the Memorandum of Understanding affecting the emails of the Clinton-Gore administration, go to www.nara.gov/nara/president/clinton_gore_email_records_memo.html.



President Clinton visited the site of the Clinton Presidential Materials Project on November 5, 2000, and chatted with David Alsobrook, director of the project. (Photo by Sharon Farmer, The White House)

The Presidency



Museum curator Edward Quick reviews material recently arrived at the Clinton Presidential Materials Project. (Clinton Presidential Materials Project)

This year the Federal Register was in the news as the electoral college became the focus of national attention after the election of 2000. The Federal Register certifies the official ballots of electors. (General Records of the United States Government)

Pieces of History: All

They were often written in haste, maybe under pressure. Sometimes they show revisions. They might contain errors, and even corrections, but not always. They did not necessarily begin life as “historic documents.”

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower’s handwritten “in case of failure” statement to the world that the D-day invasion had not succeeded contains a wrong date, July 5, instead of June 5, 1944, the day before the Allied invasion of Europe began on June 6. The statement, of course, was never needed.

As the Civil War began, a letter from Robert E. Lee to the Secretary of War, written on a plain piece of lined paper, announced Lee’s decision to resign his commission in the U.S. Army rather than take up arms against his native South, whose armies he would soon lead.

“American Originals” included Jefferson’s order to Secretary of the Treasury Albert Gallatin to issue certificates of stock as payment for the Louisiana Territory, January 16, 1804. (General Records of the Department of the Treasury)

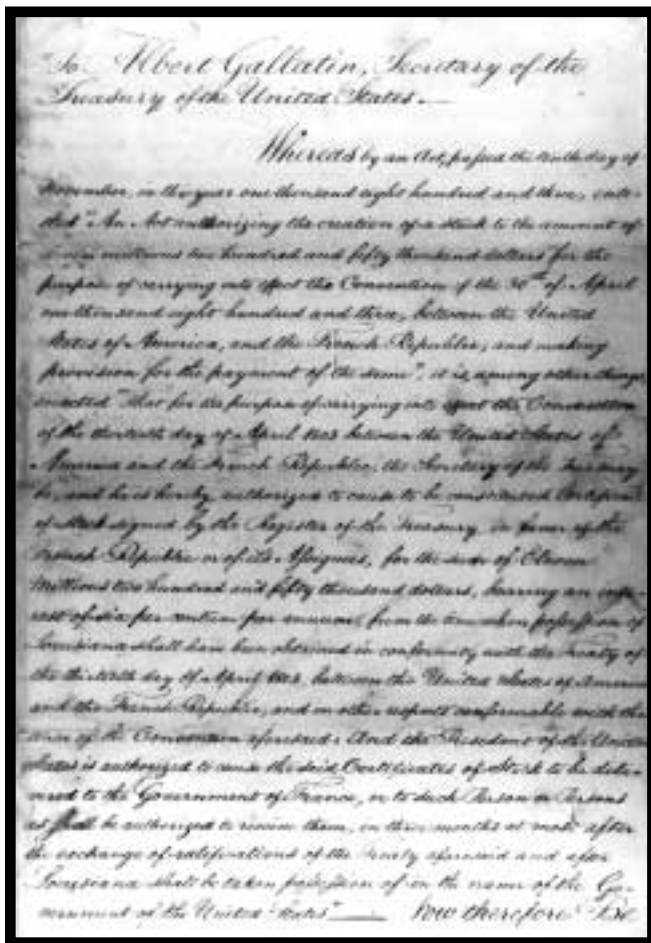
Actor John Wayne’s application in 1943 for a commission in the Office of Strategic Services, the forerunner to the CIA, was followed years later by the request of another celebrity, singer Elvis Presley, to President Richard Nixon for credentials as a Federal drug enforcement agent.

These and other small pieces of history, despite humble or workaday beginnings, are included along with well-known documents in our “American Originals” exhibit. Different versions of “American Originals” have been shown at the National Archives Building in Washington since 1995, and a new traveling version is touring the country through 2004.

The documents in “American Originals,” the famous ones and the not-so-famous ones, breathe life and reality into the stories and ideals found in every history book. And the lesser-known documents provide fresh perspectives to some of our country’s milestone events.

Some items in the collection were considered historic when they were created: The original copy of the Articles of Confederation, the Louisiana Purchase treaty, the Emancipation Proclamation, and Richard Nixon’s letter of resignation. Other documents became important over

All
“Originals”



A photo of a Mormon wagon train on its way to Utah was displayed in “American Originals.” (Photo by W. C. Carter, 1879, Records of the War Department General and Special Staffs)

“Originals”

time: The 1879 patent application by Thomas A. Edison for a patent for improvements in the light bulb and Rosa Parks' fingerprint chart after she was arrested for refusing to move to the back of a bus in Montgomery, AL, in 1955.

Another popular exhibit, “Picturing the Century: One Hundred Years of Photography from the National Archives,” toured the Middle East in 2001 and is now traveling throughout the United States. It depicts the 20th century, the first to be photographed in full, and draws on our collection of more than 14 million photographs—ranging from ordinary Americans in everyday life to well-known figures at historic moments.

Elsewhere, an exhibit for the 60th anniversary of the first Presidential library, the Roosevelt Library, is titled “Oddities, Etc.: A Display of Affection.” Included are more than 200 gifts to the Roosevelts from heads of state as well as from



To celebrate the 60th anniversary of its museum, the FDR Library opened the exhibit “Oddities, Etc.: A Display of Affection.” One of the items on display was a papier-mâché depiction of FDR as the “Sphinx.” (Franklin D. Roosevelt Library)

ordinary Americans, including a 7-foot-high papier-mâché sphinx with FDR's visage and a pipe with his head carved in the bowl.

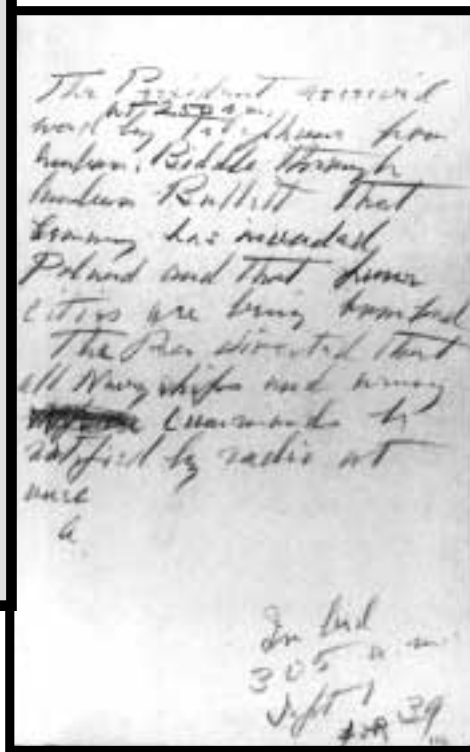
The Ford Museum's “Style and Substance: America's First Ladies,” included such artifacts as Abigail Adams's Revolutionary War bullet mould and writing instruments used by Sarah Polk to review her husband's papers. The Kennedy Library's exhibition of original clothing and accessories worn by Jacqueline Kennedy was displayed at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. (An online version is at www.jfklibrary.org/jbk_wh_years_01.html.)

These exhibits—featuring the famous as well as the obscure—help us carry out our mission to make history more accessible to our citizens.

Franklin Roosevelt's bedside note for a press statement on the German invasion of Poland, September 1, 1939, 3:05 a.m. (Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, from “American Originals.”)

TO FIND OUT MORE...

- Online versions of “American Originals” and “Picturing the Century” can be found at www.nara.gov/exhall/exhibits.html.
- Both “American Originals” and “Picturing the Century” are touring the country through 2004. For a schedule of “American Originals” locations and dates, go to www.nara.gov/exhall/american_originals_iv/traveling_exhibit.html. “Picturing” is part of the Smithsonian Traveling Exhibits. For a schedule of locations and dates, go to www.si.edu/sites/schedule/ipicture.htm.
- Catalogs for “American Originals” and “Picturing the Century” are available in NARA publications shops in Washington and College Park, or you can order them by going to www.nara.gov/publications/order.html. You can also order them from the University of Washington Press at www.washington.edu/uwpress/ or 1-800-441-4115.



