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Analysis of the Food Stamp Program in the United States

Milton Fitch Jr.

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ing of government records by executive agency officials continues in spite of the enactment of limiting statutes.

CONCLUSION

With all the governmental safeguards to protect the public's right to know, the citizens and public interest groups still are unable to attain full access. The problem is that the very safeguards set up to protect the rights and to set out the limitations are still broad enough for putting any desired document out of reach.

Assuredly, the Act provides for any person's right to obtain information and in the event of a denial, to seek judicial redress. Furthermore, the 1946 "public interest" and "good cause" phraseology have been eliminated, and the Act emphasizes that only information that it specifically exempts may be withheld.²¹ Unfortunately, however, the nine purportedly "specific" exemptions are generally confusing and ambiguous.²² The agencies have been able to convert these congressional limitations into administrative loopholes through which federal officials escape with records intact. By concealing their records, bureaucrats maintain their aura of governmental inviolability and shield the incompetence and corruption which often exist in administrative agencies.²³

In all likelihood, the ambiguities and deficiencies of this statute will be remedied, if at all, only by the passage of new and improved legislation. For the moment, however, a string of loopholes is all that exists to pull administrative agencies into line on information practices. Unless lawyers and courts fill some of these loopholes with rational disclosure policies, the Freedom of Information Act will provide less than a show for the public to grasp while awaiting better information disclosure laws.²⁴

ROSCOE BRYANT

Analysis of the Food Stamp Program in the United States

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to recommend suggestions for the transportation of Food Coupons from Washington, D. C., to all points

²¹ "This section does not authorize withholding of information or limit the availability of records to the public, except as specifically stated in this section," 5 U.S.C. 552(c) (Supp. V. 1970).

²² 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)-(9) (Supp. V. 1970).

²³ For more detailed comparisons between the old and new legislation see Davis, *The Information Act: A Preliminary Analysis*, 34 U. Chi. L. Rev. 761 (1967).

²⁴ 48 Tex. L.R. 1289 (1970).

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and places in the forty-eight contiguous states of the United States. Currently the coupons are shipped by the postal services except in some locations where armored cars are used.

The problem which now exists is that local postmasters in certain locations, New York City, New York; New Haven, Bridgeport and Hartford, Connecticut; Columbia, South Carolina; and Charleston, West Virginia, for example have refused to deliver the coupons from the post offices to local destination points because of the coupons' extraordinary value. This right to refuse authority is given the postmasters by the Post Office Manual. These recommendations will possibly solve the problem as it now exists:

- (1) Pattern the food coupon distribution system after the postage stamp distribution system.
- (2) Have the coupons imprinted "Not Negotiable Until Validated," and shipped as printed matter Not Otherwise Index (hereinafter referred to as NOI).
- (3) Use post offices as issuance agencies.

COMMODITY DESCRIPTIONS

Food coupons are issued in denominations of two, three, ten and thirty dollar books. They are packaged in cartons for distribution with carton size ranging from 13" x 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 11" to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 18", with a gross weight of approximately forty-two pounds and an average value of \$16,500 per carton.

DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD COUPONS

Food coupons have been tendered to the United States Postal Service and its predecessor agency by the United States Department of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as USDA), for distribution since the inception of the program several years ago. However, various problems developed in using parcel post service as the volume and frequency of shipments increased. These problems are

- (1) The Postal Service is not, in all instances, properly equipped to handle large shipments of coupons.
- (2) Sizable inventories are not maintained by all participating state agencies. This necessitates short-notice movements with minimum transit time and reliable delivery schedules. These needs have not been satisfactorily met by parcel post service.
- (3) Delivery from post office to local distribution centers requires a

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high degree of protective security while moving through high risk urban areas in their present form. Parcel post does not provide the armed personnel or armored equipment considered necessary for the safe delivery of such a high-value commodity and in some cases requires the consignee to pick up the coupons at the post office.

(4) The Postal Service has established a rate of two dollars per carton plus one dollar per carton registration fee for use by USDA from Washington, D.C., to any point in the United States. This rate continues to be used on small quantity, long-haul traffic. However, the rate is not suitable for large quantities. This method of shipping food coupons has resulted in \$292,424.50 worth of outstanding claims in fiscal year 1971.

In October 1970, USDA requested General Services Administration to explore the possibility of an alternative transportation service to augment parcel post in the distribution of food coupons. Because of the high value of the coupons and their susceptibility to theft and negotiability, the idea of armored carriage was supported with face value insurance coverage.

During fiscal year 1971 a total of 302,921 cartons of food coupons have been transported to 2,700 destinations in all participating states. (See attachment No. 2 for a six month study of twenty-three cartons or more). Armored carriers have participated in the movement of 25,883 cartons to sixty-four destinations during ten months of this fiscal year. The total transportation charge for fiscal year 1971 was \$900,763.00.

DISTRIBUTION OF SIMILAR COMMODITIES

Distribution of the following commodities will be discussed below.

(1) U.S. Postage Stamps (2) U.S. Blank Treasury Checks (3) Sperry and Hutchison Green Stamps (hereinafter referred to as S & H Green Stamps), and Top Value Trading Stamps.

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS

Postage stamps are printed in Washington, D.C., at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, (hereinafter referred to as BEP). Stamps are shipped by common carrier, by rail and by mail. The stamps are requisitioned by local first class post offices on requisition dates assigned first class offices. These first class offices supply the second, third and fourth class offices in their area. *Only* first class offices can requisition from BEP.

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First class offices are broken down by states and assigned a date to order. If their order does not reach BEP on the date assigned, then these stamps are shipped with the stamps of the nearest first class office and upon arrival at the nearest first class office, dumped into the mail stream to be delivered to the first class office ordering. (See Postage Attachments No. 3)

BLANK GOVERNMENT CHECKS

Blank government checks are printed in Washington, D. C., at BEP and shipped to their destination by common carrier. The shipment by common carrier is governed by Section 22 tender which spells out the requirements of the carriers. These checks are under \$100,000 indemnity bond while the carrier is transporting them. (Similar specifications are spelled out later).

S & H GREEN STAMPS

S & H Green Stamps are printed in series in three (3) locations, Dunmore, Pennsylvania; Danville, Illinois; and Sand Springs, Oklahoma, and the numbers are recorded on a master print-out. The stamps are then stored in warehouses in these cities and the master print-out comes to the central control office in New York. While in storage they are under guard by the S & H security force. When stamps are requisitioned by local merchants, the control center issues a series to that particular merchant and the control center knows where every stamp is until it reaches the customer. Shipment of the stamps is done by common carrier as printed matter. The stamps reach the distribution points and are checked to see if the series on a print-out corresponds with a shipping number on the carton. The stamps are then forwarded to the merchant who made the request for the stamps according to the print-out.

TOP VALUE TRADING STAMPS

Top Value Stamps are printed by private printers and delivered to the central office in Dayton, Ohio. These stamps are stored in Dayton until they are requisitioned by local merchants using them. They are processed the same as S & H stamps.

The high denomination stamps are shipped by United Parcel Service on small loads while the large loads of high denomination stamps and regular stamps are shipped by common carrier.

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RECOMMENDATIONS

Consolidation Plan

(1) A consolidation plan would provide for volume, long haul shipments to be made to government warehouse facilities in various locations.

Multiple Stop-off Plan

(2) Another consolidation plan would provide for grouping coupon requests intended for the same or intermediate location. Routes would then be established with multiple stop-offs. This would allow truckload lots to be moved long distances at a more economical rate by armored carriers. (This method has been used to some degree by shot-gunning the requisition when they reached USDA to make a load. (See attachment No. 4).

This consolidation system could be patterned after the Postage Stamp distribution system.

Fitch-Johnson Plan

(3) While suggesting patterning after the postage stamps distribution system another suggestion comes to mind. Since the local postmaster will not allow the delivery of cartons because of their extraordinary value, why not allow the post offices to be the issuance points for the coupons.

The stamps could go from origin to post office where several people from USDA-FNS could place a person's allotted amount of coupons in an envelope alphabetically arranged by recipient's name. The recipient would present his card at the window, receive his coupons and pay the amount required by the card.

This may very well be a workable plan since banks now handling about 75% of the traffic are complaining about the problems which exist in performing the public service. This plan would call for the discontinued use of the banks as issuance points and for the beginning use of post offices to perform this public service. The post office would be compensated as the banks are now by the states' agencies. The post offices handle and sell migratory-bird hunting stamps, why not sell food stamps?

Fitch Plan

(4) As another alternative method, it is suggested that the Department of Agriculture's coupons be imprinted "Not Negotiable until Val-

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idated." The coupons then could be shipped as printed matter NOI by postal service or by common carrier. This method would be combined with number one. The coupons would be shipped to a warehouse where they could be validated and sent to local distributors.

If common-carrier could be used the following specifications would govern the shipment. These specifications are similar to those used in movements of blank treasury checks and small coins. (See attachment No. 5)

Fitch Cummins Plan

(5) This plan calls for contracting with private companies in the coupon printing business or for BEP to practice this method themselves. (See attachment No. 6)

Currently, USDA is shipping the coupons via Brink's Armored Service to New York, New York, at a very high transportation cost. For example, a recent shipment of 225 cartons weighing 9450 pounds cost \$3.50 per carton of forty-two pounds each. This equates to approximately \$8.33 per hundredweight. If the coupons had been classified as Printed Matter NOI and shipped via commercial truck the motor tariff rate for this same shipment would have been \$2.74 per hundredweight and a saving of \$579.00 would have been achieved on this one shipment.

Another shipment of 925 cartons weighing 38,850 pounds moved via Brink's at a cost of \$1.46 per carton. This equates to approximately \$3.47 per hundredweight. If this same shipment had moved via commercial truck at a truck load rate of \$1.75 per hundredweight, the transportation charge would have been \$679.88, a savings to the Government of \$670.62.

Alternatively if the coupons are devalued it may also be possible to negotiate a package rate for coupon shipments with the post office, similar to the General Services Administration pared post charge of \$1.25 per package (up to 70 lbs.) to any point in the United States of America.

The cost avoidance that could be achieved through adoption of either of the two methods of shipment would be very substantial. (See attachment number 7 for comparative rates to points listed on attachment number 1).

