

# CENSUS

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## One Trillion Plus Dollars in Federal Domestic Spending in FY97

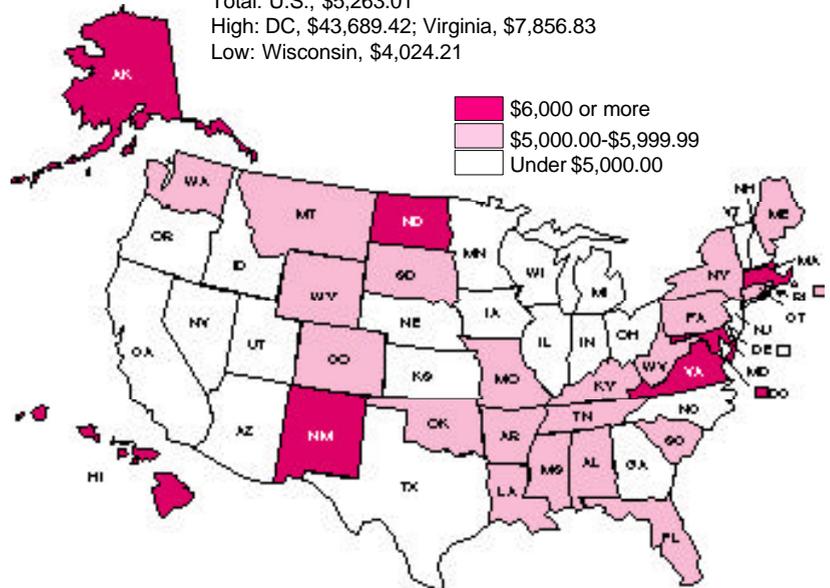
State totals on page 6.

The federal government distributed \$1.4 trillion in domestic grants, benefits, subsidies, salaries and goods and services purchased in fiscal year 1997, according to two recent U.S. Census Bureau reports.

“These reports cover all domestic spending, except interest on the federal debt,” said Gerard Keffer of our Governments Division.

### District of Columbia, Virginia Tops in Per Capita Federal Spending: FY97

Total: U.S., \$5,263.01  
High: DC, \$43,689.42; Virginia, \$7,856.83  
Low: Wisconsin, \$4,024.21



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal Year 1997, Series FES/97.*

**Top Five Counties – Federal Spending FY97**

Rank	County	Amount
1	New York City, NY	\$42.2 bils.
2	Los Angeles County	\$41.4 bils.
3	Cook County, IL	\$23.5 bils.
4	San Diego County	\$17.2 bils.
5	Harris County, TX	\$13.6 bils.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Consolidated Federal Funds Report, Fiscal Year 1997, County Areas.*

As the figure shows, the District of Columbia and Virginia led the nation in federal funds spent per capita. Alaska, Maryland, New Mexico and Hawaii followed.

California received the most federal funds of any state area, followed by New York and Texas.

### Inside!

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## Blown Fuse Can Give You the “Blues”

About 16,000 Memphis area residents blow a fuse every month.

According to the latest American Housing Survey (AHS) for the Memphis area, householders in more than 49,000 of the 402,000 occupied housing units said they had a blown electrical fuse or tripped circuit breaker during a three-month period in 1996.

That's 1 in 8 homes, which is about the same ratio for the United States as a whole in 1995.

These outages were reported by more homeowners in Memphis (31,000) than renters (17,000).

The AHS is a great source of info on housing problems; we collect data on more subjects in this survey than we do in the decennial census. Reports are published for selected metro areas as well as for the nation as a whole.

Source: *American Housing Survey for the Memphis Metropolitan Area in 1996*, Current Housing Reports H170-96-8. <[www.census.gov/hhes/www/ahs.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/ahs.html)>. Print \$10 (301-457-4100).

## Federal Spending

Continued from page 1

New York City and Los Angeles County each received more federal money than 42 states. In per capita terms, however, New York ranked 522nd and Los Angeles ranked 1,320th among the nation's 3,137 counties and county equivalents.