Counting on Success: Performance Reporting at

Our guiding document, *Ready Access to Essential Evidence: The Strategic Plan of the National Archives and Records Administration, 1997-2007* (revised 2000), describes the key goals our agency strives to achieve.

While the Government Performance and Results Act requires agencies to measure and report their progress to Congress, we at NARA have worked hard to make performance measurement a part of our agency culture.

As we complete our fourth year of performance measurement, we have begun to notice performance trends that can help us identify areas where we need to work harder and where we can exceed our earlier expectations.

By measuring our current performance regularly, we can better predict our future performance. That allows us to use our resources where they will be most efficient and beneficial to you, our customer.

ESSENTIAL EVIDENCE

The first goal in our plan is that essential evidence—documentation of the rights of American citizens, the actions of Federal officials, and the national experience—will be created, identified, and appropriately scheduled and managed for as long as needed. Our duty is to ensure that records are kept long enough to protect individual rights, assure Federal accountability, and document our history and that we destroy records when they are no longer needed.

In recent years, the look of records has changed significantly. While our current processes were developed primarily for paper records, today's records are mostly created through electronic means and maintained in a variety of media. We have several projects under way to examine different aspects of how these records are managed throughout their life and how long they should be kept.

Since 1999, Targeted Assistance has put NARA in partnership with 64 Federal agencies on 227 projects to help them resolve records management issues before they become problems. NARA records analysts work directly with agency records officers and program managers to help guide agency recordkeeping practices.

At the same time, we completed the first phase of an initiative to improve Federal records management—a study of Federal agency views and perceptions about recordkeeping, their business processes, and the records they generate. This



information will help us analyze our current policies and lead to a more effective and efficient scheduling process, thus significantly increasing the numbers and kinds of records that are appropriately scheduled and managed for as long as needed.

READY ACCESS

Our second goal is to ensure that essential evidence will be easy to access for as long as needed regardless of where it is or where users are. More than ever, our customers expect to be able to access NARA records and services without visiting a NARA facility. We are pursuing that goal with an Archival Research Catalog (ARC), an online catalog of all our holdings nationwide. A prototype of ARC—the NARA Archival Information Locator

On January 5, 2001, one of the last shipments of Clinton administration records left the National Archives Building in Washington, DC, for the Clinton Presidential Materials Project in Little Rock, AR. (Photo by Earl McDonald)

The research rooms in the Washington, DC, area served more than 60,000 researchers in fiscal year 2001. Shown is the main research room at the National Archives at College Park. (Photo by Richard Schneider)

on Success



Lorraine Bates, of the NARA regional archives in Chicago, instructs a researcher on the use of a microfilm reader. (Photo by Mary Ann Zulevic)



(NAIL)—is available today on our web site and allows users to search records descriptions of about 13 percent of our holdings by title, subject, date, or other keywords.

Several performance objectives under this goal focus on customer service and facilitating communication with our customers. If you sent us a written request for information about our archival holdings, 93 percent of the time we responded to you within 10 working days, an improvement over the past 2 years. If you made an appointment to look at records in one of our research rooms, 99.6 percent of the time your records were ready when you arrived. And if you attended one of our education programs, workshops, or training courses, 96.5 percent of the time you rated it “excellent” or “very good.”

We are committed to meeting or exceeding our customer service standards, and each year, in these areas and others, we try to do better than we did the year before.

SPACE AND PRESERVATION

Our third goal is that all records will be preserved in appropriate space for use as long as needed. The records of our nation have been entrusted to our care, and the work we do now will ensure the documentation of our past will be preserved and protected for our grandchildren and their grandchildren. We are making extensive renovations of the National Archives Building and are reencasing America’s Charters of Freedom—the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights. When renovations in the Rotunda are complete in 2003, all visitors will be able to view the Charters with ease and without assistance.

In fiscal year 2001, we took custody of the records of the Clinton administration and moved them from the White House to a temporary facility in Little Rock, AR, where we began preparing them for the opening of the Clinton Presidential Library. These are important steps in the process of the eventual opening of Clinton Presidential records to the public by 2006.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Our fourth goal is that NARA’s capabilities for making the changes necessary to realize our vision will continuously expand. We continue to focus on our technical capabilities, such as improving the reliability and security of our computer network infrastructure.

Likewise, we have worked to improve employees’ personal effectiveness and to ensure that each staff member has

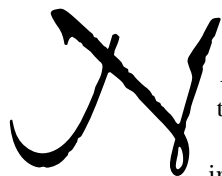
the skills necessary to competently perform his or her work. We began this year to link each employee’s performance goals to NARA’s strategic goals so he or she can see exactly how his or her work directly contributes to our goals. We believe employees perform more effectively when they understand that their work is important to the success of our Strategic Plan.



TO FIND OUT MORE...

- *Ready Access to Essential Evidence: The Strategic Plan of the National Archives and Records Administration, 1997-2007* (revised 2000) can be found on our web site at www.nara.gov/nara/vision/nara2000.html.
- The Archivist’s 2001 State of the Archives speech is available at www.nara.gov/nara/vision/stateofarchives2001.html. Links to other important NARA statements are available at www.nara.gov/nara/welcome.html.
- Read our performance plans and reports at www.nara.gov/nara/vision/performance.html. And send us your comments 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 2001

LOCATION	RESEARCHERS MICROFILM	RESEARCHERS NON-MICROFILM	ORAL INQUIRIES	WRITTEN INQUIRIES	PROGRAM ATTENDEES	MUSEUM VISITORS
Washington, DC, Area	51,547	63,581	169,599	129,038	1,159	745,106
Office of Regional Records Services (Archival Operations)						
Northeast Region (Boston)	14,907	2,076	3,595	2,963	978	n/a
Northeast Region (New York)	11,025	1,605	15,875	10,380	668	n/a
Northeast Region (Pittsfield)	9,491	n/a	1,337	1,446	1,349	n/a
Mid Atlantic Region (Philadelphia)	11,910	447	3,561	4,037	924	n/a
Southeast Region (Atlanta)	9,144	695	8,492	4,313	817	n/a
Great Lakes Region (Chicago)	8,687	411	10,721	6,625	5,424	n/a
Central Plains Region (Kansas City)	5,213	210	2,280	3,905	2,433	n/a
Southwest Region (Fort Worth)	9,822	404	2,462	4,618	1,016	n/a
Rocky Mountain Region (Denver)	10,816	818	7,863	790	370	n/a
Pacific Region (Laguna Niguel)	12,978	463	4,396	1,637	2,360	n/a
Pacific Region (San Francisco)	9,376	1,194	7,468	2,111	384	n/a
Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage)	3,450	585	775	554	423	n/a
Pacific Alaska Region (Seattle)	16,204	707	2,932	2,104	1,408	n/a
Regional Archives Totals	133,023	9,615	71,757	45,483	18,554	n/a
NATIONWIDE TOTALS	184,570	73,196	241,356	174,566	19,703	745,106

USING THE PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES

FISCAL YEAR 2001

	RESEARCHERS	INQUIRIES	RESEARCH DAILY VISITS	PUBLIC PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS	OUTREACH PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS	WORKSHOP/ SEMINAR PARTICIPANTS	MUSEUM VISITORS
Hoover	172	3,246	450	28,866	5,855	308	62,673
Roosevelt	664	5,033	1,741	9,350	2,258	148	112,755
Truman	341	9,818	846	4,920	1,567	0	65,184
Eisenhower	371	8,163	913	7,633	2,715	184	77,220
Kennedy	441	1,049	1,385	63,491	92,747	40	199,630
Johnson	451	2,028	2,109	19,197	485	543	181,629
Nixon	699	1,781	4,120	130	55	45	0
Ford	123	2,932	337	23,183	6,470	105	96,619
Carter	331	7,760	1,501	1,027	2,458	16	63,443
Reagan	172	16,231	365	49,921	742	0	196,699
Bush	1,018	1,578	366	24,319	755	222	153,247
Clinton	0	1,333	0	120	100	0	0
TOTAL	4,783	60,952	14,133	232,157	116,207	1,611	1,209,099

ARCHIVAL HOLDINGS BY UNIT

FISCAL YEAR 2001

Total holdings (cubic feet)

Negative numbers are enclosed in parentheses.