CONCLUSION

The recommendations as set forth in this report are feasible solutions to the problem at hand facing USDA. These recommendations may be used in whole or in part.

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The direct effect of these recommendations upon the food stamp program of USDA, as shown in the foregoing discussion is so great that this method of providing nutrition to needy families will be greatly enhanced.

It is my firm desire that the Fitch-Johnson Plan and/or the Fitch Plan will be used to solve this problem.

MILTON FITCH, JR.

ATTACHMENT 1
OCT. 1970 TO MAY 1971
FOOD COUPONS

Contract # GS-OOT-	No. of Cartons	Weight	Value	Destination	Rates Charged	Savings
1667	952	39,984	\$13,880,000	NYC (2)	\$ 1,410	\$ 1,446
1668	1,484	62,328	20,776,000	NYC (4)	2,625	1,827
1671	900	37,800	17,280,000	NYC (1)	1,375	1,325
1672	900	37,800	17,280,000	NYC (1)	1,375	1,325
1673	400	16,800	7,680,000	NYC (1)	1,105	95
1674	1,000	42,000	19,200,000	NYC (1)	1,460	1,540
1675	135	5,670	2,592,000	NYC (1)	338	68
1678	307	12,894	4,880,000	Chicago	1,195	None
1680	700	29,400	17,400,000	NYC	1,196	904
1684	744	31,248	14,306,000	NY area (4)	1,385	847
1687	2,282	95,844	37,445,000	Penn (6)		
				Maspeth, L.I.	4,025	2,821
1686	710	29,820	12,770,000	Chicago		
				Detroit	2,000	130
1688	86	3,610	844,000	Washington	66	192
1690	1,110	46,620	17,460,000	NY (2)	2,220	1,110
1691	149	6,258	2,530,000	Balto.	235	312
1692	250	10,500	3,500,000	NY	750	None
1694	1,179	49,518	19,346,000	NY (2)	2,191	1,346
1695	2,694	113,148	68,290,000	Penn (5 cities)		
				Balto.	4,469	3,613
1698	1,400	58,800	14,200,000	NY	1,460	540
1697	538	22,596	7,750,000	Maspeth		
				Buffalo		
				NY	1,000	614
1700	130	5,466	1,905,000	Balto.	225	165
1701	300	12,600	4,600,000	Charleston	800	100
1702	3,599	151,158	75,140,000	Pa (5)	5,375	5,422
1703	1,142	47,964	18,410,000	NY (3)	1,890	1,536
Total	23,091	969,826	\$149,464,000		\$40,170	\$27,278

ATTACHMENT 2
DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD STAMPS
FROM JANUARY 16-JUNE 16, 1971
IN 23 CARTONS OR MORE

State And City	Total Shipment	Total Cartons	Average Weight	Largest # of Cartons per Shipment	Smallest # of Cartons per Shipment	Largest Shipment Average Value	Smallest Shipment Average Value
<i>Alabama</i>							
Birmingham.....	1	138	5.796			\$2 277 000	
Gadsden.....	1	24	1,008			396,000	
Decatur.....	1	24	1,008			396,000	
Union Springs.....	1	25	1,050			412,500	
Jasper.....	2	76	3,192	40	36	660,000	\$ 594,000
Mobile.....	3	122	5,124	65	26	1,072,500	429,000
Montgomery.....	2	110	4,620	66	34	1,089,000	561,000
Tuscaloosa.....	2	77	3,234	51	26	841,500	429,000
Selma.....	2	71	2,982	45	26	742,500	429,000
<i>Alaska</i>							
Anchorage.....	3	194	8,148	94	30	1,551,000	495,000
<i>Arkansas</i>							
Marion.....	1	27	1,134			445,500	
Camden.....	1	30	1,260			495,000	
Little Rock.....	1	25	1,050			412,500	
Fort Smith.....	1	29	1,218			478,500	
El Dorado City.....	1	40	1,680			660,000	
Clarendon.....	1	34	1,428			561,000	
Blytheville.....	1	40	1,680			660,000	
Jonesboro.....	1	31	1,302			511,500	
Pine Bluff.....	1	51	2,142			841,500	
Harrisburg.....	1	37	1,554			610,500	
McGehee.....	1	26	1,092			429,000	
Lake Village.....	1	39	1,628			643,500	
Newport.....	1	32	1,344			528,000	
West Helena.....	1	26	1,092			429,000	
Seavey.....	1	24	1,008			396,000	

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ATTACHMENT 2-A
DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD STAMPS
FROM JANUARY 16-JUNE 16, 1971
IN 23 CARTONS OR MORE

State And City	Total Shipment	Total Cartons	Average Weight	Largest # of Cartons per Shipment	Smallest # of Cartons per Shipment	Largest Shipment Average Value	Smallest Shipment Average Value
<i>Arizona</i>							
Tempe.....	1	121	5,082			\$1,996.500	\$ 412.500
<i>California</i>							
Martinez.....	2	55	2,310	30	25	495.000	
Eureka.....	1	56	2,352			924.000	
Los Angeles.....	28	5060	212,520	440	27	6,660.000	445.500
San Francisco.....	16	906	380,052	330	25	5,445.000	412.500
San Jose.....	5	1185	46,770	280	230	4,620.000	3,785.000
Redding.....	2	71	2,982	38	33	627.000	544.500
Oakland.....	10	761	31,062	269	24	4,438.500	396.000
Richmond.....	4	157	6,594	60	27	990.000	445.500
Riverside.....	4	393	16,506	125	47	2,062.500	775.500
Fresno.....	3	135	5,670	67	28	1,105.500	462.000
Berkeley.....	1	23	966			378.500	
Carmichael.....	1	40	1,680			660.000	
Sacramento.....	6	425	17,850	181	40	2,886.500	660.000
El Centro.....	1	25	1,050			412.500	
Fairfax.....	1	29	1,218			478.500	
Santa Rosa.....	2	73	3,066	39	34	643.500	561.000
San Mateo.....	1	32	1,344			528.000	
Auburn.....	1	37	1,554			610.500	
Eureka.....	1	44	1,848			726.000	
Sanger.....	1	27	1,134			445.500	
Modesto.....	2	55	2,310	30	25	495.000	412.500
<i>Colorado</i>							
Denver.....	6	318	13,356	97	29	1,630.500	478.500
Greeley.....	1	26	1,092			429.000	
Pueblo.....	1	33	1,386			544.500	
Colorado Springs.....	1	36	1,512			594.000	

ATTACHMENT 2-B
DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD STAMPS
FROM JANUARY 16-JUNE 16, 1971
IN 23 CARTONS OR MORE

State And City	Total Shipment	Total Cartons	Average Weight	Largest # of Cartons per Shipment	Smallest # of Cartons per Shipment	Largest Shipment Average Value	Smallest Shipment Average Value
<i>Connecticut</i>							
Waterbury.....	1	29	1,218			\$ 478,500	\$ 495,000
Hartford.....	7	304	12,768	90	30	1,485,000	412,500
New Haven.....	5	217	9,114	77	25	1,270,500	412,500
Bridgeport.....	4	110	4,620	30	25	495,000	
New London.....	1	27	1,134			445,500	
Norwich.....	1	33	1,386			544,500	
New Britain.....	1	37	1,554			610,500	
Middletown.....	1	36	1,512			594,000	
Washington, D. C.....	5	722	30,324	142	120	2,343,000	1,980,000
<i>Florida</i>							
Orlando.....	3	114	4,788	51	31	841,500	511,500
<i>Georgia</i>							
Augusta.....	2	75	3,150	51	24	841,500	396,000
Albany.....	2	64	2,688	36	28	594,000	462,000
Moultrie.....	2	53	2,226	28	25	462,000	412,500
Macon.....	1	56	2,352			924,000	
Savannah.....	2	55	2,310	32	23	528,000	378,500
<i>Hawaii</i>							
Honolulu.....	5	309	13,398	120	24	1,980,000	396,000
<i>Idaho</i>							
Boise.....	3	80	3,360	30	25	495,000	412,500
<i>Illinois</i>							
Chicago.....	9	2945	123,690	420	150	6,930,000	2,475,000
Decatur.....	2	55	2,310	30	25	495,000	412,500
Danville.....	2	62	2,604	38	24	627,000	396,000
Rockford.....	3	124	5,208	47	38	775,500	637,000
Joliet.....	1	28	1,176			462,000	
Peoria.....	1	56	2,352			924,000	

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ATTACHMENT 2-C
DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD STAMPS
FROM JANUARY 16-JUNE 16, 1971
IN 23 CARTONS OR MORE

State And City	Total Shipment	Total Cartons	Average Weight	Largest # of Cartons per Shipment	Smallest # of Cartons per Shipment	Largest Shipment Average Value	Smallest Shipment Average Value
Rock Island.....	2	58	2,436	33	25	\$ 544,500	\$ 412,500
E. St. Louis.....	1	62	2,604			1,026,000	
Champaign.....	1	34	1,428			561,000	
<i>Indiana</i>							
Indianapolis.....	3	219	9,198	77	71	1,270,500	1,171,500
South Bend.....	2	54	2,268	28	26	462,000	429,000
Evansville.....	2	77	3,234	43	34	709,500	561,000
East Chicago.....	2	430	18,060	390	40	6,435,000	660,000
<i>Iowa</i>							
Davenport.....	1	64	2,688			1,056,000	
Cedar Rapids.....	2	67	2,814	35	32	577,500	528,000
Waterloo.....	1	63	2,646			1,039,500	
Des Moines.....	1	61	2,562			1,006,500	
Mason City.....	1	26	1,092			429,000	
<i>Kentucky</i>							
Harlan.....	2	57	2,394	30	27	495,000	445,500
Hindman.....	1	29	1,218			478,500	
Hyden.....	1	32	1,344			528,000	
Barbourville.....	2	106	4,452	57	49	940,500	808,500
Lexington.....	1	24	1,008			396,000	
Pineville.....	1	32	1,344			528,000	
Owensboro.....	1	40	1,680			660,000	
Frankfort.....	1	55	2,310			907,500	
Louisville.....	2	311	13,062	210	101	3,465,000	1,666,500
Manchester.....	1	42	1,764			693,000	
Covington.....	1	32	1,344			528,000	
Whitesburg.....	1	34	1,428			561,000	
Prestonsburg.....	1	26	1,091			429,000	
Hazard.....	1	28	1,176			462,000	
Williamsburg.....	1	27	1,134			445,500	

