### PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH’S CABINET – SECOND TERM:

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*Hearings will be completed by January 20th and confirmation is expected after 3:00 pm on Inauguration day.

**Rice’s hearings are scheduled for Tuesday, January 18th

**Secretary of Agriculture Designate Mike Johanns

Having grown up on a dairy farm outside Osage, Iowa, and having served as governor of one of the nation’s largest agricultural states, Gov. Mike Johanns of Nebraska should feel at ease in his new post as Secretary of Agriculture
for the Bush Administration’s second term. Johanns was nominated by President Bush on Dec. 2, and will be succeeding Ann M. Venerman if confirmed. His confirmation will also mean that Lieutenant Governor Dave Heineman will replace him as Governor.

Johanns, 54, received his B.A. from St. Mary’s College in Minnesota, and his J.D. from Creighton University in 1974. After a brief stint practicing law, he made the transition into the realm of politics with his election to Lancaster board of commissioners in 1982. A Democrat until 1988, Johanns became a Republican prior to his election to the non-partisan post of Lincoln city council in 1989, with the party change attributed by some to his second wife, Stephanie, a conservative Republican. By 1991 Johanns was elected Mayor of Lincoln and then re-elected with no opposition in 1995. The in 1998, Johanns was elected governor of Nebraska, beating his Democratic opponent Bill Hoppner by a margin of 54 to 56 percent, reelected again by a 69 to 27 percent landslide in 2002.

Farm organizations seem accepting of the nomination, with the American Farm Bureau Federation hailing him as the “lead governor for agriculture” and commending Johanns for fighting for the passage of the 2002 farm bill. Johanns’ experiences with agricultural issues during his tenure as governor are vast enough to win him plenty of support from farmers and politicians alike. During his tenure, Nebraska exports to China increased from $51 million in 1999 to $110 million in 2004. Johanns has also encouraged production of ethanol, an alternative fuel source. His other accomplishments include the reduction in size and cost of the governor’s office staff, including a veto to increase elected officials’ salaries, including his own salary from the nations lowest. He reallocated surplus sales and income tax dollars into property tax relief. He also helped pass a $10 million bill that provides tax credits to firms who open businesses in rural areas.

It should be noted that Nebraska Sen. Ben Nelson (D) and Missouri Farm Bureau President Charles Kruse were both reportedly approached for the post before the official nomination of Johanns.

Secretary of Commerce - Designate Carlos Gutierrez, 51:
Gutierrez was named by Bush on November 22, 2004 as Secretary of Commerce. If confirmed by the Senate, Gutierrez, CEO of Kellogg Co., will replace former Secretary Don Evans, who announced his resignation shortly after the November 2 election. Gutierrez is the first new member of Bush’s economics advising team.

Gutierrez fled Cuba with his family in 1960, took a job as a truck driver for Kellogg and learned English from a bellhop in a Miami hotel. Gutierrez’s rise to CEO symbolizes what Bush calls “a great American success story.” Gutierrez has been Kellogg’s CEO since April 1999, and is responsible for a large-scale successful marketing and corporate overhaul, including reducing the company’s debt. Under Gutierrez, Kellogg’s net sales rose 43 percent between 1999 and 2003. Gutierrez studied business administration at the Monterrey Institute of Technology in Queretaro, Mexico. He is admired for his charismatic nature and success in revamping a declining company.
Secretary Rumsfeld, who was sworn in as the 21st Defense Secretary on January 20, 2001, is the only person to serve as Secretary of Defense twice since the post was created in 1947. He was sworn in as Defense Secretary on November 20, 1975, as the youngest person (age 43) ever to hold the position. Rumsfeld served as Defense Secretary until the end of President Ford’s term in January 1977. He was awarded the Medal of Freedom in 1977. After leaving the Defense Department, Rumsfeld became CEO, President and then Chairman of the pharmaceutical firm, G.D. Searle & Co until 1985. During the Reagan Administration, Rumsfeld served as an Advisor to the State and Defense Departments and as a member of Reagan’s General Advisory Committee on Arms Control. From 1990-93, he was Chairman and CEO of General Instrument Corp. From 1998-99, Rumsfeld served as Chairman of the U.S. Ballistic Missile Threat Commission and from 1999-2000, he was a member of the U.S. Trade Deficit Review Commission. Before joining President George W. Bush’s administration in 2001, he was Chairman of the Board of Directors of Gilead Sciences, Inc, a pharmaceutical company, and served as Chairman of the U.S. Commission to Assess National Security Space Management and Organization, and Chairman of the Congressional Leadership’s National Security Advisory Group.