UNIT	BALANCE 9/30/2000	NET CHANGE	BALANCE 9/30/2001
Washington, DC area			
Textual Records			
(except Legislative)	1,676,050	115,990	1,792,040
Legislative Records	103,042	5,772	108,814
Cartographic and			
Architectural Records	63,470	248	63,718
Motion Picture, Sound,			
and Video Records	31,233	70	31,303
Still Picture and			
Graphic Records	17,802	(235)	17,567
Electronic Records*			
DC Area Totals	1,891,597	121,845	2,013,442
Affiliated Archives†	2,239	0	2,239
Regional Archives			
Northeast Region (Boston)	25,645	1,224	26,869
Northeast Region			
(New York City)	64,640	2,868	67,508
Mid Atlantic Region			
(Philadelphia)	52,798	3,915	56,713
Southeast Region (Atlanta)	79,205	238	79,443
Great Lakes Region (Chicago)	66,386	2,221	68,607
Central Plains Region			
(Kansas City)	41,940	166	42,106
Southwest Region (Fort Worth)	84,002	2,134	86,136
Rocky Mountain Region			
(Denver)	31,057	10,064	41,121
Pacific Region (Laguna Niguel)	30,896	1,292	32,188
Pacific Region (San Francisco)	50,648	200	50,848
Pacific Alaska Region (Seattle)	31,018	146	31,164
Pacific Alaska Region			
(Anchorage)	5,490	537	6,027
Regional Archives Totals	563,725	25,005	588,730
NATIONWIDE TOTALS	2,457,561	146,850	2,604,411

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

† Holdings reported here are those of the National Archives Affiliated Archives at the U.S. Military Academy and the U.S. Naval Academy.

"The entrance of the Whitestone Bridge Drive-in Theater."

By an unknown photographer, June 13, 1951. (306-PS-51-11372, from "Picturing the Century")



NONTEXTUAL ARCHIVAL HOLDINGS BY RECORD TYPE

FISCAL YEAR 2001

TYPE	BALANCE 9/30/2000	NET CHANGE	BALANCE 9/30/2001
Artifacts	1,300	368	1,668
Microforms			
16mm microfilm	135,302	138	135,440
35mm microfilm	132,546	56	132,602
Microfiche	91,498	0	91,498
Other microforms	122,517	0	122,517
Cartographic & Architectural Records			
Aerial photographs	15,929,558	12,985	15,942,543
Maps & charts	2,569,206	27,864	2,597,070
Architectural & engineering plans	2,983,343	9,177	2,992,520
Motion Pictures, Sound and Video Records			
Motion pictures	92,259	166	92,425
Sound recordings	141,270	154	141,424
Video recordings	23,123	188	23,311
Still Picture and Graphic Records			
Filmstrips	666	93	759
Posters	4,228	441	4,669
Still pictures	10,533,605	1,234	10,534,839
Electronic Records			
Computer data sets	56,820	81,625	138,445
TOTAL NONTEXTUAL ITEMS	32,817,241	134,489	32,951,730

HOLDINGS OF PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES

FISCAL YEAR 2001

	PAPERS (PAGES)	MICROFORMS (ROLLS/CARDS)	STILL PICTURES (ITEMS)	FILM (FEET)	VIDEOTAPE (HOURS)	AUDIOTAPE (HOURS)	AUDIODISCS (HOURS)	MUSEUM OBJECTS
Hoover	8,557,646	1,380	43,364	155,591	143	521	78	5,479
Roosevelt	16,803,020	687	134,335	308,676	28	1,024	1,108	24,683
Truman	15,277,530	5,835	107,689	335,955	267	463	462	26,860
Eisenhower	22,980,815	976	322,076	760,236	460	1,119	278	37,152
Kennedy	33,535,827	22,670	146,539	7,271,933	1,324	7,356	728	16,977
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	30,000
Ford	21,521,334	4,333	330,555	786,907	1,721	3,410	225	8,184
Carter	27,637,230	0	525,620	1,120,080	1,686	2,000	0	40,053
Reagan	53,879,750	7,000	1,629,295	774,000	19,650	13,728	866	100,855
Bush	42,980,772	0	1,504,858	208	2,413	672	28	96,432
Clinton	76,800,000	0	18,500,000	0	12,000	5,000	0	75,000
TOTAL	401,946,946	51,662	24,299,438	14,538,463	51,850	50,370	3,773	498,780

RECORDS CENTER AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

FISCAL YEAR 2001

	REFERENCE	RESEARCH ROOM APPOINTMENTS	OUTREACH PARTICIPANTS
Washington National Records Center	839,560	2,143	300
Office of Regional Records Services			
Northeast Region (Boston)	338,683	1,084	72
Northeast Region (Pittsfield)	76,122	1	140
Northeast Region (New York)	n/a	200	168
Mid Atlantic Region (Philadelphia)	3,417,894	2,230	439
Southeast Region (Atlanta)	797,315	6,787	358
Great Lakes Region (Chicago)	97,713	6,559	188
Great Lakes Region (Dayton)	3,536,359	660	234
Central Plains Region (Kansas City)	690,621	653	n/a
Central Plains Region (Lee's Summit)	332,932	692	n/a
Southwest Region (Fort Worth)	851,418	3,133	429
Rocky Mountain (Denver)	751,201	1,684	238
Pacific Region (Laguna Niguel)	1,019,975	7,806	1,445
Pacific Region (San Francisco)	1,020,014	2,454	293
Pacific Alaska Region (Seattle)	292,994	5,213	411
National Personnel Records Center	2,394,114	76	161
Regional Records Services Total	15,617,355	39,232	4,576
TOTAL	16,456,915	41,375	4,876

Financial Operations

Gross funding available to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) in FY 2001 by appropriation under Public Law 106-544 for direct operating expenses was \$209,393,000. Of this amount, \$447,280 was rescinded, leaving a net of \$208,945,720 available in FY 2001. This amount includes \$28,971,400 for the year's payments of principal and interest on the Archives II facility located in College Park, MD.

Also available was \$6,689,300 for grants by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (which includes \$6,450,000 from FY 2001 appropriations, \$253,300 from carry-over funds and prior year recoveries, offset by a

\$14,000 rescission of prior year funds), and \$124,296,600 for the repairs and restoration of Archives facilities and Presidential libraries (\$101,760,000 from FY 2001 appropriations, \$22,760,600 from carry-over funds and prior year recoveries, offset by a \$224,000 rescission). Other funding available was \$65,000 remaining for emergency expenses related to Year 2000 conversion of information technology systems, \$1,000 from other budget authority earned through recycling; \$397,000 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 \$39,000 for alterations at the Kennedy Library. The combined funding totaled \$340,433,620.

Of the funds available, \$32,676,000 was obligated by the Office of Regional Records Services for records management and archival activities, such as accessioning, preserving,

DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS

(Including Grants and Repairs and Restoration)

OBLIGATIONS BY OBJECT CLASSIFICATION AND REDEMPTION OF DEBT

(dollars in thousands)

	2001
Full-time permanent employment compensation	\$65,850
Other than full-time permanent employment compensation	1,827
Other personnel compensation	1,783
Total personnel compensation	69,460
Personnel benefits	16,232
Benefits for former personnel	49
Travel and transportation of persons	1,081
Motor pool travel	111
Transportation of things	319
Rental payments to GSA	5,078
Utilities	5,045
Communications and miscellaneous charges	2,232
Printing and reproduction	2,354
Advisory and assistance services	944
Other services	108,499
Purchases from Government accounts	5,831
Operation and maintenance of facilities	25,645
Operation and maintenance of equipment	11,414
Supplies and materials	4,106
Equipment	8,259
Land and structures	71
Grants, subsidies and contributions	6,028
Insurance claims and indemnities	4
Interest and dividends	22,887
Redemption of debt	6,084
TOTAL	\$301,733



"4-H Club member Irene Holder prepared to give a canning demonstration." By George W. Ackerman, August 1935. (33-SC-20040c, from "Picturing the Century")

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 \$166,797,000. 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 \$2,154,000 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 \$54,773,000 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 \$8,351,000 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 \$6,028,000 in grants and \$1,983,000 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, \$22,887,000 was obligated for interest payments on the Archives II facility and \$6,084,000 was treated as redemption of debt for principal.