Source: *Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal Year 1997 and Consolidated Federal Funds Report, Fiscal Year 1997, County Areas*. <[www.census.gov/govs/www/cffr97.html](http://www.census.gov/govs/www/cffr97.html)>. Print \$15 (call 301-457-4100). Previous years on CD-ROM.

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## Census and You

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<[www.census.gov/prod/www/titles.html#cennews](http://www.census.gov/prod/www/titles.html#cennews)>

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TDD	206-553-5859

## Fewest Questions in 180 Years

### 10 Minutes to Fill Out Short Form

In March, the Census Bureau submitted to Congress the proposed questions for Census 2000 – seven on the short form and 52 on the long form. The short form has the fewest questions since 1820 when U.S. marshals took the census on horseback.

“The proposed short form will take an average of 10 minutes to complete and is a key element in the Census Bureau’s plan to conduct the most efficient, cost-effective census in the nation’s history,” said James Holmes, acting director of the Census Bureau.

The 1990 short form had 13 questions and took 14 minutes to fill out.

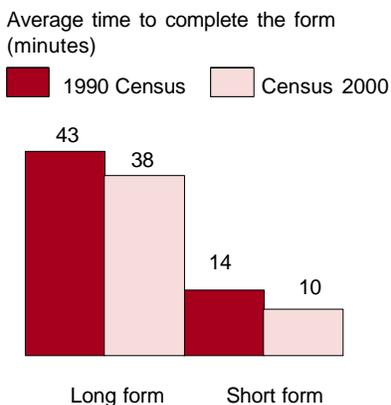
The Census 2000 long form, which goes to roughly one-sixth of the nation’s population, contains 52 questions, five fewer than 1990. Filling it out takes an average of 38 minutes, Holmes said. In 1990, the 57-question long form took an average of 43 minutes to fill out.

The subjects for the census, announced one year ago, cover everything from age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship and whether the person owns or rents

**United States  
Census  
2000**

**THIS IS YOUR FUTURE.  
DON'T LEAVE IT BLANK.**

### Census Forms Take Less Time to Complete



(short-form subjects) to citizenship, ancestry, language spoken at home, plumbing and kitchen facilities, house heating fuel and vehicles available (long-form subjects).

### One New Question

The Census 2000 questionnaire includes only one new subject (covered in question 19 on the long form), referring to grandparents as caregivers.

This three-part question, mandated by a 1996 law, is designed to distinguish between households in which a grandparent temporarily provides a home for a grandchild for a few weeks or months and households in which the grandparent provides a home for a grandchild on a more permanent basis.

### Race Question Changes

One race question has changed since 1990. The question (No. 6) conforms to the revised standards for

racial classifications announced by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) last October.

One of the changes in the OMB standards allow respondents to report more than one race, so the instructions on the questionnaire say, “Mark one or more ....” OMB is expected to announce later this year how multiple responses to the race question should be tabulated.

### Questions Dropped

The Census Bureau has not recommended questions on children ever born, source of water, sewage disposal and condominium status, and has changed “year last worked” from a detailed question to an abbreviated “screener” question used to reduce respondent burden and define the experienced civilian labor force.

Respondents are asked to list the names of all the persons living in each household on Census Day, April 1, 2000.

The forms have room to report the full set of demographic, socioeconomic and housing characteristics for five persons. However, there also is space to report the names of up to seven additional household members, a total of 12 people.

The Census Bureau will mail additional questionnaires to those households that indicate they have more than five household members.

A contract to print the questionnaires is scheduled to be awarded in November of this year.

## “Keep the Long Form!”

*Rep. Morella and others sponsor resolution calling for retention of long form.*

In March, U.S. Rep. Constance A. Morella (R-MD) and 13 cosponsors introduced a resolution (House Concurrent Resolution 246) in the House of Representatives, supporting the use of the long-form questionnaire in Census 2000.

The resolution says the long form is the best way to collect demographic and socioeconomic data to promote “sound decision-making” by both the public and private sectors.

“The public sector relies on census long-form data,” Morella said. “Federal agencies must have the information collected by the Census Bureau on

the long form in order to administer federal programs. They also need this information to ensure that programs are inclusive, representative and serve the needs of local populations.”

