

THROUGH THE MAZE OF
FEDERAL RESEARCH

Materials Prepared for
Seminar
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by

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I. Federal Research

A. Introduction to Federal law

B. Federal legislation

1. Session laws/Public laws

- Sliplaws
- Statutes at Large (Illustration 1)
- Other sources

- USCCAN
- LEXIS and WESTLAW topical databases
- USCS advance service

2. Codes

- Official
 - Revised Statutes of 1873 (Illustration 2)
 - Complete reenactment as positive law
 - 1878 edition
 - United States Code, 1982 ed.
 - GPO
 - LEXIS
 - WESTLAW
 - looseleafs
- Unofficial
 - United States Code Service
 - Lawyers Coop
 - Includes many regulations and cites thereto
 - Selected cases in annotations
 - Excellent references to law review articles and other L. Coop publications

- Annual pocket parts and updating by Public Law

United States Code Annotated

- West
 - All reported cases in annotations
 - References to other sources limited to older bound volumes
 - Annual pocket parts and updating by Code section with PL numbers on spine
- See Benioff, A Comparison of Annotated U.S. Codes, 2 Legal Ref. Serv. Q. 37-53 (Spg. 1982)

3. Legal effect

- Code titles reenacted as positive law are legal evidence, currently titles 1, 3-5, 9-11, 13-14, 17-18, 23, 28, 31-32, 35-37, 39, 44, 46 and 49
- For Code titles not reenacted as positive law, U.S. Statutes at Large is legal evidence while these Code titles are only prima facie evidence (creates presumption which is subject to rebuttal by language in U.S. Statutes at Large)

4. Use of these tools

- Many tables
 - Popular name of act
 - Stat. cite
 - Public law cite
- Comprehensive subject indexes
- History of Act - trace language of statute (Illus. 3a and 3b)
- Uncodified laws (Illustrations 4a and 4b)

- Good cross references
- Use on-line with care
- Best searches are all occurrences of unique words and phrases
- Update text of laws - shepards, supplementation to USCA and USCS and looseleafs

C. Federal Case Law

1. Federal Court System

- U.S. Supreme Court
- U.S. Courts of Appeal
- U.S. District Courts
- Specialized Courts (Cl. Ct.; Ct. Int'l. Trade; J.P.M.L.; Bank r.; T.C.; C.M.A.) (Illustration 5)
- Relationship to state case law

2. Court Reports - by court

- U.S. Supreme Court
 - U.S.
 - L. Ed., L. Ed. 2d
 - S. Ct.
 - USLW
 - LEXIS
 - WESTLAW

- U.S. Courts of Appeal (~38% reported)

.F. Cases

.F., F. 2d (includes Fed. Cir. and Temp. Emer. Ct. App.)

.LEXIS

.WESTLAW

- U.S. District Courts (~10-15% reported)

.F. Cases

.F. (1880-1924)

.F. Supp. (since 1924); (includes Cl. Ct., J.P.M.L.)

.F.R.D. (since 1939)

.Bankr.

.Fed. R. Serv. (Callaghan) and 2d

.WESTLAW

.LEXIS

3. Court Reports - by subject

- WESTLAW and LEXIS topical databases

- Looseleaf services

- Federal Rules Decisions

- West's Bankruptcy Reporter

- United States Claims Court Reporter

- Military Justice Reporter

- Education Law Reporter

- Social Security Reporter

4. Case finding tools

- American Digest System (West)
 - .U.S. Supreme Court Digest (U.S. Sup. Ct. only)
 - .Federal Digest (pre-1939) (U.S., Ct. App. and D.C.)
 - .Modern Federal Digest (1940-1960) "
 - .Federal Practice Digest, 2d (1961-1975) "
 - .Federal Practice Digest, 3d (1975 (Dec.) to present) "
 - .WESTLAW

- American Law Reports
 - .Since 1969, ALR-Fed
 - .LEXIS

- Shepards

- Texts and Treatises

- Legal Periodicals

D. Federal procedure

1. Embodied in court rules

- Congressional function delegated to U.S. Supreme Court

- Drafted by Advisory Committees under Judicial Conference (see 28 U.S.C.331)

- Sent to Judicial Conference, Standing Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure

- Approved by Judicial Conference

- Transmitted by Judicial Conference to U.S. Supreme Court

- U.S. Supreme Court reports rule changes to Congress
- Rule changes are effective 90 days after transmittal to Congress, unless Congress changes them (see 28 U.S.C. §2072 (1982) for civil procedure and other rules; 18 U.S.C. §3771-3772 (1982) for criminal procedure)
- Best history of rule changes are the Advisory Committee Notes along with Congressional reports if legislatively enacted (Illus. 6)
- Fed. R. Civ. P., first effective 9-16-38
- Fed. R. Crim. P., first effective 3-21-46 (Illus. 7)
- Fed. R. Evid., first effective 7-1-75 (P.L. 93-595) (Illus. 8)
- Fed. R. App. P., first effective 7-1-68

2. Sources of Court Rules

- Proposed
 - .Advance Sheets to F. 2d, F.S., S. Ct., L. Ed. 2d, M.J.R., Bankr., F.R.D.
 - .USLW
 - .Public Information Office, U.S. Supreme Court
 - .Communication from the Chief Justice of the United States transmitting amendments..., GPO, House Document (Illus. 9)
- Final
 - .All above sources
 - .Federal Rules Decisions
 - .USC, USCA, USCS
 - .See Cochran, Federal Court Rules: A Selective Guide to Resources, 2 Legal Ref. Serv. Q. 65-75 (Winter 1982)
 - .LEXIS (Illustration 10)
 - .WESTLAW (Illustration 10)

3. Federal Practice and Procedure

- Primary sources (Case Reporters)
 - Federal Rules Decisions (West)
 - Federal Rules Service and Digest (Callaghan)
 - Federal Rules of Evidence Service (Callaghan)

- Primary sources (Codes)
 - United States Code
 - United States Code Annotated
 - United States Code Service

- Secondary sources (include rules)
 - Legal Encyclopedia (organized by subject)
 - Cyclopedia of Federal Procedure, 3rd ed (Callaghan)
 - (Cyclopedia of Federal Procedure: Forms)
 - Federal Procedure, L. Ed.
 - (Federal Procedural Forms, L. Ed.)

 - Comprehensive Treatises (organized by rule)
 - Moore's Federal Practice
 - (Bender's Federal Practice Forms)
 - Orfield's Criminal Procedure Under the Federal Rules, 2d
 - Weinstein's Evidence
 - Wright, Miller & Cooper, Federal Practice and Procedure, 2d
 - (West's Federal Forms)

4. Research tips

- Determine if your question is governed by a federal rule

- Go on-line to answer procedural questions with care -- these are often tough questions to research in full-text: 1) words too common; 2) concepts are hard to express

- Federal Procedure, L. Ed. is wonderful!

Illustration 1

	PUBLIC LAW 94-279—APR. 22, 1976	90 STAT. 417
	Public Law 94-279 94th Congress	
	An Act	
②	To amend the Act of August 24, 1966, as amended, to increase the protection afforded animals in transit and to assure humane treatment of certain animals, and for other purposes.	Apr. 22, 1976 [S. 1941]
⑤	<i>Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Animal Welfare Act Amendments of 1976".</i>	④
⑥	Sec. 2. Section 1 of the Act of August 24, 1966 (80 Stat. 850, as amended by the Animal Welfare Act of 1970, 84 Stat. 1560; 7 U.S.C. 2131-2155) is amended to read as follows:	①
	"SECTION 1. (a) This Act may be cited as the 'Animal Welfare Act'.	⑥
	"(b) The Congress finds that animals and activities which are regulated under this Act are either in interstate or foreign commerce or substantially affect such commerce or the free flow thereof, and that regulation of animals and activities as provided in this Act is necessary to prevent and eliminate burdens upon such commerce and to effectively regulate such commerce, in order—	③
	"(1) to insure that animals intended for use in research facilities or for exhibition purposes or for use as pets are provided humane care and treatment;	
	"(2) to assure the humane treatment of animals during transportation in commerce; and	
	"(3) to protect the owners of animals from the theft of their animals by preventing the sale or use of animals which have been stolen.	
	The Congress further finds that it is essential to regulate, as provided in this Act, the transportation, purchase, sale, housing, care, handling, and treatment of animals by carriers or by persons or organizations engaged in using them for research or experimental purposes or for exhibition purposes or holding them for sale as pets or for any such purpose or use."	
	Sec. 3. Section 2 of such Act is amended—	Definitions. 7 USC 2132.
	(1) by striking out subsection (c) and (d) thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following:	
	"(c) The term 'commerce' means trade, traffic, transportation, or other commerce—	
	"(1) between a place in a State and any place outside of such State, or between points within the same State but through any place outside thereof, or within any territory, possession, or the District of Columbia;	
	"(2) which affects trade, traffic, transportation, or other commerce described in paragraph (1).	
	"(d) The term 'State' means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or any other territory or possession of the United States;"	
	(3) by striking out the term "affecting commerce" in subsections (e) and (f) and inserting in lieu thereof "in commerce";	
	(3) by revising paragraph (f) thereof to read as follows:	
	"(f) The term 'dealer' means any person who, in commerce, for compensation or profit, delivers for transportation, or transports,	

PUBLIC LAW 94-279—APR. 22, 1976

90 STAT. 423

"(4) the term 'State' means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and any territory or possession of the United States;

"(5) the term 'animal' means any live bird, or any live dog or other mammal, except man; and

"(6) the conduct by any person of any activity prohibited by this section shall not render such person subject to the other sections of this Act as a dealer, exhibitor, or otherwise.

"(h) (1) The provisions of this Act shall not supersede or otherwise invalidate any such State, local, or municipal legislation or ordinance relating to animal fighting ventures except in case of a direct and irreconcilable conflict between any requirements thereunder and this Act or any rule, regulation, or standard hereunder.

"(2) Section 3001(a) of title 39, United States Code, is amended by adding immediately after the words 'title 18' a comma and the words 'or section 26 of the Animal Welfare Act'."

Sec. 18. Section 23 of such Act is amended by inserting immediately before the period at the end of the third sentence ": *Provided*, That there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture for enforcement by the Department of Agriculture of the provisions of section 26 of this Act an amount not to exceed \$100,000 for the transition quarter ending September 30, 1976, and not to exceed \$400,000 for each fiscal year thereafter".

Sec. 19. Section 14 of such Act is amended by inserting in the first sentence after the term "standards" the phrase "and other requirements".

Ann. p. 431.
7 USC 2153.
Appropriation
authorization.

7 USC 2144.

→ Approved April 22, 1976.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 94-801 accompanying H.R. 5008 (Comm. on Agriculture) and No. 94-976 (Comm. of Conference).

SENATE REPORTS: No. 94-580 (Comm. on Commerce) and No. 94-727 (Comm. of Conference).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Vol. 121 (1975): Dec. 18, considered and passed Senate.

Vol. 122 (1976): Feb. 9, considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H.R. 5008.

Apr. 6, House agreed to conference report.

Apr. 7, Senate agreed to conference report.

Illustration 2

REVISED STATUTES
OF
THE UNITED STATES,

PASSED AT THE
FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS,
1873-'74;

EMBRACING THE STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES, GENERAL AND PERMANENT
IN THEIR NATURE, IN FORCE ON THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, ONE
THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THREE, AS REVISED
AND CONSOLIDATED BY COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED
UNDER AN ACT OF CONGRESS;

WITH
AN APPENDIX

CONTAINING
"AN ACT TO CORRECT ERRORS AND SUPPLY OMISSIONS."

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF
AN ACT OF CONGRESS, AND UNDER THE DIRECTION
OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1875.

Illustration 3a

30 USCS

MINERAL LANDS AND MINING

§ 47. Impairment of rights or interests in certain mining property

Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed to impair, in any way, rights or interests in mining property acquired under existing laws [prior to May 10, 1872]; nor to affect the provisions of the act entitled "An act granting to A. Sutro the right of way and other privileges to aid in the construction of a draining and exploring tunnel to the Comstock lode, in the State of Nevada," approved July twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

→ (R. S. § 2344.)