ATTACHMENT 2-D
DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD STAMPS
FROM JANUARY 16-JUNE 16, 1971
IN 23 CARTONS OR MORE

State And City	Total Shipment	Total Cartons	Average Weight	Largest # of Cartons per Shipment	Smallest # of Cartons per Shipment	Largest Shipment Average Value	Smallest Shipment Average Value
<i>Louisiana</i>							
New Orleans.....	1	577	24,234	45	35	\$9,520,500	\$ 577,500
St. Martinville.....	2	80	3,360			742,500	
Crowley.....	1	31	1,302			511,500	
Monroe.....	1	54	2,268			891,000	
New Roads.....	1	38	1,596			627,000	
Many.....	1	28	1,176			462,000	
Oberlin.....	1	31	1,302			511,500	
Ferriday.....	1	26	1,092			429,000	
Marksville.....	2	95	3,990	64	31	1,056,000	511,500
West Lake.....	1	51	2,142			841,500	
Ville Platte.....	1	50	2,100			821,000	
Lafayette.....	2	104	4,368	62	42	1,026,000	693,000
Opelousas.....	2	132	5,544	68	64	1,122,000	1,056,000
New Iberia.....	1	27	1,134			445,500	
Winnsboro.....	1	48	2,016			792,000	
Rayville.....	1	29	1,218			478,500	
Baton Rouge.....	2	144	6,048	76	68	1,254,000	1,122,000
Shreveport.....	1	137	5,754			2,260,500	
Alexandria.....	1	68	2,856			1,122,000	
Bastrop.....	2	75	3,150	42	33	693,000	544,500
Covington.....	1	27	1,134			445,500	
Amite City.....	1	67	2,814			1,105,500	
Gretna.....	1	69	2,8982			1,138,500	
Franklin.....	2	53	2,226	29	24	478,500	396,000
<i>Maine</i>							
Augusta City.....	1	120	5,040			1,980,000	
<i>Maryland</i>							
Baltimore.....	5	615	25,830	179	56	2,853,500	924,000
Annapolis.....	1	31	1,302			511,500	

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ATTACHMENT 2-E
DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD STAMPS
FROM JANUARY 16-JUNE 16, 1971
IN 23 CARTONS OR MORE

State And City	Total Shipment	Total Cartons	Average Weight	Largest # of Cartons per Shipment	Smallest # of Cartons per Shipment	Largest Shipment Average Value	Smallest Shipment Average Value
Hyattsville.....	1	54	2,268			\$ 891,000	
Rockville.....	1	28	1,176			462,000	
<i>Massachusetts</i>							
Everett City.....	1	27	1,134			445,500	
<i>Michigan</i>							
Detroit.....	7	1880	78,960	400	40	6,600,000	\$ 660,000
Port Huron.....	2	74	3,108	39	35	643,500	577,500
Jackson.....	3	80	3,360	27	26	445,500	429,000
Benton Harbor.....	2	171	7,182	111	60	1,831,500	990,000
Muskegon.....	2	320	13,440	160	160	2,640,000	2,640,000
Allegan.....	1	55	2,310			907,500	
Lansing.....	2	170	7,140	120	50	1,980,000	825,000
St. Johns.....	1	31	1,302			511,500	
Saginaw.....	1	100	4,200			1,650,000	
Flint.....	1	151	6,342			2,491,500	
Marquette.....	1	26	1,092			429,000	
Battle Creek.....	2	120	5,042	65	55	1,072,500	907,500
Caro.....	1	41	1,722			676,500	
Ray City.....	2	61	2,562	36	25	594,000	411,500
Holland.....	2	63	2,646	36	27	594,000	445,500
Grand Rapids.....	3	76	3,192	27	24	445,500	396,000
Escanaba.....	2	82	3,444	56	26	924,000	429,000
Centerville.....	1	60	2,520			990,000	
Cassopolis.....	1	24	1,008			396,000	
<i>Minnesota</i>							
St. Paul.....	3	263	11,046	115	38	1,897,500	627,000
Duluth.....	2	133	5,586	74	59	1,221,000	973,500
Anoka.....	2	72	3,024	48	24	792,000	396,000
Minneapolis.....	3	288	12,096	130	78	2,145,000	1,287,000

ATTACHMENT 2-F
DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD STAMPS
FROM JANUARY 16-JUNE 16, 1971
IN 23 CARTONS OR MORE

State And City	Total Shipment	Total Cartons	Average Weight	Largest # of Cartons per Shipment	Smallest # of Cartons per Shipment	Largest Shipment Average Value	Smallest Shipment Average Value
Fergus Falls.....	1	28	1,176			\$ 462,000	
Grand Rapids.....	1	29	1,218			478,500	
Mississippi.....							
Anquilla.....	1	25	1,050			412,500	
Belzoni.....	1	47	1,974			775,500	
Laurel.....	1	48	2,016			792,000	
Greenwood.....	1	38	1,596			627,000	
Hattiesburg.....	1	25	1,050			412,500	
Clarksdale.....	1	51	2,142			841,500	
Canton.....	1	30	1,260			495,000	
McComb.....	1	29	1,218			471,500	
Tunica.....	1	31	1,302			511,500	
Jackson.....	3	163	6,846	58	50	957,000	\$ 825,000
Meridian.....	1	45	1,890			742,500	
Natchez.....	1	43	1,806			709,500	
Marks.....	1	28	1,176			462,000	
Collins.....	1	26	1,062			429,000	
Missouri.....							
St. Louis.....	7	356	14,952	95	29	1,567,000	478,500
Montana.....							
Helena.....	3	140	5,880	75	25	1,237,500	412,500
Nebraska.....							
Omaha.....	3	155	6,510	77	34	1,270,500	561,000
New Jersey.....							
Newark.....	6	382	16,044	118	27	1,947,000	445,500
Camden.....	2	182	7,644	94	88	1,551,000	1,342,000
Asbury Park.....	1	37	1,554			610,500	
Toms River.....	3	107	4,494	41	26	676,500	429,000
Cape May Church.....	1	30	1,260			495,000	

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM IN THE UNITED STATES 211

ATTACHMENT 2-G
DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD STAMPS
FROM JANUARY 16-JUNE 16, 1971
IN 23 CARTONS OR MORE

State And City	Total Shipment	Total Cartons	Average Weight	Largest # of Cartons per Shipment	Smallest # of Cartons per Shipment	Largest Shipment Average Value	Smallest Shipment Average Value
Passaic.....	2	64	2,688	35	29	\$ 577,500	\$ 478,500
Elizabeth.....	1	47	1,974			775,500	
New Brunswick.....	1	35	1,470			577,500	
Jersey City.....	3	194	8,148	86	35	1,319,000	577,500
Freehold.....	2	77	3,234	49	28	808,500	462,000
Rutherford.....	1	28	1,176			462,000	
Atlantic City.....	2	72	3,024	42	30	693,000	495,000
Trenton.....	2	28	1,176			462,000	
Burlington.....	1	26	1,092			429,000	
<i>New Mexico</i>							
Albuquerque.....	1	24	1,008			396,000	
<i>New York</i>							
Franklin Sq.....	2	65	2,730	40	25	660,000	412,500
New York.....	13	6,395	268,590	1,000	110	16,500,000	1,815,000
Maspeh.....	4	609	25,578	182	88	2,903,000	1,342,000
Port Chester.....	2	183	7,686	102	81	1,683,000	1,236,500
Syracuse.....	2	115	4,830	80	35	1,220,000	577,500
Binghamton.....	3	92	3,864	36	24	594,000	396,000
Rochester.....	2	339	14,138	314	25	5,181,000	412,500
Buffalo.....	5	789	33,138	400	24	6,600,000	396,000
Niagara Falls.....	2	240	10,080	150	90	2,475,000	1,485,000
Albany.....	2	80	3,360	50	30	825,000	495,000
West Hempstead.....	1	33	1,386			544,500	
Pawtucket.....	1	280	11,760			4,620,000	
<i>South Carolina</i>							
Columbia.....	3	121	5,082	56	31	924,000	511,500
Benne Howille.....	2	104	4,363	70	34	1,155,000	561,000
Georgetown.....	1	27	1,176			462,000	
Lexington.....	1	34	1,428			561,000	

ATTACHMENT 2-H
DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD STAMPS
FROM JANUARY 16-JUNE 16, 1971
IN 23 CARTONS OR MORE

State And City	Total Shipment	Total Cartons	Average Weight	Largest # of Cartons per Shipment	Smallest # of Cartons per Shipment	Largest Shipment Average Value	Smallest Shipment Average Value
Florence.....	1	34	1.428			\$ 561,000	
Rock Hill.....	3	211	8.862	135	28	2,227,500	\$ 462,000
Kingstree.....	2	56	2.352	31	25	511,500	412,500
Moncks Corner.....	2	56	2.352	28	28	462,000	462,000
Charleston.....	3	131	5.502	52	36	858,000	594,000
Aiken.....	2	98	4.116	58	40	957,000	660,000
Orangeburg.....	1	24	1.008			396,000	
Greenville.....	2	170	7.140	93	77	1,534,500	1,270,500
Manning.....	2	54	2.268	29	25	478,500	412,500
Conway.....	2	92	3.864	50	42	825,000	693,000
Dillon.....	2	55	2.310	30	25	495,000	412,500
Anderson.....	1	31	1.302			511,500	
<i>Tennessee</i>							
Knoxville.....	4	245	10.290	65	60	1,072,500	990,000
Memphis.....	3	580	24.360	240	160	3,960,000	2,640,000
Clinton.....	1	31	1.302			511,500	
Maryville.....	1	24	1.008			396,000	
Nashville.....	3	165	6.930	89	36	1,358,500	594,000
Clarksville.....	1	28	1.176			462,000	
Chattanooga.....	2	176	7.392	116	60	1,914,000	990,000
Brownsville.....	1	26	1.092			429,030	
Greenville.....	1	26	1.092			429,000	
Harriman.....	1	30	1.260			495,000	
Blountville.....	1	29	1.218			478,500	
<i>Texas</i>							
Fort Worth.....	2	223	9.366	126	97	2,079,000	1,600,500
El Paso.....	2	113	4.746	78	35	1,287,000	577,500
Chittanooga.....	1	40	1.680			660,000	
Melville.....	1	29	1.218			478,500	