Beyond the federal government, the largest non-federal users of long-form information are local governments, she said, adding that the National Association of Counties recently adopted a resolution calling for a census long form “to provide the useful demo-

graphic information necessary to guide our country into the 21st century.”

The private sector, too, is an important beneficiary of long-form data. Census data “promote economic stability and growth in every sector of the economy,” she said. Businesses use the data to allocate resources and develop investment strategies; to determine the location of new stores and plans; to assess the need for job training, education and child-care programs; and to meet customer needs and preferences.

“The private sector could not possibly replicate the information in the census,” she said.

## Census Monitoring Board

President Clinton, in consultation with House and Senate Democratic leaders, has named his four appointees to the Census Monitoring Board. The eight-member board was part of the Census Bureau’s fiscal year 1998 funding bill. It will monitor and oversee all aspects of preparing for and taking the 2000 census.

### Democratic Appointees

- Tony Coelho (cochair) – former Congressman from California, now chairman of the President’s Committee on Employment of People With Disabilities.
- Everett Ehrlich – former Commerce under secretary, now a private consultant.
- Lorraine Green – former deputy director at the Office of Personnel Management, now vice president for human resources at Amtrak.

- Gilbert Casellas – former chairman of the Equal Opportunity Employment Commission, now practicing employment law in Washington, DC.

### Republican Appointees

- Kenneth Blackwell (cochair) – former deputy under secretary at HUD in the Bush administration and former mayor of Cincinnati, now Ohio State treasurer.
- Joe Whitley – a former U.S. attorney and acting associate attorney general at the Justice Department, now in private practice.
- Mark Neuman – former head of congressional affairs for the Census Bureau in the Bush Administration, now a trade advisor in private industry.
- David Murray – director of research for the Statistical Assessment Service and adjunct professor at Georgetown University’s Graduate Institute of Public Policy.

### Dress Rehearsal Mail-Response Rates

In April, the Census Bureau began conducting the Census 2000 Dress Rehearsal, a dry run for census operations in preparation for the big one in 2000. Users can now consult our web site (<http://www.census.gov/geo/www/response>) for the mail-response rates (at the time of print) in all three sites:

- Columbia, South Carolina, and 11 adjacent counties: 55 percent.
- Sacramento: 50 percent.
- Menominee Indian Reservation, Wisconsin: 40 percent.

The information includes number of questionnaires mailed or delivered and initial response rates (questionnaires mailed back) for all counties, all tracts sorted by county, tracts sorted by place, tracts in a single county and tracts in a single place.

# The American Dream

## Coming to America and Opening a Business

Immigrating to the United States, then starting or acquiring a business and making it a success has long been considered the American dream.

For many, this dream – or at least the opportunity to pursue it – has become a reality: 9 percent of the nation's 17 million small businesses had owners born outside the United States.

Source: *1992 Economic Census, Characteristics of Business Owners*, Series CBO92-1. <[www.census.gov/agfs/www/cbo.html](http://www.census.gov/agfs/www/cbo.html)>. Print (\$10) and CD-ROM (\$150) call 301-457-4100.

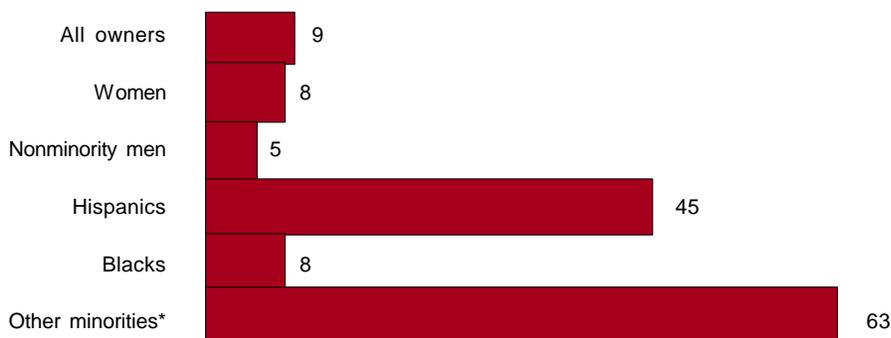
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## Not Born in the USA

Percent of businesses with owners who were foreign born: 1992



\*Includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians and Alaska Natives. The foreign-born percentages are dominated by Asians and Pacific Islanders.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *1992 Economic Census, Characteristics of Business Owners*, Series CBO92-1.