The following table summarizes funds available and actually obligated in FY 2001:

<i>Fund</i>	<i>Availability</i>	<i>Obligated</i>
Operating Expenses, Direct	\$209,447,720	\$208,545,000 ¹
Grants	6,689,300	6,028,000 ²
Repairs and Restoration	124,296,600	87,160,000 ²
Total	\$340,433,620	\$301,733,000

¹ Includes \$6,084,000 which is considered redemption of debt on the principal for the Archives II facility. Also includes (\$34,700) 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 FY 2001, the National Archives and Records Administration received \$4,484,000 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.

FINANCIAL SUBSYSTEMS

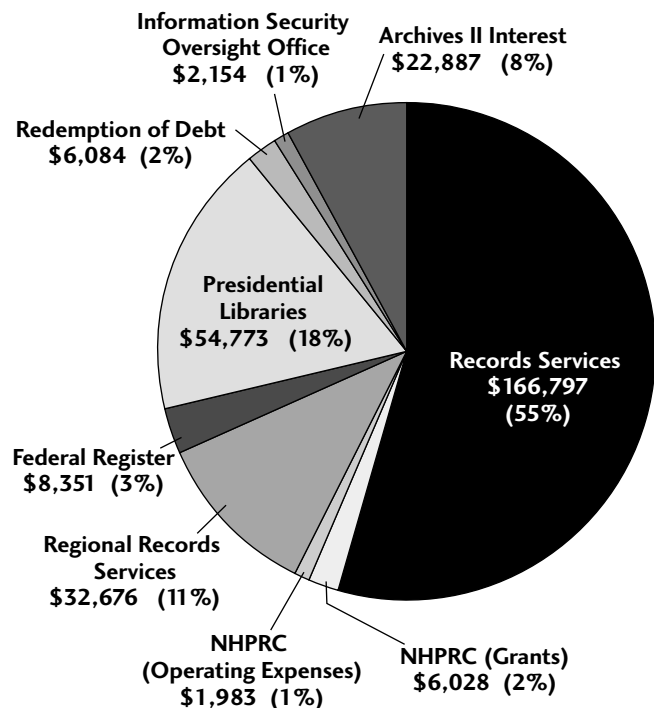
The Budget Preparation and the Appropriated Funds Financial Review, Analysis and Reporting financial subsystems were evaluated as required by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-127 Revised. The subsystems were in conformance with the overall objectives detailed in the circular. NARA's 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.

DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS

(Including Grants and Repairs and Restoration)

FISCAL YEAR 2001

(dollars in thousands)



FINANCIAL AND ELECTRONIC COMMERCE PROGRAMS

CREDIT CARD USAGE BY NARA EMPLOYEES

The usage of the VISA purchase card for small purchases by NARA employees also increased in FY 2001. The dollar amount spent using the purchase card increased by 56 percent, and the number of purchases made using the VISA card increased by 54 percent.

ELECTRONIC FUNDS TRANSFER (EFT) AND DIRECT DEPOSIT

NARA is 99.9 percent on direct deposit. As of September 30,

2001, there were five NARA employees not using EFT for salary and award payments.

PROMPT PAYMENTS

NARA's interest penalty item counts decreased in FY 2001, as compared with FY 2000 results. 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.

PERSONNEL ON BOARD

ALL FUNDS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2001

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	802	163	965	0	0	0	802	163	965
Regional Records Services	111	7	118	1,096	200	1,296	1,207	207	1,414
Presidential Libraries	104	5	109	249	57	306	353	62	415
Information Security Oversight Office	18	0	18	0	0	0	18	0	18
Federal Register	65	2	67	0	0	0	65	2	67
National Historical Publications and Records Commission	14	0	14	0	0	0	14	0	14
Total	1,114	177	1,291	1,345	257	1,602	2,459	434	2,893

ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS: PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES

(dollars in thousands)

	PROGRAM COSTS (INCLUDES PERSONNEL)	BUILDINGS OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE COSTS	MAJOR REPAIR & RESTORATION COSTS	MINOR* REPAIR & RESTORATION COSTS	TOTAL COSTS
Hoover	\$970	\$587	\$10	-\$4	\$1,567
Roosevelt	930	985	225	49	2,189
Truman	1,299	1,497	490	17	3,303
Eisenhower	1,597	1,264	557	28	3,446
Kennedy	1,428	2,025	514	62	4,029
Johnson	1,813	1,799	399	23	4,034
Nixon Presidential Materials Staff	1,939	0	0	0	1,939
Ford	1,306	1,544	567	72	3,489
Carter	1,652	959	85	17	2,713
Reagan	1,487	1,698	631	21	3,837
Bush	1,215	1,145	0	12	2,372
Central Office: Planning & Direction, Presidential Materials Staff, and Clinton Presidential Materials Project	6,986	0	1	0	6,987
Total	\$22,622	\$13,503	\$3,479	\$297	\$39,905

* Kennedy Minor Repairs and Restoration obligations include \$39K from the operating expenses account and Hoover Minor Repairs and Restoration includes credit for prior year expenses.

In Berlin on June 12, 1987, Ronald Reagan called on Mikhail Gorbachev to "tear down this wall." His speech was one of the items in "American Originals." (Ronald Reagan Library)

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 the 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

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30

	FY 2001	FY 2000
Department of Defense	\$33,804,727	\$31,398,800
Internal Revenue Service	27,854,204	21,904,503
Department of Veterans Affairs	7,767,768	7,204,904
U.S. Courts	5,553,741	5,103,587
National Archives & Records Administration	2,978,734	2,287,212
Department of Justice	2,804,633	2,534,802
Department of the Treasury	2,775,943	2,490,718
Office of Personnel Management	2,712,061	2,949,310
Social Security Administration	2,703,932	2,534,768
Housing & Urban Development	2,620,298	2,404,430
Independent Agencies	2,537,967	2,036,045
Department of Health & Human Services	2,453,717	2,350,627
Immigration & Naturalization Service	2,224,705	2,131,880
Department of Energy	995,644	975,005
U.S. Postal Service	989,430	970,534
Department of State	955,951	839,875
Department of Labor	823,981	765,468
Department of Interior	720,004	675,782
Environmental Protection Agency	556,662	519,452
Department of Commerce	514,710	846,730
U.S. Coast Guard	492,867	483,339
Department of Transportation	461,249	447,743
Department of Agriculture	450,758	390,293
Department of Education	347,158	328,554
Local Govt. and Other	194,924	163,782
General Services Administration	162,349	225,854
District of Columbia Government	160,778	164,610
Total Sources of Revenue	\$106,618,895	\$95,128,607

REVOLVING FUND BALANCE SHEET

AS OF SEPTEMBER 30

	FY 2001	FY 2000
ENTITY ASSETS		
<i>Current assets</i>		
Funds with U.S. Treasury	15,868,916	14,843,330
Accounts receivable	15,708,974	21,333,413
Prepaid expenses	26,423	72,306
Total current assets	31,604,313	36,249,049
<i>Noncurrent and other assets</i>		
Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation	15,619,971	14,893,808
Deferred charges	1,424,827	1,899,769
Other assets	795,410	22,087
Total noncurrent and other assets	17,840,208	16,815,664
Total entity assets	\$49,444,521	\$53,064,713
LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION		
<i>Liabilities</i>		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable -Federal	3,441,042	1,373,878
Accounts payable -non-Federal	635,946	538,487
Accrued payroll	1,345,904	9,128,778
Capital lease	430,348	402,581
Total current liabilities	5,853,240	11,443,724
Long-term liabilities		
Annual leave liability	2,740,669	2,590,197
Capital lease	3,093,871	3,532,350
Total long-term liabilities	5,834,540	6,122,547
Total liabilities	11,687,780	17,566,271
NET POSITION		
Cumulative results of operations	1,862,201	423,913
Donated capital	13,894,540	13,074,529
Initial fund capitalization	22,000,000	22,000,000
Total net position	37,756,741	35,498,442
Total liabilities and net position	\$49,444,521	\$53,064,713

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND EXPLANATIONS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Public Law 106-58: In 1999, the Records Center Revolving Fund was established in accordance with Public Law 106-58. It converted NARA's records center program from an appropriated to a fee-for-service program.