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM IN THE UNITED STATES 213

ATTACHMENT 2-1
DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD STAMPS
FROM JANUARY 16-JUNE 16, 1971
IN 23 CARTONS OR MORE

State And City	Total Shipment	Total Cartons	Average Weight	Largest # of Cartons per Shipment	Smallest # of Cartons per Shipment	Largest Shipment Average Value	Smallest Shipment Average Value
<i>North Carolina</i>							
Raleigh.....	12	817	34.413	95	30	\$ 1,567,000	\$ 495,000
Wilmington.....	1	28	1.176			462,000	
Lumberton.....	2	87	3.654	48	39	792,000	643,500
<i>Ohio</i>							
Youngstown.....	3	126	5.292	54	35	891,000	577,500
Cleveland.....	10	926	38.892	360	29	5,940,000	478,500
Zanesville.....	2	66	2.772	42	24	693,000	396,000
Cincinnati.....	1	254	10.668			4,191,000	
Dayton.....	3	141	5.922	64	37	1,056,000	610,500
Ashtabula.....	2	57	2.394	31	26	511,500	429,000
Mentor.....	1	24	1.008			396,000	
Canton.....	1	34	1.428			561,000	
Springfield.....	2	77	3.234	42	35	693,000	577,500
Akron.....	1	30	1.260			495,000	
Warren.....	2	52	2.184	27	25	445,500	412,500
Columbus.....	1	460	19.320			7,590,000	
Elyria.....	1	29	1.218			478,500	
Toledo.....	1	245	10.290			4,042,500	
Portsmouth.....	1	43	1.806			709,500	
Ironton.....	1	33	1.386			544,500	
<i>Oregon</i>							
Portland.....	1	167	7.014			1,755,500	
McMinnville.....	1	25	1.050			412,500	
Grants Pass.....	1	37	1.554			610,500	
<i>Pennsylvania</i>							
Pittsburgh.....	1	3,765	158.130	965	50	15,922,500	825,000
Allentown.....	4	1,286	54.012	689	84	11,368,500	1,386,000
York.....	3	844	35.448	437	223	6,210,500	3,679,500
Phila.....	4	2,423	101.766	1,260	80	20,790,000	1,320,000

ATTACHMENT 2-J
DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD STAMPS
FROM JANUARY 16-JUNE 16, 1971
IN 23 CARTONS OR MORE

State And City	Total Shipment	Total Cartons	Average Weight	Largest # of Cartons per Shipment	Smallest # of Cartons per Shipment	Largest Shipment Average Value	Smallest Shipment Average Value
<i>Rhode Island</i>							
Providence.....	1	175	7.350	242	204	\$ 2,887,500	\$3,366,000
San Antonio.....	2	446	18,732	254	165	3,993,000	2,722,500
Houston.....	2	419	16,598			4,191,000	
Corpus Christi.....	1	120	5,042				
<i>Utah</i>							
Salt Lake City.....	2	651	27,342	566	85	9,339,000	1,402,500
<i>Vermont</i>							
Montpelier.....	4	340	14,280	150	40	2,475,000	660,000
<i>Virginia</i>							
Richmond.....	1	34	1,428			561,000	
Norfolk.....	1	26	1,092			429,000	
Portsmouth.....	1	24	1,008			396,000	
<i>Washington</i>							
Vancouver.....	3	106	4,452	48	28	792,000	642,000
Tacoma.....	4	243	10,206	79	46	1,303,500	789,000
Everett.....	3	137	5,754	62	34	1,026,000	561,000
Yakima.....	3	155	6,510	60	42	990,000	693,000
Aberdeen.....	1	26	1,092			429,000	
Olympia.....	4	379	15,918	210	44	3,465,000	726,000
Spokane.....	3	188	7,896	77	52	1,534,500	858,000
Wenatchee.....	2	51	2,142	26	25	429,000	412,500
Bellingham.....	1	26	1,092			429,000	
Seattle.....	4	487	20,454	146	95	2,409,000	1,577,500
Richland.....	2	50	2,100	26	24	429,000	396,000
Walla Walla.....	1	24	1,008			396,000	
<i>West Virginia</i>							
Charleston.....	6	1,490		440	50	6,660,000	825,000
<i>Wisconsin</i>							
Milwaukee.....	2	354	14,868	214	140	3,531,000	2,310,000
<i>Wyoming</i>							
Cheyenne.....	3	103	4,326	41	31	676,500	511,500

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM IN THE UNITED STATES 215

First-Class Post Offices

Requisitioning Postage Stamps

Postmasters at first-class post offices, may on their *next scheduled requisitioning date*, increase their inventories of postage stamps to the five-accounting-period stock level authorized in section 422.21, old Postal Manual.

Requisitions submitted for the purpose of increasing inventories to five-accounting period levels *shall be submitted in accordance with the new requisitioning schedule printed below:*

ATTACHMENT 3

Offices located in following states and possessions	Dates requisitions are due at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing				
Alaska, Idaho, Mont., Oreg., Wash.....	—	Mar. 1	May 31	Aug. 30	Nov. 29
Calif., Guam, Hawaii, Nev.....	—	Mar. 8	June 7	Sept. 6	Dec. 6
Ariz., Colo., N. Mex., Utah, Wyo.....	—	Mar. 15	June 14	Sept. 13	Dec. 13
Louisiana, Texas.....	—	Mar. 22	June 21	Sept. 20	Dec. 20
Ark., Iowa, Kans., Mo., Nebr., Okla.....	—	Mar. 29	June 28	Sept. 27	Dec. 27
Minn., N. Dak., S. Dak., Wisc.....	Jan. 4	Apr. 5	July 5	Oct. 4	—
Illinois, Michigan.....	Jan. 11	Apr. 12	July 12	Oct. 11	—
Ala., Ind., Ky., Miss., Ohio, Tenn.....	Jan. 18	Apr. 19	July 19	Oct. 18	—
Fla., Ga., N.C., S.C.....	Jan. 25	Apr. 26	July 26	Oct. 25	—
D.C., Md., Va., W. Va.....	Feb. 1	May 3	Aug. 2	Nov. 1	—
Conn., Maine, Mass., N.H., R.I., Vt.....	Feb. 8	May 10	Aug. 9	Nov. 8	—
New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands...	Feb. 15	May 17	Aug. 16	Nov. 15	—
Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania....	Feb. 22	May 24	Aug. 23	Nov. 22	—

Requisitioning dates have been re-aligned for the purpose of equalizing the workload at the point of manufacture and to improve shipping procedures.

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POSTAL BULLETIN

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All Post Offices

REVISED PROCEDURE FOR REQUISITIONING AND SUPPLYING LESS-THAN-BULK QUANTITIES OF ACCOUNTABLE PAPER

I. Effective Date

On April 3, 1971, a new procedure will be placed in operation for use by all classes of post offices in requisitioning *less-than-bulk* quantity stamps and accountable paper from designated sectional centers which are first-class post offices and have adequate facilities for protection of the stock. **No changes are being made in the procedures for requisitioning bulk-quantity stamps by first-class post offices.**

The *less-than-bulk* items to be furnished by the sectional center post offices are:

- Ordinary postage stamps
- Postage due stamps
- Airmail stamps
- Commemorative postage stamps
- Airmail embossed stamped envelopes
- Airmail and international postal cards
- Aerogrammes
- International reply coupons
- Plastic stamp dispensers
- Migratory-bird hunting stamps

All of the above items except migratory-bird hunting stamps may be ordered on a single requisition. The bird stamps must be ordered on a separate form 17. A fourth copy of form 17 may be retained for office use if desired.

II. Requisitioning Schedule

Postmasters will submit their *less-than-bulk* requisitions, in triplicate, on form 17, *Stamp Requisition*, once each accounting period on a requisitioning cycle to be established and monitored by the sectional center post office. Strict adherence to the schedule will permit the designated SCF's to process requisitions in an orderly and timely manner.

The increased frequency of requisitioning will permit may first-class post offices to order some stock items from the SCF once each 4 weeks, in lieu of ordering once each quarter in bulk quantities.

III. Stock Level and Quantities To Be Requisitioned

A. Determining Requirements

The second-, third- and fourth-class associate offices should not ex-

ceed a 6-week main stock level of the stamp or stamped paper items distributed by the SCF, except migratory-bird hunting stamps which are requisitioned in quantities for the entire season. Forms 3295 may be used to determine the weekly usage figure. Offices not authorized to use form 3295 can make the determination by using quantity on the last inventory record; adding stock received since the inventory as shown on forms 17; subtracting quantity on hand at time of placing requisition; and dividing result by the number of weeks since the inventory. Except for the lower stock level and the time element in computing the usage figure, other pertinent instructions in section 422.2 old Postal Manual are still in effect.

B. Minimum Quantities

The minimum quantity of each item of stamps and stamped paper which offices of all classes may requisition from SCF's is shown in the tables in 422.53, old Postal Manual. Orders for quantities that are in excess of these minimums must be in multiples of the minimums and/or the packaged quantities.

C. Maximum Quantities

1. *First-class post offices.* The maximum quantities of postage stamps and stamped paper which first-class offices may order from SCF's on their accounting period requisitions **May Not** exceed those shown in 422.53a through 422.53d, old Postal Manual.

2. *Offices of the second-, third- and fourth-class.* Offices of the second-, third- and fourth-class may requisition any quantity of postage stamps and stamped paper from SCF's that is needed to meet customer demands, provided that the 6-week stock ceilings and the instructions in 422.2 are not exceeded.