## Life Expectancy Higher for Women Than Men

In almost all countries, women outlive men. The average gap in developing countries is three years; seven years in developed nations. Nonetheless, in some developed countries such as Belarus, Estonia and Russia, the gap exceeds 10 years.

Source: *Gender and Aging*. <[www.census.gov/ipc/www/publist.html#PUB](http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/publist.html#PUB)>.

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# Manufacturing Workers Nearly 19 Million in 1996

The nation's manufacturing sector employed almost 19 million people in 1996, according to the Census Bureau's *1996 Annual Survey of Manufactures, Statistics for Industry Groups and Industries*, M96(AS)-1. This represented no significant change from 1995.

The report shows employment and payroll, number of production workers and wages, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, new capital expenditures and other measures for all manufacturing establishments.

The industrial machinery and equipment industry was the largest manufacturing employer in the economy, with 2 million workers.

Other major employers were food and kindred products, printing and publishing, fabricated metals and electronic and electric equipment industries.

Data in the report and Internet tables come from a sample of 58,000 manufacturing establishments. The Census Bureau has just released a second report based on the survey, with data for states, the *Geographic Area Statistics*.

Source: *1996 Annual Survey of Manufactures, Statistics for Industry Groups and Industries*, M96(AS)-1. <[www.census.gov/prod/www/titles.html#mm](http://www.census.gov/prod/www/titles.html#mm)>.

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## Summary Distribution of Federal Funds, by State and Outlying Area: Fiscal Year 1997

(In million dollars. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.)

State and outlying area	Total	Grants to state and local governments	Salaries and wages	Direct payments for individuals	Procure- ment	Other programs
United States total	1,428,818	229,778	166,145	781,880	193,074	57,942
Alabama	24,563	3,483	2,902	14,177	3,231	771
Alaska	4,701	1,303	1,284	1,056	856	201
Arizona	22,108	3,355	2,574	12,872	2,636	671
Arkansas	12,668	2,283	1,067	8,339	455	524
California	160,874	27,014	17,587	84,090	26,247	5,936
Colorado	19,702	2,444	3,386	9,332	3,494	1,046
Connecticut	17,864	2,905	1,353	10,045	2,918	643
Delaware	3,452	629	383	2,186	157	97
District of Columbia	23,112	2,740	11,598	2,845	4,184	1,746
Florida	82,060	8,504	7,666	56,224	8,083	1,583
Georgia	35,778	5,469	5,707	18,839	4,774	989
Hawaii	8,266	1,184	2,330	3,430	1,077	244
Idaho	5,683	936	627	2,981	888	251
Illinois	52,818	9,296	5,404	32,892	3,190	2,035
Indiana	25,115	3,539	1,781	15,741	2,329	1,724
Iowa	13,557	1,977	943	8,003	806	1,829
Kansas	12,507	1,620	1,589	7,287	989	1,023
Kentucky	21,261	3,702	2,273	11,773	2,755	758
Louisiana	23,156	4,457	2,066	13,171	2,777	686
Maine	7,184	1,378	755	3,840	1,018	193
Maryland	39,137	3,950	7,556	15,749	8,477	3,405
Massachusetts	37,378	6,365	2,824	19,716	6,121	2,352
Michigan	40,652	7,237	2,741	27,371	2,010	1,292
Minnesota	20,088	3,952	1,638	11,243	1,684	1,572
Mississippi	15,026	2,626	1,542	8,590	1,727	541
Missouri	31,697	4,231	3,033	16,365	6,324	1,744
Montana	5,132	991	595	2,525	260	762
Nebraska	7,809	1,227	974	4,384	521	703
Nevada	7,085	983	824	4,512	550	216
New Hampshire	5,041	842	480	3,022	487	211
New Jersey	39,537	6,602	3,476	24,525	4,097	837
New Mexico	12,441	2,152	1,595	4,679	3,534	480
New York	95,622	24,384	7,039	55,163	5,778	3,258
North Carolina	34,731	6,284	4,887	20,298	1,960	1,301
North Dakota	4,331	1,074	575	1,828	229	624
Ohio	50,707	8,327	4,298	32,186	4,605	1,293
Oklahoma	17,317	2,510	2,629	10,206	1,188	785
Oregon	14,633	2,853	1,422	9,107	580	671
Pennsylvania	65,314	10,268	5,267	42,286	5,126	2,368
Rhode Island	5,879	1,144	709	3,443	356	228
South Carolina	18,815	2,987	2,077	10,887	2,404	460
South Dakota	4,149	982	511	2,034	253	370
Tennessee	28,558	4,555	2,624	16,209	4,386	784
Texas	88,332	13,184	10,897	47,835	13,293	3,124
Utah	8,436	1,355	1,388	4,125	1,206	363
Vermont	2,728	601	267	1,581	150	129
Virginia	52,908	3,518	11,312	20,026	16,254	1,798
Washington	30,321	4,496	4,574	15,295	4,601	1,355
West Virginia	10,409	2,100	863	6,649	502	295
Wisconsin	20,805	3,617	1,363	13,481	1,307	1,037
Wyoming	2,643	762	375	1,250	149	108
American Samoa	170	121	2	25	4	18
Guam	835	125	359	192	121	39
Northern Marianas	76	35	2	25	4	10
Puerto Rico	10,970	3,719	730	5,800	318	404
Virgin Islands	625	371	41	149	8	56
Undistributed	22,054	1,032	1,381	—	19,641	—