HISTORY; ANCILLARY LAWS AND DIRECTIVES**References in text:**

"This chapter", referred to in this section, is chapter 6 of Title 32 of the Revised Statutes, R.S. §§ 2318-2352, of which this section is a part, and which appears as 30 USCS §§ 21 et seq., and 43 USCS § 661.

Explanatory notes:

This section was derived from Act July 9, 1870, ch 235, § 17, 16 Stat. 218; May 10, 1872, ch 152, § 16, 17 Stat. 96.

That part of this section before the semicolon was derived from Act May 10, 1872, ch 152, § 16, 17 Stat. 96, and therefore the words "prior to May 10, 1872," have been inserted in brackets.

Other provisions:

Submerged Lands Act. The provisions of this section are not amended, modified, or repealed by the Submerged Lands Act; see 43 USCS § 1303.

CROSS REFERENCES

Certain states excepted, 30 USCS §§ 48, 49, and 171.

This section is referred to in 30 USCS §§ 24, 29, 33, 37-40, 42, 46, 48, 49, 541b; 43 USCS §§ 1712, 1714, 1732.

INTERPRETIVE NOTES AND DECISIONS

Prior to Act July 26, 1866, no person could acquire, as against United States, mineral rights in public lands, and under that act and subsequent acts only citizens could acquire such rights and as consequence no rights of noncitizens

could be preserved by 30 USCS § 47. *Lee Doon v Teah* (1885) 68 Cal 43, § P 621.

Revised Statutes were not intended to impair rights of quartz miners in cases where locations were made before May 10, 1872. *Wilhelm v*

Illustration 3b

§ 687. Termination date

No payment shall be made under this Act on any ores or concentrates sold, or processed in lieu of sale, after December 31, 1969; but authorized payment shall be made only if application therefor is filed not later than March 31, 1970, in accordance with regulations established by the Secretary.

→(Oct. 3, 1961, P. L. 87-347, § 7, 75 Stat. 768; Oct. 5, 1965, P. L. 89-238, § 1(4), 79 Stat. 925.)

HISTORY; ANCILLARY LAWS AND DIRECTIVES**References in text:**

"This Act", referred to in this section, is Act Oct. 3, 1961, P. L. 87-347, 75 Stat. 766, and appears as 30 USCS §§ 681 et seq.

Amendments:

1965. Act Oct. 5, 1965 (effective 1/1/66, as provided by § 2 of that Act), substituted "1969" for "1965" and substituted "1970" for "1966".

§ 688. Reports to Congress

The Secretary shall make an annual report with respect to operations under this Act not later than March 1, of each year to the Congress of the

Question:

What authority should be given to a portion of an enacted federal public law that does not appear as part of the *U.S. Code* but rather as a note following the text? The precise example I was confronted with involves P.L. 93-579, Section 7, regarding disclosure of social security numbers. The codification of this public law appears at 5 U.S.C.A. § 552(a). However, if you search through the code section you do not find the language that appeared as section 7 of the public law. If you look at the notes following the text you do find a reference to this section. Further, in 1978 (three years after the Privacy Act of 1974 became law) a district court decision, *Greater Cleveland Welfare Rights Organization v. Bauer*,⁴¹ did not cite to any *U.S. Code* section in referring to the language of section 7 of 93-579, but rather to the popular name of the act and the appropriate section within it.⁴²

Answer:

The relationship between and the varying authority of statutes and codes can be confusing.⁴³ This is largely due to the fact that the *United States Code* and its unofficial versions are more easily, and therefore far more frequently, consulted than are the *Statutes at Large*. In addition, it is easy to confuse the "official" status of the *United States Code* with its legal authority.

Public Laws are published in the *United States Statutes at Large*. The Congress has directed the Archivist of the United States to compile, edit, index, and publish in the *Statutes at Large* all the laws, concurrent resolutions, proclamations by the President, and constitutional amendments issued during each session of Congress. The Congress has further provided that the *United States Statutes at Large* shall be legal evidence of such documents in "all the courts of the United States, the several States, and the Territories and insular possessions of the United States."⁴⁴ Through the 99th Congress, the *Statutes at Large* will consist of approximately 100 volumes.

Obviously, a subject, rather than a chronological, arrangement of statutes is required for effective research. The *Revised Statutes of the United States*, enacted in 1874 and published in 1875, attempted to analyze all the existing laws of the United States and group them into subject arrangement. Laws of temporary, private, local, or limited interest were excluded. Most importantly, the *Revised Statutes of 1874* were reenacted into positive law. This means that the *Revised Statutes* rather than the *Statutes at Large* are legal evidence of the laws contained therein. The *Revised Statutes* was republished in 1878 to correct errors, but the second edition was never enacted into positive law. The *Revised Statutes of 1874* remains the only federal statutory compilation to be enacted in its entirety into positive law.⁴⁵

The *United States Code (U.S.C.)* is a consolidation and codification of all the general and permanent laws of the United States in force at the time of publication. Editions of the *U.S.C.* have been published in 1926, 1934, 1946, 1952, 1958, 1964, 1970, 1976, and 1982, with annual cumulative supplements reflecting newly enacted laws.⁴⁶ The Office of the Law Revision Counsel was created in 1974 as part of the House of Representatives.⁴⁷ That office prepares and submits new editions of the *United States Code* to the Committee on the Judiciary, which is authorized to prepare and publish new editions and supplements to the *Code of the United States*.⁴⁸ The office also classifies newly enacted provisions of law into their proper positions in the *Code*.⁴⁹

The material appearing in the current edition of the *United States Code*, together with that in the current supplement, establish prima facie evidence of the general and permanent laws of the United States "[p]rovided, however, [t]hat whenever titles of such Code shall have been enacted into positive law the text thereof shall be legal evidence of the laws therein contained...."⁵⁰ In other words, until a title is enacted into positive law, the language of the code creates only a presumption of what the law states, which can be rebutted by the language appearing in the *Statutes at Large*. Once the title has been enacted into positive law, that title of the Code serves as legal evidence of the laws contained therein. The following titles of the *United States Code* have been enacted into positive law: 1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18, 23, 28, 31, 32, 35, 37, 38, 39, 44, and 49.⁵¹ The Internal Revenue Act of 1954 also was enacted into positive law, and the language of Title 26 of the *United States Code* is identical to that of the *Internal Revenue Code*. The titles of the *United States Code* that have been enacted into positive law are named in the preface to each edition of the *Code*. The Office of the Law Revision Counsel is in the process of revising and codifying, for enactment into positive law, each title of the *Code*. The Office states that "[w]hen this project is completed, all the titles of the Code will be legal evidence of the general and permanent laws and recourse to the numerous volumes of the

Law Professors, 25 ARIZ. L. REV. 869 (1983).

39. Chambers, *SALT Survey—Women in Law School Teaching*, SALT NEWSLETTER, July 1983, at 1.

40. Lauster, *Gender Gap Gets Wider on Law Faculties*, NAT'L L. J., Jan. 9, 1984, at 1, col. 3.

41. See NAT'L L. J., Jan. 30, 1984, at 12, col. 2; NAT'L L. J., Feb. 20, 1984, at 12, col. 2.

42. NAT'L L. J., March 5, 1984, at 12, col. 1.

43. 462 F. Supp. 1313 (1978).

44. Privacy Act of 1974, Pub. L. No. 93-579, 88 Stat. 1896 (1974).

45. The compilers would like to thank John Miller of the Office of the Law Revision Counsel for his assistance in answering this question.

46. 1 U.S.C. § 112 (1982).

47. See M. COHEN & R. BIERING, HOW TO FIND THE LAW 189-91 (8th ed. 1983); J. JACOBSTEIN & R. MERSEY, FUNDAMENTALS OF LEGAL RESEARCH 141-43, (3d ed. 1985); M. PRICE, H. BITNER & S. BYSIEWICZ, EFFECTIVE LEGAL RESEARCH 30-32 (4th ed. 1979).

48. 2 U.S.C. § 285b (1982).

49. Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1975, Pub. L. No. 93-554, 88 Stat. 1771, 1777 (1974) (codified at 2 U.S.C. § 285 (1982)).

50. 2 U.S.C. § 285b(3).

51. *Id.* at § 285b(4).

52. 1 U.S.C. § 204(a) (1982).

53. 1 U.S.C. vii (1982).

United States Statutes at Large for this purpose will no longer be necessary."⁵⁴

There are, however, numerous statutes and sections of statutes that never are codified. To determine whether a statute has been codified, in whole or in part, check the *Tables* volume of the *United States Code* or its unofficial versions. Exclusion of a statute or section of a statute from the *Code* in no way affects the validity of the statute. The Office of the Law Revision Counsel selects the statutes which meet the statutory requirements for inclusion in the *Code*. Once a bill is enrolled, it is sent to the President. The Office of the Legislative Counsel has a ten-day period to review the legislation for inclusion in the *Code*.⁵⁵ The Office supplies the Archivist, who is responsible for producing both the slip laws and *Statutes at Large*, with the codification information that appears in the margins of the official slip laws and *Statutes at Large*. The Office selects for inclusion in the *Code* all provisions of a statute that it considers general and permanent in nature; "sections included in one edition may be omitted from the next or changed from one title of the *Code* to another by editorial fiat."⁵⁶ Mistakes involving exclusion from or inclusion in the *Code* by the Office do not operate to change the construction or effect of laws.⁵⁷

In compiling the *Code*, the Office also includes material, either in notes or appendixes, to aid in the construction and interpretation of the *Code*. As in the case of the notes to section 552(a) of 5 U.S.C., "[n]otes often refer to uncodified parts of a statute from which a Code section was derived."⁵⁸ Notes may refer to statutory provisions that set out effective or termination dates, require reports or studies to be submitted, release monies, or are otherwise temporary or limited in scope. Material not statutory in nature, but which may be fundamental to understanding the Code provisions, such as Presidential proclamations, executive orders, regulations, and court rules also may be included. The appendixes tend to include major laws not thought to be of a general or permanent nature

at the time of enactment, but that are too lengthy or important to be included in a note. Inclusion of material in a note rather than in an appendix is purely a matter of editorial discretion. Positive law titles tend to contain more notes and appendixes, because in order for a law to amend a positive law title section, the title and section of the code to be amended must be set out specifically in the statute. Statutes affecting the subject matter of positive law titles but not specifically amending them may be set out in notes or appendixes but cannot be codified.

The statute in point, the Privacy Act, is a statute which, in part, amends Title 5 of the *U.S. Code*, a positive law title. Only section 3, which adds section 552(a) to Title 5 of the Code, and section 4, which alters the chapter analysis of Title 5, specifically amend Title 5. Section 7 of the act does not, even though the subject matter of that section does relate to that of Title 5. Inclusion of section 7 in the notes helps to insure that researchers will not overlook that portion of the statute. Again, the exclusion of a section from the *Code* in no way affects the section's validity. Section 7 of the Privacy Act of 1974 is law; it is merely uncodified.

54. *Id.* (emphasis added).

55. If the President fails to act within ten days (Sundays excepted) the bill becomes law, unless there is an adjournment of Congress. If the President fails to sign a bill and Congress adjourns within ten days of the presentation of a bill to the President, a pocket veto results. U.S. Const. art. I., § 7, cl. 2.

56. M. PRUCS, H. BITNER & S. BYSZKOWICZ, *supra* note 41, at 33.

57. See, e.g., *Smiley v. Holm*, 285 U.S. 355, 373 (1932).

58. M. PRUCS, H. BITNER & S. BYSZKOWICZ, *supra* note 41, at 33.

Illustration 4b

Question:

Why are some sections of the *Statutes at Large* set forth as actual sections of the *United States Code* while others, which seem at least as general and permanent, are only added as notes to the *Code*?"

24. This question, together with the substance of its answer, was sent in by Ann Bateson from the University of Minnesota Law Library.