D. Emergency Supplies

First-class post offices may not submit emergency requisitions for bulk quantities of postage stamps to their SCF unless the need for the stock is justified by the urgency of patron demand. Emergency stocks should be

requisitioned from your SCF in multiples of full packages (100 sheets) of sheet stamps and full boxes of books and coils of stamps.

Note: All emergency requisitions for bulk quantities of stamps and stamped paper which first-class post offices submit to their SCF must be accompanied by a memorandum showing:

1. Why and when stock is needed.
2. Quantity on hand of each requested item.
3. How long stock on hand will last.

IV. Action by Postmasters Prior to April 3, 1971.

A. Designated Sectional Center Post Offices

Postmasters at designated sectional center post offices which have been selected to supply *less-than-bulk* quantity postage stamps and stamped paper to area post offices should:

1. Increase their inventory of accountable paper to meet the requirements of associate post offices for stock beginning April 3, 1971. The major increase should be in first-class letter-rate denomination stamps in sheets, books, and coils.

2. Requisition from area supply center the following forms and supplies if not already on hand:

- a. POD Label 41, Regular Mail.
- b. POD Label 58, Registered Mail.
- c. Form 17 Recap, Recapitulation Sheet.

d. P-101P Envelopes 11" x 12 1/2".

e. O-1508, Container 11" x 4".

3. Establish a requisitioning schedule which will provide for all assigned associate offices to submit requisitions once each 4-week period. **The schedule should not provide for the filling of requisitions beyond Tuesday of the final week of each postal quarter.**

4. On or before April 15, 1971, furnish the Accountable Paper Branch, Office of Procurement, Facilities Department, a copy of the requisitioning schedule which you must establish and distribute to all assigned post offices for use in connection with this program.

Continued on p. 8

This program reduces stock levels at small offices to a 6 week level—a reduction of 14 weeks.

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POSTAL BULLETIN

*Continued from p.7***B. Associate Post Offices**

Reduce to a 6-week level those items which are currently supplied by the accountable paper depository. The reduction of stock levels shall be attained through normal sales. We do not propose to transfer stock to other post offices or authorize the destruction of stocks for the purpose of reducing inventories. Do Not Requisition Any Item From The APD That Will Not Be Used Before May 1, 1971. If it becomes necessary to requisition stock from the APD, order only the stock that will be needed to last until May 1 or until the date set by the SCF to submit your first requisition. See part VII for verifying and recording stock received from your SCF. Those items of stamped envelopes and postal cards which are normally requisitioned from bulk suppliers will continue to be requisitioned from those points, and inventories of those items will be maintained at levels authorized in section 422.2, old Postal Manual.

C. Accountable Paper Depositories

On and after April 3, 1971, accountable paper depositories will supply less-than-bulk quantity stock to associate post offices only if the APD is a designated sectional center post office. The accountable paper depositories will continue to warehouse and supply plastic dispensers and international reply coupons to designated sectional center post offices within their present area and will furnish SCF's the following limited use items in less-than-bulk quantity, when for reasons of security it is impracticable for the SCF to requisition bulk quantities from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

1. High denomination ordinary stamps.
2. High denomination postage due stamps.
3. High denomination airmail stamps.
4. Special delivery stamps.

The SCF's will requisition the above items along with plastic dispensers and international reply coupons from the accountable paper depositories on form 17, *Stamp Requisition*, at the same time that the bulk quantity stock is requisitioned from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

V. Processing and Filling Requisitions at Designated SCF's**A. Processing Forms 17, Stamp Requisition**

Group requisitions separately for each type of stock, postage, and migratory-bird hunting stamps, and arrange alphabetically by post office name within State.

Verify the requisitions to determine that:

1. The finance number and other information for the submitting post office are shown in the heading.
2. The quantity of each item is not less than the minimum or more than the maximum specified in section 422.53, old Postal Manual. Adjust individual items upward or downward as required and make the same adjustment on original and carbon copies of the requisition.
3. The value of each item is correctly stated. Make necessary corrections in value on all copies.
4. The requisition total is legible and correct. If necessary to alter a requisition total as originally entered by the submitting postmaster, circle incorrect total and immediately above or below, write in the correct total legibly. Endorse all copies of the requisition as follows: "Requisition total changed by SCF from \$_____ to \$_____" followed by the verifier's initials and an impression of the SCF dating stamp.

Prepare two adding machine tapes of the requisition totals, one for the original forms 17 and one for a group of carbon copies. List and total each type of stock (par. 1); and when more than one type is shipped, recap the type totals for a grand total. Make a clear impression of the SCF dating stamp at the top of the tapes, and below this list the ZIP code and finance number of the SCF and the shipping date.

Summarize the requisitions on form 17 *Recap*, designating a blank column when migratory-bird hunting stamps are shipped. Total the quantities of each stock item listed and compute the value of each item total. Total all item values to determine that the total value of stock listed on the recap agrees with the predetermined tape total. Summaries may be prepared mechanically by any SCF equipped to do so.

B. Filling Forms 17, Stamp Requisition

The person having custody of the main stock will withdraw the total quantity of each item of stock listed on the summary; count and set aside the items for each requisition; and enter his name and the shipping date opposite the word "Shipped" on all copies of forms 17. Another employee will then verify stock quantities against the original form 17 and enter his name on all copies as evidence of the verification. Do not seal and ship stock until all requisitions in the particular group have been filled and it is determined that the quantities apportioned to the several requisitions equal the totals withdrawn from the main stock.

Address package and seal stock, and include a copy of form 17, *Stamp Requisition*, with shipment. Any package with value over \$200 must be registered in accordance with normal registry procedures. Shipments by ordinary mail will be delivered by the custodian of the main stock to the appropriate point of dispatch.

C. Processing Automatic Distribution of Commemorative and Special Issue Stamps

The postal data center will furnish each designated SCF a listing, in triplicate, and form 3309, *Advice of Shipment—Stamp Invoice*, for each commemorative or special issue stamp announced for automatic distribution in a POSTAL BULLETIN. A copy of the stamp stock and separate into individual post office quantities under the same conditions as stated in V-B, except the allotments will be verified against forms 3309.

Any adjustment to the listings must be made on all copies and signed by the person making the change. The post office quantity stated on the listing and invoice is not to be changed by the SCF without written instructions from the PDC. If the SCF has knowledge that a post office listed for the automatic distribution has been discontinued, line through the entry on the listings, note this information beside it, change the listing totals, and attach the invoice to the original listing to be returned to the PDC.

The custodian of the main stock will note the shipping date on all

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copies of the listing and sign his name. The person making the verification will also sign all copies of the listing. *Forms 3309 are not to be signed in the SCF.*

D. Making Shipments

New commemorative and special issue stamps are not to be shipped before the date shown on forms 3309, for the item. However, if available the stock may be withdrawn and packaged at any time after the PDC listing and invoices are received, and held in the protective storage facility with the documents until the shipping date. *Mail the franked and preaddressed forms 3309 separately, the day before dispatch of the stock.* This will alert the post office to anticipate receipt of the stock.

E. Changes in Automatic Distribution Quantities

Whenever local conditions require a change in quantity, the postmaster receiving automatic distribution from SCF's will address a request to the PDC and state the quantity desired.

F. Requisitions from Post Offices Receiving Automatic Distribution

Return unfilled all requisitions for commemorative and special issue stamps received from post offices that are being automatically furnished such stamps unless the word "Additional" is entered on the requisition form 17.

VI. Accounting Procedures at Designated SCF's**A. Entries in Stamp Records**

The person having custody of the main stock will consolidate all summaries and listings of stock withdrawn to fill requisitions and make automatic distributions, and make a single-line entry for each item on the appropriate form 3295, *Daily Record of Stamps*, stamped paper, and non-postal stamps on hand. This includes the stock shipped to other post offices and requisitions filled from the main stock for local postal units.

On the day shipments are made deliver the groups of forms 17 for other post offices, originals and carbons, with tapes attached and summary, and the original and one copy

of automatic distribution listing, to person maintaining the cashbook. At offices having a director, office of finance, or chief accountant, transmit with form 3959, *Stamp Stock—Daily Recap*, as in section 425.21, old Postal Manual. At other offices, transmit with form 3960, *Daily Stamp Stock Record*, prepared as in section 425.22, old Postal Manual.

B. Entries in Cashbook

Enter the amount of stock shipped to other post offices in A/C 16146 or A/C 40160 as appropriate.

C. Processing Documents by Person Maintaining Cashbook

Maintain the arrangement of requisitions in alphabetical order by type and shipping date. On Wednesday of each week forward the original forms 17, with adding machine tapes attached, to the postal data center by regular mail, and retain the groups of carbon copies. The original requisitions and tapes will be returned to the SCF after the PDC has prepared a magnetic tape record. A copy of a machine listing by shipping date will accompany the requisitions. Verify that the totals of the machine listing agree with the entries in A/C 16146 and A/C 40160. Notify the PDC of any errors in the listing. File the original requisitions and tapes by date of shipment, with the machine listing, and destroy the SCF carbon copies of forms 17.

Return the original copy of automatic distribution listing to the PDC on the day after shipment is made. File a carbon copy listing in order by shipping date.

VII. Verifying and Recording Stock Received

Upon receipt of the shipment, the post office will examine the stock in accordance with instructions in section 422.8, old Postal Manual. Report any shipment that does not agree with invoice, form 17 or form 3309, to the postmaster at the shipping sectional center facility.

Enter the amount of stock received in A/C 16142 or A/C 40120 and record it in stamp stock records in the manner prescribed.

Retain these instructions until they appear in a permanent publication.—*Facilities Department, 4-1-71.*

All Postal Installations**New Airmail Service—AM-4**

On or about April 25, 1971, American Airlines will inaugurate airmail service at Islip, NY.

An official cachet will be furnished for application to philatelic covers transported only on the first flight departing Islip. The covers will be back-stamped at terminus of the flight.

The usual philatelic treatment outlined in section 257.3, Postal Manual, will be provided.

Patrons desiring to receive this cachet should forward their covers in another envelope to:

Postmaster,
Islip, NY 11751

Covers already postmarked, those not properly prepared and those posted in the usual manner will not receive the cachet.—*Operations Department, 4-1-71.*

All Postal Installations**International Inaugural Service**

Swissair will inaugurate. Boeing 747 service from Boston to Zurich on or after May 8, 1971.