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 all unexpended 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 \$22,000,000 authorized by Public Law 106-58.

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 uncollectible was not established because monies due from other Federal entities are considered fully collectible.

REVOLVING FUND STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30

	FY 2001	FY 2000
Revenues:		
National		
Services	\$61,488,671	\$51,350,621
Storage	43,865,826	41,882,991
Local services & other	1,264,398	1,894,995
Total revenues	\$106,618,895	\$95,128,607

Operating Expenses:

Personnel and Benefits	\$50,789,190	\$45,783,134
Travel & transportation	892,869	795,591
Rent, Communications, and Utilities	40,129,212	39,725,317
Consulting and Other Services	9,911,597	6,140,774
Supplies and Materials	910,615	797,970
Equipment and Structures	1,693,298	1,085,208
Printing and Reproduction	184,633	133,938
Interest	261,710	188,859
Miscellaneous	42,284	53,903
Total operating expenses	\$104,815,407	\$94,704,694

Net Income (Loss) from operations	\$1,803,488	\$423,913
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Other Income:

Imputed finances—		
expenses paid by other agencies	\$3,110,354	\$3,189,944
Prior year income	58,713	
Total other income	\$3,169,067	\$3,189,944

Other expenses:

Employer's pension expense	845,571	996,173
Employer's health insurance expense	2,259,257	2,188,340
Employer's life insurance expense	5,526	5,431
Total other expenses	\$3,110,354	\$3,189,944

Excess of revenues over expenses	\$1,862,201	\$423,913
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REVOLVING FUND STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL CONDITION

FISCAL YEAR 2001

Sources of working capital:

From operations:	
Net income (loss)	\$1,803,488
Items not affecting working capital:	
Depreciation	1,198,532
Amortization of unfunded leave expense	474,942
Working capital inflow (outflow) from operations	3,476,962
From other sources:	
Increase (decrease) in annual leave liability	150,472
Prior year income	58,713
Other	34,470
Working capital inflow (outflow) from all sources	3,720,617

Uses of working capital:

Purchases of shelving	1,299,386
Furniture & fixtures	250,000
Systems	95,550
Systems development	649,444
Long-term capital lease	438,479
Unfilled orders transferred to OE Fund	42,010
Total working capital used for all purposes	2,774,869

Increase in working capital	\$945,748
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Prepaid Expenses: Prepaid expenses represent advance payments made by Revolving Fund for goods and services that will be provided by other Government agencies within a year.

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 was estimated based on actual cost of shelving and catwalks at Lee's Summit records center. This cost was extrapolated using a 3 percent deflation factor to all records centers. The catwalks and shelving are being depreciated on a straight-line basis over a 20-year useful life.



Fingerprint chart of Rosa Parks, December 1, 1955. In Montgomery, AL, Mrs. Parks refused a bus driver's instructions to move from her seat and was arrested for violating the laws requiring racial segregation of public buses. Her arrest touched off a bus boycott that was a milestone in the civil rights movement. (Records of District Courts of the United States, from "American Originals")

Shelving purchased and installed during FY 2001 was recorded at cost and depreciated on the same basis as the shelving and catwalks transferred into the fund. The depreciation expense recorded on shelving and catwalks during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2001, was \$1,180,210.

Other property and equipment is capitalized at cost if the initial acquisition cost is \$25,000 or more, and depreciated on a straight-line basis between 5 and 7 years useful life. Depreciation expense recorded on this property during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2001, was \$18,362.

Deferred Charges: Deferred charges represent annual leave costs earned by Revolving Fund employees and transferred to Fund at start up. The cost of \$2,374,711 was capitalized and is being amortized over 5 years.

Other Assets: Other assets include employee advances, claims against employees, and work in process for systems development and shelving.

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

	FY 2001
General	\$ 4,045,780
Disbursements in Transit	31,208
Totals	\$ 4,076,988

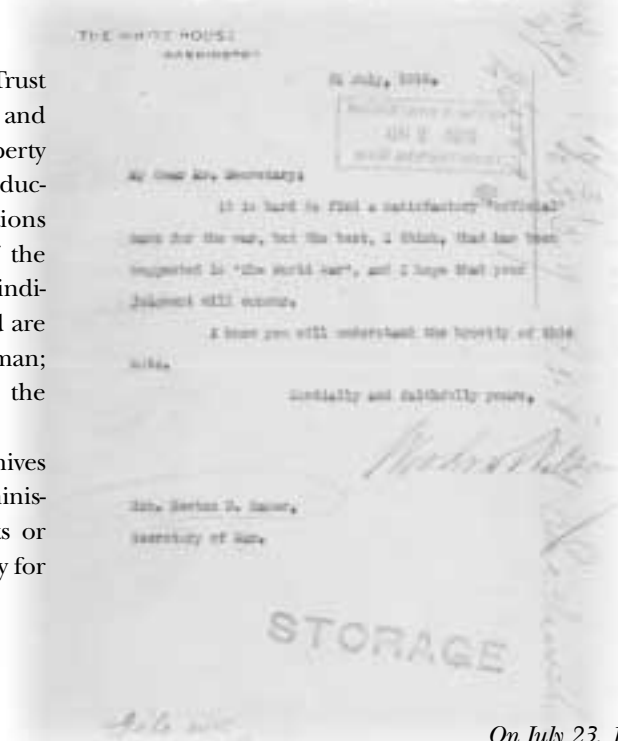
Annual Leave Liability: Annual leave liability represents the cumulative amount payable to Revolving Fund employees as annual leave at year end. Unfunded leave expense for the year is treated as an operating expense in the computation of net income or loss for the period. This treatment does not apply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

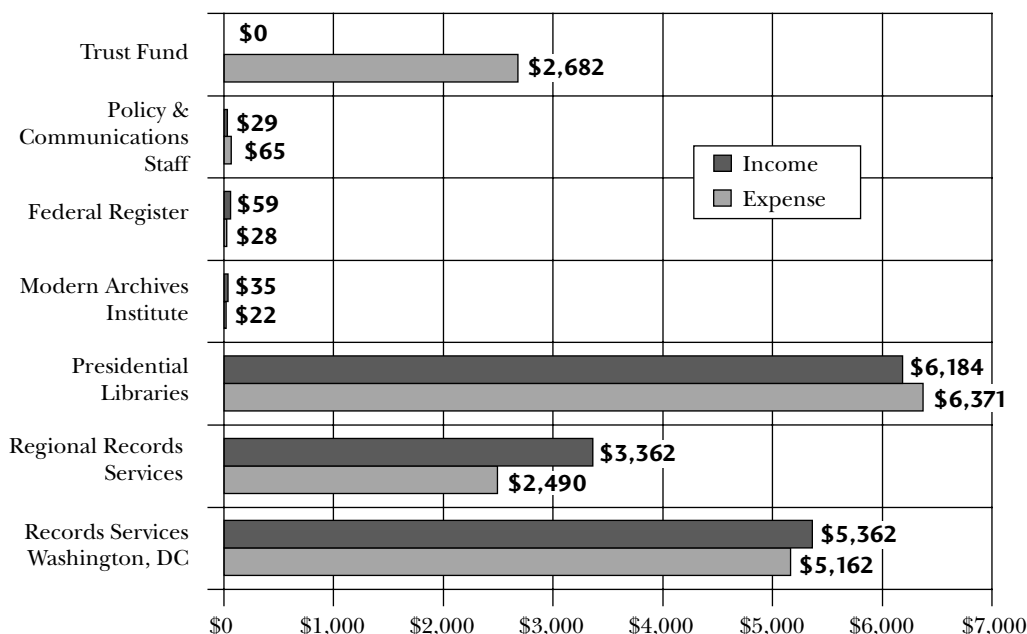
The Gift Fund is administered by the National Archives Trust Fund Board and accepts, receives, holds, and administers, in accordance with the terms of the donor, gifts or bequests of money, securities, or other personal property for the benefit of NARA activities.