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Law Library Journal

[Vol. 77:182]

Answer:

An example of the practice referred to in the question can be found in the Privacy Act of 1974²⁵ as codified in Title 5 of the *United States Code*.²⁶ Although the Privacy Act comprises nine sections, of which at least sections 3, 5, 6, and 7 are of a general and permanent nature²⁷ only section 3 is given a separate section-number in the *United States Code*;²⁸ sections 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 are only set forth as notes to that section. Section 4 of the Act serves only to amend the chapter analysis of chapter 5 of title 5 of the *Code* and is given effect immediately preceding section 500.²⁹

Our correspondent decided that this question deserved an official answer and wrote to the Office of the Federal Register, which bucked the question up to the Office of the Law Revision Counsel of the U.S. House of Representatives. She received an answer from the Law Revision Counsel himself, Mr. Edward F. Willett, Jr., part of whose letter we quote as follows:

Section 7 of Pub. L. 93-579 was set out as a note under 5 U.S.C. 552a because that section was not enacted as an amendment of Title 5. Title 5 and those other titles that have been enacted into positive law can be changed (by addition of new sections and amendment or repeal of existing sections) only by Congress. Thus, if Congress enacts a provision that should (by virtue of the subject matter) be set out in a title that has been enacted into positive law, but the provision was not enacted as an amendment of that title, we will classify the provision as a note under the appropriate section of the title.

Other provisions are classified as notes because they are considered as being not general and permanent law, but may be of sufficient interest to warrant setting out as a note. Examples would be short titles of acts, effective date provisions, transitional and savings provisions, etc.³⁰

That only Congress can change parts of the *United States Code* that have been enacted into positive law can be seen from the fact that Congress had to include a separate section in the Privacy Act in order to accomplish the purely ministerial insertion of "552a. Records about individuals" in the chapter analysis of chapter 5 of title 5.³¹ In fact, although the actual catchline of section 552a is "Records maintained on individuals," and the section name given in section 4 is, therefore, incorrect, the Office of the Law Revision Counsel cannot make the conforming change but can only note the discrepancy at the bottom of the page.³²

A corollary of this answer is that the law found in notes to the *United States Code* often is no less "The Law" than the codified sections themselves. Ignore the notes at your peril!

25. Privacy Act of 1974, Pub. L. No. 93-579, 88 Stat. 1896.

26. 5 U.S.C. § 552a and notes (1982).

27. Section 7, for instance, makes it unlawful for any federal, state, or local government agency to deny rights to persons simply because they refuse to disclose their social security number when such disclosure is not required by statute.

28. § 552a.

29. 5 U.S.C. 500 (1982).

30. Letter from Edward F. Willett, Jr. to Ann Bateson (May 29, 1984).

31. § 4, 88 Stat. at 1905.

32. See Volume 1 of the U.S.C. (1982 ed.) at 401.

Illustration 5

United States

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Federal**United States**

Supreme Court (U.S.): Cite to U.S., S. Ct., or U.S.L.W., in that order of preference. Do not give a parallel citation.

United States Reports

91 U.S. to date	1875–date	U.S.
Wallace	1863–1874	e.g., 68 U.S. (1 Wall.)
Black	1861–1862	e.g., 66 U.S. (1 Black)
Howard	1843–1860	e.g., 42 U.S. (1 How.)
Peters	1828–1842	e.g., 26 U.S. (1 Pet.)
Wheaton	1816–1827	e.g., 14 U.S. (1 Wheat.)
Cranch	1801–1815	e.g., 5 U.S. (1 Cranch)
Dallas	1790–1800	e.g., 1 U.S. (1 Dall.)
Supreme Court Reporter	1882–date	S. Ct.
United States Law Week	1933–date	U.S.L.W.

Circuit Justices (e.g., Rehnquist, Circuit Justice): Cite to U.S., S. Ct., or U.S.L.W. if therein, in that order of preference.

United States Reports	1969–date	U.S.
Supreme Court Reporter	1926–date	S. Ct.
United States Law Week	1933–date	U.S.L.W.

(A few other opinions are reported in other reporters.
E.g., *United States v. Motlow*, 10 F.2d 657 (Butler, Circuit Justice 1926).)

Courts of Appeals (e.g., 1st Cir., D.C. Cir.), previously Circuit Courts of Appeals (e.g., 1st Cir.), and Court of Appeals of/for the District of Columbia (D.C. Cir.): Cite to F. or F.2d.

Federal Reporter	1891–date	F., F.2d
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Circuit Courts (e.g., C.C.S.D.N.Y., C.C.D. Cal.) (abolished 1912): Cite to F. Cas. or F.

Federal Cases	1789–1880	F. Cas.
(Citations to F. Cas. should give the case number parenthetically. E.g., <i>Hochman v. Sobeloff</i> , 18 F. Cas. 598 (C.C.W.D. Pa. 1859) (No. 10,444).)		

Federal Reporter	1880–1912	F.
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Temporary Emergency Court of Appeals (Temp. Emer. Ct. App.) (created 1972), Emergency Court of Appeals (Emer. Ct. App.) (created 1942, abolished 1961), and Commerce Court (Comm. Ct.) (created 1910, abolished 1913): Cite to F. or F.2d.

Federal Reporter	1910–date	F., F.2d
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United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (Fed. Cir.) (created 1982), successor to the **United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals (C.C.P.A.)** and the appellate jurisdiction of the **Court of Claims (Ct. Cl.)**: Cite to F.2d if therein; otherwise cite to the respective official reporter.

Federal Reporter	1929–date	F.2d
Court of Claims Reports	1956–1982	Ct. Cl.
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals Reports	1929–1982	C.C.P.A.

United States Claims Court (Cl. Ct.) (created 1982), successor to the original jurisdiction of the **Court of Claims (Ct. Cl.)**: Cite to F. Supp. if therein; otherwise cite to the respective official reporter.

Federal Supplement	1932–date	F. Supp.
United States Claims Court Reporter	1982–date	Cl. Ct.
Court of Claims Reports	1956–1982	Ct. Cl.

United States Court of International Trade (Ct. Int'l Trade) (created 1980), formerly **United States Customs Court (Cust. Ct.)** (created 1926): Cite to the official reporters if possible; if Ct. Int'l Trade is unavailable, cite to Cust. B. & Dec. (an official publication) or to I.T.R.D. (BNA) in that order of preference.

Customs Court Reports	1938–1980	Cust. Ct.
Court of International Trade Reports	1980–date	Ct. Int'l Trade
Customs Bulletin and Decisions	1980–date	Cust. B. & Dec.
International Trade Reporter Decisions	1980–date	I.T.R.D. (BNA)

District Courts (e.g., D. Mass., S.D.N.Y.): For cases after 1932, cite to F. Supp., F.R.D., or Bankr. if therein; otherwise cite to Fed. R. Serv. or Fed. R. Serv. 2d. For prior cases, cite to F., F.2d, or F. Cas. if therein.

Federal Supplement	1932–date	F. Supp.
Federal Rules Decisions	1938–date	F.R.D.
Bankruptcy Reporter	1979–date	Bankr.
Federal Rules Service	1938–date	Fed. R. Serv. (Callaghan). Fed. R. Serv. 2d (Callaghan)

(Citations to F. Cas. should give the case number parenthetically. E.g., *Ex parte McKean*, 16 F. Cas. 186 (E.D. Va. 1878) (No. 8848).)

Bankruptcy Courts (e.g., Bankr. N.D. Cal.) and **Bankruptcy Appellate Panels** (e.g., Bankr. 1st Cir.): Cite to Bankr. if therein; otherwise cite to a service (rule 18).

Bankruptcy Reporter	1979–date	Bankr.
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Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation (J.P.M.L.) (created 1968) and **Special Court Regional Rail Reorganization Act (Regional Rail Reorg. Ct.)** (created 1973): Cite to F. Supp.

Federal Supplement	1968–date	F. Supp.
--------------------	-----------	----------

Tax Court (T.C.) (created 1942), previously **Board of Tax Appeals (B.T.A.)**: Cite to T.C. or B.T.A. if therein; otherwise cite to T.C.M. (CCH), T.C.M. (P-H), or B.T.A.M. (P-H).

Reports of the United States Tax Court	1942–date	T.C.
Reports of the United States Board of Tax Appeals	1924–1942	B.T.A.
Tax Court Memorandum Decisions	1942–date	T.C.M. (CCH) [or (P-H)]
Board of Tax Appeals Memorandum Decisions	1924–1942	B.T.A.M. (P-H)

Court of Military Appeals (C.M.A.): Cite to C.M.A. if therein and to M.J. or C.M.R.

Court of Military Appeals Reports	1951–1975	C.M.A.
Military Justice Reporter	1975–date	M.J.
Court-Martial Reports	1951–1977	C.M.R.

Courts of Military Review (e.g., A.C.M.R., A.F.C.M.R.), previously **Boards of Review** (e.g., A.B.R.): For cases after 1950, cite to M.J. or C.M.R. For earlier cases, cite to the official reporter.

Military Justice Reporter	1975–date	M.J.
Court Martial Reports	1951–1977	C.M.R.

Statutory compilations: Cite to U.S.C. if therein.

United States Code (26 U.S.C. may be abbreviated as I.R.C.)		x U.S.C. § x (19xx)
United States Code Annotated		x U.S.C.A. § x (West 19xx)
United States Code Service		x U.S.C.S. § x (Law. C. op. 19xx)

Session laws

United States Statutes at Large (Cite public laws before 1957 by chapter number; cite subsequent acts by public law number.)		x Stat. xxx (1xxx)
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Administrative compilation

Code of Federal Regulations	1937–date	xx C.F.R. § (19xx)
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Administrative register

Federal Register	1935–date	xx Fed. Reg. (19xx)
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Illustration 6

Question:

We are frequently asked questions about both the history of and the most recent amendments to the various federal procedural rules. Where can we most easily find this information?

Answer:

This century has witnessed the spawning of various uniform federal rules of procedure—civil, criminal, appellate and the evidence rules. These rules have been the subject of much published commentary and chronicling. This answer will attempt to identify a few major and easily retrievable sources of information on both the history and the amendment of these rules.

General History

Probably two of the most widely accessible repositories of narrative discussion of the events leading to the drafting and adoption of the various rules are *Moore's Federal Practice* (2d Ed.) and *Federal Practice and Procedure* (authored by Charles Alan Wright and others).

¹ See 2 U.S.C. § 168 (1976).

² The next complete revision will take place upon the completion of the October 1981 term of the Supreme Court; this means a publication date of probably no sooner than 1983.

The thoroughness of the general historical chronologies provided by *Moore's* varies for each rule, although certainly the general background discussion for the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure in *Moore's* leaves the most to be desired. Historical summaries can be found at the following paragraphs in *Moore's*.

Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure (hereinafter FRAP): ¶201.05 *et seq.*

Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (hereinafter FRCP): ¶0.501 *et seq.*

Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure (hereinafter FRCrP): vol. 8 ¶1.02 *et seq.*

Federal Rules of Evidence (hereinafter FREvid): vol. 10, § 5 *et seq.*

Wright presents similar historical summaries throughout his treatise and the FRCrP adoption process is more fully discussed there. Wright's summaries can be found at the following sections:

FRAP: § 3945 *et seq.*

FRCP: § 1001 *et seq.*

FRCrP: § 1 *et seq.*

FREvid: § 5001 *et seq.*

Descriptive historical discussions of the adoption of the various federal rules can also, of course, be found in the legal periodical literature by using the standard periodical indices.

Legislative History

Because the federal procedural rules are products of the federal court system, acting under congressional grants of rule making authority, it was impossible, until recently, to compile strict "legislative histories" of these rules. The rules have traditionally been drafted by various Advisory Committees to the Judicial Conference. The Judicial Conference submits the final draft of the proposed rules to the Supreme Court, which has routinely passed the proposals on to Congress for inspection without comment.¹ Each act authorizing the drafting of rules provides for a congressional veto or amendment process, although until recently Congress never amended or halted the enactment of rules of procedure.² If Congress fails to act on rules submitted to it

¹ Several justices, most notably Justices Black and Douglas, have been outspoken critics of this process, describing it as turning the Court into a "mere conduit . . . our approval being merely perfunctory." 409 U.S. 1132, 1133 (1972). See also, 8 MOORE'S FEDERAL PRACTICE ¶1.02, n.1 (1980); 10 MOORE'S FEDERAL PRACTICE § 40 (1979).