An official cachet and philatelic treatment are authorized as outlined in section 257.33 of the Postal Manual.

To send covers on this inaugural, prepare them in the usual manner addressed for delivery in Switzerland, United States, and Canada, affixing postage at 20 cents per half ounce. **AÉROGRAMMES AND POSTAL CARDS WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.**

The covers should be enclosed in another envelope addressed as follows and should reach the office applying the cachet no later than 3 days prior to the scheduled flight.

<i>Cachets to be applied by:</i>	<i>Send covers to:</i>
Airport Mail Facility, Boston, MA	Superintendent, Airport Mail Facility, U.S. Postal Service, Logan International Airport, Boston, MA 02129.
Boston City Post Office,	Postmaster, Boston, MA 02109.

Covers already postmarked, those not properly prepared, and those posted in the usual manner will not receive cachets.—*Operations Department, 4-1-71.*

20808, April 1, 1971, Page 9

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM IN THE UNITED STATES 219

ATTACHMENT 4

MOVEMENTS OF FOOD COUPONS FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.
 BY CONTRACT ARMORED CARRIAGE
 SINCE OCTOBER 1970 TO DATE

Date	Destination	No. of Cartons	Weight	Face Value
Oct. 1970	New York City (2)*	952	39,984 lbs.	\$ 13,888,000
Oct. 1970	New York City (4)	1,484	62,328 "	20,776,000
Nov. 1970	New York City (1)	900	37,800 "	17,280,000
Nov. 1970	New York City (1)	900	37,800 "	17,280,000
Dec. 1970	New York City (1)	400	16,800 "	7,680,000
Dec. 1970	New York City (1)	1,000	42,000 "	19,200,000
Dec. 1970	New York City (1)	135	5,670 "	2,592,000
Jan. 1971	Chicago, Ill.	307	13,440 "	6,144,000
Jan. 1971	New York City	700	29,400 "	17,400,000
Feb. 1971	New York City	744	31,248 "	14,306,000
Feb. 1971	Pittsburgh, York, Phila., Allentown, Penn.	2,194	92,148 "	35,425,000
Feb. 1971	Maspeth, N.Y.	88	3,696 "	2,020,000
Feb. 1971	Chicago, Ill.	410	17,220 "	7,370,000
Feb. 1971	Detroit, Mich.	300	12,600 "	5,400,000
Feb. 1971	Washington, D.C.	86	3,612 "	844,900
March 1971	New York City (2)	1,110	46,620 "	17,460,000
March 1971	Baltimore, Md.	149	6,258 "	2,530,000
March 1971	New York City (2)	1,179	49,518 "	19,346,000
March 1971	New York City (1)	250	10,500 "	3,500,000
April 1971	Pittsburgh, Oakmont, York, Phila., Allentown, Penn.	2,525	105,630 "	65,142,000
April 1971	Baltimore, Md.	179	7,518 "	3,148,000
April 1971	New York City	1,400	42,000 "	14,200,000
April 1971	Buffalo, Maspeth, N.Y.	538	22,596 "	7,750,000
May 1971	Baltimore, Md.	130	5,460 "	1,905,000
May 1971	Charleston, W. Va.	300	12,600 "	4,600,000
May 1971	Pittsburgh, Oakmont, Allentown, York, Phila., Penn.	3,599	151,158 "	75,140,000
May 1971	New York City (3)	1,142	47,964 "	18,410,000
June 1971	Baltimore, Md.	56	2,352 "	1,064,000
June 1971	Norwalk, Bridgeport, New Haven, Hartford, Conn.	161	6,762 "	2,914,000
June 1971	New York City (5)	1,168	49,056 "	15,682,000
June 1971	Baltimore, Md.	92	3,864 "	1,552,000
July 1971	Baltimore, Md.	180	7,560 "	2,880,000
	Total	25,883	1,085,474	\$470,108,000

*The number of split deliveries within the city are indicated in parenthesis.

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ATTACHMENT 4-A

MOVEMENTS OF FOOD COUPONS FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.
BY CONTRACT ARMORED CARRIAGE
WEIGHT MILEAGE RELATION

Contract No. GS-QOT-	Destination	Mileage	Car Mile Earnings	Weight	Rate in ¢ Per hundred weight
1667.....	New York City	235	\$ 6.00	39,984	354
1668.....	New York City	235	11.17	62,328	421
1671.....	New York City	235	13.75	37,800	364
1672.....	New York City	235	13.75	37,800	364
1673.....	New York City	235	4.70	16,800	658
1674.....	New York City	235	6.21	42,000	348
1675.....	New York City	235	14.38	5,670	596
1678.....	Chicago, Ill.	685	17.44	12,894	927
1680.....	New York City	235	5.09	29,400	407
1684.....	New York City	235	5.89	31,248	443
1687.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.	231	17.42	95,844	420
1686.....	Detroit, Mich.	515	3.88	29,820	671
1690.....	New York City	235	9.45	46,620	477
1691.....	Baltimore, Md.	38	6.18	6,258	376
1692.....	New York City	235	3.19	10,500	715
1694.....	New York City	235	9.32	49,518	443
1695.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.	231	19.35	113,148	395
1698.....	New York City	235	6.21	58,800	249
1697.....	Buffalo, N.Y.	371	2.69	22,596	443
1700.....	Baltimore, Md.	38	5.92	5,466	412
1701.....	Charles Town, W. Va.	366	2.18	12,600	635
1702.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	137	39.23	151,158	359
1703.....	New York City	235	8.04	47,964	395

ATTACHMENT 5

1. Food stamps or coupons will be shipped in fully enclosed, clean and secure equipment and will be sealed and locked at origin by the shipper and resealed and relocked at intermediate destinations, if any, by the intermediate consignee. Seals and locks will be opened at intermediate and final destination by an authorized agent of the consignee. The carrier will furnish seals for this purpose and will maintain a record of seal numbers, name, and signature of authorized agent of the consignee responsible for unlocking and breaking seals and relocking and resealing trailer. If a seal or lock becomes tampered with or broken for any reason except under the supervision of an authorized agent of the consignee, the carrier's representative shall immediately notify the shipper and the nearest Secret Service agent by telephone or telegraph and obtain further instructions from them.

2. The carrier will transport the food stamps or coupons in exclusive use of carriers equipment.

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM IN THE UNITED STATES 221

3. All information pertaining to movements under this tender shall be held and used in strict confidence by the carrier, its employees, and agents.

4. The carrier, at all times, shall take the utmost precaution to protect and keep safe the material handled under this tender. All performance under the tender must be satisfactory to the government. The carrier shall cause prompt deliveries to be made of all shipments.

5. The carrier, in the event of theft or accident involving the contents while in transit, shall immediately notify the shipper, the nearest Secret Service agent and the consignee by telephone or telegraph and shall make every reasonable effort and take necessary steps to prevent loss of or damage to the contents.

6. Carrier equipment will be subject to full plant security regulations while loading at the shipper's plant.

7. The carrier shall establish adequate controls over the movements through appropriate notifications to its relay stations, and terminals shall be instructed to promptly report by telephone any unusual delays enroute to representatives designated by the government.

8. The carrier agrees to accept full responsibility and to indemnify the government at replacement value in the event of loss or destruction of the shipments or any part thereof, and in addition, agrees to indemnify the government for the amount of any loss which may be sustained by it because of loss or misappropriation of any food stamps or coupons in the course of shipment, or which may be sustained by reason of the improper use of any coupons or stamps so lost or misappropriated, provided, that the total liability for all cases of loss, misappropriation, or improper use shall not exceed One Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$100,000.00). With respect to indemnity coverage, a bond with corporated surety satisfactory to the government, shall be furnished to the General Services Administration. Only such bond need be furnished by the same carrier. All claims shall be payable to the Consumer and Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

9. These specifications are to be incorporated in carrier's rate tenders for the movement of food stamps or coupons by stating therein:

General Services Administration and U. S.
Department of Agriculture—Enclosure A
are by reference made a part of this tender,
superseding any provision to the contrary.

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IN BUSINESS AND BANKS SINCE 1887

ATTACHMENT 6



WASHINGTON BRANCH OFFICE
2425 WILSON BOULEVARD
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22201
PHONE (703) 522-2242
August 12, 1971

4740 North Ravenswood Avenue • Chicago, Illinois 60640 • Longbeach 1-6600 Area Code 312

General Services Administration
Traffic Services - TCS
1121 Vermont Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20405

Attention: Mr. Milton Fitch

Dear Sir:

We thank you for allowing us the opportunity to offer our preliminary proposal.

In writing this proposal, we found that the facts and figures given to us only touched on the surface of this system. It would be impossible for this proposal, therefore, to be complete. Thus we have referred to it as a preliminary proposal.

We will make an unsolicited, and perhaps uncalled for, comment concerning the annual volume figures of this program. IT STAGGERS THE IMAGINATION. Using 606,000,000 books averaging 5 pages each, you are handling 3,030,000,000 pieces of material annually. Our initial reaction is that a system could be developed to reduce this volume to a "Thinkable" number. We are sure many others have realized this and have tried to find a better way. Without further study, even a suggestion is impossible. This is the end of the unsolicited comment.

We would welcome a chance to pursue and study this project if you feel our proposal is feasible. Do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions.

Cordially,

CUMMINS-CHICAGO CORPORATION

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Don Taylor".

Donald O. Taylor
Director - Federal Government Marketing

OPTICAL DOCUMENT PROCESSING SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT • COINPAYERS • TALLYPRINTERS
CANCELING AND VALIDATING PERFORATING MACHINES • CHECK SIGNERS AND ENDORSERS • CARDITIONERS
• AUTOMATED MONEY SYSTEMS •

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM IN THE UNITED STATES 223

ATTACHMENT 6-A

PROPOSED SYSTEM FOR PREPARATION
AND DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD COUPONS

SYSTEM

In accordance with your recent request, we are pleased to submit this proposal. It is our belief that this system will reduce costs, not only for transportation but for the overall operation. The proposed system should also give tighter controls and allow for better auditing, including being able to determine the amount of "outstanding" stamps.