On July 23, 1919, the Secretary of War asked President Woodrow Wilson to "give a name to the war" recently fought. Wilson replied in this letter of July 31 that his choice was "The World War." (Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1917-, from "American Originals")

TRUST FUND OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSE BY ORGANIZATION

FISCAL YEAR 2001 (dollars in thousands)



TRUST FUND STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30

	2001			2000		
	PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES	OTHER TRUST FUND	TOTAL	PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES	OTHER TRUST FUND	TOTAL
Revenues:						
Reproduction service						
Non-Federal	\$442,672	\$6,292,651	\$6,735,323	\$450,046	\$6,374,191	\$6,824,237
Federal	272	0	272	3,559	21,422	24,981
Microform publications						
Non-Federal	0	1,699,086	1,699,086	0	923,772	923,772
Federal	0	0	0	0	36,274	36,274
Over-the-counter sales						
Non-Federal	1,995,374	696,722	2,692,096	1,931,986	975,018	2,907,004
Federal	0	8,459	8,459	10,085	7,258	17,343
Publications						
Non-Federal	0	47,798	47,798	0	78,931	78,931
Federal	0	0	0	0	8,029	8,029
Admissions						
Non-Federal	3,072,600	0	3,072,600	2,770,367	0	2,770,367
Federal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other income						
Non-Federal	672,742	70,391	743,133	754,111	57,642	811,753
Federal	0	31,888	31,888	1,410	2,875	4,285
Total revenues	6,183,660	8,846,995	15,030,655	5,921,564	8,485,412	14,406,976
Expenses:						
Operating expenses						
Non-Federal	6,303,971	6,179,066	12,483,037	5,996,979	5,366,204	11,363,183
Federal	66,488	4,270,210	4,336,698	66,488	4,270,210	4,336,698
Total operating expenses	6,370,459	10,449,276	16,819,735	6,063,467	9,636,414	15,699,881
Income/(Loss) from operations	(186,799)	(1,602,281)	(1,789,080)	(141,903)	(1,151,002)	(1,292,905)
Other income:						
Imputed financing—expenses paid by other agencies	186,939	117,912	304,851	178,392	104,484	282,876
Prior year income - Non-Federal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investment income - Federal	317,359	302,382	619,741	313,855	389,048	702,903
Other—Non-Federal	66,892	22,884	89,776	61,156	65,335	126,491
Total other income	571,190	443,178	1,014,368	553,403	558,867	1,112,270
Other expenses:						
Employer's pension expense	23,195	59,598	82,793	19,668	53,443	73,111
Employer's ORB expense	163,744	58,314	222,058	158,724	51,041	209,765
Prior year expense	(943)	3,360	2,417	(49,302)	(291,055)	(340,357)
Total other expenses	185,996	121,272	307,268	129,090	(186,571)	(57,481)
Excess (Shortage) of revenues over expenses	198,395	(1,280,375)	(1,081,980)	282,410	(405,564)	(123,154)
Net position, beginning of year	7,451,147	8,966,529	16,417,676	7,168,737	9,372,093	16,540,830
Net position, end of year	\$7,649,542	\$7,686,154	\$15,335,696	\$7,451,147	\$8,966,529	\$16,417,676

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

TRUST FUND BALANCE SHEETS

AS OF SEPTEMBER 30

	2001			2000		
	PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES	OTHER TRUST FUND	TOTAL	PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES	OTHER TRUST FUND	TOTAL
Entity Assets						
Current assets:						
Cash in U.S. Treasury	\$196,235	\$173,772	\$370,007	\$168,369	\$328,748	\$497,117
Cash in transit	36,287	13,922	50,209	15,001	(177,206)	(162,205)
Imprest funds	30,870	6,545	37,415	22,670	9,220	31,890
Interest receivable—Non-Federal	191	58,699	58,890	191	58,699	58,890
Investments—Federal	6,923,046	5,588,305	12,511,351	6,978,406	5,766,991	12,745,397
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for uncollectible accounts of \$55,369 for fiscal years 2001 and 2000						
Non-Federal	2,026	291,983	294,009	2,532	423,459	425,991
Federal	0	0	0	0	10,477	10,477
Inventories, net of reserve for obsolescence of \$209,557 and \$480,674, respectively, for fiscal years 2001 and 2000	776,377	203,726	980,103	720,572	387,637	1,108,209
Prepaid expenses—Federal	0	39,757	39,757	1,260	50,863	52,123
Total current assets	7,965,032	6,376,709	14,341,741	7,909,001	6,858,888	14,767,889
Non-current assets:						
Property and equipment, at cost less accumulated depreciation of \$1,052,774 and \$2,372,251, respectively, for fiscal year 2001 and \$994,804 and \$1,562,075, respectively, for fiscal year 2000	87,633	2,875,371	2,963,004	112,503	3,325,372	3,437,875
Total entity assets	\$8,052,665	\$9,252,080	\$17,304,745	\$8,021,504	\$10,184,260	\$18,205,764
Liabilities						
Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable						
Non-Federal	\$193,295	\$675,869	\$869,164	\$261,769	\$364,000	\$625,769
Federal	0	0	0	1,114	9,361	10,475
Accrued payroll—Non-Federal	65,345	22,909	88,254	175,278	86,798	262,076
Sales tax payable—Non-Federal	4,928	0	4,928	1,337	0	1,337
Deferred revenue						
Non-Federal	4,511	652,718	657,229	4,491	514,379	518,870
Federal	0	76,488	76,488	0	88,282	88,282
Total current liabilities	268,079	1,427,984	1,696,063	443,989	1,062,820	1,506,809
Long-term liabilities:						
Annual leave liability—Non-Federal	135,044	137,942	272,986	126,368	154,911	281,279
Total long-term liabilities	135,044	137,942	272,986	126,368	154,911	281,279
Total liabilities	403,123	1,565,926	1,969,049	570,357	1,217,731	1,788,088
Net Position						
Cumulative results of operations	7,649,542	7,686,154	15,335,696	7,451,147	8,966,529	16,417,676
Total liabilities and net position	\$8,052,665	\$9,252,080	\$17,304,745	\$8,021,504	\$10,184,260	\$18,205,764

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

SCHEDULES OF CHANGES IN WORKING CAPITAL

EFFECT ON WORKING CAPITAL

	2001	2000
Current assets:		
Cash in U.S. Treasury	\$(127,110)	\$(64,896)
Cash in transit	212,414	(201,606)
Imprest funds	5,525	860
Interest receivable	0	10,720
Investments	(234,046)	(1,400,068)
Accounts receivable	(142,459)	(60,617)
Inventories	(128,106)	(241,981)
Prepaid expenses	(12,366)	8,235
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	(232,920)	360,450
Accrued payroll	173,822	(27,407)
Sales tax payable	(3,591)	(1,337)
Deferred revenue	(126,565)	(63,611)
Decrease in working capital	<u>\$(615,402)</u>	<u>\$(1,681,258)</u>

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

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL CONDITION

AS OF SEPTEMBER 30

	2001	2000
Sources of working capital:		
From operations:		
Net (loss) income	\$(1,081,980)	\$(123,154)
Items not affecting working capital:		
Depreciation	868,146	477,096
Working capital (outflow) inflow from operations	(213,834)	353,942
From other sources:		
Increase (decrease) in annual leave liability	(8,293)	36,443
Working capital inflow (outflow) from other sources	(8,293)	36,443
Working capital inflow from all sources	(222,127)	390,385
Uses of working capital:		
Purchase of operational assets	393,275	2,071,643
Total working capital used for all purposes	393,275	2,071,643
Decrease in working capital	<u>\$(615,402)</u>	<u>\$(1,681,258)</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