-Represents zero.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal Year 1997*, FES/97.

## U.S. STATISTICS AT A GLANCE

### Economic Indicators

	Latest data	Unit	Latest month	Previous month	Last year	Percent change from previous month year		
<b>Business</b> ..... Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board								
Retail: Sales	Feb	\$Bil.	218.1	217.0	213.0	0.5	2.4	
Inventory	Jan	\$Bil.	322.2	321.5	314.1	0.2	2.6	
Inv./sales ratio	Jan	Ratio	1.48	1.50	1.50	(X)	(X)	
Consumer installment credit	Jan	\$Bil.	1,237.5	1,234.6	1,189.7	0.2	4.0	
Merchant wholesalers: Sales	Jan	\$Bil.	213.3	212.7	207.5	0.3	2.8	
Inventory	Jan	\$Bil.	271.2	272.5	257.6	-0.5	5.3	
Stock/sales ratio	Jan	Ratio	1.27	1.28	1.24	(X)	(X)	
<b>Construction and Housing</b> ..... Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Housing Finance Board								
Residential: Building permits – AR	Feb	1,000	1,625	1,526	1,438	6.5	13.0	
Housing starts – AR	Feb	1,000	1,636	1,543	1,547	6.0	5.8	
New home sales – AR	Feb	1,000	893	852	817	4.8	9.3	
New home mortgage rate – NSA	Feb	Pct.	7.24	7.27	7.78	-0.4	-6.9	
New construction: Total expenditures – AR	Feb							
Current dollars		\$Bil.	622.0	620.4	592.4	0.3	5.0	
Constant (1992) dollars		\$Bil.	517.9	516.5	509.9	0.3	1.6	
<b>Manufacturing</b> ..... Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board								
Durable goods: Shipments	Feb	\$Bil.	187.7	183.1	173.7	2.6	8.1	
New orders	Feb	\$Bil.	185.4	187.5	177.1	-1.1	4.7	
Unfilled orders	Feb	\$Bil.	517.2	519.6	497.3	-0.2	4.0	
Total goods: Shipments	Feb	\$Bil.	337.5	333.7	321.4	1.1	5.0	
Inventories	Feb	\$Bil.	457.6	455.1	441.9	0.5	3.6	
Inv./ship ratio	Feb	Ratio	1.36	1.36	1.37	(X)	(X)	
Index of industrial production	Feb	1992=100	128.1	128.0	118.4	0.1	8.2	
<b>U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services</b> ..... Source: Census Bureau								
Exports of goods and services	Jan	\$Bil.	77.8	79.4	71.8	-1.9	8.4	
Imports of goods and services	Jan	\$Bil.	89.3	90.2	83.4	-1.0	7.1	
Trade balance	Jan	\$Bil.	-12.0	-11.0	-11.6	10.5	3.6	
<b>Money Supply, Prices, Interest Rates</b> ..... Sources: Federal Reserve Board, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Treasury								
Money supply (M1)	Feb	\$Bil.	1,076	1,073	1,079	0.3	-0.3	
Consumer Price Index – NSA	Feb	1982-84=100	161.9	161.6	159.6	0.2	1.4	
Producer Price Index <sup>1</sup>	Feb	1982=100	130.4	130.5	132.6	-0.1	-1.7	
Prime rate charged by banks <sup>2</sup>	Feb	Pct.	8.50	8.50	8.25	–	3.0	
3-month U.S. T-bill – NSA	Feb	Pct.	5.11	5.09	5.00	0.4	2.2	
<b>Other Principal Indicators</b> ..... Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Economic Analysis								
Civilian labor force	Mar	Mil.	137.5	137.6	136.3	–	0.9	
Unemployment rate	Mar	Rate	4.7	4.6	5.2	2.2	-9.6	
Index of leading indicators	Jan	1992=100	104.6	104.5	103.0	0.1	1.6	
Personal income AR	Feb	\$Bil.	7,135	7,091	6,750	0.6	5.7	
			Qtr. 4	Qtr. 3	Percent			
			1997	1997	change <sup>3</sup>			
Chained (1992) dollars:								
Gross domestic product (GDP)		\$Bil.	7,280	7,214	3.7			
Personal consumption expenditures		\$Bil.	4,926	4,896	2.5			
Gross private domestic investment		\$Bil.	1,237	1,205	11.3			