Prior to becoming Defense Secretary in 1975, Rumsfeld was a Naval aviator in the ’50s and worked as an Administrative Assistant to an Ohio congressman beginning in 1957. Rumsfeld was elected to the U.S. House from Illinois in 1962 and served until 1969 when he retired to serve as Nixon’s Director of the office of Economic Opportunity and Assistant to the President. In 1973, he became U.S. Ambassador to NATO. Then in 1974, Rumsfeld served as Chairman of the Ford transition team, eventually becoming White House Chief of Staff. When he became Defense Secretary in 1975, Dick Cheney succeeded him as Ford’s Chief of Staff. A graduate of Princeton University, Rumsfeld was a wrestler during his college days.

As secretary, Rumsfeld became one of the most visible, high-profile members of the Bush administration. Some political observers describe Rumsfeld as one of the most hawkish members of the Bush administration. During his first term as Bush’s Defense secretary, Rumsfeld worked towards a more streamlined military and decisive action in
Afghanistan and Iraq. Rumsfeld has come under criticism for the fact that no weapons of mass destruction were found in Iraq and more recently for reports that forces in combat were lacking in supplies and humvee armor.

**Secretary of Education – Designate Margaret Spellings, 46:**

Spellings was named by President Bush on November 17, 2004 as Secretary of Education and will become the second women to hold the post, which was created in 1979, if approved by the Senate. Spellings would succeed Rod Page who held the position for Bush’s entire first term. The youthful looking Spellings currently serves as the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy. Prior to her White House appointment, Spellings worked for six years as Governor George W. Bush's Senior Advisor and developed and implemented the Governor's education policy.

Spellings graduated from the University of Houston in 1979 before going on to become associate executive director of the Texas Association of School Boards. In 1994, she worked as Political Director in his first successful gubernatorial campaign. She has previously worked for the Texas Reading Initiative, the Student Success Initiative to eliminate social promotion, and a nationally recognized school assessment and accountability system.

**Secretary of Energy Designate Sam Bodman**

Deputy Treasury Secretary Samuel W. Bodman, 66, was appointed by President Bush on Dec. 10th to serve as the new Secretary of Energy, replacing Spencer Abraham.

“Sam Bodman has shown himself to be a problem solver who knows how to set goals and he knows how to reach them,” said President Bush. “He will bring to the Department of Energy a great talent for management and the precise thinking of an engineer.”

Bodman was born in 1938 in Chicago. He received his B.S. in chemical engineering from Cornell University in 1961, and in 1965 completed his ScD at Massachusetts institute of Technology. He then spent six years teaching Chemical Engineering at MIT, while also working as the Technical Director of the American Research and Development Corporation, a venture capital firm. He helped expand and build up Fidelity from a small fund management firm into
its current form, and he later served as the CEO of Cabot Corp., a specialty chemicals firm based in Boston. In 2001 Bodman joined the Bush administration as deputy commerce secretary.

Bodman and his wife Diane have three children, two stepchildren, and seven grandchildren.

Secretary of Health and Human Services Designate Mike Leavitt

Praising him as a “man of great compassion” and “an ideal choice to lead one of the largest departments of the United States government,” President Bush chose Environmental Protection Agency Chief Michael O. Leavitt on Dec. 13 to fill one of the last two openings in his second-term Cabinet as the nominee for Secretary of Health and Human Services. Leavitt, 53, is succeeding Tommy Thompson who resigned on Dec. 3.

If his nomination is confirmed by the Senate, Leavitt would be presiding over 67,000 employees and managing an annual budget of $500 billion. His duties will include the overseeing of Medicare and Medicaid, as well as the FDA, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the National Institutes of Health and the Indian Health Service.