² See 10 MOORE'S FEDERAL PRACTICE § 35 (1979).

within a specified time period, the rules automatically take effect.³ When Congress does fail to act, there will be no debates, reports, prints, hearings or documents (except for the House document that contains the Chief Justice's transmittal of the text of the proposed rule changes and Advisory Committee notes).

This does not mean, however, that no material illustrative of intent is available for these rules. The Advisory Committee's notes explaining their reasons for drafting the rules have traditionally been accorded great weight by the courts in construing the rules,⁴ in the absence of more traditional "legislative history" material. These notes can be found in many sources, including the Chief Justice's transmittal to Congress and separate pamphlet editions of the various rules, in treatises like *Moore's*, and in the *U.S. Code* and the annotated commercially produced versions of the *U.S. Code*.

Recent Amendments

Finding the text of recent amendments to the various procedural rules is fairly simple. First, as noted earlier, the Chief Justice's message transmitting proposed rule changes to Congress is always printed as a House of Representatives document. Provided that Congress makes no changes in the rules, these documents constitute handy pamphlet-sized editions of rules changes and advisory committee notes.

Of course, *Moore's* looseleaf treatise will also quickly reflect any changes in the rules. Callaghan's *Federal Rules Service* also will provide a quickly updated version of the FRCP. *Federal Rules Service* routinely publishes both recent amendments and advisory committee notes. Annual paperback rules compilations published by the West Publishing Company will often incorporate pending but not yet approved rules changes.

Yet another current source for rulings changes is BNA's *U.S. Law Week—Supreme Court Section*. Since the rules are promulgated by the Court, BNA publishes special editions of the changes in the Opinion section of its service short-

ly after their promulgation by the Court. The text of the Advisory Committee notes are not included in *Law Week*.

³ A recent exception to this rule are proposed amendments to the FREvid which create, abolish or modify a privilege. These rules do not take effect until they are approved by Congress. See 28 U.S.C. § 2076 (1976).

⁴ See 2 MOORE'S FEDERAL PRACTICE ¶1.13 [2] (1979) and the cases cited therein.

Illustration 7

Question:

The dissenting opinion in the case of *United States v. Sells Engineering, Inc.*⁷ cites to "2 Comments, Recommendations and Suggestions Concerning the Proposed Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure 355 (1943)." I have looked everywhere and can't find any further information about this apparently multivolumed work. Can you help?

Answer:

This question is definitely not an easy one to answer. In our research we did find at least one other treatise that cites to the work you have asked about;⁸ and, because one of those cites is to a volume 4, we were reasonably sure that the work is fairly substantial. Nevertheless, it proved difficult to find; and when we did find it, it proved to be pretty rare. Here is its history.

In 1941, the Supreme Court appointed an Advisory Committee on Rules of Criminal Procedure.⁹ A short history of the Advisory Committee's work on the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure can be found in Wright's *Federal Practice and Procedure*.¹⁰ This history indicates that the Advisory Committee got help, recommendations, and suggestions from committees of the bench and bar throughout the country and from individual lawyers and laymen.¹¹

These recommendations and suggestions were collected, collated, mimeographed, and bound in sets of four volumes each, and these were distributed to the members of the Committee for their personal use while working on the proposed rules. We have been unable to determine exactly how many copies were mimeographed, but it is certain that the number was quite small, and the letter of transmittal for each volume contains language along the following lines: "As only a limited number of copies has been mimeographed, it will be appreciated if each member will

bring his copy to the next meeting of the Committee."¹² Only nineteen individuals served on the Committee, and assuming that only a few extra copies were produced, it is unlikely that more than thirty copies were produced in all.

To the best of our knowledge, the only way these volumes can be obtained at this time is by having the Harvard Law Library microfilm them for you. However, negotiations are currently under way to have the materials reprinted in a more accessible form. Libraries interested in obtaining this set should send an expression of interest to this column, and we will try to notify you if a reprint becomes available.

12. Letter of Transmittal from Alexander Holtzoff to Members of the Advisory Committee on Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure (Sept. 25, 1943), reprinted in 1 COMMENTS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND SUGGESTIONS RECEIVED CONCERNING THE PROPOSED FEDERAL RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE introductory pages (1943).

13. J. LAPP, FEDERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS (1918) (Indianapolis: B.F. Bowen & Co.).

14. J. Fairlie states that the regulations compiled in Lapp's book "form only a small part of the total mass of such regulations." Fairlie, *Administrative Legislation*, 18 MICH. L. REV. 181, 182 (1919).

15. J. LAPP, *supra* note 13, at Introduction (unpaginated).

7. 103 S. Ct. 3133, 3153 (1983).

8. L. ORFIELD, *CRIMINAL PROCEDURE UNDER THE FEDERAL RULES* 73 n.3, 91 n.1, 131 n.1 (1966) (Rochester, N.Y.: Lawyers Co-operative Pub. Co.).

9. Appointment of Advisory Committee on Rules in Criminal Cases, 312 U.S. 717 (1941), 313 U.S. 602 (1941), 314 U.S. 719 (1941).

10. 1 C. WRIGHT, *supra* note 2, at 2.

11. *Id.* at 5.

Illustration 8

Question:

What are the Supreme Court Standards of Evidence, and where can I find them?

Answer:

The Supreme Court Standards of Evidence, sometimes also known as the "Federal Standards of Evidence" and by various other unofficial popular names, are really quite easy to find once their history is identified. The Federal Rules of Evidence were originally promulgated pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §§ 3402, 3771, and 3772 and 28 U.S.C. §§ 2072 and 2075 by the Supreme Court by an order dated November 20, 1972, to become effective July 1, 1973.⁹ Some of these rules, however, were controversial, and Congress stepped in to suspend their implementation pending amendment.¹⁰ That study resulted in the current Federal Rules of Evidence, enacted by Congress to become effective on July 1, 1975.¹¹

The Federal Rules of Evidence as passed by Congress varied in some significant respects from the rules proposed by the Supreme Court. Specifically, the Supreme Court's proposed rules 105, 303, 406(b), 502-513, and 804(b)(2) were completely omitted in the final rules. Some of these omitted rules have become known as *standards* instead of rules and are sometimes numbered as standards 107 and 502 to 513 (proposed rules 303, 406(b), and 804(b)(2) are rarely cited as standards). The standards are set out explicitly, together with the notes of an advisory committee appointed by Chief Justice Earl Warren to formulate the rules, in Weinstein's text on evidence.¹² Many other texts include them implicitly in their appendices covering the rules as originally proposed by the Supreme Court.¹³

9. The order was transmitted to Congress on February 5, 1973, and was printed as H.R. DOC. NO. 46, 93d Cong., 1st Sess. (1973). It was reprinted at 56 F.R.D. 183.

10. Pub. L. No. 93-12, 87 Stat. 9 (1973).

11. Pub. L. No. 93-595, 88 Stat. 1926 (1974) reprinted in 28 U.S.C. app. at 539-605 (1976 ed.).

12. JACK B. WEINSTEIN & MARGARET A. BERGER, WEINSTEIN'S EVIDENCE (1975) (New York: Matthew Bender).

13. STEPHEN A. SALTZBERG & KENNETH REDDEN, FEDERAL RULES OF EVIDENCE MANUAL (3d ed. 1982) (Charlottesville, Va.: Michie); SPENCER A. GARD, JONES ON EVIDENCE (6th ed. 1972) (Rochester, N.Y.: Lawyer's Co-operative) (in vol. 4, app.); FEDERAL RULES OF EVIDENCE SERVICE (1979-date) (Wilmette, Ill.: Callaghan) (in *Finding Aids* volume, "Rules of Evidence" tab, app.); AM. JUR. 2D *New Topic Service: Federal Rules of Evidence* 427-568 (1975) (Rochester, N.Y.: Lawyer's Co-operative) (Published in substantially the same form in 28 U.S.C.S. app. (Law. Co-op. 1975) and in 20 U.S. SUPREME COURT DIGEST, LAWYER'S EDITION 427-568.)

Illustration 9

99th Congress, 1st Session - - - - - House Document 99-63

AMENDMENTS TO THE FEDERAL RULES OF
CIVIL PROCEDURE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE
UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

AMENDMENTS TO THE FEDERAL RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE
PRESCRIBED BY THE COURT, PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. 2072



DOCUMENTS

JUN 20 1985

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
GALLAGHER LAW LIBRARY

APRIL 30, 1985.—Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered
to be printed

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

51-011 O

WASHINGTON : 1985

Illustration 10

Court Rules
DatabasesLEXIS
GENFED library

NAME	FILE	NAME	FILE
FRCP	-Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, as amended to 10/84	TAXRUL	-Rules of Procedure of the U.S. Tax Court, as amended to 1/84
FRCRP	-Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, as amended to 10/84	CLRUL	-Rules of the U.S. Claims Court, as of 11/85
FRE	-Federal Rules of Evidence, as amended to 8/83	RULES	-All Federal Rules
FRAP	-Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure, as amended to 3/86	SIMPSN	-Simpson-Mazzoli Act of 1983
		DOSBUL	-Department of State Bulletin 1/84 to 9/86
		FJA	-Federal Judiciary Almanac, 1986

N.B. The FRCP and FRCRP and FRE are not current. 1985 amendments do not appear in this LEXIS version.

WESTLAW
USC database

Search tip. To retrieve particular rules, use the following abbreviations in the citation field. For example, to retrieve Bankruptcy Court Rules, use the following query: CITE(br)

BR	Bankruptcy Rules	2254C	Disclosure Requirements Rules Governing ss 2254 Cases
CITR	Court of International Trade Rules	2255C	Rules Governing ss 2255 Cases
CMA	U.S. Court of Military Appeals, Rules of Practice and Procedure	RPJPML	Rules Governing Judicial Panel on Multi-District Litigation
CMR	Courts of Military Review Rules of Practice and Procedure	SCRARRAR	Special Court, Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973 Rules
CTCLR	U.S. Claims Court Rules	SCR	Supreme Court Rules
FRAP	Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure	TCR	Tax Court Rules
FRCP	Federal Rules of Civil Procedure	USMR	Rules of Procedure for the Trial of Misdemeanors Before U.S. Magistrates
FRCRP	Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure		
FREV	Federal Rules of Evidence		
JPFDR	Judicial Personnel Financial		

N.B. The Federal Rules here are as current as the USC database (i.e. 7-2-86).

II. Federal Constitutional Law

A. U.S. Constitution

1. Text

- U.S.C.

2. Annotated Constitution

- U.S.C.A.
- U.S.C.S.
- Constitution of the United States of America: Analysis and Interpretation (Illustration 11)
- Other

B. Finding cases interpreting the Constitution

- Constitution of the United States of America: Analysis and Interpretation
- U.S.C.A. (comprehensive - annotations)
- U.S.C.S. (selective - annotations)
- Shepards (federal and state citators)
- U.S. Supreme Court Digest, L. ed. (U.S. Supreme Court and lower federal courts)
- United States Supreme Court Digest (West) (U.S. Supreme Court only)
- West's Federal Digest, et. al. (U.S. Supreme Court and federal courts)

-ALR, Federal

C. Other selected secondary sources

1. Rotunda, Nowak & Young, Constitutional Law: Substance and Procedure (3 vol. 1986)
2. Nowak, Rotunda & Young, Constitutional Law, 3rd, (1986) (Hornbook series)
3. Tribe, American Constitutional Law (1978)
4. Schwartz, Constitutional Law: A Textbook, 2d ed (1979)
5. Many 1 and 2 volume texts and treatises on special areas -- civil rights, search and seizure, etc.