As we understand the problem, the U.S. Postal Service, besides being expensive, is refusing to deliver the stamps in several areas. Since the stamps are cash, it is understandable that some Post Masters do not want the responsibility of a carton containing thousands of dollars. It is anticipated that more and more post offices are going to refuse to deliver the stamps.

We propose that a coupon book system be implemented. The books would be worthless until they were validated by a perforator at a Department of Agriculture distribution point. The Department of Agriculture would utilize selected existing district offices for distribution centers. Each center would have one or more perforators, depending on volume to be handled. The recommended perforator would be the Cummins Model 323 automatic consecutive numbering perforator. This machine perforates a 16-digit machine-readable as well as human readable perforation. The low order 5-digits automatically advance after each perforation. The other 11 digits are manually set. These 16 positions may be used in many ways, but we would propose the following:

- 1st position—the last digit of the current fiscal year
- 2nd & 3rd positions—the two digits representing the state I.D.
- 4-6 positions—the 3 digit I.D. of the "selling" location.
- 7-16 positions—a 10-digit "serial" number. 7-11 positions would be manually set (necessary only after every 99,999 coupon books), 12-16 positions would give automatic consecutive numbering.

We propose that each distribution point would keep an inventory of coupon books in stock. These would be shelf items with absolutely no value, cash or otherwise. These books would have been shipped to the distribution point from the coupon manufacturer's warehouse. Since they

ATTACHMENT 6-B

have no value at time of shipment, they could be shipped by overland trucking at per hundred weight rates.

In the plans for the overall system, we would also propose that each coupon (stamp) be encoded at time of printing with a bar code giving page number and value; i.e., page 1, \$2.00 value. The use of this encoding will be explained later but it should be noted that page number and/or value could be deleted at your option.

When a distribution point received a requisition from a dispensing outlet, they would take the necessary books to be validated by the perforator. You would have greater control because you would have not only a serial number on each coupon, but you would further have it encoded with the dispensing location and state I.D. codes. These validated books would now be shipped via an armored car service. By having a specific location number as part of the overall certificate number, mistakes in delivery could be easily traced.

Daily records would be maintained at each distribution point giving beginning and ending serial numbers for each transaction. This data would be forwarded to the Minneapolis Redemption Center to be incorporated into a master file as an outstanding amount.

The perforated books would be "sold" by banks and/or welfare offices as in the present manner. In fact, you would have increased the security for the dispensing locations by having their own I.D. in each book. No longer could books stolen from some point be sold at another point. While this particular point was never mentioned as a problem, it is certainly a plus to be gained.

Retail outlets would continue to accept and redeem the coupons as in the present manner. However, the redemption center could now have an outstanding total (disbursement minus redemption) by processing the coupons through the Cummins Scanak 216 optical scanner. The Scanak 216 would read the coupon and convert the data to magnetic tape. By running this capture tape against the Master file you would immediately know the value of outstanding coupons as well as the state and location of the outstanding coupons. Further, through the addition of our totaling printer, you could immediately prove the total of each batch submitted for redemption. This scanning and totaling of each batch is all done off-line without the need for a computer. Of course, the capture tape and Master file are processed by the computer.

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM IN THE UNITED STATES 225

ATTACHMENT 6-C

The Scanner is capable of reading the perforated code and also the bar code mentioned for page number and value. By scanning a redeemed coupon as shown we could capture the following data :

Page 2 valued at 50¢ of a book issued during fiscal year 1972 in the state of North Carolina (36) to the Wachovia Bank & Trust Company, Kinston, N. C. (079) and a serial number of 6543210987.

We will not go into any further detail concerning the scanning operation at this time. Again, volumes are of such magnitude that it would require multiple machine installations, probably in regional offices with magnetic tapes being transmitted (or mailed) to the redemption center. If we receive approval to do additional studies for this system, we will at that time give more specifics on the optical scanner.

A Flowchart of the system is enclosed.

ATTACHMENT 6-D

PRODUCTION

While we realize there is no such thing as an average, we must have something as a basis. We have therefore extended your 303,000 cartons distributed during fiscal year 1971 to be 606,000,000 books, or 50,500,000 per month. This volume was distributed through 2700 locations or 225,000 books per location per year or 18,750 books per month per location.

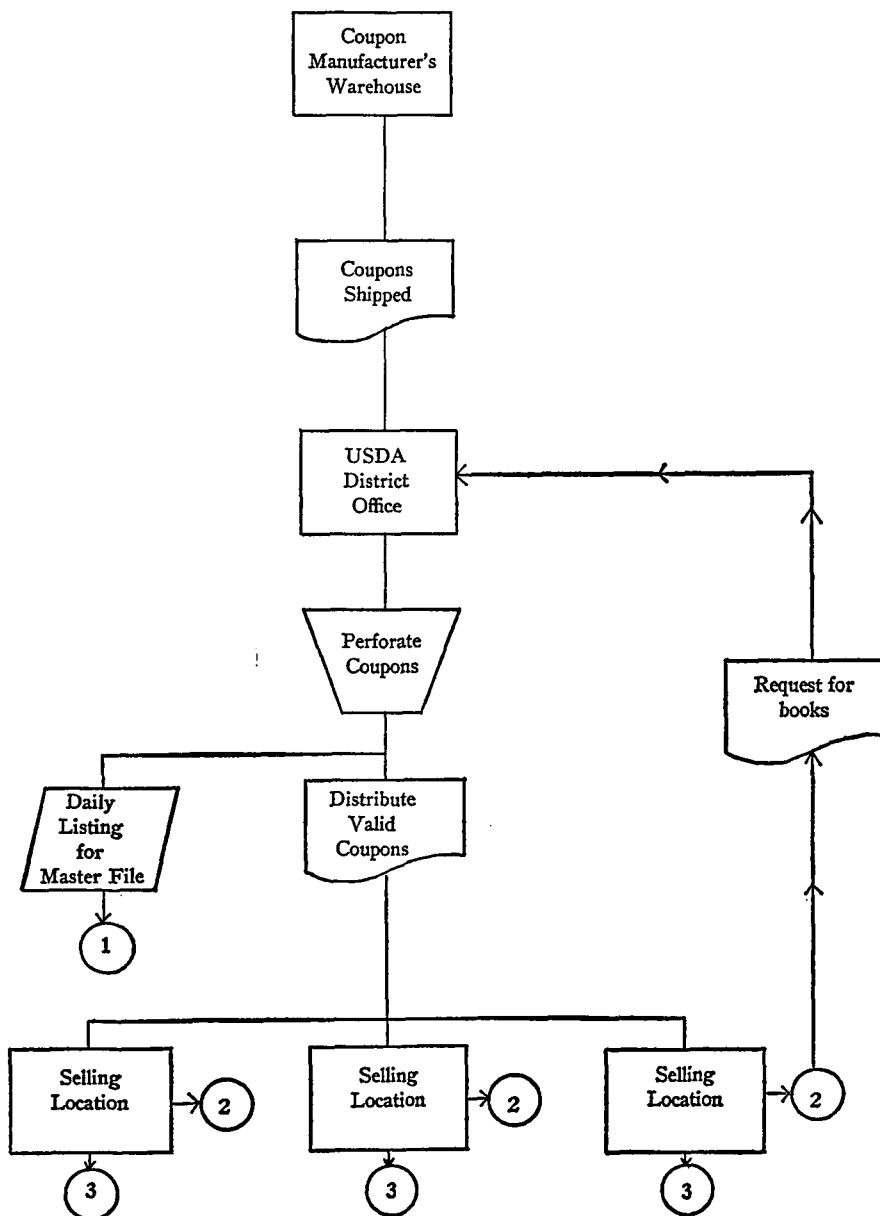
Generally speaking, perforator applications do not reach into this type of volume. However, since we are thinking in terms of the entire United States, the number of perforators necessary per state or per location would certainly be realistic. We would rate the speed of the Model 323 at one book every 5 seconds or 12 books per minute. This extension carries on to 720 books per hour, 5760 books per day or 127,000 books per 22 day month. Since this is rated speed, we must allow a percentage figure to determine actual production. Based upon other applications, we would estimate an 80% factor of rated speed, rounded off to an actual production of 100,000 books per month per machine.

Since our initial discussion did not establish specific volumes issued to specific areas, we would estimate 12 perforators per state based on 44 states currently in the program. Obviously this is an average and some states would need more than others.

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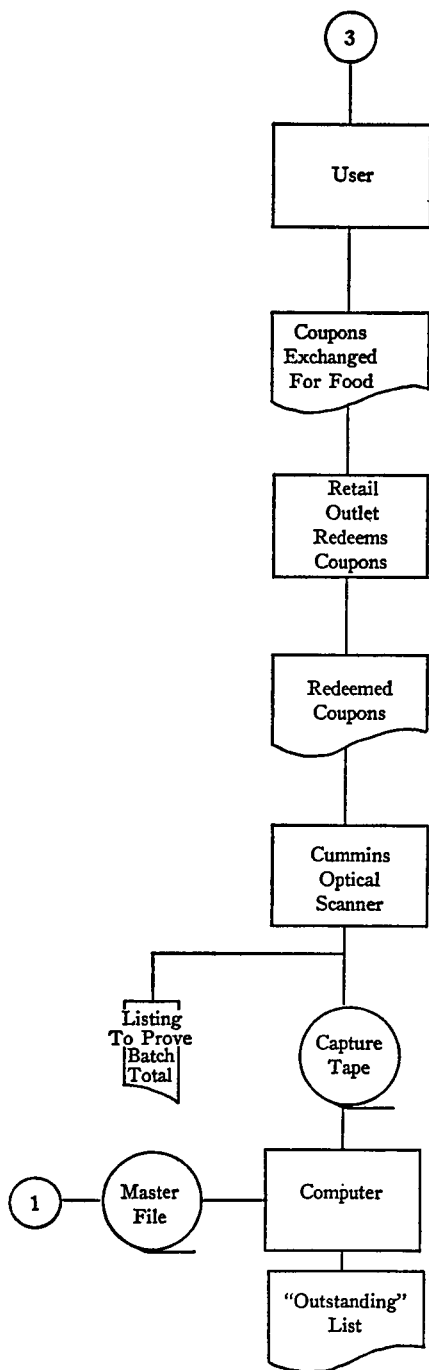
ATTACHMENT 6-E

FLOWCHART OF PROPOSED SYSTEM
(for one district office)



FOOD STAMP PROGRAM IN THE UNITED STATES 227

ATTACHMENT 6-F



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The necessary security is provided by 2 locks on each machine. The locks are different. One lock controls the cover and a key would be necessary to manually set the 11 high order numbers to their proper position. The other lock controls the master switch and would require a key to operate the machine.