Leavitt was born on February 11, 1951, in Cedar City, Utah. He earned his bachelor’s degree in business and economics from Southern Utah University. Leavitt gained management experience through working as the President and CEO of the Leavitt Group, a regional insurance firm. He later served as a director of two public corporations and was a member of the Utah State Board of Regents, which oversaw all of the state’s colleges and universities.

Leavitt became the 14th Governor of Utah in 1992, when he won with 42 percent of the vote. In 1996 he was reelected with 74 percent of the vote. He became the second governor in the history of Utah to find himself reelected to a third term, during which he also chaired the National Governors Association. Under his leadership Utah was named the “best managed state” in America.

Leavitt has worked for Bush as EPA administrator for just over a year. During his tenure at the EPA he worked on
strategies to reduce air pollution. He and his wife Jacalyn Smith have five children.

**Secretary of Department of Homeland Security – Designate Michael Chertoff, 51:**

Chertoff was named by President Bush as his choice for Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security on January 11, 2004. Chertoff was previously appointed by President Bush as a 3rd Circuit federal appeals court judge in 2003. He was assistant attorney general in the Justice Department’s criminal division during the Sept. 11 attacks and helped coordinate the government’s legal response in the aftermath. If confirmed by the senate, Chertoff would succeed Tom Ridge and become the second secretary of the department since its creation in 2002. Chertoff’s nomination came after President Bush’s first choice for the post, Bernard Kerik, withdrew himself from consideration on Dec. 11. Kerik, a former New York City police commissioner, backed out amid his acknowledgment of the questionable immigration status of a household worker he had previously employed.

Chertoff, the son of a rabbi, was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey in 1953. He graduated from Harvard Law School in 1978 and is married with two children. Before joining the Justice Department, he was a U.S. attorney in New Jersey from 1990 to 1994 and a partner in the firm, Latham and Watkins from 1994 to 1996. He also served as chief Republican counsel for the Senate Whitewater Committee playing a key role in the investigation of the Clinton’s business transactions in Arkansas, the suicide of aide Vincent Foster, and other allegations against the Clintons, Senator Hilary Clinton was the only Senator to vote against him during his confirmation as a federal appeals court judge.

Chertoff has substantial experience with prosecuting terrorism cases and was involved in the case against Zacarias Moussaoui, the so-called 20th hijacker. His nomination is likely to complete the administration’s second-term cabinet shakeup, as inauguration day approaches on Jan. 20.

**Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Alphonso R. Jackson:**
On March 31, 2004 the U.S. Senate unanimously confirmed Alphonso R. Jackson as the 13th Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Jackson has a strong background in housing and community development, and has also worked with the president since Bush was governor of Texas. Jackson joined the Bush administration in June 2001 when he became the HUD Deputy Secretary and CEO, and managed day-to-day operations of the $32 billion agency.

Jackson’s father, who had only a 5th grade education encouraged the youngest of his 12 children to pursue a college education, with Jackson did with zeal. He received his bachelor’s degree in political science and a master’s degree in education administration from Truman State University. He later went on to earn a J.D. from the Washington University of Law.

In 1977 Jackson became the Director for Public Safety of St. Louis, and later worked as the Executive Director of the St. Louis Housing Authority. His previous jobs also include the director of consultant services for the public accounting firm Laventhol and Horwath-St. Louis, special assistant to the chancellor, and assistant professor at the University of Missouri. From 1989 to July 1996, Jackson was president and CEO of the Dallas housing authority while Bush was governor of Texas and served as the D.C. director of public housing in 1987-1988. He also served as the Chairperson for the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency Board.

**Attorney General-designate Alberto Gonzales, 49:**

Gonzales was named by President Bush on November 10, 2004 to become the first Hispanic and 80th Attorney General in U.S. history. If confirmed by the Senate, Gonzales would succeed John Ashcroft who held the post for all of Bush’s first term. Gonzales served as White House counsel during the first Bush term from 2001 to the present. Raised in Houston, Gonzales was the second of eight children born to Pablo and Maria Gonzales. Both his parents were children of migrants from Mexico with less than a high-school education. Gonzales’ father was a construction worker and died in 1982. Gonzales went to MacArthur High School in Houston where he was an honor student. In 1973 he enlisted in the United States Air Force where he served for two
years at Fort Yukon, Alaska. In 1975 he was accepted to the United States Air Force Academy. He transferred to Rice University in 1977 where he earned a degree in political science. Gonzales then went on to Harvard Law School where he earned a law degree in 1982. He has been married twice. He and his first wife, Diane Clemens, divorced in 1985. He and his second wife, Rebecca Turner have three sons.