D. Research tips

1. Distinguish between federal constitutional law and state constitutional law
2. Determine from the outset whether you need all available case law or need most significant recent case on point or landmark decision
3. Biggest problem is sorting through what you find. Huge body of law available.
4. Determine what part of the Constitution is at issue (Illus. 12)

E. U.S. Supreme Court

1. Practice and procedure

- Term of court

- Petition for Writ of Certiorari (discretionary)
- Appeal (mandatory)
- Conference List
- Rule of 4
 - .Grant or deny cert
 - .Jurisdiction postponed or noted
 - .(Announced via Order List - Published in U.S. Law Week and CCH Supreme Court Bulletin)
- Parties submit briefs - under Supreme Court Rules
- Set for oral argument (LEXIS loads briefs 60-90 days) (Microfilm R&B) (Illustration 13)
- Draft opinions written on-line and typeset electronically
- Most cases decided in term in which argued
- Announced from the bench 10 a.m.
 - .Opinion available Public Information Office, U.S. Supreme Court
 - .LEXIS and WESTLAW input 24-48 hours
 - .USLW - 3-7 days
 - ..S. Ct. and L. Ed. 2d advance sheets - 14-28 days

2. Selected secondary sources

- Congressional Quarterly's Guide to the U.S. Supreme Court (1979)
- Elliott, A Reference Guide to the United States Supreme Court (1986)

- Stern, Gressman & Shapiro, Supreme Court Practice, 6th ed (1986)
- Supreme Court Review (U Chicago)
- Harvard Law Review, first issue of each volume
- Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise - History of the Supreme Court of the United States

Illustration 11

Question:

Where can I find a list of state statutes and local ordinances which have been held unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court?

Answer:

This answer is readily discoverable in a reference source few reference desks should be without: *The Constitution of the United States of America: Analysis and Interpretation*. This publication, frequently referred to as the *Constitution Annotated*, is now prepared by the Congressional Research Service under a continuing mandate from Congress,¹ calling for decennial total revision of the work and biennial pocket-part supplementation.²

In addition to the section-by-section analysis of the Constitution which constitutes the bulk of this book, there is also included a "literal print" of the Constitution and its amendments (preserving original spelling, punctuation, and capitalization), and several special data compilations. One of these is, of course, a list of "State Constitutional and Statutory Provisions and Municipal Ordinances Held Unconstitutional on Their Face or As Administered." Also included is a list of Acts of Congress held unconstitutional in whole or in part and a list of Supreme Court decisions overruled by subsequent decisions.

¹ See 2 U.S.C. § 168 (1976).

² The next complete revision will take place upon the completion of the October 1981 term of the Supreme Court; this means a publication date of probably no sooner than 1983.

**U.S. CONSTITUTION
Quick Reference**

Bill of Attainder	Article I §9, Clause 3
Case and Controversy	Article III §2, Clause 1
Commerce Clause	Article I §8, Clause 3
Confrontation Clause	6th Amendment
Contract Clause	Article I §10, Clause 1
Cruel and Unusual Punishment	8th Amendment
Double Jeopardy	5th Amendment
Due Process of Law	5th Amendment
	14th Amendment
Eminent Domain Power	5th Amendment
Enumeration Clause	9th Amendment
Equal Protection	14th Amendment
Establishment Clause (Establishment of Religion)	1st Amendment
<u>Ex post facto</u> laws	
	Article I §9, Clause 3
	Article I §10, Clause 1
Freedom of the Press	1st Amendment
Freedom of Speech	1st Amendment
Full Faith and Credit	Article IV §1
Import Export Clause	Article I §10
Jury Trial	Article III §2
	7th Amendment
	5th Amendment
Just Compensation	Article I §8, Clause 18
Necessary and Proper Clause	Article II §1
Oath of Office - President	Article IV §2,
Privileges and Immunities	14th Amendment
	10th Amendment
Powers Reserved to the States	10th Amendment
Reserved Powers	1st Amendment
Right of Assembly	1st Amendment
Right of Petition	2d Amendment
Right to Bear Arms	6th Amendment
Right to Counsel	4th Amendment
Search and Seizure	5th Amendment
Self-incrimination	6th Amendment
Speedy Trial	11th Amendment
State Immunity	Article IV, clause 2
Supremacy Clause	

Illustration 13

Question:

One of our law professors was looking for a transcript of an oral argument before the United States Supreme Court in a case which was decided in 1871. We were unable to locate a transcript for that particular case. We would like some general information on the availability of records of oral arguments before the United States Supreme Court.

Answer:

Records of oral arguments before the United States Supreme Court can be located from a variety of sources. Taped recordings of oral arguments before the United States Supreme Court have been made since 1955.⁷ The recordings of arguments up to 1976⁶ are available for listening at the National Archives. Inquiries should include the name and full citation to the case and should be directed to:

The National Archives
NNSM, Room G13
Washington, D.C. 20408
(202) 786-0041

Copies of tapes over three years old can be purchased from the National Archives after getting the permission of the Marshall of the Supreme Court. There is a minimum charge of five dollars. Charges for copies onto reel-to-reel tapes are ninety cents per minute; charges for copies onto cassette tapes run fifty cents per minute. Researchers should verify that the Archives actually own the recordings of particular oral arguments before requesting that a copy be made. Allow at least two weeks for copies to be produced.

In 1968 the Court entered into a contract for the production of printed transcripts of all oral arguments.⁷ The Supreme Court Library houses this collection. The Supreme Court Library receives the transcripts for arguments from the current term within five to seven working days after the argument is heard. Transcripts of oral arguments from the current term may be read at the Supreme Court Library but may not be copied. Copies of the transcripts are available seven days after the oral argument at the cost of \$3.10 per page from:

5. The compilers would like to thank Peter Martz and Herbert Sumpter of the Motion Picture, Sound, and Video Branch of the National Archives, and Anne Ashmore of the Supreme Court Library for their help in answering this portion of the question.

6. Readers may wish to read Carelli, *The Secret Tapes of the High Court*, Nat'l L. J., October 14, 1985, at 3, col. 1.

Alderson Reporting Company
20 F Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001
(202) 628-9300

One can arrange for transcripts to be produced in less than seven days at the cost of \$3.70 per page. All orders must be prepaid. Transcripts for oral arguments usually run from fifty to sixty pages.

Prior to 1968, the parties to a case would sometimes arrange to have the oral arguments transcribed. The Supreme Court Library houses an incomplete collection of pre-1968 transcripts. Clare Bailey and other members of the Supreme Court Library staff have compiled a list of more than 500 pre-1968 cases for which the Supreme Court Library has transcripts. A cursory check of that list indicates that more than 100 are transcripts of pre-Warren Court cases, but very few are from cases decided before 1900. These transcripts are available to be used or copied at the Supreme Court Library, but they do not circulate, and the library staff is unable to provide photocopies of the transcripts. Ms. Bailey has supplied the editors of this column with copies of this list. Those wanting to know whether or not transcripts of oral arguments are held for a particular case decided prior to 1968 should contact the Supreme Court Library or the compilers of this column.

In 1980, University Publications of America issued a microfiche set entitled *The Complete Oral Arguments of the Supreme Court of the United States* (1969 to present), which is based on the transcripts produced for the Supreme Court. It is updated annually. In 1984, University Publications issued a second microfiche set entitled *Oral Arguments of the Supreme Court of the United States: The Warren Court, 1953-1968 Term*. This is based on the set of pre-1968 transcripts held at the Supreme Court, printed transcripts produced by University Publications from the National Archives tape holdings, and transcripts obtained, when available, from individual parties or their attorneys; therefore, it may not be entirely complete. University Publications also prints oral arguments for some cases in its series, *Landmark Briefs and Arguments of the Supreme Court of the United States: Constitutional Law* (1793-1983 term) and *Antitrust Law: Major Briefs and Oral Arguments of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1955 Term to 1975 Term*. Summaries of oral arguments for selected cases also appear in *United States Law Week*, Section Three: Supreme Court: Proceedings.

7. The compilers would like to thank Anne Ashmore and Clare Bailey at the Supreme Court Library for their help in answering this portion of the question.

U.S. Supreme Court -Oral Argument Transcripts
-Records and Briefs

From Questions and Answers, 78 Law Library Journal 205-206 (1986)

III. Federal Administrative Law

A. Introduction

B. Rules and Regulations

1. Daily publication in Federal Register, 1936 to date

- Paper (GPO)
- WESTLAW, July 1, 1980 to date (within 3 days of publication)
- LEXIS, July 1, 1980 to date (within 3 days of publication)
- Microfiche

.William S. Hein (Jan. 2, 1980 to date)

2. Codified by title in Code of Federal Regulations, 1938 to date

- Paper (GPO), each title revised and republished annually - quarterly basis
- LEXIS, 1981 to date
- WESTLAW, 1984 to date
- Microfiche

.William S. Hein (1981 to date)

- Microfilm

.Trans-Media (1939-1980)

- Update with Federal Register (Illustrations 14a and 14b)
 - Can shepardize to find judicial treatment, but not agency treatment
3. Other sources of F. Reg. and C.F.R.
- Official publications
 - Unofficial publications
 - Looseleafs

C. Adjudicatory functions


1. Exercise of judicial power in determining cases and questions arising under its statutes and regulations
2. Administrative Procedure Act of 1946 (60 stat. 238) (5 USC §551 et seq) strengthened procedural safeguards, established standards to assure fair hearings, and increased publication requirements
3. Freedom of Information Act, 5 USC §552 (enacted 80 stat 383, Sept. 6, 1966, PL 89-554) improved public access to information and documents
4. Official and unofficial publication
 - Monthly Catalog of Government Publications
 - Legal Looseleafs in Print
 - Appendix D in Cohen & Berring, How to Find the Law, 8th ed., (Sources of Federal Regulatory Agency Rules, Regulations and Adjudications)
 - WESTLAW, esp. topical databases
 - LEXIS, esp. topical databases

5. Specialized citators available to shepardize agency adjudications
 6. Judicial decisions relating to administrative law
- D. Other selected sources for administrative law questions
1. Davis, Administrative Law Treatise, 2d, v. 1-5 (1979-1984)
 2. Schwartz, Administrative Law, 2d (1984)
 3. Gellhorn, Administrative Law and Process in a Nutshell, 2d (1981)

Illustration 14a

VIII Federal Register / Vol. 47, No. 227 / W		Federal Register Vol. 47, No. 18 Thursday, January 28, 1982	
CPR PARTS AFFECTED IN THIS ISSUE		CPR PARTS AFFECTED DURING JANUARY	
A cumulative list of the parts affected this month can be found in the Reader Aids section at the end of this issue.		At the end of each month, the Office of the Federal Register publishes separately a list of CFR Sections Affected (LSA), which lists parts and sections affected by documents published since the revision date of each title.	
3 CFR Executive Orders 12265 52957 7 CFR 805 52988 808 52988 812 52988 882 52988 887 52988 888 52988 1701 52981 Proposed Rules 442 52025 8 CFR Proposed Rules 56 52028 113 52028 201 52027 200 52027 18 CFR 456 52224 Proposed Rules 2 52028 50 52028 54 52028 456 52228 11 CFR Proposed Rules 108 52028 8031-8038 52028 12 CFR 541 52981 561 52981 563 52981 12 CFR Ch. I 52988 311 52978 14 CFR 204 52977 250 52980 254 52987 281 52981 18 CFR 388 52981 16 CFR 13 52983 17 CFR Proposed Rules 170 52021 18 CFR Proposed Rules 271 (2 documents) 52032 3003 52033 388 52034 21 CFR 183 52984 Proposed Rules 1208 52028 24 CFR Proposed Rules 200 52028 203 52028 221 52028 234 52028 27 CFR 8 52988 Proposed Rules 8 (2 documents) 52048 52051	38 CFR Proposed Rules 915 52063 34 CFR 428 52987 500 52987 520 52987 525 52987 528 52987 527 52987 37 CFR Proposed Rules 2 52054 38 CFR Proposed Rules 3001 52058 49 CFR 52 52000 182 52000 180 (4 documents) 52004 Proposed Rules 488 52172 Proposed Rules 52 52057 81 52058 88 52058 158 52182 180 (2 documents) 52080 52081 42 CFR 52 52007 526 52007 528 52007 548 52007 88 52007 45 CFR 74 52007 304 52014 1238 52007 47 CFR 73 (6 documents) 52018- 52020 74 52021 Proposed Rules 34 52082 38 52082 88 52083 49 CFR 1002 52891 1048 52890 1138 52878 1142 52882 1143 52883 1180 52880 1185 52888 1188 52890 1188 52891 Proposed Rules 1002 52897 1170 52897	68 188, 2074 188 2543 228 2529 282 532 301 1257 318 2082, 2088 425 8 601 130 701 837 808 131, 2254 801 2978 808 589 808 1285 807 748, 8074, 2880, 4038 810 808, 2787, 2082 844 747, 1288 1200 2881 1701 2088 1884 580 1884 580 1888 4038 Proposed Rules Ch. I 3128 102 621 388 8074 878 831 1004 2118 1008 814 1007 882, 2122 1011 2888 1012 814 1012 814 1012 814 1023 814 1008 814 1040 814 1048 2888 1088 2888 1134 814 1128 814 1132 814 1134 778, 814 1138 814 1138 778, 814 1137 778, 814 1138 814, 2081 1250 1105 1701 3128, 3884, 3555 1888 33 1842 2774 1881 33 8 CFR 101 840 204 842 228 131, 2157 284 840 318 132 Proposed Rules 2 1388 8 CFR Ch. I 748	