ATTACHMENT 6-G

PRICING INFORMATION

Item No. 50-140	Model 323 16 Ring Consecutive Numbering Perforator. 5 rings consecutive, 11 manually set. Perforation is machine readable as well as humanly readable.	\$2,625.00
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DISCOUNT SCHEDULE

<i>Dollar Volume</i>	<i>Discount</i>
\$.00 to \$ 5,000.00	10%
\$ 5,001.00 to \$10,000.00	13%
\$10,100.00 to \$25,000.00	16%
\$25,001.00 to \$50,000.00	18%
\$50,001.00 to \$75,000.00	20%

GSA CONTRACT NO. GS-00S-89678

F.O.B.: Destination

DELIVERY: 90-120 days

TERMS: Net 10 days

INSTALLATION: Operating Instructions and supervision of installation as required.

WARRANTY: 1 year

MAXIMUM ORDER LIMITATION: \$75,000.00

Annual Maintenance Contracts are available (Open Market) on the described equipment at a current price of \$79.00 per year.

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM IN THE UNITED STATES 229

ATTACHMENT 7

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE		REQUEST FOR TRAFFIC DATA	
The requesting agency should submit this form in triplicate to the GSA office indicated above.			
1. AGENCY MAKING REQUEST (Name and address)		2. REQUEST NO.	3. DATE OF REQUEST
TSC-TTSC			7-22-71
4. PERSON MAKING REQUEST (Name, title, and signature)		5. TELEPHONE NO.	
Milton F. Fitch, Jr.		193-4650	
6. TYPE OF DATA REQUESTED			
<input type="checkbox"/> A. RATE AND ROUTE VIA CHEAPEST MODE		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. RATES ONLY VIA	
		Motor, lowest available to Gov't	
<input type="checkbox"/> C. CHECK ONLY IF SPECIAL OR EXPEDITED SERVICE IS REQUIRED		<input type="checkbox"/> D. OTHER	
7. COMMODITY (Complete description is necessary)			
A(1) Printed matter released to vol. N/C 50¢ lb. - NMFC-161850 Sub. 1			
(2) Blank Treasury Checks with O/T paper or palp. cover NMFC-152480 Sub-2			
8. HOW PACKED		9. GROSS WEIGHT	10. PROPOSED DATE OF SHIPMENT
10 cartons		see reverse	
11. FROM (Origin)		12. TO (Destination)	
Washington, D.C.		see reverse	
13. SHIPPER		14. CONSIGNEE	
15. ORIGIN R.R.s		16. DESTINATION R.R.s	
-REQUESTING AGENCY PLEASE NOTE: A. When requesting data for additional commodities or shipments, use columns (a), (b), and (c) on the reverse of this form. B. If shipment is of unusual dimensions, give such dimensions; if shipment is for movement via water, give complete dimensions and cubic foot measurements. C. If the name of either the shipping or receiving activity differs from the serving freight station, show complete billing information for each method of transportation.			
17. TARIFF COMMODITY DESCRIPTION (If different from item 7)		18. MINIMUM WEIGHT	
19. RATE (Per 100 lbs. unless otherwise stated)			
20. TARIFF AUTHORITY			
21. ROUTING			
22. REMARKS			
23. GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION		TITLE	24. GSA CONTROL NO.
BY _____ (Signature)			25. DATE

GSA WASH DC 62-14407

GSA FORM
MAY 62 420

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ATTACHMENT 7-A

COMMODITY DESCRIPTION AND GROSS WEIGHT (a)	ORIGIN, SHIPPER AND R.N. (b)	DESTINATION, CONSIGNEE AND R.N. (c)	RATE (d)	MINIMUM WEIGHT (e)	TARIFF AUTHORITY (f)	ROUTING (g)
(1) 39984 (2) 39984 (1) 29820 (2) 29820	Washington, D.C.	(a) New York City, N.Y. (b) Chicago, Ill.	69¢ 87¢	30,000 35,000	MAC GRT 6-C Item 8160-A RC Motor Tender 518-Yale Transport Tender 47	
(1) 16800 (2) 16800	"	New York City, N.Y.	120¢ 136¢ 81¢	30,000 40,000 23,000	Spector Tender 573 Roadway Tender 796-A MAC GRT 6-C Item 8160-A RC Motor Tender 518-Yale Transport Tender 47	
(1) 5670 (2) 5670 (1) 12894 (2) 12894 (1) 29400 (2) 29400	"	New York City, N.Y. Chicago, Ill. New York City, N.Y.	93¢ 292¢ 376¢ 443¢ 65¢	23,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 30,000	MAC Tariff 41-D MAC Tariff 41-D Roadway Tender 850-C EZCA 31-H MACGRT 6-C Item 8160-A RC Motor Tender 518 Yale Transport Tender 47	
(1) 37922 (2) 37922 (1) 31922 (2) 31922 (1) 6258 (2) 6258 (1) 10500 (2) 10500	"	(c) Pittsburgh, Penn (d) Allentown, Penn. Baltimore, Md. New York City, N.Y.	90¢ 175¢ 175¢ 147¢ 147¢ 198¢ 81¢ 93¢	28,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 6,000 5,000 23,000 23,000	MAC Motor Tender 518 MAC Tariff 5-M MAC Tariff 5-M MAC Tariff 7-L MAC Tariff 7-L MAC GRT 6-C Item 8160-A MAC Tariff 7-L MAC GRT 6-C Item 8160-A RC Motor Tender 518 Yale Transport Tender 47 McLean Tender 413 MAC Tariff 5-M	
(1) 12600 (2) 12600	"	Charleston, West Va.	294¢ 332¢	LTL 5,000		
AGENCY REMARKS			GSA REMARKS			
(a) Stop off charge at New York City - \$29.50 (b) Stop off charge at Detroit, Mich. - \$30.45 (c) Stop off charge at York, Penn. - \$29.50 (d) Stop off charge at Phila, Penn. - \$29.50			(1) Printed matter NMFC 161850 Sub. 1 (2) Blank Treasury Checks NFEC 152480 Sub 2.			

* U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1964 O - 251-281-129

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM IN THE UNITED STATES 231

ATTACHMENT 7-B

COMMODITY DESCRIPTION AND GROSS WEIGHT (a)	ORIGIN, SHIPPER AND R.R. (b)	DESTINATION, CONSIGNEE AND R.R. (c)	RATE (d)	MINIMUM WEIGHT (e)	TARIFF AUTHORITY (f)	ROUTING (g)
(1) 22596 (2) 22596 (1) 5460	Washington, D.C. Washington, D.C.	(a) Buffalo, N.Y. Baltimore, Md.	200¢ 200¢ 147¢ 198¢	24,000 24,000 LTL- 6,000 LTL- 5,000 or more	MAC-Tariff 7-L MAC-Tariff 7-L MAC GRT 6-C Item 8160-A	
AGENCY REMARKS			USA REMARKS			
(a) Stop off charge at Vespeth, N.Y. - \$29.50			(1) Printed matter NFRC 161850 Sub. 1 (2) Blank Treasury Checks NFRC 152 480 Sub. 2 84 rates 31- shown on statement			

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1965 O - 365-841/127

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ATTACHMENT 7-C

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE		REQUEST FOR TRAFFIC DATA	
<i>The requesting agency should submit this form in triplicate to the GSA office indicated above.</i>			
1. AGENCY MAKING REQUEST (Name and address) TSC-TTSC		2. REQUEST NO.	3. DATE OF REQUEST 7-22-71
4. PERSON MAKING REQUEST (Name, title, and signature) Milton F. Fitch, Jr.		5. TELEPHONE NO. 193-4650	
8. TYPE OF DATA REQUESTED			
<input type="checkbox"/> A. RATE AND ROUTE VIA CHEAPEST MODE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. RATES ONLY VIA <u>Motor, lowest available to Gov't</u> <input type="checkbox"/> C. CHECK ONLY IF SPECIAL OR EXPEDITED SERVICE IS REQUIRED <input type="checkbox"/> D. OTHER			
7. COMMODITY (Complete description is necessary) A(1) Printed matter released to vol. N/C 50¢ lb. - NMFC-161850 Sub. 1 (2) Blank Treasury Checks with O/T paper or pulp. cover NMFC-152480 Sub-2			
8. HOW PACKED in cartons		9. GROSS WEIGHT see reverse	10. PROPOSED DATE OF SHIPMENT
11. FROM (Origin) Washington, D.C.		12. TO (Destination) see reverse	
13. SHIPPER		14. CONSIGNEE	
15. ORIGIN R.R.		16. DESTINATION R.R.	
REQUESTING AGENCY PLEASE NOTE: A. When requesting data for additional commodities or shipments, use columns (a), (b), and (c) on the reverse of this form. B. If shipment is of unusual dimensions, give such dimensions; if shipment is for movement via water, give complete dimensions and cubic foot measurements. C. If the name of either the shipping or receiving activity differs from the serving freight station, show complete billing information for each method of transportation.			
TO REQUESTING AGENCY: Traffic data furnished below or on the reverse hereof is as of the date specified and if shipment is not made within a reasonable period, a new request should be initiated, making reference to the GSA Control No. as signed hereto.			
17. TARIFF COMMODITY DESCRIPTION (if different from item 7)		18. MINIMUM WEIGHT	
19. RATE (Per 100 lbs. unless otherwise stated)			
20. TARIFF AUTHORITY			
21. ROUTING			
22. REMARKS			
23. GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION BY _____ (Signature)		TITLE	24. GSA CONTROL NO. 25. DATE

GSA WASH DC 62-14407

FORM
MAY 62 420