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:

	2001	2000
General	\$505,284	\$382,293
Estimated year-end accruals	311,065	228,459
Disbursements in transit	52,815	25,492
Totals	\$869,164	\$636,244

GIFT FUND BALANCE SHEETS

AS OF SEPTEMBER 30

	2001	2000
ENTITY ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash in U.S. Treasury	\$86,630	\$132,506
Cash in transit	(2,682)	8,072
Accounts receivable	0	70,109
Interest receivable—Non-Federal	21,346	27,620
Investments		
Non-Federal	4,710,368	4,687,795
Federal	3,611,860	4,977,324
Total entity assets	<u>\$8,427,522</u>	<u>\$9,903,426</u>
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable—Non-Federal	\$261,048	\$44,539
Total liabilities	261,048	44,539
NET POSITION		
Cumulative results of operations	8,166,474	9,858,887
Total Liabilities and Net Position	<u>\$8,427,522</u>	<u>\$9,903,426</u>

GIFT FUND STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL CONDITION

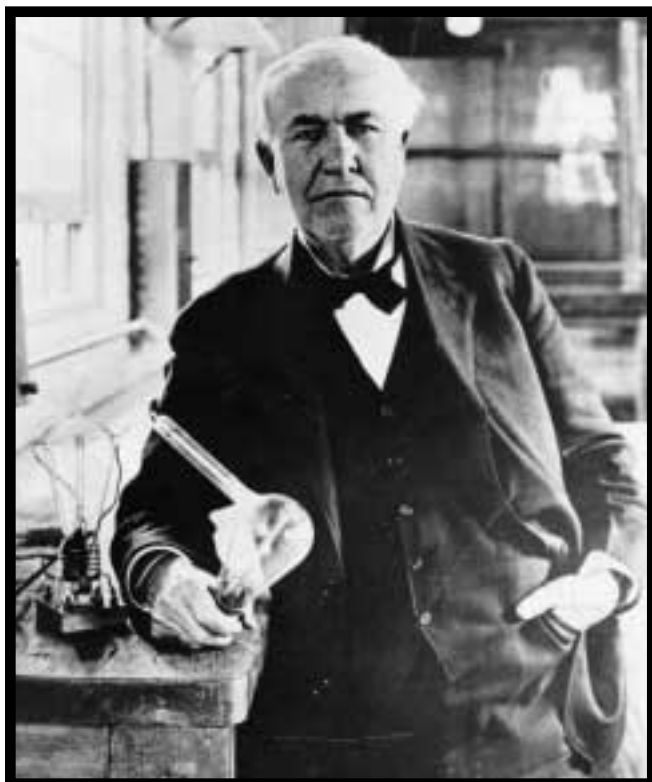
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30

	2001	2000
Sources of funds:		
(Shortage) Excess of revenue		
over expenses:		
Funds provided by operations	\$(3,940,781)	\$(406,012)
Grants and donations	2,248,368	3,165,216
(Shortage) Excess of revenue		
over expenses	<u>(1,692,413)</u>	<u>2,759,204</u>
Application of funds:		
Working capital	<u>\$(1,692,413)</u>	<u>\$2,759,204</u>

GIFT FUND SCHEDULES OF CHANGES IN WORKING CAPITAL

EFFECT ON WORKING CAPITAL

	2001	2000
Current assets:		
Cash in U.S. Treasury	\$(45,876)	\$25,812
Cash in transit	(10,754)	46,448
Accounts receivable	(70,109)	
Interest receivable	(6,274)	27,170
Investments	(1,342,891)	2,650,813
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	(216,509)	8,961
(Decrease) Increase in Working Capital	<u>\$(1,692,413)</u>	<u>\$2,759,204</u>



Thomas Edison, ca. 1918-19.
(Records of the U.S. Information Agency,
from "American Originals")

GIFT FUND STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30

	2001			2000	
	PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES	OTHER UNRESTRICTED	OTHER RESTRICTED	TOTAL	
Revenues:					
Grants and donations Non-Federal	\$1,369,295	\$44,620	\$834,453	\$2,248,368	\$3,165,216
Investment income					
Non-Federal	290,808	3,284	0	294,092	328,278
Federal	193,806	97,127	0	290,933	221,620
Total revenues	1,853,909	145,031	834,453	2,833,393	3,715,114
Expenses:					
Travel and transportation—Non-Federal	48,424	15	5,901	54,340	69,192
Supplies and materials					
Non-Federal	295,631	9,656	55,432	360,719	159,575
Federal	0	0	0	0	200
Equipment and Rental					
Non-Federal	2,037	0	0	2,037	0
Federal	0	0	0	0	0
Printing and reproduction					
Non-Federal	10,901	11,275	0	22,176	50,413
Federal	0	0	0	0	20,787
Payments to commercial contractors—Non-Federal	109,478	30,946	667,875	808,299	208,951
Payments to other agencies or funds					
Non-Federal	424,592	0	0	424,592	475
Federal	2,754,806	0	86,203	2,841,009	408,397
ASB Capital Management Fee—Non-Federal	11,890	48	31	11,969	11,130
Total expenses	3,657,759	51,940	815,442	4,525,141	929,120
Adjustments to prior year operations	665	0	0	665	26,790
Excess (Shortage) of revenues over expenses	(1,804,515)	93,091	19,011	(1,692,413)	2,759,204
NET POSITION, BEGINNING OF YEAR	8,089,867	337,632	1,431,388	9,858,887	7,099,683
NET POSITION, END OF YEAR	\$6,285,352	\$430,723	\$1,450,399	\$8,166,474	\$9,858,887



"Laura Petty, a 6 year old berry picker on Jenkins Farm." By Lewis Hine, June 7, 1909. (102-LH-829, from "Picturing the Century")

GIFT FUND DONATIONS

FISCAL YEAR 2001

OFFICE	DONOR	AMOUNT	TOTAL GIFTS
<i>Presidential Libraries</i>			
Hoover Library	Miscellaneous	\$1,858	\$1,858
Roosevelt Library	VIDDA Foundation	10,000	
	Edelman Foundation	5,000	
	Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute*	2,260	
	Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute (non-cash)*	4,437	
	Miscellaneous	186	21,883
Truman Library	Harry S. Truman Institute*	912,216	
	Miscellaneous	3,171	915,387
Eisenhower Library	Eisenhower Foundation*	5,000	
	Miscellaneous	4,031	9,031
Kennedy Library	Ucross Foundation Clearmont	1,000	
	Miscellaneous	68	1,068
Johnson Library	LBJ Foundation*	122,116	
	Miscellaneous	6,495	128,611
Ford Library	Gerald R. Ford Foundation	5,500	
	Gerald R. Ford Foundation (non-cash)	2,000	
	Miscellaneous	1,553	9,053
Carter Library	Americans for Balanced Energy Choices	40,000	
	Miscellaneous	6,536	46,536
Bush Library	Texas A & M Foundation*	66,520	
	Bush Foundation*	159,226	
	Brazos Valley Council of the Arts	1,000	
	The Community Foundation for the National Capital Region	1,500	
	Miscellaneous	1,965	230,211
Clinton Presidential Materials	Miscellaneous		155
Reagan Library	Reagan Presidential Foundation	2,987	
	Miscellaneous	2,515	5,502
Total Presidential Libraries			\$1,369,295

Continued on next page.