Illustration 14b

34		LSA—LIST OF CFR SECTIONS AFFECTED		
CHANGES JANUARY 4 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1982				
<p>LSA List of CFR Sections Affected</p> <p>September 1982</p> <p>SAVE THIS ISSUE*</p> <p>TITLES 1-16 Changes January 4, 1982 through September 30, 1982</p> <p>TITLES 17-27 Changes April 1, 1982 through September 30, 1982</p> <p>TITLES 28-41 Changes July 1, 1982 through September 30, 1982</p> <p>*TITLES 42-50 (ANNUAL) Changes October 1, 1981 through September 30, 1982</p> <p>PARALLEL TABLE OF AUTHORITIES AND RULES</p> 	<p>TITLE 8—ALIENS AND NATIONALITY</p> <p>Chapter I—Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice</p>		<p>Page</p>	
	332a.2 Amended.....	10778	332a.13 (b) revised; (e) removed.....	10778
	332c.1 Revised.....	38673	334.2 Revised.....	10778
	334.11 Revised.....	10778	334.21 Revised.....	10778
	335.11 (a) revised.....	10778	335b Removed.....	10779
	336.11 Revised.....	10779	336.16 Revised.....	10779
	336.16a Revised.....	10779	336.17 Revised.....	10779
	336.17 Revised.....	10779	339.1 Revised.....	10779
	344.3 Revised.....	10779		
			Title 8—Proposed Rules:	
			1—499 (Ch. I).....	18904
			3.....	1396, 37544
			165.....	32963, 37544
			204.....	35220
			214.....	30147, 33463, 34596, 37546, 39651
			248.....	33463, 34596, 37546, 32962
			TITLE 9—ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS	
			Chapter I—Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture	
			2.76 Amended.....	746
			2.76 Amended.....	746
		2.77 Amended.....	746	
		2.78 Amended.....	746	
		2.79 Amended.....	746	
		2.80 Amended.....	746	
		2.81 Amended.....	746	
		11.21 Amended.....	746	
		53.10 (d) addition confirmed.....	5996	
		71.3 (a) revised.....	7826	
		72.13 (b)(4) added.....	11002	
		73.7 Amended.....	746	
		79.2 (a)(1) amended.....	42719	
		82.1 (q) added; interim.....	11245	
		82.3 (c)(1) added.....	1109	
		(c)(2) added.....	3089	
		(c)(3) added.....	3758	
		(c)(1)(i) removed.....	4043	
		(c)(1)(ii) removed.....	5701	
		(c)(3)(i) removed.....	7390	
		(c)(2) removed.....	13323	
		(c)(1) added.....	21238	
		(c)(1) amended.....	20448	
		82.6 Added; interim.....	11245	

IV. Federal Administrative Law (con't)

A. Environmental Law

1. Primary sources

- USC primarily in titles 33, 42 and 43 (laws) (Illus. 15)
- CFR primarily in titles 33, 36 and 40 (rules and regulations)

2. Secondary sources

- BNA Environment Reporter (on LEXIS)
 - .Cases (all courts)
 - .Current Developments
 - .Permanent vols - Federal Laws; Federal Regulations; State Air Laws; State Water Laws; State solid waste/land use; mining
- ELI Environmental Law Reporter (on LEXIS)
 - .Cases (all courts)
 - .Permanent vols - Pending litigation; regulations; statutes (very little state material)
 - .A lot of separate publications and articles
- Rodgers, Environmental Law: Air and Water, 2 v. (1986)
- Yannacone, Cohen & Davison, Environmental Rights and Remedies, 2 v. + 1973/85 Supp.
- Law, Natural Resources and Land Use: The Environmental Collection of the Paul L. Boley Law Library (July 1986) (v. 1-5)

- Periodicals devoted to environmental law
 - .Boston College Environmental Affairs Law Review
 - .Columbia Journal of Environmental Law
 - .Ecology Law Quarterly (Berkeley)
 - .Environmental Law
 - .Harvard Environmental Law Review
 - .Natural Resources & Environment (ABA)
 - .Pace Environmental Law Review
 - .Temple Environmental Law & Technology Journal
 - .UCLA Journal of Environmental Law & Policy
 - .Virginia Journal of Natural Resources Law
 - .William Mitchell Environmental Law Journal

B. The Law of Hazardous Waste

1. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976
(RCRA) 42 USC §§6901-6987
 - Federal classification of hazardous waste
 - Cradle-to-grave manifest system
 - Federal standards to be followed by all involved in treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous wastes
 - Enforcement of standards through permit system
 - State programs
 - Assure that ultimate disposition of waste materials is environmentally sound

2. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA or Superfund)
42 USC §§9601-9657

- Authority for removal of hazardous substances from active and inactive disposal sites
- Trust fund
- Places financial responsibility for cleanup on companies responsible for contamination
- National contingency plan to govern cleanup
- Notice requirements for all spills of hazardous substances

3. Selected sources

- LEXIS (Environmental - ENVIRN) (Illustrations 16a and 16b)
- WESTLAW (Environmental Law - FENV) (Illustration 16c)
- BNA, Environment Reporter
- ELI, Environmental Law Reporter
- Quarles, Federal Regulation of Hazardous Wastes: A Guide to RCRA (Oct. 1982) (ELI)
- Belfiglio, Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites: A Handbook for Public Input and Review (1981) (Stanford Environmental Law Society)
- Metaxas, "Hazardous Waste Law Evolves", 9 Nat'l L.J. 1, 9-10 (9-15-86)
- BNA Chemical Regulation Reporter - Hazardous Materials Transportation (mostly regulations)

4. Research hints

- Transportation, energy and chemical regulation are related topics
- Current topics of interest -- sites for hazardous wastes disposal; liability issues for migration of waste
- LEXIS has better on-line database
- NEXIS
- DIALOG

C. Banking Law

1. Primary sources

- USC in titles 12 and 15
- CFR primarily in titles 12, 24 and 31 (rules and regulations)
- Direct - Various agencies (interpretive releases; general counsel opinions; etc.) (Illustration 17)

2. Secondary sources

- CCH, Federal Banking Law Reporter
- Solomon & Frederic, Banking Law (MB) (1981 to date)
- Lovett, Banking and Financial Institutions Law in a Nutshell (1984)
- Cobb, Federal Regulation of Depository Institutions: Enforcement Powers and Procedures (WG&L) (1984)

- Beutel & Schroeder, Bank Officer's Handbook of Commercial Banking Law, 5th (1982) (WG&L)
- Michie on Banks and Banking, perm. ed. (7 vols.)
- Annual Review of Banking Law (WG&L) (1982 to date)

D. The Law of Savings and Loan Associations

1. Federal Home Loan Bank Act of 1932, 12 USC §1421 et. seq. (Illus. 18)
 - Established the Federal Home Loan Bank Board (FHLBB)
 - To encourage thrift and economical home ownership
2. Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (FSLIC) created in 1934, 12 USC §1724 et. seq.
 - To insure the safety of savings in thrift and home-financing institutions
3. FHLBB General Counsel Opinions
 - CCH, Federal Banking Law Reporter
 - Direct from FHLBB
4. FHLBB Memorandums
 - CCH, Federal Banking Law Reporter
 - Direct from FHLBB
5. Selected Sources
 - LEXIS (Banking library - BANKING) (Illustration 19)

-WESTLAW (Financial Services database - FFIN) (Illustration 19)

- NEXIS

- DIALOG

- See general banking law texts and treatises

6. Research hints

- Narrow search, if possible, to particular kind of financial institution

- Familiarize yourself with the terminology and acronyms

- Related areas include installment credit, consumer credit, truth-in-lending and securities

- CCH, Federal Banking Law Reporter is excellent

Illustration 15

For further information, contact the Office of Information and Public Affairs, Consumer Product Safety Commission, 1111 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20207. Phone, 301-492-6580.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

401 M Street SW., Washington, DC 20460
Phone, 202-382-2090

Lee M. Thomas *Administrator*
A. James Barnes *Deputy Administrator*

Staff Offices:

Edward B. Finch *Chief, Office of Administrative Law Judges*
Nathaniel Scurry *Director, Office of Civil Rights*
John M. Ropes *Director, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization*
Terry F. Yosie *Director, Science Advisory Board*
Fitzhugh Green *Associate Administrator for International Activities*
Robert Cahill *Acting Associate Administrator for Regional Operations*

Program Offices:

Howard M. Messner *Assistant Administrator for Administration and Resources Management*
Seymour D. Greenstone *Deputy Assistant Administrator for Administration and Resources Management*
C. Morgan Kinghorn *Director, Office of the Comptroller*
K. Kirke Harper *Director, Office of Human Resources Management*
John C. Chamberlin *Director, Office of Administration*
Edward J. Hanley *Director, Office of Information Resources Management*
Willis Greenstreet *Director, Office of Administration and Resources Management—Research Triangle Park, NC*
William J. Benoit *Director, Office of Administration—Cincinnati, OH*
Richard H. Mays *Acting Assistant Administrator for Enforcement and Compliance Monitoring*
Terrell E. Hunt *Director, Office of Criminal Enforcement and Special Litigation*
Michael Alushin *Associate Enforcement Counsel, Air Enforcement Division*
Glen L. Unterberger *Associate Enforcement Counsel, Water Enforcement Division*
Frederick F. Steihl *Associate Enforcement Counsel, Hazardous Waste Enforcement Division*
Thomas P. Gallagher *Director, National Enforcement Investigations Center—Denver, CO*
Francis S. Blake *General Counsel*
Gerald H. Yamada *Deputy General Counsel*

Milton Russell	<i>Assistant Administrator for Policy, Planning and Evaluation</i>
Jack Campbell	<i>Deputy Assistant Administrator for Policy, Planning and Evaluation</i>
Richard D. Morgenstern	<i>Director, Office of Policy Analysis</i>
Mary M. Allen	<i>Acting Director, Office of Standards and Regulations</i>
Bruce T. Barkley	<i>Director, Office of Management Systems and Evaluation</i>
Jennifer Joy Wilson	<i>Assistant Administrator for External Affairs</i>
R. Augustus Edwards	<i>Deputy Assistant Administrator for External Affairs</i>
Peggy Knight	<i>Director, Office of Private and Public Sector Liaison</i>
Craig DeRemer	<i>Director, Office of Congressional Liaison</i>
Linda Reed	<i>Director, Office of Public Affairs</i>
Allan Hirsch	<i>Director, Office of Federal Activities</i>
Steadman Overman	<i>Director, Office of Legislative Analysis</i>
John C. Martin	<i>Inspector General</i>
Donald E. Kirkendall	<i>Deputy Inspector General</i>
Ernest E. Bradley III	<i>Assistant Inspector General, Office of Audit</i>
John E. Barden	<i>Assistant Inspector General, Office of Investigations</i>
Anna Virbick	<i>Assistant Inspector General, Office of Management and Technical Assessment</i>
Lawrence J. Jensen	<i>Assistant Administrator for Water</i>
Rebecca Hanmer	<i>Deputy Assistant Administrator for Water</i>
James Elder	<i>Director, Office of Water Enforcement and Permits</i>
William A. Whittington	<i>Director, Office of Water Regulations and Standards</i>
Michael Quigley	<i>Director, Office of Municipal Pollution Control</i>
Michael Cook	<i>Director, Office of Drinking Water</i>
Tudor T. Davies	<i>Director, Office of Marine and Estuarine Protection</i>
Marion Mlay	<i>Director, Office of Ground-Water Protection</i>
J. Winston Porter	<i>Assistant Administrator for Solid Waste and Emergency Response</i>
Jack W. McGraw	<i>Deputy Assistant Administrator for Solid Waste and Emergency Response</i>
Marcia E. Williams	<i>Director, Office of Solid Waste</i>
Henry L. Longest II	<i>Director, Office of Emergency and Remedial Response</i>
Gene A. Lucero	<i>Director, Office of Waste Programs Enforcement</i>
Ronald Brand	<i>Director, Office of Underground Storage Tanks</i>
J. Craig Potter	<i>Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation</i>
Don R. Clay	<i>Deputy Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation</i>
Gerald A. Emison	<i>Director, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards</i>