Bush’s choice of Gonzales for Attorney General could stir up some controversy as it is seen as part of a larger political strategy to bolster Gonzales’ credentials for a possible Supreme Court nomination in the coming years. As Attorney General, Gonzales can demonstrate his reliability to conservatives on issues like abortion and affirmative action. Gonzales’ possible nomination to the Supreme Court could be a way for Bush to show gratitude to the conservatives that played a large role in getting him elected.

**Secretary of Labor Elaine Chao, 51:**

Secretary Chao was confirmed as Secretary on January 29, 2001. Her confirmation makes her the first Asian-American woman appointed to any President’s cabinet. Chao was actually Bush’s second choice for the post: his first selection, Linda Chavez, withdrew on January 9, 2001 after allegations surfaced that she housed an illegal immigrant in the early 1990s.

As Secretary, Chao has maintained a relatively low profile. The most controversial decision made during her tenure was the sheparding through of new overtime rules, which were implemented on August 23, 2004 amidst much opposition from Democrats. Perhaps because of this success and her Department’s scandal-free years, Chao is one of five members of Bush’s cabinet to survive for the second term.

Before becoming Secretary, Chao, the wife of Sen. Mitch McConnell (R-KY and chair of the Joint Congressional Inaugural Committee), was a distinguished fellow at the Heritage Foundation. She was also one of the Bush campaign’s “Pioneers,” raising at least $100,000 for his presidential bid in 2001. Prior to joining that think tank, Chao served as president and CEO of the United Way of America from 1992-96. In George H.W. Bush’s administration, she was the Peace Corps director from 1991-
92 and deputy secretary for the Transportation Department from 1989-91. Chao also had stints as the chairwoman of the Federal Maritime Commission from 1988-89 and as deputy maritime administrator in the Transportation Department from 1986-88.

Secretary of State-designate Condoleezza Rice, 50:

Condoleezza Rice was born November 14, 1954 in Birmingham, Alabama. For her undergraduate studies she attended the University of Denver, where she earned a bachelor’s in political science in 1974. She obtained her master’s degree from the University of Notre Dame in 1975 and her Ph.D. from the Graduate School of International Studies at the University of Denver in 1981.

From 1989 to 1991 Rice worked for the Bush Administration as Director, and later Senior Director, of Soviet and East European Affairs in the National Security Council, and a Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs. She also served as Special Assistant to the Director of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in 1986. She has also taught as a professor of political science at Stanford University since 1981. After President George W. Bush’s Inauguration, she became the National Security Advisor to the second Bush administration.

Since the 9/11 terrorist attacks, Rice spoke widely about the “links” between Al-Qaida and Iraq. She is thought to have helped spearhead the war effort against Iraq, setting the unilateralist tone of the Bush presidency. In April, National security adviser Condoleezza Rice defended the Bush administration's terrorism policies in her testimony before the bi-partisan independent commission in charge of investigating the Sept. 11 attacks. Her testimony generated some controversy, as Rice was not tremendously successful at establishing that the administration was completely ignorant of the chance of a terrorist attack, and Rice disappeared from the media’s eye for some time.

Secretary of the Interior Gale Ann Norton, 50:

Norton was sworn in as the 48th Secretary of the Interior on January 30, 2001. She is the first woman to hold this cabinet position. Norton served in the late 1980s as associate solicitor at the Interior Department, directing the nationwide legal staff of the
National Park Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service. She served under Interior Secretary James Watt from 1979 to 1983 and was then Assistant to the Deputy Secretary of Agriculture from 1984 to 1985.