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



*"American Originals"
displayed John F. Kennedy's
handwritten draft of his
inaugural address and this
picture of his swearing-in,
January 20, 1961.
(Records of the Office of the
Chief Signal Officer)*

GIFT FUND DONATIONS *continued*

DONOR	AMOUNT	TOTAL GIFTS
<i>General, Cultural, & Archival</i>		
AT&T, through the Foundation for the National Archives	\$250,000	
Jeanette Rudy, through the Foundation for the National Archives	100,247	
National Endowment for the Arts, through the Foundation for the National Archives	65,000	
Xerox, through the Foundation for the National Archives	10,000	
The Guggenheim Family, through the Foundation for the National Archives	10,000	
Danforth Foundation, through the Foundation for the National Archives	8,000	
Bay Foundation, through the Foundation for the National Archives	7,500	
Sallie Mae, through the Foundation for the National Archives	5,000	
New York Public Library, through the Foundation for the National Archives	100,000	
Science City at Union Station, through the Foundation for the National Archives	50,000	
The Witte Museum, through the Foundation for the National Archives	50,000	
Ohio Historical Society, through the Foundation for the National Archives	50,000	
Carter Center	50,000	
Dr. Carmelita Ryan	6,000	
Foundation for the National Archives*	22,500	
National Film Preservation Foundation	32,999	
The Perot Foundation	3,187	
The Federalist Society for Law & Public Policy Studies	1,500	
The Brookings Institution	1,500	
American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics	1,500	
The George Washington University Law School	1,500	
Citigroup	1,500	
Stanford University	1,735	
Kodak (non-cash)	8,000	
Miscellaneous (cash)	3,917	
Total General, Cultural & Archival		\$841,585
<i>Office of Regional Records Services</i>		
Northeast—Boston	Miscellaneous	\$3,213
Northeast—Pittsfield	Miscellaneous	284
Northeast—New York	A friend of the National Archives	1,000
	Caroline Ruda	1,000
	Miscellaneous	1,130
Mid-Atlantic—Philadelphia	Miscellaneous	3,130
Southeast—Atlanta	Miscellaneous	2,204
	Friends of the National Archives	5,693
	Miscellaneous	2,246
	Miscellaneous (non-cash)	389
Great Lakes—Chicago	Miscellaneous	8,328
Central Plains—Kansas	Miscellaneous	1,178
NPRC—Military	Miscellaneous	1,694
Southwest—Fort Worth	Miscellaneous	475
Rocky Mountain—Denver	Miscellaneous	1,000
Pacific—San Francisco	Miscellaneous	1,810
Pacific—Laguna	Miscellaneous	1,615
Pacific Alaska—Seattle	Miscellaneous	7,997
Pacific Alaska—Anchorage	Miscellaneous	4,468
		92
Total Office of Regional Records Services		\$37,488
TOTAL DONATIONS		\$2,248,368

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

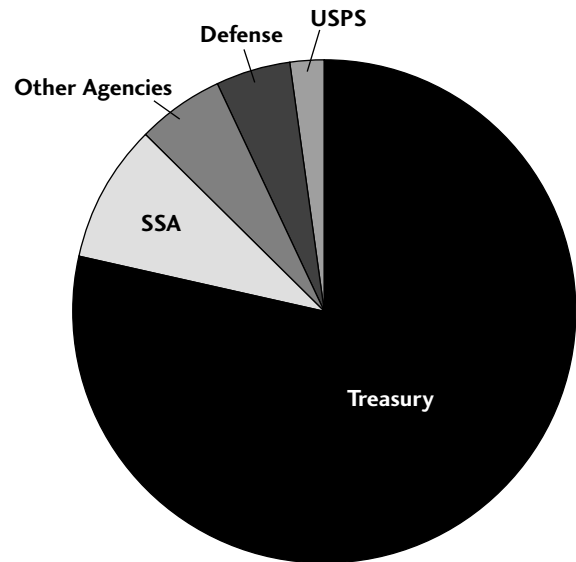
Our landings in the
Cherbourg - Have our
have failed to gain a
satisfactory foothold and
I have with ~~planning~~
~~the troops~~ ~~have been~~
~~withdrawn~~. This particular
operation my decision to
attend at this time and for
was based upon the best
information available, and
the troops, the air and the
Army did all that ~~was~~
Bravery and devotion to duty
could do. If any blame
or fault attaches to the attempt
it is mine alone.

July 5

A note, in case of failure of the D-day invasion, by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, June 5, 1944, but misdated July 5.
(Dwight D. Eisenhower Library, from "American Originals")

RECORDS DISPOSED BY NARA FEDERAL RECORDS CENTERS

FISCAL YEAR 2001



AGENCY	HOLDINGS (CUBIC FEET)	PERCENTAGE
Treasury	717,766	78.6%
Social Security Administration	80,862	8.9%
Other Agencies*	50,909	5.6%
Defense	43,621	4.8%
U.S. Postal Service	19,953	2.2%
Total Cubic Feet of Disposals	913,111	100%

* Includes other agencies with less than 9,000 c.f. of disposal

There is an increase in disposal from FY 2000 due to some agencies lifting the Tobacco Industry Litigation Freeze.

Note: Source of data is the NARS-5 History report, which is subject to indefinite end-of-year adjustments. 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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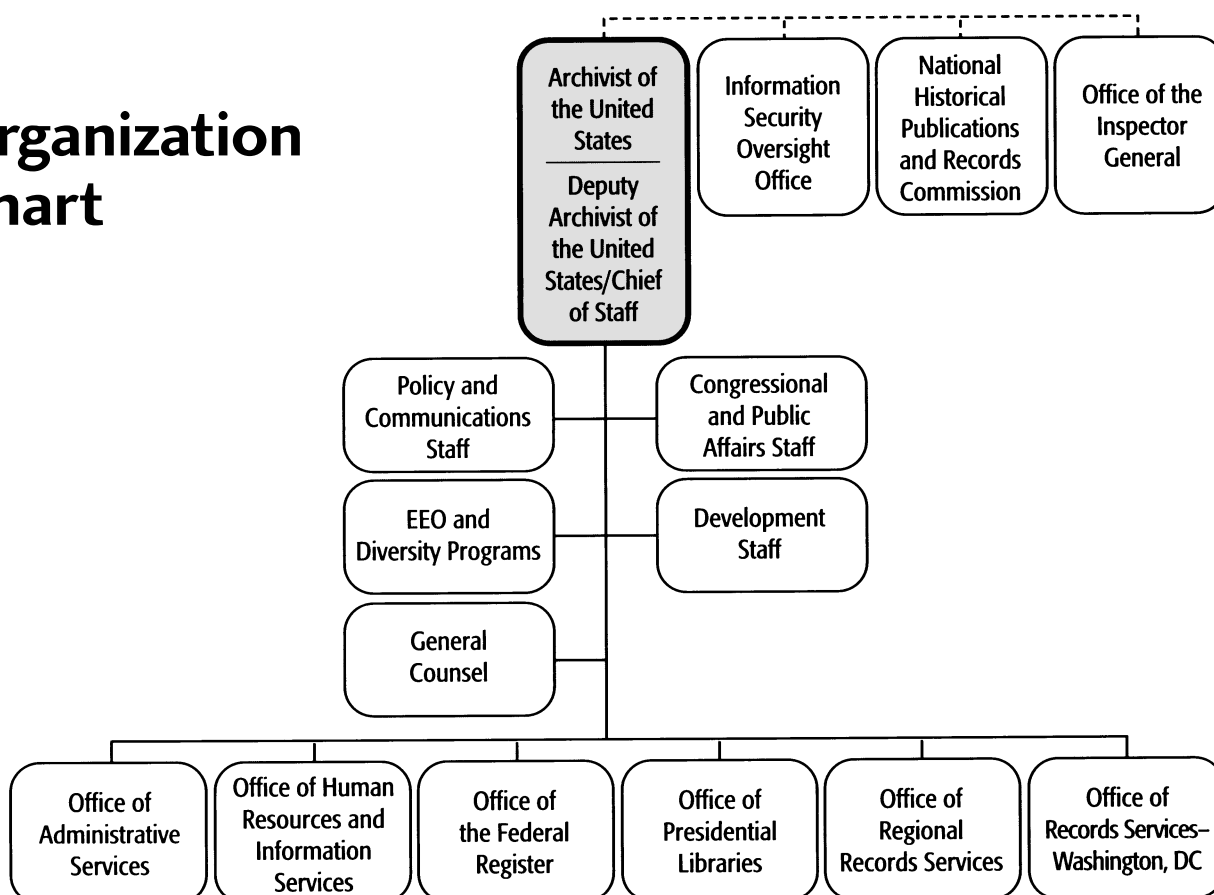
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