Richard D. Wilson	<i>Director, Office of Mobile Sources</i>
Sheldon Myers	<i>Acting Director, Office of Radiation Programs</i>
John A. Moore	<i>Assistant Administrator for Pesticides and Toxic Substances</i>
Victor Kimm	<i>Deputy Assistant Administrator for Pesticides and Toxic Substances</i>
Steven Schatzow	<i>Director, Office of Pesticide Programs</i>
Richard Pinsworth	<i>Acting Director, Office of Toxic Substances</i>
Augustine E. Conroy II	<i>Director, Office of Compliance Monitoring</i>
Donald J. Ehrth	<i>Acting Assistant Administrator for Research and Development</i>
Norbert A. Jaworski	<i>Acting Deputy Assistant Administrator for Research and Development</i>
Courtney Riordan	<i>Director, Office of Acid Deposition, Environmental Monitoring and Quality Assurance</i>
John Skinner	<i>Director, Office of Environmental Engineering and Technology</i>
James Falco	<i>Director, Office of Environmental Processes and Effects Research</i>
Hugh McKinnon	<i>Director, Office of Health Research</i>
Peter Preuss	<i>Director, Office of Health and Environmental Assessment</i>

[For the Environmental Protection Agency statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40 Part 1.]

The purpose of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is to protect and enhance our environment today and for future generations to the fullest extent possible under the laws enacted by Congress. The Agency's mission is to control and abate pollution in the areas of air, water, solid waste, pesticides, radiation, and toxic substances. EPA's mandate is to mount an integrated, coordinated attack on environmental pollution in cooperation with State and local governments.

The Environmental Protection Agency was established in the executive branch as an independent agency pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, effective December 2, 1970.

The Environmental Protection Agency was created to permit coordinated and effective governmental action on behalf of the environment. EPA endeavors to abate and control pollution systematically, by proper integration of a variety of research, monitoring, standard setting, and enforcement activities. As a complement to its other activities, EPA coordinates and supports research and antipollution activities by State and local governments, private and public groups, individuals, and educational institutions. EPA also reinforces efforts among other Federal agencies with respect to the impact of their operations on the

environment, and it is specifically charged with publishing its determinations when those hold that a proposal is unsatisfactory from the standpoint of public health or welfare or environmental quality. In all, EPA is designed to serve as the public's advocate for a livable environment.

Activities

Air and Radiation Programs The air activities of the Agency include development of national programs, technical policies, and regulations for air pollution control; enforcement of standards; development of national standards for air quality, emission standards for new stationary sources, and emission standards for hazardous pollutants; technical direction, support,

and evaluation of regional air activities; and provision of training in the field of air pollution control. Related activities include technical assistance to States and agencies having radiation protection programs; a national surveillance and inspection program for measuring radiation levels in the environment.

For further information, call 202-382-7400.

Water Programs EPA's water quality activities represent a coordinated effort to restore the Nation's waters. The functions of this program include development of national programs, technical policies, and regulations for water pollution control; ground water protection; marine and estuarine protection, water supply; enforcement of standards; water-quality standards and effluent guidelines development; technical direction, support, and evaluation of regional water activities; development of programs for technical assistance and technology transfer; and provision of training in the field of water quality.

For further information, call 202-382-5700.

Solid Waste and Emergency Response Programs The Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response provides policy, guidance, and direction for the Agency's solid waste and emergency response programs. The functions of these programs include development of program policy; development of hazardous waste standards and regulations; enforcement of applicable laws and regulations; development of guidelines and standards for land disposal of hazardous wastes and for underground storage tanks; analyses of technologies and methods for the recovery of useful energy from solid waste; and provision of technical assistance in the development, management, and operation of waste management activities.

For further information, call 202-382-4610.

Pesticides and Toxic Substances Programs The Office of Pesticides and Toxic Substances is responsible for developing national strategies for the

control of toxic substances; directing the pesticides and toxic substances enforcement activities; developing criteria for assessing chemical substances, standards for test protocols for chemicals, rules and procedures for industry reporting and regulations for the control of substances deemed to be hazardous to man or the environment; and evaluating and assessing the impact of existing chemicals, new chemicals, and chemicals with new uses to determine the hazard and, if needed, develop appropriate restrictions.

Additional activities include control and regulation of pesticides and reduction in their use to ensure human safety and protection of environmental quality; establishment of tolerance levels for pesticides that occur in or on food; monitoring of pesticide residue levels in food, humans, and nontarget fish and wildlife and their environments; and investigation of pesticide accidents.

It also coordinates activities under its statutory responsibilities with other agencies for the assessment and control of toxic substances and pesticides.

For further information, call 202-382-2902.

Research and Development The Office of Research and Development is responsible for a national research program in pursuit of technological controls of all forms of pollution. It directly supervises the research activities of EPA's national laboratories and gives technical policy direction to those laboratories that support the program responsibilities of EPA's regional offices. Close coordination of the various research programs is designed to yield a synthesis of knowledge from the biological, physical, and social sciences that can be interpreted in terms of total human and environmental needs.

General functions include management of selected demonstration programs, planning for Agency environmental quality monitoring programs, coordination of Agency monitoring efforts with those of other Federal agencies, the States, and other public bodies, and dissemination of Agency

research, development, and demonstration results.

For further information, call 202-382-7676.

Regional Offices

EPA's 10 regional offices represent the Agency's commitment to the development of strong local programs for pollution abatement. The Regional Administrators are the Agency's principal representatives in the regions in contacts

and relationships with Federal, State, interstate and local agencies, industry, academic institutions, and other public and private groups. They are responsible for accomplishing within their regions the national program objectives established by the Agency. They develop, propose, and implement an approved regional program for comprehensive and integrated environmental protection activities.

Regional Offices—Environmental Protection Agency

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appx. J, D.)

Region	Regional Administrator	Address
I.....	Michael R. Deland.....	John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg., Boston, MA 02203
II.....	Christopher J. Drogert.....	26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278
III.....	James M. Seif.....	841 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, PA 19107
IV.....	Jack E. Ravan.....	345 Courtland St. NE., Atlanta, GA 30365
V.....	Vaidas V. Adamkus.....	230 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, IL 60604
VI.....	Dick Whittington.....	1201 Elm St., Dallas, TX 75270
VII.....	Moms Kay.....	728 Minnesota Ave., Kansas City, KS 66101
VIII.....	John G. Welles.....	998 18th St., Denver, CO 80202
IX.....	Judith E. Ayres.....	215 Fremont St., San Francisco, CA 94105
X.....	Richard Bauer.....	1200 6th Ave., Seattle, WA 98101

Sources of Information

Inquiries for information on the following subjects should be directed to the specified office of the Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street SW., Washington, DC 20460.

Contracts and Procurement

Procurement and Contracts Management Division. Phone, 202-382-5020.

Employment Personnel Management

Division. Phone, 202-382-3144.

Freedom of Information Freedom of Information Officer. Phone, 202-382-4048.

Library Information Management and Services Division. Phone, 202-382-5921. Public Reading Room—2430 Mall.

Telephone Directory Available for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street SW., Washington, DC 20460. Phone, 202-382-4361. Or write to the Public Information Office of the nearest EPA Regional Office.

Illustration 16a

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

Databases

LEXIS

ENVIRONMENT (ENVIRN)

Please TRANSMIT the abbreviated NAME of the file you want to search. To see a description of a file, type its page number and press the TRANSMIT key.

FILES -- PAGE 1 of 1

NAME	PG	DESCRIP	NAME	PG	DESCRIP
COURTS	1	Combined Federal Courts	NEWS	2	Env. Law Rptr News & Analysis
NOAA	1	Decisions Current to 6/86	LIT	2	ELR Litigation Materials
PAEHB	1	3/72 to 10/86	ADMIN	2	ELR Administrative Materials
CASES	1	Combined COURTS & NOAA files	PENDLT	2	ELR Pending Lit. Materials
CFR	1	Title 40 as of 7/1/85	ALLLIT	2	Comb. LIT and PENDLT files
CHEMRG	1	BNA Chemical Regulation Rptr	ALLELR	2	ALL Env. Law Rptr Files
ENVREP	1	BNA Environment Reporter			
BNAENV	1	All BNA Environmental Pubs			

DESCRIPTIONS -- PAGE 1 of 2

NAME	FILE	DESCRIPTIONS	NAME	FILE
COURTS	Combined:		CFR	Title 40 as of 7/1/85
	U.S. Rpts.	1/29 to 10/86		
	Cts. App.	4/38 to 10/86	CHEMRG	BNA Chemical Regulation Reporter 1/1/82 to 10/24/86
	Dist. Cts.	2/48 to 9/86	ENVREP	BNA Environment Reporter 1/1/82 to 10/24/86
	Claims Ct.	11/82 to 9/86	BNAENV	All BNA Environmental Publications
	Ct. Claims	4/68 to 8/82		
NOAA	NOAA Decisions:			
	U.S. Comm. Dept.	11/76 to 6/86		
	U.S. Int. Dept.	7/71 to 6/86		
PAEHB	Envirn Hear Bd	3/72 to 10/86		
CASES	Combined COURTS and NOAA Files			

DESCRIPTIONS -- PAGE 2 of 2

NAME	FILE	DESCRIPTIONS	NAME	FILE
NEWS	-ELR News & Analysis, Summary & Comments, Articles & Notes, Journal Literature and Law Review Bibliography	1/71 to 10/86	PENDLT	-ELR Pending Litigation Materials current to 6/86
LIT	-ELR Litigation Materials	2/70 to 7/86	ALLLIT	-Combined LIT and PENDLT files
ADMIN	-ELR Administrative Materials & Environmental Statutes and Regulations		ALLELR	-Combined NEWS, LIT, ADMIN, and PENDLT file

Illustration 16b

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

Databases

LEXIS

ENERGY

Please TRANSMIT the NAME (only one) of the file you want to search.

NAME	FILE	NAME	FILE
COURTS	-Combined: U.S. Rpts. 2/25 to 10/86 Cts. App. 1/38 to 10/86 Dist. Cts. 1/48 to 10/86	FPCFER	-Combined FERC & FPC Files CFR -Title 10 as of 1/1/86 Title 18 as of 4/1/85 Title 30 as of 7/1/85
FERC	-Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Decs 1/77 to 9/86	CHEMRG	BNA Chemical Regulation Reporter 1/1/82 to 10/24/86
FPC	-Federal Power Commission Decisions 4/31 to 9/77	ENVREP	BNA Environment Reporter 1/1/82 to 10/24/86
NRC	-Nuclear Regulatory Commission Decisions 1/75 to 9/86	BNAENG	-Combined CHEMRG and ENVREP Files
CASES	-Combined COURTS, FERC, FPC & NRC Files		
ADMIN	-Combined FERC, FPC & NRC Files		BNA's Energy Report has been removed from LEXIS. It is no longer published by BNA.

TRANSPORTATION (TRANS)

Please TRANSMIT the NAME (only one) of the file you want to search.