From 1991 to 1999, Norton held the position of Attorney General of Colorado. As a negotiator of the $206 billion national tobacco settlement, Norton represented Colorado and 45 other states as part of the largest lawsuit settlement in history. Norton lost a race for the Republican nomination to the Senate in 1996 and left office as attorney general in early 1999 because of term limits. Before her nomination to George W. Bush’s first cabinet, Norton was a senior counsel at Brownstein, Hyatt & Farber in Denver, Colorado.

Norton’s confirmation as Interior Secretary was a disappointment to some environmentalists since Norton has expressed support for oil drilling in the Alaska National Wildlife Refuge area. During her nomination process in 2001, it was revealed that she billed the Alaska legislature $270 an hour last year to help overturn a fishing policy of the Interior Department while simultaneously billing the state for her work with the Mountain States Legal Foundation. Critics say billing taxpayers for private work is inappropriate, she says it’s OK because both the legislature and the group were working toward the same goal.

Norton is one of four women serving in President Bush’s cabinet and one of five cabinet members who will serve the same position in Bush’s second term.

**Secretary of Transportation Norman Mineta, 73:**

Mineta will remain in his position for a second term in the Bush administration. After serving for six months as Secretary of Commerce at the end of the Clinton administration, he became the first Cabinet member to switch directly from one party’s administration to another party’s. Three others had served under two parties’ administrations – but not back-to-back. James Schlesinger was Defense Secretary under Nixon and Ford from 1973-75 and Energy Secretary under Carter from 1977-79. Edwin Stanton, Democrat James Buchanan’s attorney general from 1860-61, was later named secretary of war by Republican Abraham Lincoln in 1862. William Evarts, Andrew Johnson’s attorney
general from 1868-69 was Republican Rutherford Hayes’ secretary of state from 1877-81. [Johnson was a Democrat, nominated for VP by Republicans and elected with Lincoln on the National Union Party ticket.]

Mineta is the first Asian-American to serve in a Presidential Cabinet. Prior to heading up Commerce, Mineta was VP of Special Business Initiatives for Lockheed Martin Corp. He served in the U.S. House from 1975-95; he resigned and began to work for Lockheed Martin when the Republicans gained control of the House. He also served as Chairman of the House Public Works & Transportation Committee from 1993-95. In 1971, Mineta was elected mayor of San Jose, California, becoming the first Asian-American mayor of a major U.S. city. In 1967, he was the first Asian-American member of the San Jose City Council. Mineta and his family were forced into internment during World War II. He is married with two sons and two stepsons.

Secretary of the Treasury John Snow, 65:

Snow will continue to head the treasury in the Bush administration’s second term. He was first nominated by President Bush on January 13, 2003 after his predecessor, Paul O’Neil, resigned from the position amid a faltering economy. O’Neil later became a harsh critic of the Bush administration. Snow was unanimously confirmed by the Senate on January 30, 2003. Before coming to the Treasury, Snow was the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of CSX Corporation for twenty years. He was the Chairman of the Business Roundtable, the preeminent business policy group, from 1994 to 1996.

Dr. Snow was born in Toledo, Ohio and graduated from the University of Toledo in 1962. He received his Ph.D. in economics from the University of Virginia in 1965 and a law degree from George Washington University in 1967. Earlier in his career he served as a Visiting Professor of Economics at the University of Virginia, Adjunct Professor of Law at George Washington University Law School and Assistant Professor of Economics at the University of Maryland. He is married with three children and three grandchildren.

Secretary of Veteran Affairs-designate Jim Nicholson, 66:
Nicholson was named by President Bush as his choice for Secretary of Veterans Affairs on January 9, 2004. A devout Roman Catholic, Nicholson has served as the Ambassador to the Vatican since August 2001. Nicholson was Chairman of the Republican National Committee from 1997 to 2001. If confirmed by the senate, he would succeed outgoing secretary Anthony Principi.

Nicholson often mentions his humble roots, having been raised on a tenant farm in Struble, Iowa. He graduated from West Point in 1961 and holds a master's degree in public policy from Columbia University and a law degree from the University of Denver. He is a veteran himself, having been a decorated Army Ranger and a paratrooper during the Vietnam War. He later served 22 years in the Army Reserve. Nicholson is married with three children.