– Represents zero. AR Annual rate. NSA Not seasonally adjusted. X Not applicable. <sup>1</sup>Finished goods. <sup>2</sup>As of end of month. <sup>3</sup>Annualized rate.  
 Note: Figures are seasonally adjusted except as noted. Unless otherwise noted, all amounts are in current dollars as of the reference year.

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## Easy Access to Ancestry Data on the 'Net

In 1990, the United States had 66,492 persons of Turkish ancestry, about equally divided between native born and foreign born. Their median age was 32.8 years. About 41 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher and 66 percent were in the civilian labor force. Their median household income was \$37,091.

This thumbnail sketch comes from the Census Bureau's web site and is based on a profile created using our 1990 ancestry lookup tool. Use the tool to profile any of 70 ancestry groups.

From Acadian/Cajun to Yugoslavian, the profile provides, at the national level, such characteristics as age, sex, marital status, fertility, household size, education, ability to

speak English, labor force status and occupation, income and poverty, mortgage and median rent.

Source: *Profiles of Our Ancestry: Selected Characteristics by Ancestry Group (CPH-L-149) Look Up*. <[www.census.gov/population/www/ancestry.html](http://www.census.gov/population/www/ancestry.html)>.

The site also directs you to other Census Bureau sources of ancestry data, including the *1990 Census Lookup*. This feature allows you to access ancestry data for smaller geographical areas such as states, counties, cities and census tracts. It draws upon *Summary Tape Files 1 and 3*, our two most popular census files.

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### Michigan a Hit With Hunters

More people hunted in Michigan in 1996 than in any other state (934,000) followed by Texas (911,000), Pennsylvania (879,000), Wisconsin (665,000) and New York (642,000).

Hawaii attracted the fewest number of hunters (23,000) followed by Rhode Island (26,000), Delaware (40,000), Nevada (52,000) and Connecticut (62,000).

Source: *1996 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife-Associated Recreation*. <[www.census.gov/prod/3/97/pubs/fhw96nat.pdf](http://www.census.gov/prod/3/97/pubs/fhw96nat.pdf)>. Print (304-876-7203).

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