NAME	FILE	NAME	FILE
COURTS	-Combined: U.S. Rpts. 1/25 - 10/86 Cts. App. 2/38 - 10/86 Ct. App. Fed Cir 4/83 - 5/86 Dist. Cts. 1/48 - 10/86 Claims Ct. 10/82 - 7/84 Ct Claims 10/60 - 7/82	ICC	-Interstate Commerce Commission Decisions, Opinions & Orders 1/73 to 9/86
		MCC	-Motor Carrier Cases Decisions, Opinions & Orders 1/76 to 8/86
		ADMIN	-Combined ICC & MCC Files
CFR	-Title 14 as of 1/85 Title 23 as of 4/85 Title 49 as of 10/84	CASES	-Combined COURTS, ICC & MCC Files

Illustration 16c

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

Databases

WESTLAW

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW (FENV)

P273

Scope. Environmental Law databases contain documents that relate to regulation of the natural environment. Included are pollution control, radioactive and toxic waste management, N.E.P.A., and conservation of natural resources.

	CODE	
FENV-USC	U.S. Code sections	.....P274
	CASES	
FENV-CS	Federal cases	.....P275
FENV-SCT	Supreme Court cases	.....P275
FENV-CTA	Court of Appeals cases	.....P276
FENV-DCT	District Court cases	.....P276
	ADMINISTRATIVE MATERIALS	
FENV-CFR	Code of Federal Regulations sections	.....P277
FENV-FR	Federal Register	.....P277

ENERGY AND UTILITIES (FEN)

P256

Scope. These databases contain documents relating to or affecting the energy industry including public energy utilities and excluding tax questions.

	CODE		ADMINISTRATIVE MATERIALS		
FEN-USC	U.S. Code sections	.P257	FEN-CFR	Code of Federal Regulations sections	.....P260
	CASES		FEN-FR	Federal Register	....P259
FEN-CS	Federal cases	.....P258	FEN-FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	.....P260
FEN-SCT	Supreme Court cases	.....P258		SPECIALTY DATABASES	
FEN-CTA	Court of Appeals cases	.....P259	FEN-PUR	Public Utility Reports (includes both state and federal materials)	..P260
FEN-DCT	District Court cases	.....P259		TEXTS AND PERIODICALS	
			FEN-TP	Texts and Periodicals Documents	.....P270

To access a database, enter its identifier, e.g., FEN-USC
For information about a database, enter its page number, e.g., P257

TRANSPORTATION (FTRAN)

P441

Scope. Documents relating to federal law affecting the air and surface transportation industries. Excludes pipe lines and general automobile traffic.

	TEXTS AND PERIODICALS	
FTRAN-TP	Texts and Periodicals DocumentsP442

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1062 2-8-85

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For further information concerning the Federal Emergency Management Agency, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW., Washington, DC 20472. Phone, 202-646-4600.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

1700 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20552

Phone, 202-377-6000

Edwin J. Gray	<i>Chairman</i>
Rosemary M. Clarke	<i>Special Assistant to the Chairman</i>
Shannon Fairbanks	<i>Executive Staff Director</i>
Julia A. Gould	<i>Deputy Executive Staff Director</i>
Mary A. Grigsby	<i>Board Member</i>
K. Diane Boyle	<i>Assistant to the Board Member</i>
Donald I. Hovde	<i>Board Member</i>
Romanita Lucero	<i>Assistant to the Board Member</i>
Richard Tucker	<i>Director, Office of Community Investment</i>
Robert Sahade	<i>Acting Director, Office of Policy and Economic Research</i>
S.G. Frank Haas III	<i>Director, Office of District Banks</i>
Angelo A. Vigna	<i>Acting Director, Office of Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation</i>
Francis Passarelli	<i>Acting Director, Office of Examinations and Supervision</i>
Harry Quillian	<i>Acting General Counsel</i>
Austin E. Dowling	<i>Director, Office of Finance</i>
Paul F. Gibbons	<i>Inspector General</i>
Richard L. Petrocci	<i>Director, Administration Office</i>
L. Arlen Withers	<i>Director, Congressional Relations Office</i>
Patrick H. McKelvey	<i>Director, Communications Office</i>
William R. Casey	<i>Director, Personnel Management Office</i>
Adean W. King	<i>Director, Minority Affairs Office</i>
John M. Buckley, Jr.	<i>Director Secretariat, Planning and Management Coordination Office</i>
Rosemary Stewart	<i>Director, Office of Enforcement</i>
Jeff Sconyers	<i>Secretary to the Board</i>

Federal Savings and Loan Advisory Council:

Appointed Council Members:

Bernard J. Carl
 John Collins
 Stewart Greenbaum
 Eric I. Hemel
 Paul Horvitz
 Sondra Johnigan
 Patrick Kruer
 Norman Raiden
 William Schilling
 James C. Schmidt
 Donald B. Shackelford
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Elected Members:

Boston: Edward R. Biron
New York: Kenneth J. Abt
Pittsburgh: Ronald W. Bevan
Atlanta: William G. White, Jr.
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Indianapolis: Richard Belcher
Chicago: Richard C. May
Des Moines: Robert F. Gorman
Dallas: Milton H. Thomas
Topeka: Charles H. Thorne
San Francisco: Gene E. Rice
Seattle: Gerald R. Christensen

[For the Federal Home Loan Bank Board statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 12, Part 500]

The Federal Home Loan Bank Board was established to encourage thrift and economical home ownership. The Bank Board supervises and regulates savings institutions, which specialize in the financing of residential real estate and are the country's major private source of financing for the construction and purchase of homes. The Bank Board operates the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (FSLIC), which insures the savings of the more than 84 million Americans with savings accounts in FSLIC-insured savings and loan associations. The Bank Board also directs the Federal Home Loan Bank System, which, like the Federal Reserve System for banks, provides reserve credit to ensure that member savings institutions will continue to be a source of economical financing for homes.

The Federal Home Loan Bank Board was established by the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, approved July 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 725; 12 U.S.C. 1421 et seq.), and was made an independent agency in the executive branch under section 109(a)(3) of the Housing Amendments of 1955 (69 Stat. 640; 12 U.S.C. 1437).

All of the Bank Board's activities are self-supporting and do not require the appropriation of United States Treasury funds. Expenses of the Bank Board are paid by assessments against the regional Federal Home Loan Banks and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and charges against institutions examined by its Office of Examinations and Supervision, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

Federal Home Loan Bank System

The Federal Home Loan Bank System was created by authority of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, approved July 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 725; 12 U.S.C. 1421 et seq.), to provide a flexible credit reserve

for member savings institutions engaged in home mortgage lending.

Regional Banks There are 12 regional Federal Home Loan Banks in this System. The management of the Banks in Pittsburgh, Atlanta, San Francisco, and Seattle is vested in a board of 14 directors, of whom 6 are appointed by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board to represent the public interest and 8 of whom are elected by the member institutions. The Banks in Boston, Dallas (formerly Little Rock), and Topeka have 15 directors—6 appointed and 9 elected; the Banks in New York, Cincinnati, Chicago, and Des Moines have 16 directors each—6 appointed and 10 elected; the Bank in Indianapolis has 17 directors—6 appointed and 11 elected. The directors of each Bank elect a president and other officers, subject to approval by the Bank Board.

Capital and Funds The capital stock of the district Federal Home Loan Banks is owned by member institutions, each of which is required to purchase stock. The Banks obtain other lendable funds

through the issuance of consolidated obligations in the money and capital markets, through time and demand deposits accepted from member institutions and from other Federal Home Loan Banks.

Operations The Federal Home Loan Banks implement the responsibility of Congress and the Bank Board in the fields of savings and housing finance by providing appropriate loans, referred to as advances, to their members as a supplement to savings flows in meeting recurring variations in the supply of and demand for residential mortgage credit. Such loans, within the context of national housing goals, aid in stabilizing those sectors of the housing and mortgage markets served by the savings and loan industry. The Banks also provide various services to member institutions pursuant to the statutory authority contained in the Federal Home Loan Bank Act.

The Banks are authorized to perform their debt marketing operations, liquidity portfolio management, and financial forecasting through the Office of Finance located in Washington, DC. The Office also coordinates financial planning for the Bank System.

The operations of the Banks are supervised by the Bank Board through the Office of District Banks.

Eligible Institutions The types of institutions eligible to become members of the Federal Home Loan Banks are savings and loan, building and loan and homestead associations, savings and cooperative banks, and insurance companies. Every Federal savings and loan association, every Federal savings bank, and every State-chartered savings and loan association insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation is required to become a member of its regional Federal Home Loan Bank and to qualify for insurance of deposit accounts (see Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation).

Power to Borrow Consolidated Federal Home Loan Bank obligations, which are the joint and several liabilities of all the Banks, are issued by the Bank Board in the form of notes or bonds. Although the Banks are instrumentalities of the United

States, such securities are not obligations of, and are not guaranteed by, the United States. In case of need, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to purchase consolidated Federal Home Loan Bank obligations up to an aggregate amount of \$4 billion outstanding at any one time.

For further information, contact the Director, Bank Liaison Division. Phone, 202-377-6656.

Federal Savings Institutions

Section 5 of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 132; 12 U.S.C. 1464), as amended, provides for the organization of Federal savings and loan associations or Federal savings banks. They are chartered and supervised by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and may be either new institutions or converted from State-chartered institutions upon application.

For further information, contact the Director, Applications Analysis Division. Phone, 202-377-6712.

Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation

The Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation was created by title IV of the National Housing Act, approved June 27, 1934 (48 Stat. 1255; 12 U.S.C. 1724 et seq.), to insure the safety of savings in thrift and home-financing institutions.

Management The operations of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation come under the supervision of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

Functions The Corporation insures the safety of savings up to \$100,000 in an insured institution. All Federal savings and loan associations, and those State-chartered building and loan, savings and loan, homestead associations, and cooperative banks that apply and are approved, are insured.

Default Procedure To prevent the default of an insured institution or restore it to normal operations, the Corporation may make loans to, purchase assets of, or make a financial contribution to such an institution. In the event of a default by

any insured institution, payment of each insured account is made by the Corporation as soon as possible, usually within 1 week.

Funds Income of the Corporation consists principally of premiums paid by insured institutions and interest earned on investments. Available reserves on December 31, 1985, totaled \$6.1 billion. All income above expenses is transferred to reserves. The Corporation is authorized to obtain additional funds for insurance purposes from the United States Treasury not exceeding \$750 million outstanding at any one time. In addition, insured associations may be required to deposit up to 1 percent of their savings capital with the Corporation, and can be assessed an additional annual premium equal to one-eighth of 1 percent of total withdrawable deposits. The borrowing and deposit authorities have never been exercised. The additional one-eighth of one percent premium was first assessed during 1985.

Retirement of Capital Stock The capital stock of the Corporation, originally issued in the amount of \$100 million and formerly held by the United States Treasury, has now been completely retired.

For further information, contact the Director of Insurance, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. Phone, 202-377-6628.

Federal Savings and Loan Advisory Council

The Federal Savings and Loan Advisory Council is an independent statutory advisory body that consults with the Federal Home Loan Bank Board in its administration of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and the

Federal Savings and Loan System. The Council meets three or more times yearly. It initiates studies and makes recommendations on matters within the jurisdiction of the Bank Board.

The Council consists of 24 members—one elected from each Federal Home Loan Bank District and 12 appointed by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board annually. The elected members are generally chosen from the ranks of active savings and loan managers. The appointed members are chosen on the basis of leadership in a number of fields, including the home-financing and building industries.

For further information, contact the Director Secretariat, Planning and Management Coordination Office. Phone, 202-377-6377.

Sources of Information

Publications *OUTLOOK of the Federal Home Loan Bank System* is a magazine published bimonthly. Information may be obtained by calling 202-272-4800.

Employment Contact the Director of Personnel, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, 1700 G Street NW., Washington, DC 20552. Phone, 202-377-6060. A college recruitment program is conducted, and candidates are selected from the following civil service examinations: Mid-level, Senior-level, Accountant/Auditor, Computer Specialist, Professional and Administrative Careers, Secretary, and Clerk-Typist.

Procurement Contact the Director, Administrative Services Division (Contracting Officer), Federal Home Loan Bank Board, 1700 G Street NW., Washington, DC 20552. Phone, 202-377-6222.

For further information, contact the Director, Communications Office, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, 1700 G Street NW., Washington, DC 20552. Phone, 202-377-6677.

